City of West LInn, Oregon

WEST LINN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

June 2015

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City of West Linn

Transportation System Plan

City of West Linn Transportation System Plan

West Linn, Oregon

Draft

November 2015

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Prepared For:
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AADT – Average Annual Daily Traffic

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials

ACM – Arterial Corridor Management

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

ADT – Average Daily Traffic

CAC – Citizen Advisory Committee

CIP – Capital Improvement Plan

DEQ – Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

DLCD – Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

dwy – driveway

EB – Eastbound

FY – Fiscal Year

GIS – Geographic Information Systems

HCT – High-capacity Transit

HDM – Highway Design Manual

HOA – Homeowner's Association

LOS – Level of Service

LRT – Light Rail Transit

MUTCD – Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

NA – Neighborhood Association

NB - Northbound

NHS – National Highway System

NTM – Neighborhood Traffic Management

OAR – Oregon Administrative Rules

ODOT – Oregon Department of Transportation

OHP – Oregon Highway Plan

O&M – Operations and Maintenance

ORS – Oregon Revised Statures

RPMs – Raised Pavement Markers

RRFB – Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon

RTFP – Regional Transportation Functional Plan

RTP – Regional Transportation Plan

R/W – Right-of-Way

SB – Southbound

SDC – System Development Charge

SOV – Single Occupancy Vehicle

SPIS – Safety Priority Index System

SRTS – Safe Routes to School

STA – Special Transportation Area (designation by ODOT)

s/w – Sidewalk

TAB – Transportation Advisory Board

TAC – Technical Advisory Committee

TDM – Transportation Demand Management

TGM – Transportation and Growth Management

TM – Technical Memorandum

TMA – Transportation Management Association

TPR – Transportation Planning Rule

TSDC – Transportation System Development Charge

TSM – Transportation System Management

TSMO – Transportation System Management and Operations

TSP – Transportation System Plan

TWSC – Two-Way Stop Control (intersection control)

UGB – Urban Growth Boundary

v/c – Volume to Capacity Ratio

VHD – Vehicle Hours of Delay

VMT – Vehicle Miles Traveled

WB – Westbound

Section 1 Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The City of West Linn adopted their first Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2000. The plan was updated in 2008 to address growth in West Linn and its surrounding communities as well as changes to state highway facility plans in the area. The purpose of this 2015 TSP update is to address regulatory changes that have occurred in the region since 2008 and project a 20-year horizon for transportation planning. An important feature of this TSP update is the establishment of a set of performance measures that will be used to evaluate the future success of programs and projects. The programs and projects in both the planned and financially-constrained elements of this Plan were selected and prioritized based on the performance objectives and input from stakeholders. This approach will ensure that future programs and projects reflect community values and make the most efficient use of available resources.

This TSP update is consistent with the Metro 2040 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and the 2010 Regional Transportation Functional Plan (RTFP). The TSP fulfills the Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) requirements for comprehensive transportation planning in the Oregon cities, and presents the investments and priorities for the Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit, and Motor Vehicle systems along with new transportation programs to correct existing shortfalls and enhance critical services. The TSP also supports *Goal 12: Transportation* of the City of West Linn's Comprehensive Plan and the adopted vision for West Linn, *Imagine West Linn*. The goals, policies and performance measures presented in Section 2 of this TSP are consistent with the goals articulated within the Comprehensive Plan and the Vision.

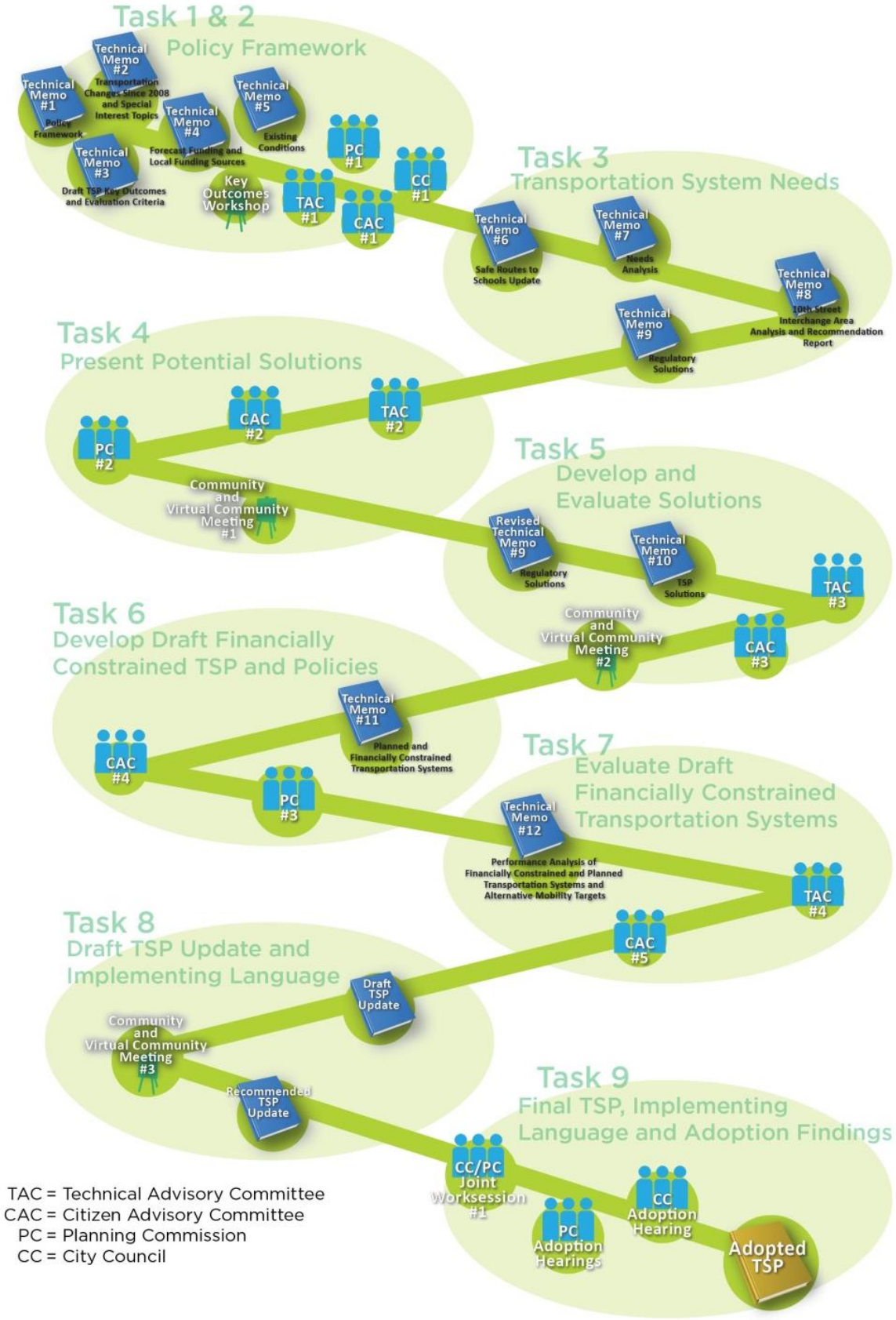
PURPOSE AND USE OF THE TSP DOCUMENT

The Transportation System Plan serves a variety of purposes. The City uses the TSP to determine the future plans of a given street. This includes what types of facilities should be provided, such as travel lanes, two-way left-turn lanes, medians, parking lanes, bike lanes, landscape strips, and sidewalks. Additionally, the City uses project lists in Sections 3 through 8 for the pedestrian, bike, transit, motor vehicle, and other travel modes to identify projects that might be needed to serve existing and new development. The TSP also includes programs and allocates resources for non-project improvements.

TSP ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY

TSP development began with a review of the local and statewide plans and policies that guide land use and transportation planning in the City. The project team developed goals and targets for the project and endorsed by the Planning Commission and City Council. **Section 2** presents these along with the evaluation criteria used to evaluate and prioritize projects and programs and to monitor progress of the transportation system towards the vision and goals over time. **Sections 3 through 8** summarize the system inventory and documentation of existing conditions by mode of travel. These sections also document the strategies and multi-modal improvements evaluated by the project team and considered to mitigate deficiencies and enhance the multi-modal aspects of the City's transportation system. These sections include the modal plans for each mode of travel, with a prioritized list of projects for each mode. **Section 9** provides a summary of the existing and potential future funding sources to finance the

Exhibit 1: Public Involvement and Workflow of TSP Process



identified transportation system improvements. The technical appendices supplement the TSP with background information contained in technical memoranda documenting the plans and policies review, existing conditions analysis, forecasted needs, and alternatives analysis conducted through the development of the plan.

The modal plan maps and text presented in this TSP Update reflect projects completed since adoption of the 2008 TSP. In addition, the project team updated the document to address changes to state and regional policies and planning requirements and new priorities identified by the City. Input from the community, staff, the City's Transportation Advisory Board, Planning Commission, and City Council was instrumental in shaping the purpose and content of this document.

TSP PROCESS

The TSP update process focused on documenting the existing transportation system; identifying gaps and deficiencies based on its current and future forecasted performance; identifying projects, policies, and programs to address gaps and deficiencies; prioritizing the projects and programs; developing a revenue forecast for future years; and, establishing a fiscally constrained set of projects and programs the City anticipates implementing within the horizon year, 2040. Public involvement was integral to the TSP update process and is discussed in greater detail below. The culmination of the TSP update process is this document, which presents the projects, policies, and programs identified to address the existing and anticipated gaps and deficiencies in the City's transportation system. Exhibit 1 below shows the public involvement and workflow overview of the TSP process.

COMMITTEES

The project team developed the West Linn TSP update in close coordination with city staff and key representatives from surrounding communities. Two formal committees participated in the plan development:

- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) - Agency staff from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Metro, TriMet, adjacent cities, and the City of West Linn, participated in reviewing the technical methods and findings of the study. The focus of this group was on consistency with the plans and past decisions in adjoining jurisdictions, and consensus on new recommendations.
- Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) - Residents of West Linn that serve on the Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) reviewed preliminary findings and provided input for plan development during regular meetings.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public Involvement in the TSP update process consisted of periodic TAC and CAC meetings, continuous web-based communications, and three community-wide public open houses (including online public

open houses) to gather input on community concerns related to transportation. The project team gathered public comments received at these meetings as well as through e-mail to enhance this document.

PLAN AREA

West Linn is located within the northwest corner of Clackamas County and at the center of the Metro Service District. The City's current boundaries are generally defined by Lake Oswego to the northwest, the Tualatin River to the south, and the Willamette River to the east. Figure 1 illustrates the TSP Update study area.

LAND USE

Metro provided land use data for West Linn. The data includes base year 2010 and forecast year 2040 population, household, and employment (retail, service, and other) estimates for West Linn by Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ). There are 11 TAZs within West Linn. Table 1 summarizes the TAZ data for base year 2010 and forecast year 2040 conditions and shows that Metro anticipates less than a 1 percent growth in population and households over the next 30 years and more than a 2 percent growth in employment. Figure 2 and Figure 3 illustrates this information graphically.

Table 1: West Linn Land Use Summary

Land Use	2010	2040	Change	Percent Change
Population	25,458	31,471	+6,013	+23.6%
Households	10,252	12,620	+2,368	+23.1%
Employment	4,253	6,913	+2,660	+62.5%

As land uses change in proportion to each other (i.e. there is a significant increase in employment relative to household growth), there will be a shift in the overall operation of the transportation system. Retail land uses generate a higher number of trips per acre of land than residential and other land uses. The location and design of retail land uses in a community can greatly affect transportation system operation. Additionally, if a community is homogeneous in land use character (i.e. all employment or all residential), the transportation system must support significant trips coming to or from the community rather than within the community. Typically, there should be a mix of residential, commercial, and employment type land uses so that some residents may work and shop locally, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances.

Table 1 data indicates that Metro expects significant growth, particularly in the form of employment-based land uses, in West Linn in coming decades. This forecast predicts a steady from the predominately residential development pattern that currently exists in West Linn. The City should monitor the transportation system in West Linn to make sure that land uses in the plan are balanced with transportation system capacity.

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Study Area
West Linn, Oregon

Figure
1

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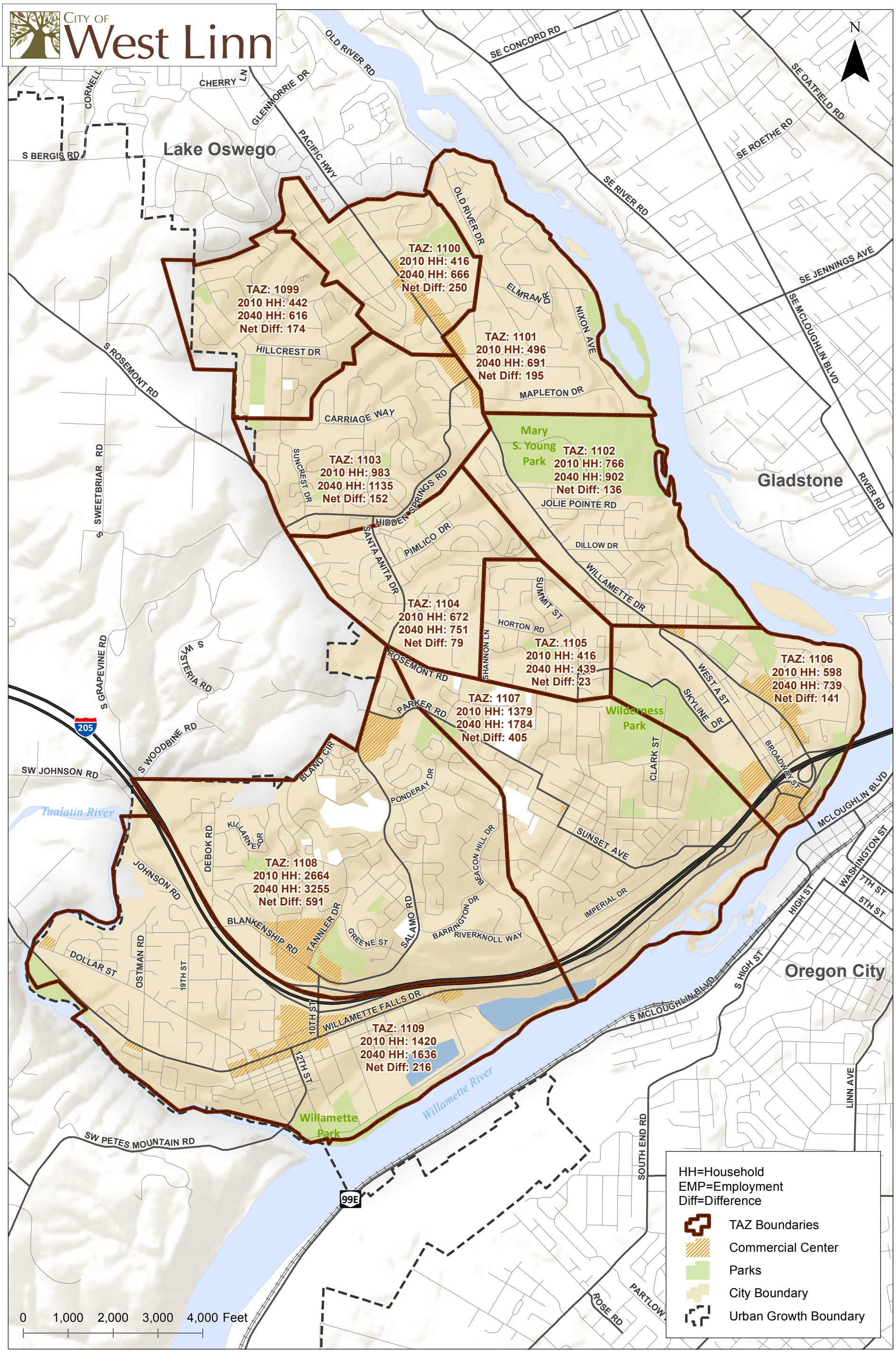
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND



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Changes in Households by Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) from 2010 to 2040 West Linn, Oregon

Figure **2**

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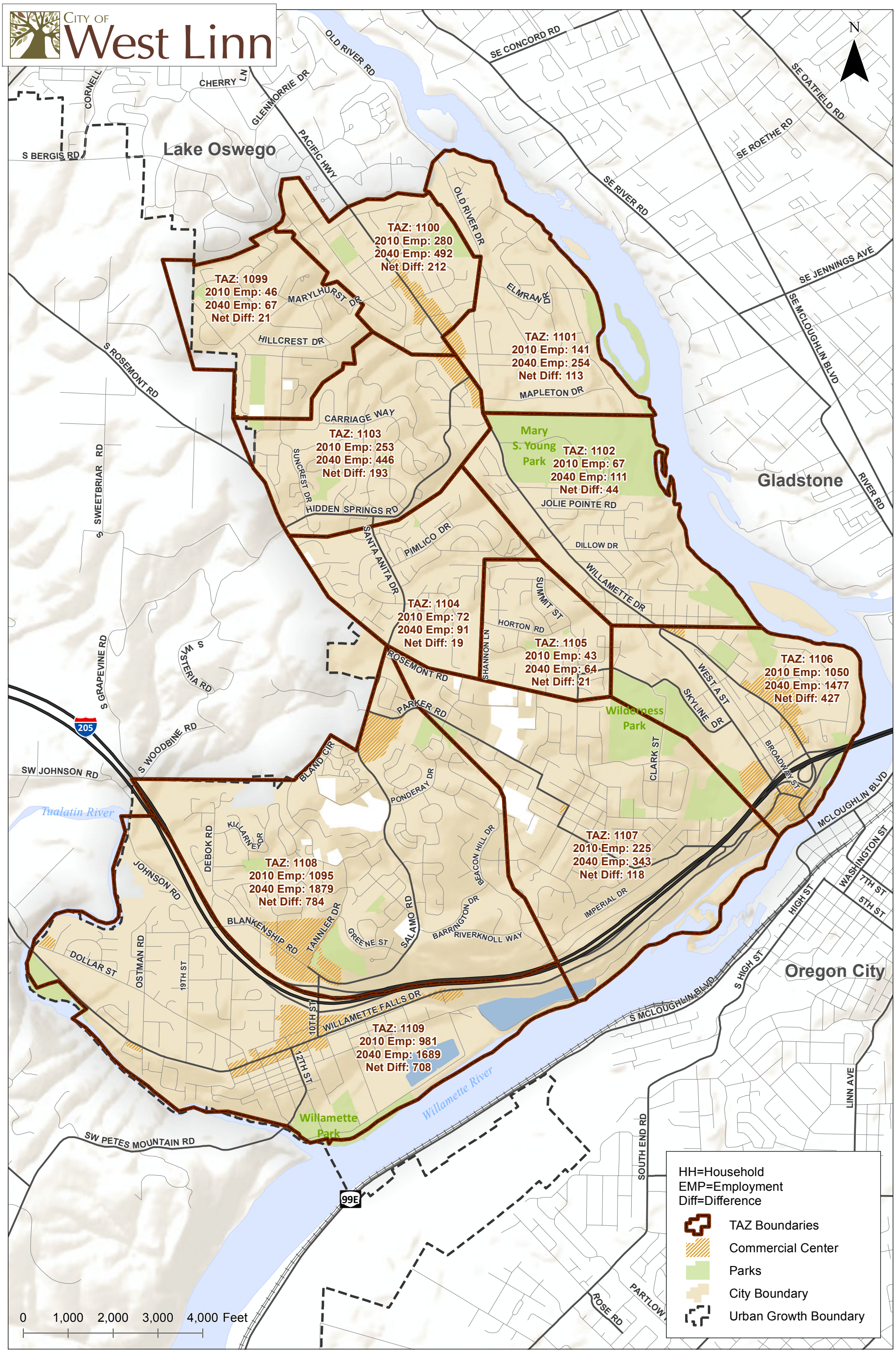
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND



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Changes in Employment by Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) from 2010 to 2040 West Linn, Oregon

Figure **3**

H:\profile\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\3 TAZ_Employees.mxd - mbell - 4:41 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

This TSP Update assesses safety, completeness, and effectiveness of the existing multimodal transportation system and how well it will serve future transportation system needs to the year 2035. Several projects from the 2008 TSP are logical to carry forward, while others are financially unviable. The City added many “new” projects that come from sources such as the West Linn Trails Master Plan, other regional bicycle and pedestrian plans, neighborhood plans, and new needs for the long-term future.

The TSP identifies discrete transportation investments to the year 2040 based on the current and future needs of the pedestrian, bicycle, motor-vehicle, public transit and other transportation systems in the City. Where possible, these investments rely on coordinated land-use and transportation decision making to maximize their effectiveness.

Preliminary cost estimates for the list of TSP programs and projects exceed what the City can fund with existing or forecasted revenue. Dwindling public revenues and increased construction, operational and maintenance costs for transportation improvements further limits the City's ability to complete the full range of needed improvements. Therefore, the TSP includes a “fiscally constrained” plan, which identifies the top priority projects that can be completed within the 20 year planning horizon. These projects address existing and projected deficiencies in the transportation system per local, regional, and state standards and targets. Additional information related to the fiscally constrained plan is included throughout the TSP.

Section 2 Goals, Targets, and Evaluation Criteria

GOALS, TARGETS, AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

The project team developed transportation goals and targets for West Linn in consideration of the goals and desired outcomes expressed within various transportation-related plans developed for the city, the region, and the state. The project team used these goals and targets to identify and evaluate transportation system needs, develop solutions, and to identify priorities (i.e., projects, programs) to enable the City to plan for, and consistently work towards, achieving the vision of a connected community.

GOALS AND TARGETS

Goals and targets for the West Linn TSP combine the existing policies and desired outcomes from recently adopted transportation-related plans at the State, Regional and Local level. The goals and targets include the following:

1. Safety
2. Mobility, Access, and the Environment
3. Equity
4. Maintenance

Goal 1. Safety

Reduce transportation related fatalities and injuries for all transportation modes.

Targets

1A. Zero severe injury and fatal collisions by mode.

1B. Reduce the total number of high collision locations by 2040.

Goal 2. Mobility, Access, and the Environment

Improve peoples' access to jobs, schools, health care and other regular needs in ways that improve health, reduce pollution and retain money in the local economy.

Targets

2A. Reduce single- occupant vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita as compared to 2010 so that total VMT remains steady or declines as growth occurs.

2B. Achieve 40-45 percent non-single occupant vehicle (SOV) trip mode share in 2040 industrial and employment areas and neighborhoods, and 45-55 percent in 2040 town centers, main streets, and corridors by 2040.

2C. Improve freight travel time reliability.

2D. Increase the percentage of people that can access key destinations via a 20 minute walk, bike or public transit ride by 40 percent by 2040.

2E. Active Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Programs in place in all West Linn schools.

2F. A good quality pedestrian network and low stress bicycle network connecting all residents to key destinations.

2G. Increase the number of green street facilities by 2040.

Goal 3. Equity

Develop transportation facilities that are accessible to all members of the community.

Targets

3A. By 2040 increase walking, bicycle and public transit access, for transportation disadvantaged populations, to key destinations, by 40 percent.

3B. Ensure transportation services (and impacts) are equitably distributed to all segments of the population.

Goal 4. Maintenance

Deliver access and safety improvements cost effectively, and within available revenues.

Targets

4A. Increase the average local road pavement condition index (PCI) to 70 by 2040.

4B. Reduce the number of transportation facilities in “distressed” condition by 5 percent by 2040.

PROJECT SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION

This section describes how the City selected projects for the TSP and prioritized based on the evaluation criteria for ranking of projects. Key elements of the prioritization process rely on a measurable set of evaluation criteria that are reflective of the City’s transportation goals and policies and can track progress toward those goals.

The following outlines the steps used to identify projects included in the TSP and assess the degree to which they meet the vision and goals.

1. Identify projects based on the existing conditions and needs analyses performed for each travel mode.
2. Assign planning-level cost estimates to each project.

3. Prioritize the projects based on a scoring system. Each project has a score that measures how well it advances the goals and policies of the TSP, as described below in the Evaluation Criteria.
4. Classify the projects as high, medium, or low priority based on the outcomes of the prioritization and reviewed with the CAC, Planning Commission, and City Council to calibrate and finalize each project or program's priority.

Evaluation Criteria

The project team assigned each goal category and target within that category an individual score (weight) based on feedback regarding priorities as expressed by the TAC and PAC. The total points available for a project or program in the TSP for each goal category are as follows:

- Safety – 22 points (two targets valued at 11 points each)
- Mobility, Access and the Environment – 20 points (four targets valued from 3 to 8 points each)
- Equity – 6 points (one target)
- Priority Project in Other Plans – 12 points (based on four different plans valued from 2 to 4 points each)
- Fiscal Efficiency – 4 points

Table 2 defines the scoring methodology used and the resources used to assess the score (i.e., crash history, forecast travel information, GIS maps, land use characteristics, and demographic data).

Table 2: Project and Program Evaluation Criteria and Scoring Methodology

Goal		Target	Resources for determining score	Scoring methodology
1	Safety: Reduce transportation-related fatalities and injuries for all transportation modes	1A: Would likely reduce severe injury and fatal crashes at a location with known or perceived safety risks for that mode.	Severe injury and fatal crash locations are roadway segments with at least one collision that resulted in a severe injury (classified as Injury A by ODOT) or a fatality, as shown in Figure 1 of TM 9	11 points if: the project or program is likely to reduce injury and fatal crashes at a location with a crash history on Figure 1 of TM 9 or another location known by the City
		1B: Would likely reduce the number of high collision locations	High collision locations are roadway segments with a relatively high number of crashes within a certain roadway segment between 2009 and 2014 as shown in Figure 10 of TM 7	11 points if: the project or program would likely reduce crashes at this segment over a 5 year period following project/program implementation
2	Mobility, Access and the Environment: Improve access to jobs, schools, health care and other regular needs in ways that improve health, reduce pollution and retain money in the local	2A: Would likely reduce VMT		3 points if: the project/program would likely reduce vehicle miles traveled
		2B: Supports a compact urban form and would likely increase non-SOV modes of travel in 2040 Regional Investment Centers	Location of commercial centers in West Linn, located along Highway 43, Willamette Falls Drive, and Salamo Road.	8 points if: the project/program supports direct access to these commercial centers for non-single occupancy vehicle modes

Goal		Target	Resources for determining score	Scoring methodology
	economy	2D: Would allow more people to access schools, parks and open spaces, and employment and commercial areas within a 20-minute walk, bike or bus ride	20 minute walking radius: 1 mile 20 minute biking radius: 2 miles 20 minute transit radius: 0.25 miles (walking to nearest transit stop)	6 points if: the project/program increases the number of people within a 20-minute walk, bike and bus-shed of schools (6 points), parks (4 points) and open spaces (2 points)
		2F: Implementation would result in ”good” or better level of quality bicycle or pedestrian facility	Figures 3 and 5 in TM5 illustrates the quality of the pedestrian and bicycle facilities	3 points if: the project/program improves the quality of a bicycle or pedestrian facility that is currently rated below “good,” to good or better.
3	Equity: Deliver transportation improvements equitably	3A: Would allow more people, who are considered transportation disadvantaged (elderly, youth, and transit users), to access schools, parks and open spaces, and employment and commercial areas within a 20-minute walk, bike or bus ride	20 minute walking radius: 1 mile 20 minute biking radius: 2 miles 20 minute transit radius: 0.25 miles (walking to nearest transit stop)	6 points if: the project/program increases the number of persons considered transportation disadvantaged (elderly, youth, and transit riders), within a 20-minute walk, bike and bus-shed of schools, parks and open spaces, and employment and commercial areas
4	Concurrency	Project or program is identified in local or regional adopted plan	City of West Linn Trails Master Plan	4 points if: the project/program is identified in the Trails Master Plan as a top tier project, 2 points for other tiers.

Section 3 Pedestrian Plan

PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Regardless of the mode travelers use to complete a majority of their trip, all travelers are pedestrians for at least a portion of each trip. Pedestrian facilities are the elements of the transportation system that enable people to walk safely and efficiently between neighborhoods, commerce centers, employment areas, and transit stops. These include facilities for pedestrian movement along key roadways (i.e.., sidewalks, mixed-use shoulders, shared-use paths, and trails) as well as for safe roadway crossing locations (i.e., crosswalks, crossing beacons, and pedestrian refuge islands). Each facility plays an important role in developing a comprehensive pedestrian network.

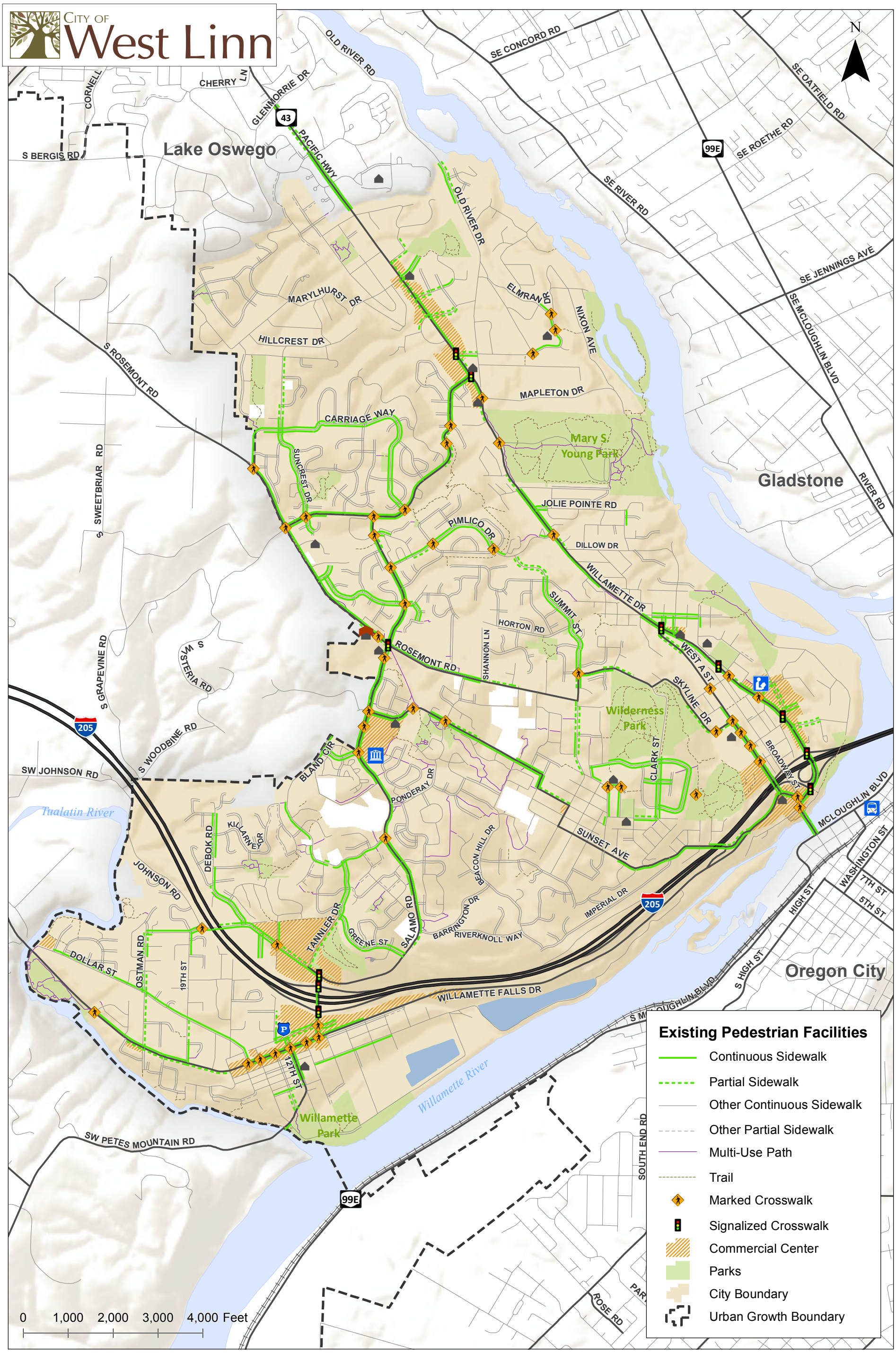
EXISTING CONDITIONS

The pedestrian system within the City of West Linn consists of sidewalks, multi-use paths, and trails as well as marked and unmarked, and signalized and unsignalized pedestrian crossings. These facilities provide local residents with the ability to access transit as well as local retail, commercial, recreational, and other land uses by foot. Safe and convenient pedestrian facilities are essential to a vibrant community and local economy.

Figure 4 shows the existing pedestrian facilities within the City of West Linn and the location of major activity centers (i.e., schools, parks, retail/commercial areas, the adult community center, library, and City Hall). Figure 4 shows sidewalks are currently provided along a majority of arterial and collector streets within the City as well as many neighborhood routes and local streets. Marked crosswalks also exist at several major intersections (signalized and unsignalized). In general, the existing pedestrian facilities are adequate in the retail and commercial areas and inadequate near schools and parks. The City would like to provide at least one continuous sidewalk connection between activity centers and along arterial and collector roadways to provide safe and convenient non-motorized travel options. There are locations where the existing pedestrian facilities could be improved to provide greater connectivity throughout the city.

PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM NEEDS

While pedestrian facilities currently exist along many City streets, there are many more streets where these facilities are needed to improve pedestrian access. The following provides a summary of the pedestrian system needs within West Linn and is based on information provided in previous planning documents as well as a review of the transportation system. As described below, the most common overall need is to provide a safe and interconnected system that enables walking as a convenient mode of travel, especially for trips less than one-half mile.



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Existing Pedestrian Facilities
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **4**

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Access

The transportation system should provide access to all essential destinations in the City, such as transit centers, park and rides, bus stops, schools, parks, public facilities, and commercial centers. The transportation system should also provide access to other networks, such as Metro's Regional Pedestrian Network, Metro's Regional Trails and Greenways Networks, and Clackamas County's Principal Active Transportation (PAT) routes as documented in the County's Active Transportation Plan (ATP).

Essential Destinations

Transit Facilities and Services: Two fixed-route bus lines serve multiple transit stops (TriMet Line 35 and Line 154), as well as a park-and-ride near the intersection of Highway 43 and Cedar Oak Drive and the Oregon City Transit Center.

- **Schools:** There are five primary, one middle, and one high school in West Linn. Most of these schools have limited pedestrian connectivity or include significant gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle network. Technical Memorandum #6 details the availability of sidewalks in the vicinity of primary schools in West Linn.
- **Parks**: There are numerous parks in West Linn. The most heavily used parks in 2015 are Mary S. Young Park, Hammerle, Willamette, Fields Bridge, Marylhurst, and Tanner Creek.
- **Public Facilities** (library, community center, city hall): There are several public facilities in West Linn, including City Hall, the adult community center, and the library.
- **Commercial Centers**: There are four main commercial centers in West Linn located near the Willamette Drive/I-205 interchange, the 10th Street/I-205 interchange, the Salamo Road/Parker Road intersection, and along Willamette Drive toward the north end of the City.

Metro's Regional Pedestrian Network

Metro's Regional Pedestrian Network consists of pedestrian parkways, regional pedestrian corridors, local pedestrian corridors, and regional pedestrian districts. This network includes the trails identified in the Metro Regional Trails and Greenways network. The components of the Regional Pedestrian Network are defined below:

- Pedestrian parkways are high quality and high priority routes for pedestrian activity. They are generally major urban streets that provide frequent and/or almost frequent transit service. They can also be regional trails. The following are the existing and proposed pedestrian parkways within West Linn:
    - Existing pedestrian parkways: Willamette Drive
    - Proposed pedestrian parkways: I-205 Multi-Use Path, which is also identified in the Metro Regional Trails and Greenways network

- Regional pedestrian corridors are any major or minor arterial or regional trail that is not designated as a pedestrian parkway. The following are the existing and proposed regional pedestrian corridors within West Linn:
  - Existing regional pedestrian corridors: Old River Drive, which is also identified as the Willamette River Greenway in the Metro Regional Trails and Greenways network, and parts of the Salamo Trail
  - Proposed regional pedestrian corridors: the Rosemont Trail, which is also identified in the Metro Regional Trails and Greenways network, and filling gaps in the Salamo Trail and the Riverside Loop Trail
- Local pedestrian corridors include any street or trail that is not a regional pedestrian corridor.
- Pedestrian Districts are areas with a concentration of transit, commercial, cultural, educational, institutional, and/or recreational destinations where pedestrian travel is intended to be attractive, comfortable and safe. Within West Linn these areas include the four main commercial centers described above.

Metro's Regional Trails and Greenways Network

Metro's Regional Trails and Greenways network is the compilation of the trails that connect the parks and natural areas in the region. The trails in this network that are within West Linn are included in Metro's Regional Pedestrian and Bicycle Networks.

Clackamas County Principal Active Transportation Routes

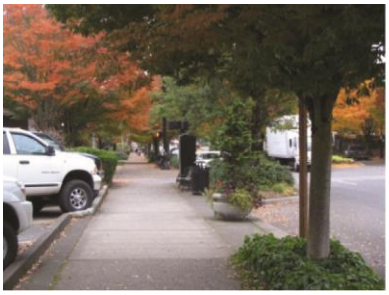
The Clackamas County Active Transportation Plan identifies principal active transportation (PAT) routes that connect key destinations for transit, shopping and employment centers within the County. Within West Linn, the County identified Route 6a (Willamette Drive/Old River Road) as a Visionary PAT (V-PAT) Route, which means that it is a long-term project. Route 6a offers a scenic route along the Willamette River south of George Rogers Park. When combined with improved facilities on Willamette Drive, this route would provide a direct connection between Lake Oswego and West Linn as well as access to employment, parks, and shopping.

Connectivity

A well-connected pedestrian system provides continuous sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities between essential destinations, such as residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, and retail/commercial centers. Strategies to improve pedestrian connectivity include identifying, prioritizing, and ultimately constructing new sidewalks, multi-use paths and trails, pedestrian crossings, and connections between neighborhoods. The following provides a summary of pedestrian system connectivity needs.

Sidewalks

Sidewalks are the fundamental building block of a pedestrian system. Sidewalks enable people to comfortably, conveniently, and safely walk from place to place. They also provide an important means of mobility for people with disabilities and families with strollers, and others who may not be able to travel on an unimproved roadside surface. Sidewalks also serve to effectively communicate to pedestrians, the routes that are intended to be used for safe public access. Sidewalks are usually constructed from concrete and provide an area separated from the roadway by a curb, landscaping, and/or on-street parking. Sidewalks are widely used in urban and suburban settings. The images below show sidewalks in a variety of settings.



Examples of sidewalks

Several of the arterial and collector streets in West Linn need sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities to improve connectivity. Figure 5 illustrates the gaps in the pedestrian system. As shown, there is a need for sidewalks along several of the arterial and collector streets and several of the neighborhood routes and local streets identified as safe routes to school (SRTS) or commercial streets. While Figure 5 shows the need for sidewalks along *both* sides of all arterial, collector, SRTS, and commercial streets, it may be more feasible and/or cost effective to construct sidewalks on one side of the street. Marylhurst Drive, Hidden Springs Road, Pimlico Drive, and Skyline Drive for example, have significant grade and topography issues that may limit the ability to construct sidewalks on one or both sides of the street.

Pedestrian Crossings

Crossing facilities enable pedestrians to safely cross streets, railroad tracks, and other transportation facilities. Planning for appropriate pedestrian crossings requires the community to balance vehicular mobility needs with providing crossing locations that accommodate desired walking routes.

The state of Oregon considers all roadway intersections legal crossing locations for pedestrians regardless of whether a painted crosswalk exists. At these locations, drivers are required to yield the right of way to pedestrians to allow them to cross. Driver compliance to yielding is often inconsistent and pedestrians often have difficulty crossing higher volume and higher speed roadways. There are several different types of pedestrian crossing treatments that can be used in West Linn; each of these is acceptable under a different range of considerations. The images below show pedestrian crossings in a variety of urban and suburban settings.

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Pedestrian System Needs
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **5**

H:\proj\fe\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\5 Pedestrian Needs.mxd - mbell - 5:26 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Examples of marked pedestrian crossings

Pedestrian crossings along the City's arterial and collector streets are limited to major intersections and a few key mid-block crossing locations. There are currently eight pedestrian crossings along Willamette Drive at signalized intersections that include pedestrian push buttons and pedestrian signal heads. However, there are several additional locations along Willamette Drive as well as other arterial and collector streets within the City where marked pedestrian crossings would provide connectivity and access to schools, parks, the library, and other essential destinations within the City.

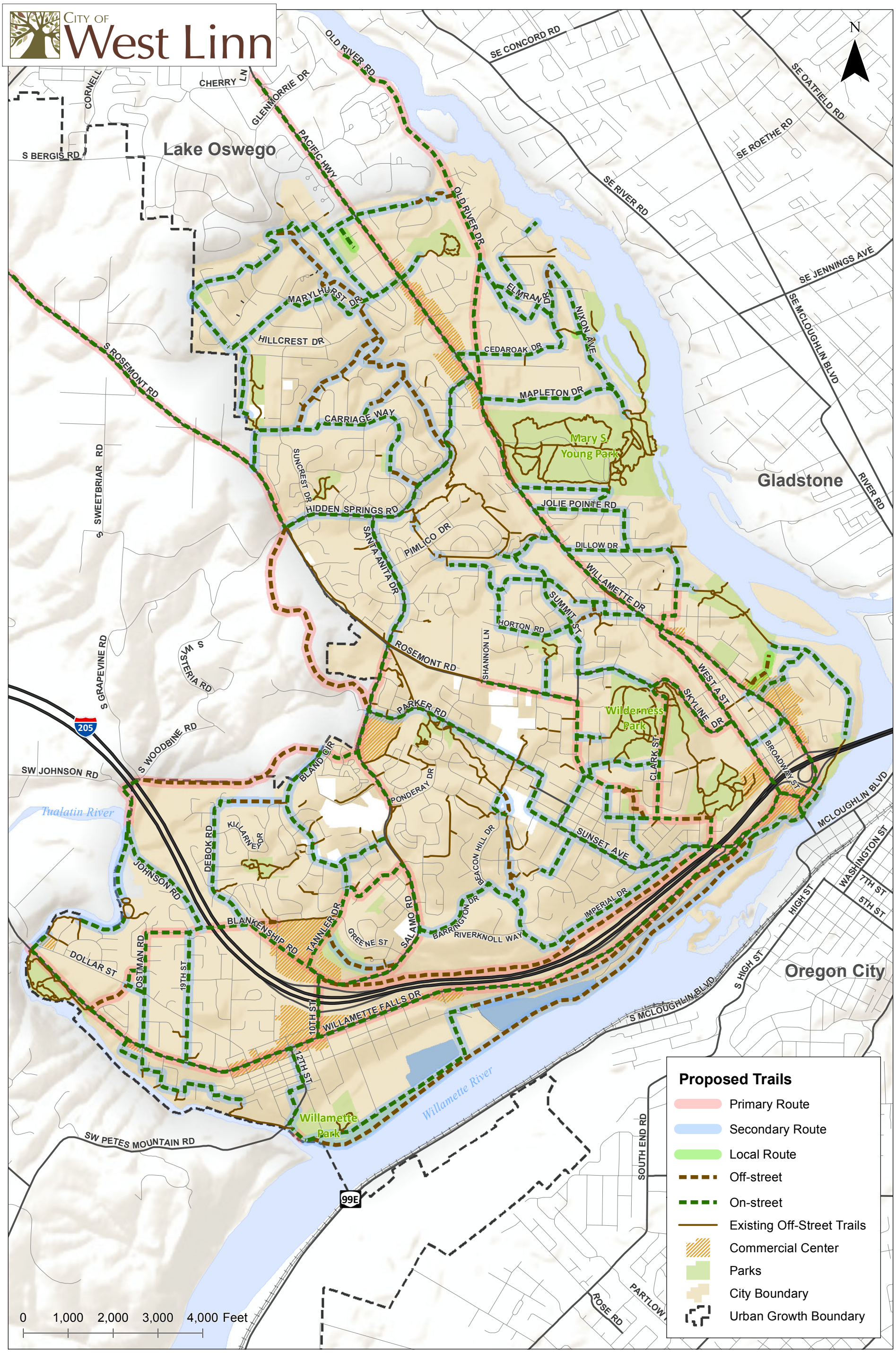
Figure 5 illustrates crossing need locations. Marked pedestrian crossings at each of these locations would improve connectivity along the roadways and access to essential destinations. Any new pedestrian crossings located on City streets should be evaluated following the methodology outlined in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 562, which will help identify appropriate crossing treatments based on pedestrian crossing volumes, traffic volume, travel speed, and a variety of other criteria. Any new pedestrian crossings located on Willamette Drive will need to meet ODOT crossing guidelines and be evaluated by ODOT based on specific criteria to ensure the crossing is warranted and safe.

Multi-Use Paths and Trails

Multi-use paths and trails are designated pathways for both bicyclists and pedestrians. Paved, bi-directional multi-use pathways can be part of a park and recreational system and/or can be adjacent to roadways where the topography, right-of-way, or other issues don't allow for sidewalks and on-street bike facilities.

Intersections of multi-use paths and roadways require crossing treatments that are well marked and highly visible to vehicles and trail users. Multi-use pathways can create longer-distance links within and between communities, provide regional connections, and play an integral role in recreation, commuting, and accessibility for residents due to their broad appeal to users of all ages and skill levels.

Where appropriate, the City of West Linn may use multi-use paths in lieu of sidewalks and bike facilities. The 2013 City of West Linn Comprehensive Trails Master Plan outlines local and regional trail needs and includes proposed paths along the Willamette River waterfront, and paths leading to and from Wilderness Park to the north and west.



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West LinnTrails Master Plan
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **6**

H:\profile\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\6 Trails Master Plan.mxd - mbell - 5:18 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

There is currently a city-wide network of regional and local multi-use paths and trails in the City, including segments along Rosemont Road, Willamette Drive, Willamette Falls Drive, and within parks. Continuous multi-use paths are more comfortable for both pedestrians and bicyclists than sidewalks or on-street bike facilities and increasing the lengths of these short segments would create a more robust network to augment the sidewalk and bike lane network on roadways. The City's Trails Master Plan includes multi-use paths and trails and on-street facilities to provide connections to the trails. Figure 6 illustrates the City's Trails Master Plan. The on-street segments of the trails master plan are included in the pedestrian improvement projects identified below.

Neighborhood Connections

Connections between cul-de-sacs and adjacent roadways can significantly reduce travel distances for pedestrians, thereby encouraging more pedestrian trips. Section 660-12-045(6) of the Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) requires cities to identify such connections in developed areas as part of a bicycle and pedestrian circulation plan. Appropriate improvements should provide for more direct, convenient, and safe bicycle or pedestrian travel within and between residential areas and neighborhood activity centers. Although there are many locations in West Linn where cul-de-sac lengths are excessive and routes from local roads to collectors are not very direct, short-cuts are not always possible due to terrain or necessary trail length. The following identifies four possible locations for the construction of new pedestrian accessways or shortcuts:

- Wisteria Road to Bland Circle: This connection would join two residential areas, creating a circular connection from Tannler Drive to Bland Circle, to Wisteria Road, and down to Blankenship Road. A road connection was shown in the Tannler Basin Master plan at this location, to be built when development occurs. Pedestrian and bicycle access should be part of that connection. This plan advocates completing the connection when development occurs, as the length of the path makes it economically infeasible for the City to pursue in advance of development.
- Sinclair Street to Holly Street: Sinclair Street dead ends in two locations. In order to walk west to Willamette Drive one must walk east to River Road and then back to Willamette Drive. A connection at this location would be a mildly sloped trail, with dedicated right-of-way needed along lot lines. The trail at this location would be approximately 300 feet long.
- Rosepark Drive to Rosemont Road: Rosepark Drive is a long cul-de-sac. A connection from the end of the cul-de-sac to Rosemont Road would provide shorter, more direct access for travel southeast on Rosemont Road. Right-of-way is not available for this connection and would have to be dedicated along lot lines.
- Hillcrest Court to Marylhurst Drive: A connection from Hillcrest Court to Marylhurst Drive would reduce the walking distance to Willamette Drive for residents of Hillcrest Court and other residents west of Hillcrest. There is a significant slope at this location, and right-of way is not available.

STRATEGIES

In order to address these pedestrian system needs, several strategies were identified, including:

- Provide continuous pedestrian facilities along all arterial and collector streets and neighborhood routes identified as parts of the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) network or commercial streets.
- Provide access to essential destinations, such as transit stops and services, schools, parks, and retail/commercial areas and the local community center, library, and City Hall.
- Provide access to Metro's Regional Pedestrian Network, Trails and Greenway Network, and Clackamas County's Principal Active Transportation Routes.
- Prioritize pedestrian improvements along streets that provide the greatest benefit to the transportation system.

PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Table 3 summarizes and Figure 7 shows the pedestrian system improvement projects identified for the TSP update.

Table 3: Pedestrian System Improvement Projects

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P1	10th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Blankenship Road to I-205 SB ramps	High	$110
P2	10th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from I-205 SB ramps to 8th Avenue-Court	High	$40
P3	Rosemont Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Carriage Way to Hidden Springs Road	High	$205
P4	Rosemont Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Hidden Springs Road to approximately 100 feet east of Furlong Drive	High	$370
P5	Rosemont Road	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Carriage Way and Hidden Springs Road	High	$5
P6	Salamo Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Weatherhill Road to Bland Circle	High	$115
P7	Salamo Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 750 feet south of Remington Drive to Barrington Drive	High	$70
P8	Salamo Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Barrington Drive to 10th Street	High	$380
P9	Salamo Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 275 feet south of Barrington Drive to 10th Street	High	$345
P10	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from West A Street to Sunset Avenue	High	$300
P11	Willamette Falls Drive	Crosswalk	Install pedestrian crossing across Broadway Street at Willamette Falls Drive	High	$30
P12	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Sunset Avenue to 10th Street	High	$2,565

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P13	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Dollar Street (east) to 19th Street	High	$195
P14	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Epperly Way to West City Limits	High	$290
P15	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from 16th Street to 200 feet west of 16th Street	High	$25
P16	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 500-feet east of 19th Street to approximately 150-feet west of 19th Street and from approximately 200-feet east of Ostman Road to Ostman Road	High	$185
P17	Willamette Falls Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Ostman Road to West City Limits	High	$465
P18	Blankenship Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from 10th Street to approximately 50 feet east of the Willamette Corporate Center driveway	High	$65
P19	Blankenship Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 400 feet west of Debok Road to Johnson Road	High	$90
P20	Blankenship Road	Crosswalk	Install a crosswalk at the north leg of the Johnson Road/Blankenship Road intersection and extend the sidewalks on the north side of Blankenship Road west of Johnson Road to the intersection	High	$15
P21	Blankenship Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from 19th Street to approximately 175 feet east of Ostman Road	High	$110
P22	Cornwall Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Oxford Street to Sunset Avenue	High	$355
P23	Hidden Springs Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Carriage Way to Cottonwood Court	High	$145
P24	Hidden Springs Road	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Carriage Way and Cottonwood Court	High	$5
P25	Hidden Springs Road	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at the existing off-street trail located approximately halfway between Wildwood Drive and Cottonwood Court	High	$5
P26	Lancaster Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Parker Road to Cornwall Street	High	$110
P27	Lancaster Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 175 feet east of Parker Road to Cornwall Street	High	$90
P28	Parker Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from approximately 125 feet east of Noble Lane to approximately 100 feet west of Dillon Lane	High	$155
P29	Parker Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet east of Wild Rose Drive to 475 feet east of Wild Rose Drive	High	$75
P30	Parker Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 150 west of Damon Drive to 75 feet west of Chinook Court	High	$70
P31	Parker Road	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks across Parker Road at Noble Lane	High	$5
P32	Santa Anita Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Hidden Springs Road to Clubhouse Circle	High	$40
P33	Santa Anita Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 250 feet south of Clubhouse Circle to Pimlico Drive	High	$50
P34	Skyline Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Summit Street to approximately 150 feet west of Firwood Drive	High	$55

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P35	Skyline Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 100 feet east of Firwood Drive to approximately 150 feet west of West A Street	High	$450
P36	Skyline Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet east of Woodwinds Court to approximately 750 feet west of West A Street	High	$365
P37	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet south of Skyline Drive to Rosemont Road	High	$40
P38	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet south of Rosemont Road to 400 feet south of Rosemont Road	High	$40
P39	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 100 feet south of Ridge Lane to Oxford Street	High	$50
P40	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Woodsprite Court to 75 feet north of Knox Street	High	$125
P41	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 100 feet south of Knox Street to Oxford Street	High	$105
P42	Sunset Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Cornwall Street to Willamette Falls Drive	High	$595
P43	Sunset Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Cornwall Street to approximately 150 feet west of Spring Rock Circle	High	$210
P44	West A Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 250 feet east of Willamette Drive to Skyline Drive	High	$210
P45	West A Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 250 feet east of Willamette Drive to Terrace Drive	High	$175
P46	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Pimlico Drive to 150 feet south of Pimlico Drive	High	$25
P47	Summit Street	Sidewalks	Fill in the 65-foot gap in the sidewalk on the north side of roadway at approximately 350 feet south of Pimlico Drive	High	$5
P48	Lowry Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Dillow Drive to Tompkins Street	High	$305
P49	Tompkins Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Lowry Drive to Caufield Street	High	$90
P50	Caufield Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Tompkins Street to Randall Street	High	$80
P51	Randall Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Caufield Street to Davenport Street	High	$65
P52	Davenport Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Randall Street to Buck Street	High	$65
P53	Holmes Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on east side of the roadway from 150 feet south of Buck Street to Perrin Street	High	$80
P54	Holmes Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Buck Street to Perrin Street	High	$60
P55	Perrin Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Holmes Street to Lewis Street	High	$290
P56	13th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Timothy Lane to 8th Avenue and on the east side of the roadway from Timothy lane to approximately 350-feet north of 8th Avenue	High	$125
P57	13th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from 100 feet north of Tualatin Avenue to Tualatin Avenue	High	$15

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P58	8th Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from 12th Street to 400 feet east of 12th Street	High	$55
P59	4th Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from 14th Street to 12th Street	High	$100
P60	5th Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from 11th Street to 7th Street	High	$250
P61	5th Avenue	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from 25 feet west of 8th Street to 150 feet east of 8th Street	High	$25
P62	Clubhouse Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Belmont Way to 200 feet east of Clubhouse Court	High	$45
P63	Sussex Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Oxford Street to Sunset Avenue	High	$350
P64	Exeter Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Oxford Street to Long Street	High	$90
P65	Exeter Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Long Street to Sunset Avenue	High	$105
P66	Exeter Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Lancaster Street to Sunset Avenue	High	$75
P67	Oxford Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Bonnet Drive to Sussex Street	High	$35
P68	Oxford Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Exeter Street to Bittner Street	High	$50
P69	Bonnet Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Windsor Terrace to Oxford Street	High	$50
P70	Oregon City Boulevard	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Bonnet Drive to 350 feet east of Prospect Street	High	$135
P71	Prospect Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Knox Street to Oregon City Boulevard	High	$135
P72	Prospect Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from 125 feet south of Knox Street to Oregon City Boulevard	High	$115
P73	Bittner Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Oxford Street to Long Street	High	$180
P74	Long Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Bittner Street to Simpson Street	High	$90
P75	Long Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from 125 feet east of Simpson Street to 250 feet east of Simpson Street	High	$115
P76	Simpson Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Long Street to Charman Street	High	$415
P77	Cedar Oaks Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Old River Drive to Trillium Drive	High	$170
P78	Cedar Oaks Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Older River Drive to 200 feet west of Trillium Drive	High	$140
P79	Cedar Oaks Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south/east side of the roadway from Trillium Drive to Elmran Drive	High	$210
P80	Trillium Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Glen Terrace to 700 feet south of Glen Terrace	High	$320
P81	Carriage Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north-west side of the roadway from approximately 350 feet west of Suncrest Drive to Rosemont Road	Medium	$265
P82	Hidden Springs Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Suncrest Drive to Santa Anita Drive (Maintain existing curb line)	Medium	$80
P83	Johnson Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Western City Limits	Medium	$775

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P84	Marylhurst Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Willamette Drive to Hillcrest Drive (East)	Medium	$585
P85	Marylhurst Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Willamette Drive to Hillcrest Drive (East)	Medium	$585
P86	Pimlico Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to approximately 100 feet west of Palomino Way (west)	Medium	$85
P87	Pimlico Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Santa Anita Drive and Palomino Way (west) to improve access to the sidewalks on the north side of the roadway	Medium	$10
P88	Pimlico Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Pimlico Terrace to Treetop Lane	Medium	$85
P89	Pimlico Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Palomino Way (east) to Willamette Drive	Medium	$140
P90	Pimlico Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Palmino Way (east) to improve access to the sidewalks on the north side of the roadway	Medium	$5
P91	Ostman Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet south of Blankenship Road to Dollar Street	Medium	$75
P92	Ostman Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Dollar Street to Willamette Falls Drive	Medium	$100
P93	Ostman Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Michael Drive to approximately 150-feet south of Michael Drive	Medium	$40
P94	Ostman Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Dollar Street to Willamette Falls Drive	Medium	$330
P95	Rosemont Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Wild Rose Drive	Medium	$250
P96	Rosemont Road	Sidewalks	Improve the substandard sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Oppenlander Field	Medium	$250
P97	Rosemont Road	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Shannon Lane to Summit Street	Medium	$540
P98	Suncrest Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 250 feet south of Ridgebrook Drive (north) to Ridgebrook Drive (north)	Medium	$70
P99	Suncrest Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet north of Ridgebrook Drive (north) to Hillcrest Road	Medium	$135
P100	Suncrest Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 100 feet south of Ridgebrook Drive (south) to Ridgebrook Drive (south)	Medium	$25
P101	Suncrest Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 150 feet north of Ridgebrook Drive (south) to Ridgebroook Drive (north)	Medium	$130
P102	Suncrest Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 250 feet north of Ridgebrook Drive (north) to Hillcrest Drive	Medium	$135
P103	19th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Dollar Street	Medium	$540
P104	19th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Dollar Street to Willamette Falls Drive	Medium	$265
P105	19th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Nova Court to Dollar Street	Medium	$400
P106	19th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Dollar Street to approximately 200-feet north of High Touch Street	Medium	$90

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P107	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Salamo Road to Tannler Drive	Medium	$95
P108	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Tannler Drive to approximately 100 feet east of Falcon Drive	Medium	$55
P109	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Falcon Drive to approximately 400 feet north of Fircrest Drive	Medium	$230
P110	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 200 feet west of Tannler Drive to approximately 350 feet west of Tannler Drive	Medium	$20
P111	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from St Moritz Loop to approximately 150 feet north of St Mortiz Loop	Medium	$20
P112	Clark Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Skyline Drive to approximately 150 feet north of Windsor Boulevard	Medium	$475
P113	Old River Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 100 feet north of Riverside Court to Cedar Oak Drive	Medium	$550
P114	Old River Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 200 feet north of Riverside Court to Cedar Oak Drive	Medium	$475
P115	Tannler Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Greene Street	Medium	$235
P116	13th Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to the roadway terminus	Medium	$295
P117	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from approximately 400 feet north of Fircrest Drive to Weatherhill Road	Medium	$295
P118	Bland Circle	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Weatherhill Road to the roadway terminus	Medium	$130
P119	Dollar Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from Willamette Falls Drive to the Western Terminus	Medium	$740
P120	Failing Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from approximately 200-feet north of Highway 43 to Buck Street	Medium	$65
P121	Fairview Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from approximately 200-feet east of Highway 43 to approximately 100-west of Rose Way	Medium	$100
P122	Fairview Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Chippewa Court to the roadway terminus	Medium	$200
P123	Fairview Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 200-feet east of Highway 43 to the roadway terminus	Medium	$420
P124	Holly Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from approximately 150-feet east of Highway 43 to River Street	Medium	$620
P125	Lewis Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Highway 43 to Perkins Street	Medium	$305
P126	Shady Hollow Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from Highway 43 to Arbor Drive	Medium	$275
P127	Shady Hollow Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the south side of the roadway from approximately 150-feet east of Highway 43 to Arbor Drive	Medium	$230
P128	Summerlinn Drive	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from Summerlinn Way to Blankenship Road	Medium	$180
P129	Walling Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from approximately 350-feet east of Highway 43 to Old River Drive	Medium	$435
P130	Walling Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from approximately 250-feet west of Highway 43 to Highway 43	Medium	$235

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
P131	Walling Way	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from Highway 43 to Highway 43	Medium	$305
P132	Webb Street	Sidewalks	Install sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from West A Street to Highway 43	Medium	$385
P133	Johnson Road	Interim	Install a mixed use shoulder on one side of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Western City Limits	Low	$305
P134	Marylhurst Drive	Interim	Install a mixed use shoulder on one side of the roadway from Willamette Drive to Hillcrest Drive (East)	Low	$455
P135	Clark Street	Interim	Install a mixed use shoulder on one side of the roadway from Skyline Drive to approximately 150 feet north of Windsor Boulevard	Low	$185
P136	Old River Drive	Interim	Install a mixed-use shoulder on the east side of the roadway from the northern City limits to Cedar Oak Drive	Low	$475
P137	Willamette Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Mapleton Drive to improve access to transit stops on Willamette Drive	High	$5
P138	Willamette Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at the main entrance to Mary S Young State Park to improve access to the park	High	$5
P139	Willamette Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at the Pimlico Drive to improve access to transit stops on Willamette Drive	High	$5
P140	Willamette Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Webb Street to improve access to transit stops on Willamette Drive	High	$5
P141	Willamette Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Burns Drive to improve access to transit stops on Willamette Drive	High	$5
P142	Willamette Falls Drive	Crosswalk	Install crosswalks at Broadway Street	High	$5
P143	Rosemont Road	Crosswalk	Install Crosswalk at Rosemont Ridge Middle School driveway	High	$5
P144	Salamo Drive	Crosswalk	Install Crosswalk at Rosemont Ridge Middle School driveway	High	$5
P145	Salamo Drive	Crosswalk	Install Crosswalk at Willamette Christian Church access	High	$5
P146	Skyline Drive	Crosswalk	Install Crosswalk at the Summit Street/Skyline drive intersection	High	$5
P147	West A Street	Crosswalk	Install Crosswalk at the West A Street/Webb Street intersection	High	$5
				Total High Priority Project Costs	$13,960
				Total Medium Priority Project Costs	$13,360
				Total Low Priority Project Costs	$1420
				Total Project Costs	**$28,740**

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Pedestrian System Projects
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **7**

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

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Section 4 Bicycle Plan

BICYCLE PLAN

Bicycle facilities enable cyclists to travel safely and efficiently on the transportation system. Both public infrastructure (bicycle lanes, cycletracks, mixed-use trails, signage and striping) and "on-site" facilities (secure parking, changing rooms, and showers at worksites) are important to providing a comprehensive bicycle system.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The bicycle system within the City of West Linn consists of on-street bike lanes, shoulder bikeways, in which bicycles ride in the shoulder, and shared roadways, in which bicycles share the roadway with motor vehicles, as well as off-street bike facilities such as bicycle parking. These types of facilities provide residents with the ability to access transit as well as retail, commercial, recreational, and other land uses located within West Linn and neighboring cities by bike. Safe and convenient bicycle facilities are essential to a vibrant community and economy.

Figure 8 shows the existing bicycle facilities within the City of West Linn and the location of major activity centers. As shown, the arterial roadway system in West Linn has basic bike lanes on a few major facilities, but most of the arterial streets have no designated bike facilities. Nearly all collector streets have no bike facilities at all. The only streets in the city with significant bike facilities are Highway 43, West A Avenue, and intermittent segments along Summit Street, Parker Road, and Willamette Falls Drive. In many cases, such as Hidden Springs Road and the south end of Salamo Road, the slope of the roadway limits the feasibility or need for bike lanes on major arterials.

Roads with no bike lanes or intermittent bike lanes require bicyclists to share the travel lane with motor vehicles or use the shoulder if available. In many cases, this is not a desirable option for bicyclists due to narrow widths or uneven pavement conditions. The City should provide adequate bicycle facilities to allow for safe travel between neighborhoods and activity centers. Local streets are generally not required to provide bike facilities, since streets with low vehicle volumes (under 3,000 average daily traffic) and slow speeds (25 miles per hour or less) are considered safe environments for shared vehicle- and bicycle use of the travel lanes. The end of this section summarizes deficiencies in the City's bicycle network.

BICYCLE SYSTEM NEEDS

Bicycle facilities, such as on-street bike lanes, shoulder bikeways, shared roadway pavement markings, multi-use paths, bicycle crossings, bicycle parking, and wayfinding signage, are essential elements of the City's bicycle system. While these facilities are currently provided along many City streets, there are many more streets where these facilities are needed to improve access within the City, consistent with Section 3.08.140 of the RTFP. The following provides a summary of the bicycle system needs within West Linn and is based on information from previous planning documents and a review of the transportation system.

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Existing Bicycle Facilities
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **8**

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

As described below, the most common overall need is to provide a safe and interconnected system that provides the opportunity to consider the bicycle mode of travel, especially for trips up to three miles in length. Because of the length of the trip, bicycle lanes and multi-use paths and trails both provide good accommodations for these trips. Many shorter bicycle trips can also be made on roadways with shared use pavement markings or local streets without additional accommodations for bicycles or via connections to arterials and collectors with bicycle facilities.

The bicycle system needs are categorized into two areas: Connectivity and Access. The Connectivity component creates a continuous web of on-street bicycle lanes and off-street facilities and amenities such as bicycle parking and wayfinding signs, while the Access component ensures that the bicycle network provides access to key destinations within the city, including transit facilities and to major bicycle generators and attractors such as schools and parks. Both of these categories are described in this section.

Access

The transportation system should provide access to all essential destinations in the City, such as transit centers, park and rides, bus stops, schools, parks, public facilities, and commercial centers. The transportation system should also provide access to other networks, such as Metro's Regional Bicycle Network.

Essential Destinations

- **Transit Facilities and Services:** Two fixed-route bus lines serve multiple transit stops (TriMet Line 35 and Line 154) and one park-and-ride within West Linn and the Oregon City Transit Center located further south.
- **Schools:** Providing bicycle access to schools can offer multimodal commute options for students. Most of the schools in West Linn have limited or significant gaps in pedestrian and bicycle systems.
- **Parks**: There are numerous parks in West Linn. The three main parks are Mary S. Young Park, Wilderness Park, and Willamette Park.
- **Public Facilities** (library, community center, city hall): There are several public facilities in West Linn, including City Hall, the adult community center, and the library.
- **Commercial Centers**: There are four main commercial centers in West Linn located near the Willamette Drive/I-205 interchange, the 10th Street/I-205 interchange, the Salamo Road/Parker Road intersection, and along Willamette Drive toward the north end of the City.

Metro's Regional Bicycle Network

Metro's Regional Bike Network consists of bicycle parkways, regional bikeways, local bikeways, and regional bicycle districts. This network includes the trails identified in the Metro Regional Trails and Greenways network. The components of the Regional Bicycle Network are defined below:

- **Regional Bicycle Parkways** connect to and through every urban center, many regional destinations, and to most employment and industrial areas, regional parks, and natural areas. Bicycle Parkways serve higher volumes of bicyclists and provide important connections to destinations. The following are the existing and proposed bicycle parkways within West Linn:
  - Existing bicycle parkways: Willamette Drive, Pimlico Drive, Santa Anita Drive, parts of Salamo Trail and parts of 10th Street
  - Proposed bicycle parkways: I-205 Multi-Use Trail
- **Regional Bikeways** provide for travel to and within the Central City, Regional Centers, and Town Centers. Regional Bikeways can be any type of facility, including multi-use paths, off-street trails, separate on-street bike lanes, and bicycle boulevards. Within West Linn these routes include the Rosemont Trail (Rosemont Road, Skyline Drive, Summit Street, Cornwall Street, Sunset Avenue) and the Willamette River Greenway trail.
  - Existing regional bikeways: Old River Drive, Willamette River Drive, Blankenship Road, parts of the Willamette River Greenway, the Rosemont Trail, and 10th Street
  - Proposed regional bikeways: Filling gaps in the Willamette River Greenway, the Salamo Trail and the Rosemont Trail
- **Local Bikeways** include any street or trail that is not a regional bicycle corridor.
- **Bicycle Districts** are areas with a concentration of transit, commercial, cultural, educational, institutional, and/or recreational destinations where bicycle travel is intended to be attractive, comfortable and safe. Within West Linn these areas include the four main commercial centers described above.

Access to the Regional Pedestrian and Bicycle Networks is mostly made on local streets, which generally provide limited facilities within West Linn. As such, there is limited access to most of the corridors identified above. Access to these corridors is critical to providing regional pedestrian and bicycle systems that serve the needs of West Linn residents.

Connectivity

A well-connected bicycle system provides continuous bike lanes and other bicycle facilities between essential destinations such as residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, libraries, and retail/commercial centers. Strategies to improve bicycle connectivity include identifying, prioritizing, and ultimately constructing new on-street bicycle lanes, shared-use pavement markings, bicycle crossings, multi-use paths and trails, and bicycle parking.

On-street Bicycle Lanes

Bike lanes are on-street facilities that provide designated space for bicycles separated from vehicles by pavement markings. Bike lanes are generally used on collector and arterial streets with adequate space to accommodate the bike lane width and with vehicular travel volumes and speeds that make it difficult for drivers and cyclists to "share the road." A bike lane can consist of white striping with a bicycle symbol, or it can be filled with a solid paint color, usually green.

Several of the arterial and collector streets within West Linn need new on-street bike lanes and/or other bicycle facilities to improve connectivity. Figure 9 illustrates the bicycle system needs. As shown, there are two prominent north/south roadways that currently provide bicycle lanes in the city – Willamette Drive and Salamo Road. However, these facilities are not well connected to other facilities that could allow for travel to other areas within the city, particularly to the east and west. Figure 9 also shows there are no bike facilities on Rosemont Road, Skyline Drive, Sunset Avenue, and many other arterial streets, or on Ostman Road, Blankenship Road, Tannler Drive, Pimlico Drive, and many other collector streets.

While the City of West Linn street standards include bicycle lanes along both sides of arterial and collector streets, it may not be feasible or cost effective to construct on-street bike lanes along both sides of all streets. Some streets may be suitable for bikes to share the roadway while others could have a parallel multi-use trail that could accommodate two directions of bicycle travel. Marylhurst Drive, for example, has significant grade and topography issues that may limit the ability to construct on-street bike lanes or other bicycle facilities.

Shared-Use Streets

Shared-use pavement markings, or sharrows, are pavement markings that are used where space does not allow for a bike lane and/or where vehicular travel speeds and volumes allow cyclists to comfortably and conveniently "share the road" with motorists. Sharrows remind motorists of the presence of bicycles and indicate to cyclists where to safely ride within the roadway.

Arterials and collectors designated to include bike facilities do not fully address bicycle travel needs in and around the city. Bicycle trips can and should be accommodated on lower traffic volume streets that offer parallel or alternative routes to collectors and arterials. Many trips occur on local streets that connect to parks, schools, and retail activity centers. There is a need for designated routes that accommodate these trips. These facilities could be considered a "shared" facility or could have a specific designation such as a "bike boulevard" where treatments are applied to the roadway to enhance the bicycle environment and/or make additional connections to bicycle destinations. There are several low volume collector roadways where shared roadway pavement markings could be used to improve access and circulation for bicyclists, including:

- Clark Street between Skyline Drive and Windsor Terrace;
- Dollar Street between the West City Limit and Willamette Falls Drive; and,
- Old River Road between the North City Limit and Willamette Drive.

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Bicycle System Needs
West Linn, Oregon

Figure
9

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Bicycle Crossings

Bicycle crossing treatments connect bike facilities at high traffic intersections, trailheads, or other bike routes. Planning for appropriate bicycle crossings requires the community to balance vehicular mobility needs with providing crossing locations that accommodate the desired routes of cyclists.

Intersections can be potentially unsafe locations in the bicycle network, as there are more conflict points with right- and left-turning vehicles and cross street traffic. There are various configurations for right-turn lanes, and the desired configuration is to have the right-turn lane to the right of the bicycle lane, with right-turning vehicles yielding to through cyclists as they cross the bicycle lane. The following summarizes the intersections that need improvements to the crossing configurations for bicycle lanes approaching the intersection:

- 10th street at Blankenship-Salamo Road
- 10th Street at I-205 NB Ramps
- 10th Street at Willamette Falls Drive
- Santa Anita Drive/Hidden Springs Road
- Willamette Drive at Cedar Oaks Drive
- Willamette Drive at Hidden Springs Road
- Willamette Drive at West A-Elliot Street
- Willamette Drive at McKillican Street
- Willamette Drive at I-205 ramp - Southbound Right
- Willamette Drive at Willamette Falls Drive
- Broadway Street at Willamette Falls Drive
- West A Street at Willamette Falls Drive

Bicycle Parking

The availability of bicycle parking is an important component of a well-designed bicycle system. Lack of proper storage facilities discourages potential riders from traveling by bicycle. Bicycle racks should be located at significant activity generators including schools, parks, and commercial areas. Racks should be placed in highly-visible locations and within convenient proximity to main building entrances. Bike racks should be designed to provide two points of contact to the bicycle (e.g., so the user can lock both the wheel and the frame to the rack). Bike lockers or other storage facilities would be helpful at locations where long-term parking is expected, such as major employment centers. The attractiveness of bike parking may also be improved by providing covered parking and/or secured facilities where bicycles may be locked away. The City currently does not require bicycle parking at existing commercial uses or near transit tops. However, Chapter 48.150 of the West Linn Community Development Code does include provisions for bicycle facilities and parking associated with private development, including a potential reduction in vehicle parking requirements based on bicycle parking provision.

On-Site Facilities

Bicyclists also benefit from facilities that are located on-site within key employment, commercial and institutional locations. These facilities can include indoor and/or outdoor secure bicycle parking, open or covered U-shaped racks, showers/changing rooms, and storage lockers for clothing and gear. The City of West Linn can use incentives to encourage or require developers to include these types of facilities in new buildings.

STRATEGIES

In order to address these bicycle system needs, several strategies were identified. Strategies for bicycle facilities include:

- Provide continuous bicycle facilities along all arterial and collector streets as well as neighborhood routes identified as SRTS or commercial streets.
- Provide access to essential destinations, such as transit stops and services, schools, parks, and retail/commercial areas as well as the local community center, library, and City Hall.
- Provide access to Metro's Regional Bicycle, Trails and Greenway Network, and Clackamas County's Principal Active Transportation Routes.
- Prioritize bicycle improvements along streets that provide greatest benefit to the transportation system.

BICYCLE PLAN

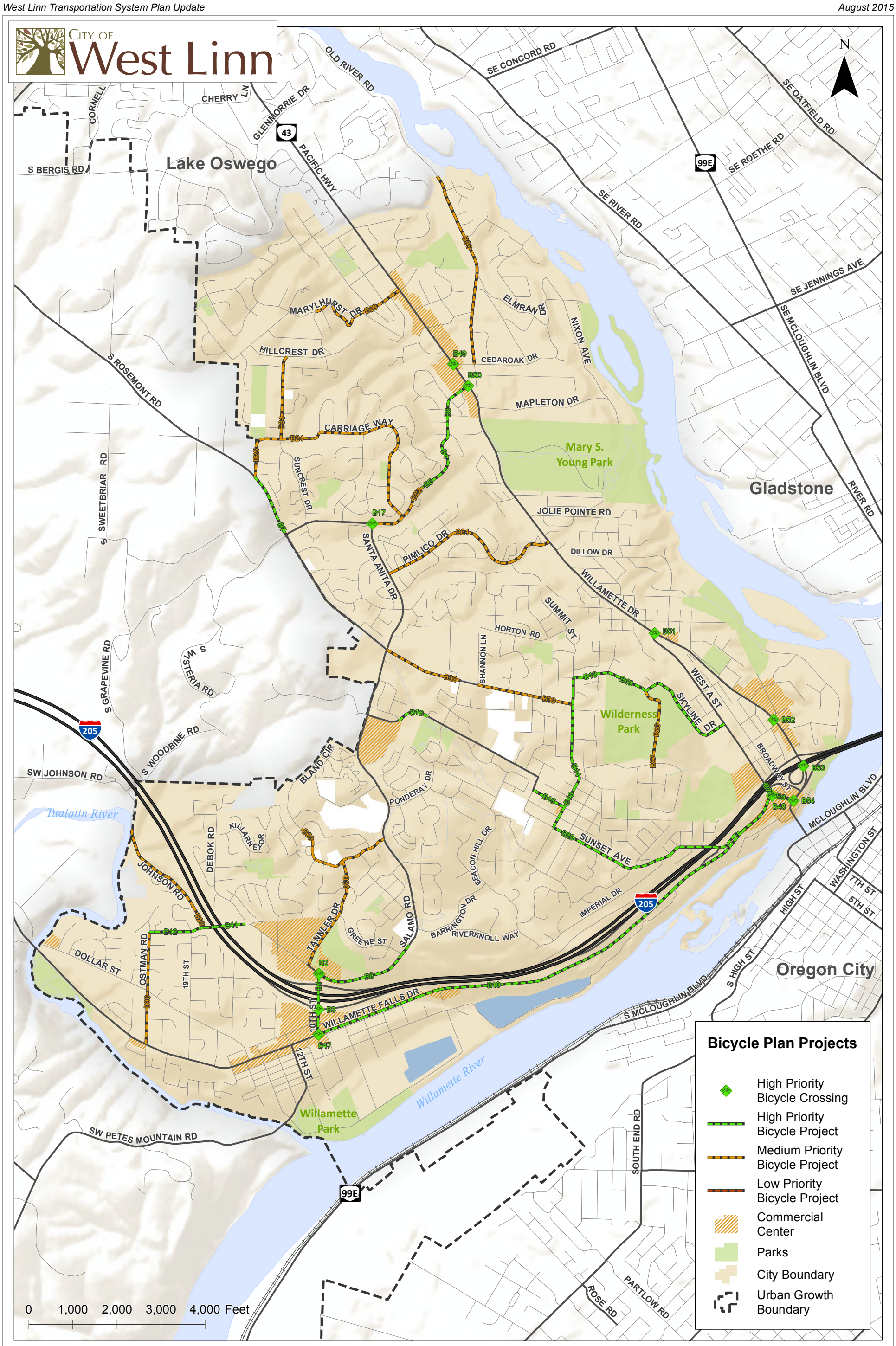
Table 4 summarizes and Figure 10 shows the bicycle system improvement projects identified for the TSP update.

Table 4: Bicycle System Improvement Projects

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
B1	10th Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from I-205 SB ramps to Willamette Falls Drive (Striping Only)	High	$10
B2	10th Street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the northbound approach to I-205 NB ramps	High	$5
B3	10th Street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the northbound approach to Blankenship-Salamo Road	High	$5
B4	Hidden Springs Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on the north side of the roadway from Bluegrass Way to Cottonwood Court	High	$110
B5	Hidden Springs Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on the south side of the roadway from Bluegrass Way to Cottonwood Court	High	$110
B6	Hidden Springs Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on the westbound side of the roadway from approximately 350 feet south of Cottonwood Court to Willamette Drive and shared use pavement markings and/or signs on the eastbound side of the roadway	High	$120
B7	Rosemont Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on the south side of the roadway from Carriage Way to Hidden Springs Road	High	$160

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
B8	Salamo Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from approximately 300 feet south of Barrington Drive to 10th Street	High	$200
B9	Willamette Falls Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Willamette Drive to Sunset Avenue	High	$235
B10	Willamette Falls Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Sunset Avenue to 10th Street	High	$2,945
B11	Blankenship Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Debok Road to 19th Street	High	$85
B12	Blankenship Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from 19th Street to Ostman Road	High	$60
B13	Cornwall Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Sunset Avenue to Oxford Street	High	$140
B14	Summit Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Skyline Drive to Oxford Street	High	$320
B15	Lancaster Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Parker Road to Cornwall Street	High	$115
B16	Parker Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from approximately 125 feet east of Noble Lane to approximately 100 feet west of Dillon Lane	High	$120
B17	Santa Anita Drive	Crossing	Improve the bicycle crossing at the northbound approach to Hidden Springs Road	High	$2.5
B18	Skyline Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Summit Street to Firwood Drive (Striping Only)	High	$10
B19	Skyline Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Firwood Drive to West A Street	High	$700
B20	Sunset Avenue	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Cornwall Street to Willamette Falls Drive	High	$680
B21	West A Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from I-205 Bridge to Willamette Falls Drive (Striping only)	High	$5
B22	Hidden Springs Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Bluegrass Way (Striping only)	Medium	$30
B23	Bland Circle	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Salamo Road to Killarney Drive	Medium	$230
B24	Carriage Way	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides from Hidden Springs to approximately 350 feet west of Suncrest Drive (Striping only)	Medium	$75
B25	Carriage Way	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides from approximately 350 feet west of Suncrest Drive to Rosemont Road (Striping only)	Medium	$15
B26	Clark Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Skyline Drive to approximately 150 feet north of Windsor Boulevard	Medium	$370
B27	Clark Street	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from approximately 150 feet north of Windsor Boulevard to Windsor Boulevard	Medium	$2.5
B28	Johnson Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Western City Limits	Medium	$605
B29	Marylhurst Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Willamette Drive to Hillcrest Drive (east)	Medium	$915
B30	Ostman Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to Willamette Falls Drive	Medium	$180
B31	Pimlico Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Willamette Drive (Striping Only)	Medium	$65
B32	Rosemont Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Wild Rose Drive	Medium	$195
B33	Rosemont Road	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Shannon Lane to Summit Street	Medium	$345

Map ID	Location	Type	Project Description	Priority	Cost ($1,000)
B34	Suncrest Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Carriage Way to Hillcrest Drive	Medium	$30
B35	Old River Drive	Bike Lanes	Install bike lanes on both sides from the northern City limits to Cedar Oak Drive	Medium	$945
B36	Tannler Drive	Bike Lanes	Modify the existing striping to include bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Blankenship Road to the northern terminus	Medium	$5
B37	Willamette Falls Drive	Interim Bicycle	Reconfigure the roadway cross-section to a three-lane cross-section to provide space for sidewalks on the south side of the roadway and bike lanes on both sides of the roadway	Low	$15
B38	Hidden Springs Road	Interim Bicycle	Install shared use pavement markings and/or signs on the south side of the roadway from Bluegrass Way to Cottonwood Court	Low	$20
B39	Lancaster Street	Interim Bicycle	Install shared-use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway from Parker Road to Cornwall Street	Low	$10
B40	Skyline Drive	Interim Bicycle	Install shared-use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway from Firwood Drive to West A Street	Low	$35
B41	Johnson Road	Interim Bicycle	Install shared-use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway	Low	$30
B42	Marylhurst Drive	Interim Bicycle	Install shared-use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway	Low	$45
B43	Pimlico Drive	Interim Bicycle	Install shared use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway from Santa Anita Drive to Willamette Drive	Low	$45
B44	Suncrest Drive	Interim Bicycle	Install shared use pavement markings and/or signs on both sides of the roadway from Carriage Way to Hillcrest Drive	Low	$20
B45	Clark Street	Interim Bicycle	Install shared use pavement marking on both sides of the roadway from Skyline Drive to approximately 150 feet north of Windsor Boulevard to Windsor Boulevard	Low	$20
B46	Old River Drive	Interim Bicycle	install shared used pavement markings and /or signs on both sides of the roadway from the northern City limits to Cedar Oak Drive	Low	$35
B47	10th Street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the southbound approach to Willamette Falls Drive	High	$5
B48	West A Street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the southbound approach to Willamette Falls Drive	High	$5
B49	Cedar Oak Drive	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the westbound approach to Willamette Drive	High	$5
B50	Hidden Springs Road	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the eastbound approach to Willamette Drive	High	$5
B51	West A Street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the northbound approach to Willamette Drive	High	$5
B52	McKillican Street-Hood street	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the eastbound and westbound approaches to Willamette Drive	High	$5
B53	Willamette Drive	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the southbound approach to the I-205 northbound on-ramp	High	$5
B54	Willamette Falls Drive	Crossing	Improve bicycle crossing at the southbound approach to Willamette Drive	High	$5
				Total High Priority Project Costs	$6,138
				Total Medium Priority Project Costs	$4,008
				Total Low Priority Project Costs	$275
				Total Project Costs	**$10,420**



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Bicycle System Projects
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **10**

H:\projfile\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\10 Bicycle Plan.mxd - mbell - 5:27 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Section 5 Transit Plan

TRANSIT PLAN

Public transit can provide important connections to destinations for people that do not or cannot drive or bike and can provide an additional option for all transportation system users for certain trips. Public transit links to walking, bicycling, or driving trips: users can walk to and from transit stops and their homes, shopping or work places, people can drive to park-and-ride locations to access a bus, or people can bring their bikes on transit vehicles and bicycle from a transit stop to their final destination.

Providing transit service in smaller cities is generally led by a local or regional transit agency, and is dependent on having the land use and densities that can support service. The city can plan for transit-supportive land use patterns and support future transit viability by designing and building streets that will comfortably accommodate transit stops and include the right-of-way that could allow for transit stops to be located as close as possible to important destinations in the city. At a minimum, a transit stop should be well-signed and have a comfortable space to wait. Benches and shelter from the weather can improve user comfort, and including bike parking near bus stops allows people the option to leave their bike at one trip-end instead of bringing it with them on the bus.

The City of West Linn can support potential future transit service by including easy and safe walking and bicycling network connections between key roadways and neighborhoods. The following provides a summary of the types of solutions identified below to address transit needs along select corridors.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The transit system within the City of West Linn consists of fixed-route and paratransit services as well as regional transit centers, transit stops, and park-and-rides. Frequent morning and evening peak hour service along Highway 43 provides residents with the ability to use public transit for daily commuting, while less frequent mid-day, and weekend service provides residents with the ability to use public transit to access retail and recreational areas located throughout Clackamas County and the region.

Transit Service Providers

Transit service is provided in West Linn by the Tri County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (TriMet), which provides transit service for the Portland Metro area including Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties. Other service providers include the West Linn School District, and Marylhurst University.

Fixed-Route Service

TriMet operates two fixed-route bus lines within West Linn: Line 35 and Line 154. Line 35 (Macadam/Greeley) travels through West Linn along Highway 43, connecting the Oregon City Transit Center with the Lake Oswego Transit Center, the Portland City Center, the Rose Quarter Transit Center and the University of Portland. Line 154 (Willamette) travels along Willamette Falls Drive between the Oregon City Transit Center and the southwest area of West Linn. Table 5 summarizes the average headways and hours of service for Lines 35 and 154.

Table 5: Transit Service Route Weekday Peak Period Level of Service

Transit Route	Average Headways (Minutes)			Hours of Service (Hours)
	AM	Midday	PM	
#35 To Oregon City Transit Center	23	31	23	19 Hours (6:09 to 1:10 a.m.)
#35 To University of Portland	18	34	24	19 Hours (4:47 a.m. to 11:46 p.m.)
#154 To Willamette	37	70	70	12 Hours (6:33 a.m. to 6:55 p.m.)
#154 To Oregon City Transit Center	37	70	70	12 Hours (6:33 a.m. to 6:55 p.m.)

Note: Average Headways and Hours of Service reflect the following stop locations:

- Line 35 to Oregon City Transit Center: Willamette Drive & McKillican Stop ID 6339
- Line 35 to University of Portland: Willamette Drive & Burns – Stop ID 6306
- Line 154 to Willamette and to Oregon City Transit Center: Blankenship & Tannler Drive – Stop ID 9297

Figure 11 illustrates existing transit routes and stops. There are four stops with bus shelters: two near the Bolton Area shopping center, one near the Robinwood Shopping Center and one near the Willamette Historic Area Commercial District. Also, there is essentially no transit service available within convenient walking distance for most of the city west of Highway 43. This includes the shopping center on Salamo Road and several area schools. There is one park-and-ride in West Linn located at the Highway 43/Cedaroak Drive intersection for commuters wishing to travel north on Line 35.

Paratransit Service

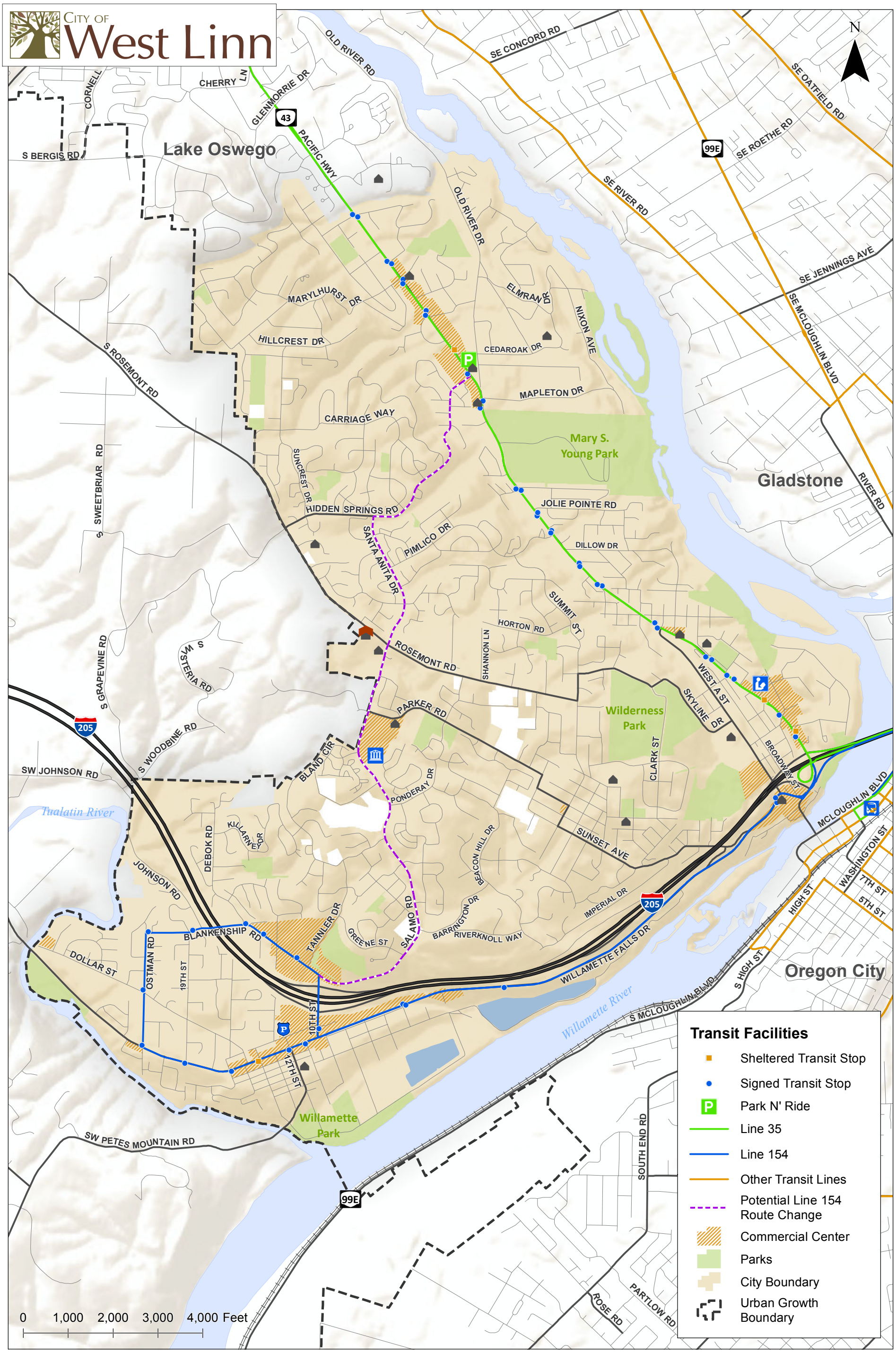
TriMet's LIFT Paratransit service is a shared-ride transportation service for residents who are unable to use regular fixed-route services due to disabilities or disabling health conditions. The service is offered within three-fourths of a mile beyond the outermost portions of TriMet's fixed-route bus and light-rail lines. Service is not offered outside of TriMet's service district. LIFT is available from 4:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. seven days a week. See http://trimet.org/lift/ for detailed information and trip planning.

School Bus Service

The West Linn-Wilsonville School District provides school bus service within the West Linn area. Elementary school students living more than one mile from school are eligible for bus service, as are middle and high school students living more than 1.5 miles from their schools. School buses operate on all arterial and collector streets and many local streets. Safe bus stop approaches and waiting areas are a concern, as are walkways to schools within the radii not served by buses.

Shuttle Service

Mary's Woods provides a free shuttle service connecting the Marylhurst University campus with Lake Oswego. The Blue Line travels along Highway 43 connecting the Marie Rose Center at Marylhurst to the Lake Oswego Transit Center and Millennium Plaza in Lake Oswego. There are currently no fixed stops in West Linn, but Mary's Woods residents are occasionally dropped off at desired locations along the route, such as supermarkets. Shuttle in the Woods is a pilot program supported by a two-year grant from TriMet. Service began November 11, 2013.



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Existing Transit Facilities
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **11**

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

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Clackamas County Social Services runs a program called "Transportation Reaching People". They provide transportation for elderly, disabled, or rural County residents to medical appointments, shopping, and errands. Volunteers with personal cars provide the service. Oregon City Pioneer Center provides services to West Linn residents. They have a lift-equipped bus that provides door-to-door service to doctors, shopping, and recreational opportunities.

TRANSIT SYSTEM NEEDS

Fixed-Routes

Trimet Line 35 provides connections to the Lake Oswego Transit Center, from which there are three additional bus lines that provide connections to downtown Portland, the Tigard Transit Center (which connects to the Westside Express Service (WES) Commuter Rail line), and the Tualatin Park and Ride. To access the Tualatin City Center, Tualatin Transit Center, or Wilsonville, riders must transfer at the Tualatin Park and Ride. Travel from West Linn to the Tualatin Transit Center requires either a 90 minute trip with one transfer in downtown Portland or a 70-80 minute trip with two transfers including Lake Oswego and one other location in either Beaverton or Tigard. More efficient services are needed to access major employment centers and transit centers in Tualatin and Wilsonville. In addition, many West Linn residents feel the City is not well served by public transit. With only one major trunk line and the access provided along Willamette Falls Drive, residents perceive that they are not able to easily move within or out of the City on public transit. Transit service is hampered by topography and a lack of east-west routes.

Transit Stops

Amenities at transit stops such as bus benches and bus shelters enhance a transit system and make it more user-friendly. Steps that can make this mode as comfortable and accommodating as possible may help encourage ridership. TriMet generally limits placement of bus shelters to locations with 35 or more weekday boardings. There are currently two stops (Stop 6319: Willamette Drive & Hidden Springs Road and Stop 6339: Willamette Drive & McKillican Road) that meet this threshold but do not currently have shelters. Due to low ridership levels at other stops, the City may need to directly fund the installation of bus benches, bus shelters and other amenities.

Park & Ride

Park-and-ride facilities provide parking for people who wish to transfer from their personal vehicle to public transportation or carpools/vanpools. Park-and-rides are frequently located near major intersections, at commercial centers, or on express and commuter bus routes. It is Oregon state policy to encourage the development and use of park & ride facilities at appropriate urban and rural locations adjacent to or within the highway right-of-way. Park-and-ride facilities can provide an efficient method to provide transit service to low density areas, connecting people to jobs, and providing an alternate mode to complete long-distance commutes.

Park-and-ride facilities may be either shared-use, such as at a school or shopping center, or exclusive-use. Shared-use facilities are generally designated and maintained through agreements reached between the local public transit agency or rideshare program operator and the property owner. Shared lots can save the expense of building a new parking lot, increase the utilization of existing spaces, and avoid utilization of developable land for surface parking. In the case of shopping centers, the presence of a shared-use park-and-ride has frequently been shown to be mutually beneficial, as park-and-riders tend to patronize the businesses in the center.

The City has indicated the potential for a second park-and-ride facility on Highway 43 within the Bolton Town Center area. A park-and-ride in this location could serve TriMet Line 35, which travels north and south along Highway 43 between the Oregon City Transit Center and the Portland City Center. The City has also indicated the potential for a new park-and-ride facility within the 10th Street interchange area. A park-and-ride in this location could serve TriMet Line 154, which travels east and west along Willamette Falls Drive between the Oregon City Transit Center and the Willamette Area. A park-and-ride in this location could also serve a potential shuttle service between the Oregon City Transit Center and the Bridgeport Village Center.

Transit Investment Priorities

The Transit Investment Priorities (TIP) process guides TriMet's investments in bus and rail service. TriMet develops the TIP with input from riders, jurisdictional and community partners, and the general public. The TIP addresses short-term issues and the region's long-term transportation and livability goals. The TIP process helps local governments look for ways to get the most out of TriMet's investments in transit service with their own investments in such things as sidewalks and safe street crossings, and supports their vision for the future. It also shares TriMet's planning process and future plans so that local governments can know how to take advantage of the current and future service they provide. The priorities identified in TriMet's TIP for Fiscal Year 2015 include:

- Making transit better for riders by improving current service, improving the quality of the rider experience through technology information and amenities, enhancing safety, ensuring riders' security, and improving and expanding existing services.
- Planning for the future of transit through service enhancement plans, making new community connections, improving access to transit stops, making fares affordable, and building partners for priorities identified in the region's High Capacity Transit Plan.

The Service Enhancement Plans for the Southwest region include potential changes in the fixed-route services to West Linn, including:

- New Frequent Service between Downtown Portland, Southwest Portland, Lake Oswego, West Linn, and Oregon City on Line 35-Macadam.
- Change Line 154-Willamette route to serve Salamo Road connecting the Willamette Town Center with the West Linn City Hall and the Lake Oswego Transit Center. Serve weekday peak hours only.

The potential change in service to Line 154 would improve service to the Willamette, Savanna Oak, Parker Crest, Rosemont Summit, and Hidden Springs neighborhood in West Linn as well as several essential destinations, including City Hall, the Adult Community Center, and the retail/commercial center located in the southwest corner of the Salamo Road/Parker Road intersection. According to the hierarchy, local service expansion routes in West Linn receive the lowest priority for regional transit funds. However, the City could meet local transit needs through alternatives to fixed route expansion such as local shuttle services, vanpools, or phasing local service capital projects within the West Linn service area in partnership with TriMet.

Regional High Capacity Transit

High capacity transit is characterized by exclusive right-of-way and routes with fewer transit stops. In July 2009, Metro adopted the Regional High Capacity Transit (HCT) System Plan. The HCT Plan identifies corridors where new HCT is desired over the next 30 years and prioritizes corridors for implementation, based on a set of evaluation criteria consistent with the goals of the RTP and 2040 Concept. Metro decides the location of any final HCT corridor through a corridor refinement plan and/or alternatives analysis, and through a series of local and regional actions described in the plan.

The HCT plan identifies one Next Phase Regional Priority Corridor along the segment of I-205 that travels through West Linn. HCT Corridor 28 will provide service between the Clackamas Town Center, the Oregon City Transit Center, and Washington Square via I-205 and Highway 217. Other HCT Corridors within the area include two Next Phase Regional Priority Corridors in Oregon City. HCT Corridor 8 will provide service between the Clackamas Town Center and the Oregon City Transit Center via I-205 and HCT Corridor 9 will provide service between Park Avenue and the Oregon City Transit Center via McLoughlin Boulevard (OR 99E). Next Phase Regional Priority Corridors are corridors where future HCT investment may be viable if recommended planning and policy actions are implemented. The City of West Linn should work with TriMet to ensure that local transit service continues to provide access to the Oregon City Transit Center and other transit centers where HCT routes are planned.

Transportation Disadvantaged

The primary transportation disadvantaged populations in West Linn are those too old or too young to drive. Therefore, the City should prioritize access to schools and other essential destinations to serve these populations. As the population continues to age, the needs of the elderly and disabled are likely to increase. The Mary's Wood Shuttle serves the residents of the Mary's Woods at Marylhurst, a senior community to the north of West Linn. It is operated by Mary's Woods at Marylhurst in partnership with TriMet Ride Connection and consists of a single route from Mary's Woods to Lake Oswego. TriMet Ride Connection may consider rerouting the service route to serve the residents of the Adult Community Center in West Linn at the intersection of Santa Anita Drive and Rosemont Road. The City of West Linn should continue to support the Clackamas County Transportation Consortium services to the elderly and ADA-eligible residents, and other services currently being provided. Also, because needs are expected to increase, West Linn should work with existing providers to assess future needs and develop ways to best meet them.

Some inexpensive ways in which the city of West Linn can assist in promoting the services currently offered to the elderly and disabled are to post notices on their public bulletin boards, and to use meetings with the public to make notices and fliers available.

STRATEGIES

Providing transit service in smaller cities is generally led by a local or regional transit agency, and is dependent on having the land use and densities that can support service. The city can plan for transit-supportive land use patterns and support future transit viability by designing and building streets that will comfortably accommodate transit stops and include the right-of-way that could allow for transit stops to be located as close as possible to important destinations in the city. At a minimum, a transit stop should be well-signed and have a comfortable space to wait. Benches and shelter from the weather can improve user comfort, and including bike parking near bus stops allows people the option to leave their bike at one trip-end instead of bring it on the bus.

TRANSIT PLAN

The City of West Linn can support potential future transit service by including easy and safe walking and bicycling network connections between key roadways and neighborhoods, providing amenities at bus stops, and providing and planning for park-and-ride locations. Table 6 summarizes the transit plan identified for West Linn.

Table 6: Transit Plan

Project/ Program Number	Name	Agency Responsible	Description	Priority	Cost
T1	Provide Transit Amenities at Major Transit Stops	West Linn/ TriMet	Provide shelters, information kiosks, etc. along key transit routes in West Linn with land use development (35 average daily boardings and alightings are required by TriMet to warrant a shelter).	Medium	$80,000
T2	Improve Pedestrian Connections to Transit Facilities	West Linn/ TriMet	Construct sidewalks, crosswalks, etc. adjacent to transit routes and facilities (i.e. park-and-ride lots, bus stops, etc.). Within one-quarter mile of bus stops, focus on enhancing pedestrian access. Give priority to pedestrian and bicycle projects near transit stops. Give priority to improvements within the designated overlay district in Willamette commercial area.	Medium	See Corridor Projects
T3	Increase Density Adjacent to Transit	West Linn	Direct growth to increase housing density within transit lines in the City of West Linn in an effort to support more frequent transit service and other regional transit service goals. This will include educational and outreach efforts along with amendments to the zoning ordinance, comprehensive plans, neighborhood plans, and other plans. Should be done in conjunction with LU2.	Medium	$150,000

T4	Provide More Local Service/ Coordinate with TriMet on Route 154 changes	West Linn/ TriMet	Coordinate with TriMet on proposed changes to Route 154 to Salamo Rd and Hidden Springs Drive.	Medium	$150,000
T5	Increase Park-and-Ride Capacity along Highway 43	West Linn/ TriMet	Work with TriMet and local property owners to identify additional locations for park-and-ride lots along Highway 43	Medium	$15,000
T6	Identify Park-and-Ride Lot Location near the 10th Street Interchange	West Linn/ TriMet	Work with TriMet to perform a feasibility analysis to identify future park-and-ride locations near the 10th Street Interchange to support future transit or shuttle service between Oregon City and Tualatin and/or high-capacity transit in the I-205 corridor	Medium	$30,000
T7	Implement Employee Commute Options Program	West Linn	Work with larger employers to develop of employee commute options program	Medium	See TDM1 and TDM2
T8	Support TriMet's marketing efforts	West Linn/ Trimet	Support TriMet's marketing efforts	Medium	See TDM1 and 2
T9	Feasibility analysis for development of local public transit shuttle	West Linn	Conduct a feasibility analysis of development of local public transit shuttle	Medium	$30,000
T10	Feasibility analysis for development of commuter shuttle	West Linn	Conduct a feasibility analysis of development of commuter shuttle	Medium	$30,000
				TOTAL Medium Priority Costs	**$485,000**
				TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$485,000**

Section 6 Transportation System Management and Operations

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS (TSMO) PLAN

TSMO is a set of integrated transportation solutions intended to improve the performance of existing transportation infrastructure. Transportation Demand Management (TDM) and Transportation System Management (TSM) strategies are two complementary approaches to managing transportation and maximizing the existing system. TDM addresses *demand* on the system: the number of vehicles traveling on the roadways each day. TDM measures include any method intended to shift travel demand from single occupant vehicles to non-auto modes or carpooling, travel at less congested times of the day, etc. TSM addresses the *supply* of the system: using strategies to improve system efficiency without increasing roadway widths or building new roads. TSM measures are focused on improving operations by enhancing capacity during peak times, typically with advanced technologies to improve traffic operations.

Successful implementation of TSMO strategies relies on the participation of a variety of public and private entities. Strategies can be implemented by the city, a neighborhood, or particular employer. In addition, they can be categorized as policies, programs, or physical infrastructure investments. Table 7 provides a summary of potential measures that can be implemented within West Linn and which entities are generally in the position to implement each one. As the city continues to grow and redevelop over the next 10 to 20 years, the City can review applicability of these strategies. Additional information on potential strategy implementation for the most feasible strategies for West Linn are discussed below.

Table 7: Transportation System Management and Operations Strategies

TSMO Strategy	TDM or TSM?	Type of Investment	City	TMA	Developers	Transit Provider	Employers	State
Parking management	TSM/TDM	Policy	P		S	S	S	
Limited/flexible parking requirements	TDM	Policy	P		S		S	
Access management	TSM/TDM	Policy/ Infrastructure	P					P
Connectivity standards	TSM/TDM	Policy/ Infrastructure	P		S			P
Congestion pricing	TSM/TDM	Policy/ Infrastructure	P					P
Alternative Work Schedules	TDM	Program/Policy	S				P	
Frequent transit service	TDM	Program	S			P		
Free or subsidized transit passes	TDM	Program	S				P	
Preferential carpool parking	TDM	Program	S				P	
Carpool match services	TDM	Program	S	P			S	
Parking cash out	TDM	Program		S		S	P	
Carsharing program support	TDM	Program	P	S	P	P	P	
Bicycle facilities	TDM	Infrastructure	P		S		S	S
Pedestrian Facilities	TDM	Infrastructure	P		S			
Regional ITS	TSM	Infrastructure	S					

TSMO Strategy	TDM or TSM?	Type of Investment	City	TMA	Developers	Transit Provider	Employers	State
Regional traffic management	TSM	Infrastructure	S					
Advanced signal systems	TSM	Infrastructure	S			S		
Real time traveler data	TSM	Infrastructure	S					P
Arterial corridor management	TSM	Infrastructure	S					

TMA: Transportation Management Association – A TMA does not currently exist in the City of West Linn
P: Primary role
S: Secondary/Support role

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (TSM)

Transportation System Management (TSM) focuses on low cost strategies within existing transportation infrastructure to enhance operational performance. Finding ways to better manage transportation while maximizing urban mobility and treating all modes of travel as a coordinated system is a priority. TSM strategies include signal improvements, traffic signal coordination, traffic calming, access management, local street connectivity, and intelligent transportation systems (ITS). Traffic signal coordination and systems typically provide the most significant tangible benefits to the traveling public. The primary focus of TSM measures are region-wide improvements, however there are a number of TSM measures that the City could use in a smaller scale environment. The following sections discuss TSM measures that could be appropriate for the City of West Linn. The following sections provides an overview of a broad range of TSMO measures that are being planned and implemented by Metro, ODOT, and Clackamas County and identifies and explains additional TSM techniques that are most applicable to the City of West Linn.

Signal Systems Improvements

Signal retiming and optimization offer a relatively low cost option to increase system efficiency. Retiming and optimization refers to updating timing plans to better match prevailing traffic conditions and coordinating signals. Timing optimization can be applied to existing systems or may include upgrading signal technology, such as signal communication infrastructure, signal controllers, or cabinets. Signal retiming can reduce travel times and be especially beneficial to improving travel time reliability. In locations with relatively high pedestrian use, signal retiming can facilitate pedestrian movements through intersections by increasing minimum green times to give pedestrians time to cross during each cycle, eliminating the need to push pedestrian crossing buttons. Signals can also include bicycle detectors to facilitate bicycle movements.

Signal upgrades often come at a higher cost and usually require greater coordination between jurisdictions. However, upgrading signals provides an opportunity to incorporate advanced signal systems to further improve the efficiency of a transportation network. Strategies include coordinated signal operations across jurisdictions, centralized traffic signal control, adaptive or active signal control, and transit and/or freight signal priority. These advanced signal systems can reduce delay, travel time, and the number of stops for transit, freight, and other vehicles. In addition, these systems may help reduce vehicle emissions and improve travel time reliability.

Transit signal priority systems use sensors to detect approaching transit vehicles and alter signal timing to improve transit performance. This improves transit travel times, reliability of transit travel times, and overall transit attractiveness. The City of Portland has the only system of bus priority in the region, which is applied on most of the major arterial corridors throughout the city.

Adaptive or active signal control systems improve the efficiency of signal operations by actively changing the allotment of green time for vehicle movements and reducing the average delay for vehicles. Adaptive or active signal control systems require several vehicle detectors at intersections in order to adequately detect traffic flows, in addition to hardware and software upgrades.

Traffic responsive control uses data collected from traffic detectors to change signal timing plans for intersections. The system uses data collected from the detectors to automatically select a timing plan best suited to current traffic conditions. This system is able to determine times when peak-hour timing plans begin or end; potentially reducing vehicle delays.

Truck signal priority systems use sensors to detect approaching heavy vehicles and alter signal timing to improve truck freight travel. While truck signal priority may improve travel times for trucks, its primary purpose is to improve the overall performance of intersection operations by clearing any trucks that would otherwise be stopped at the intersection and subsequently have to spend a longer time getting back up to speed. Implementing truck signal priority requires additional advanced detector loops, usually placed in pairs back from the approach to the intersection.

In order to support future ITS projects including traffic signal operations, the City of West Linn and Clackamas County should require the installation of three-inch conduit along arterial and selected collector roadways during roadway improvement projects. ITS projects can require additional fiber optic cable to serve the new equipment along a roadway. A three-inch conduit would ensure adequate wiring capacity to accommodate future ITS projects.

Real-Time Traveler Information

Traveler information consists of collecting and disseminating real-time transportation system information to the traveling public. This includes information on traffic and road conditions, general public transportation and parking information, interruptions due to roadway incidents, roadway maintenance and construction, and weather conditions. Traveler information is collected from roadway sensors, traffic cameras, vehicle probes, and more recently, media access control (MAC) devices such as cell phones or laptops. Data from these sources are sent to a central system and subsequently disseminated to the public so that drivers track conditions specific to their cars and can provide historical and real-time traffic conditions for travelers.

When roadway travelers are supplied with information on their trips, they may be able to avoid heavy congestion by altering a travel path, delaying the start of a trip, or changing which mode they use. This can reduce overall delay and fuel emissions. Traveler information projects can be prioritized over increasing capacity on roadway, often with high project visibility among the public.

Real-Time Transit Information

Transit agencies or third-party sources can disseminate both schedule and system performance information to travelers through a variety of applications, such as in-vehicle, wayside, or in-terminal dynamic message signs, as well as the Internet or wireless devices. Coordination with regional or multimodal traveler information efforts can increase the availability of this transit schedule and system performance information. TriMet has implemented this through its Transit Tracker system.

These systems enhance passenger convenience and may increase transit attractiveness by encouraging travelers to consider transit as opposed to driving alone. They require cooperation and integration between agencies for disseminating the information.

Metro TSMO Plan

Metro's Regional TSMO Plan identifies TSM specific strategies for 24 mobility corridors in the region. The following strategies are identified for Mobility Corridor 7: Tualatin to Oregon City:

- **Freeway Management for I-205** – Expand freeway vehicle detection to provide comprehensive freeway traveler information including travel speed, travel times, volumes, forecasted information, incident conditions, and weather conditions. The TSMO Plan identifies *this project for the 6-10 year time frame with costs of $650,000 and annual operating costs of $13,000.*
- **Arterials Corridor Management for Willamette Falls Drive** – Improve corridor operations by expanding traveler information and upgrading traffic signal equipment and timing. Install upgraded traffic signal controllers, establish communications to the central traffic signal system, provide arterial detection (including bicycle detection where appropriate) and routinely update signal timing. Provide real-time and forecasted traveler information on arterial roadways including current roadway conditions, congestion information, travel times, incident information, construction work zones, current weather conditions and other events that may affect traffic conditions. *The TSMO Plan identifies this project for a timeframe beyond 11 years with a cost of $1,600,000 and annual operating costs of $30,000.*

Clackamas County Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

ITS involves applying advanced technologies and proven management techniques to relieve congestion, enhance safety, provide services to travelers, and assist transportation system operators in implementing suitable traffic management strategies. ITS focuses on increasing existing transportation infrastructure efficiency, which enhances the overall system performance and reduces the need to add capacity (i.e. travel lanes). Providing services and information to travelers so they can (and will) make better travel decisions and to transportation system operators so they can better manage the system and improve system reliability increases efficiency.

Clackamas County has prepared an ITS plan for the urbanized area of the County. The plan identifies opportunities for regional coordination and funding and calls for Clackamas County to dedicate funding sources for projects. The Clackamas County ITS Plan[1] identifies ITS projects in West Linn located along I-205 and Highway 43. ODOT has completed the two projects located along I-205. The remaining projects along Highway 43 (and planned implementation schedules) are:

- CCTV cameras at three locations (11-20 years)
- Detector station (11-20 years)
- Incident management corridor (11-20 years)
- Transit priority corridor (and information display) (6-10 years)
- Fiber optic cable (11-20 years)

TSM Plan

Table 8 summarizes the West Linn TSM plan.

Table 8: Transportation System Management Projects and Programs

Project/Program Number	Name	Description	Priority	Cost
TSM1	Signal Retiming and Optimization	Update signal timing plans and coordinate signals to better match prevailing traffic conditions	High/Medium/Low	$15,000/year
TSM2	Transit Signal Priority	Work with ODOT to establish transit Signal Priority on Highway 43 as needed	Medium	TBD
TSM3	Adaptive or active signal control	Work with ODOT to establish adaptive signal control on Highway 43 as needed	Low	TBD
TSM4	Traffic responsive control	Work with ODOT to establish transit responsive control as needed	Low	TBD
TSM5	Truck signal priority	Work with ODOT to establish truck signal priority on Highway 43 as needed	Low	TBD
			TOTAL High Priority Costs	**$150,000**
			TOTAL Medium Priority Costs	**$150,000**
			TOTAL Low Priority Costs	**$75,000**
			TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$375,000**

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM)

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a policy tool as well as a general term used to describe any action that removes single occupant vehicle trips from the roadway network during peak travel demand periods. As growth in the City of West Linn occurs, the number of vehicle trips and travel demand in the area will also increase. The ability to change a user's travel behavior and provide alternative mode choices will help accommodate this potential growth in trips.

[1] Clackamas County ITS Plan, DKS Associates, Inc. and Zenn Associates, February 2003.

The following section provides more detail on programming and policy strategies that may be effective for managing transportation demand and increasing system efficiency in the City of West Linn, especially within the next 10 to 20 years.

Programming

Programming solutions can provide effective and low cost options for reducing transportation demand. Some of the most effective programming strategies can be employer-implemented and are aimed at encouraging non-single occupancy vehicle (SOV) commuting. Examples of these strategies are discussed below.

Alternative Work Schedules

Employer supported alternative work schedules can reduce peak-period commute travel and help accommodate ridesharing and transit use. Examples of alternative work schedules include flextime, compressed work week, and staggered shifts. Flextime means that employees are allowed some flexibility in their daily work schedules. Compressed work week means that employees work fewer but longer days, such as four 10-hours days, or nine 9-hour days in a two week period. Staggered shits means that shirts are staggered to reduce the number of employees arriving and leaving a worksite at one time.

Carpool Match Services

Metro coordinates a rideshare/carpool program (see the DriveLessConnect.com website) that regional commuters can use to find other commuters with similar routes to work. The program allows commuters to connect and coordinate with others on locations, departure times, and driving responsibilities. Employers can also play a role in encouraging carpooling by sharing information about the system, providing preferential carpool parking, and allowing employees flexibility in workday schedules.

Collaborative Marketing

Cities, employers, future transit service providers, and developers can collaborate on marketing to get the word out to residents about transportation options that provide an alternative to SOVs.

Policy

Policy solutions can be implemented by cities, counties, regions, or at the statewide level. Regional and state-level policies will affect transportation demand in West Linn, but local policies can also have an impact. Examples of these strategies are discussed below.

Limited and/or Flexible Parking Requirements

Cities set policies related to parking requirements for new development. In order to allow development that encourage multi-modal transportation, cities can set parking maximums and low minimums and/or

allow for shared parking between uses. Cities can also provide developers the option to pay in-lieu fees instead of constructing additional parking. This option provides additional flexibility to developers that can increase the likelihood of development, especially on smaller lots where surface parking would cover a high portion of the total property.

Cities can also set policies that require parking provision to the rear of buildings, allowing buildings in commercial areas to directly front the street. This urban form creates a more appealing environment for walking and window-shopping. In-lieu parking fees support this type of development for parcels that do not have rear- or side-access points.

Parking Management

Parking plays a large role in transportation demand management, and effective parking resource management can encourage use of non-single occupancy vehicle modes. Cities can tailor policies to charge for public parking in certain areas and impose time limits on street parking in retail centers. Cities can also monitor public parking supply and utilization in order to inform future parking strategy.

The TDM action plan includes:

- Support continued efforts by TriMet, Metro, ODOT, and Clackamas County to develop productive TDM measures that reduce commuter vehicle miles and peak hour trips.
- Encourage high speed communication development in all parts of the city (fiber optic, digital cable, DSL, etc). The objective would be to allow employers and residents the maximum opportunity to rely upon systems other than the transportation system for conducting business and activities during peak periods.
- Encourage developments that effectively mix land uses to reduce vehicle trip generation. These plans may include development linkages (particularly non-auto) that support greater use of alternative modes.
- Continue implementing motor vehicle parking ratios (minimum and maximum[2]) for new development.
- Continue implementing building orientation and transit planning requirements for new development.
- Continue implementing street connectivity requirements.
- Require new employment development to install bicycle racks.
- Implement bicycle, pedestrian, motor vehicle and transit system improvements as presented in this TSP.

[2] Minimum parking ratios allow vehicular storage when travelers do not have the flexibility to choose transit. Maximum parking ratios assist TDM goals by capping the number of stalls available for vehicles.

TDM Plan

Table 9 summarizes the West Linn TDM plan.

Table 9: Transportation Demand Management Program Strategies

Program/Project Number	Name	Description	Priority	Cost
TDM1	Carpool Match Services Service	Work with Metro to coordinate a rideshare/carpool program that regional commuters can use to find other commuters with similar routes to work	High/Medium/Low	$30,000/year
TDM2	Collaborative Marketing	Work with nearby cities, employers, transit service providers, and developers to collaborate on marketing for transportation options that provide an alternative to single-occupancy vehicles	High/Medium/Low	$45,000/year
TDM3	Limited and/or Flexible parking Requirements	Refine the City's current parking policy to include parking maximums, low(er) minimums, shared parking provisions, fee in-lieu options, and other strategies to encourage multi-modal transportation	Low	$80,000
TDM4	Parking Management	Modify the City's current parking policy to impose time limits in commercial areas and allow for the potential to charge for parking	Low	$40,000
			TOTAL High Priority Costs	**$750,000**
			TOTAL Medium Priority Costs	**$750,000**
			TOTAL Low Priority Costs	**$495,000**
			TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$1,995,000**

NEIGHBORHOOD TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (NTM)

Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) is a term to describe traffic control devices typically used in residential neighborhoods to slow traffic or possibly reduce the volume of traffic. NTM is descriptively called traffic calming due to its ability to improve neighborhood livability. The City of West Linn currently utilizes a variety of NTM elements such as speed humps, raised pavement markings, medians, bulb-outs, etc.

Examples of NTM

The City has an established traffic safety committee (whose membership consists of city staff and a representative from Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue), which meets on a monthly basis and oversees NTM issues among their other responsibilities. The committee has a set procedure for NTM implementation that starts with the identification of a perceived problem raised by concerned citizens, after which the committee conducts a speed/volume survey to identify if the problem exists. Once the

committee identifies and classifies the problem, they discuss the various approaches to solving the problem. There are many different NTM options available to the committee. Typically, the committee starts with lower cost solutions, such as education and enforcement and if they deem that either of these solutions are not having the desired effect, the committee selects an engineering solution. The City and/or concerned citizens implement and fund the selected NTM solution. Often the city pays for the logistics of the NTM implementation and the citizens pay for the material costs.

The city should continue this effort with additional traffic calming measures (where applicable) and work with the community to find the traffic calming solution that best meets their needs while maintaining roadway function. Table 10 lists common NTM applications that Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue typically supports as long as minimum street criteria are met. Any NTM project should include coordination with emergency agency staff to ensure public safety is not compromised.

Table 10: Traffic Calming Measures by Roadway Functional Classification

Traffic Calming Measures	Roadway Classifications		
	Minor Arterial	Collector	Neighborhood Route/ Local Street
Curb Extensions	Supported	Supported	Traffic Calming measures are generally supported on lesser response routes that have connectivity (more than two accesses) and are accepted and field tested by Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue.
Medians	Supported	Supported	
Pavement Texture	Supported	Supported	
Speed Hump	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Raised Crosswalk	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Speed Cushion (provides emergency pass-through with no vertical deflection)	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Choker	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Traffic Circle	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Diverter (with emergency vehicle pass through)	Not Supported	Supported	
Meandering Alignments	Not Supported	Not Supported	

Note: Traffic calming measures are supported with the qualification that they meet Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue guidelines including minimum street width, emergency vehicle turning radius, and accessibility/connectivity.

LAND USE

The types and intensities of land uses are closely correlated with travel demand. Land use patterns in many areas of the city are suburban in nature and low density, with more moderate densities near I-205 in the south part of the City. In the future, the city is envisioned to be a mixture of housing densities and areas of mixed use development (i.e., a mix of residential, retail, commercial and/or office uses). Table 11 summarizes the land use strategies that best meet the goals and objectives of the TSP update.

Table 11: Land Use Projects

Project Number	Name	Description	Priority	Cost
LU1	Commercial Nodes	Revise existing zoning map to include more commercial nodes in residential areas	Medium	$80,000
LU2	Mixed Use Development	Modify city policies and/or development code to encourage mixed use development in commercial areas and/or future town centers	Medium	$80,000
LU3	Alternative Mobility Standards	Work with ODOT to develop alternative mobility standards on Highway 43 and at I-205 interchange ramps in order to accommodate higher density development patterns along the corridors	Medium	$25,000
			TOTAL Medium Priority Costs	**$185,000**
			TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$185,000**

ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Access management is a set of measures regulating vehicular access to streets, roads, and highways from public roads and private driveways. Access management is a policy tool which seeks to balance mobility, the need to provide efficient, safe, and timely travel with access to individual properties. Proper implementation of access management techniques should guarantee reduced congestion, reduced accident rates, less need for roadway widening, energy conservation, and reduced air pollution. Measures may include, but are not limited to, restrictions on the type and amount of access to roadways, and use of physical controls, such as signals and channelization including raised medians, to reduce impacts of approach road traffic on the main facility.

The City's access management policy maintains and enhances the integrity (capacity, safety, and level of service) of city streets. Numerous driveways or street intersections increase the number of conflicts and potential for collisions and decrease mobility and traffic flow. The City of West Linn, as with every city, needs a balance of streets that provide access with streets that serve mobility. The following identifies access management techniques and strategies that help to preserve transportation system investments while promoting safety and limiting congestion.

The following access management strategies would improve local access and mobility in the City of West Linn:

- Maintain city-wide access spacing standards according to a roadway's jurisdiction and functional classification;
- Work with ODOT to explore creating Special Transportation Area (STA) designations along Highway 43 that have alternative access spacing (and mobility) standards;
- Define a variance process for when standards cannot be met;
- Establish an approach for access consolidation over time to move in the direction of the standards at each opportunity.
- Work with land use development applications to consolidate driveways where feasible.

- Identify potential transportation improvement projects that provide left turn lanes where warranted for access onto cross streets.
- Construct raised medians to provide for right-in/right-out driveways as appropriate.

Access Spacing Standards

The following describes ODOT and City of West Linn access spacing standards.

ODOT Standards

Oregon Administrative Rule 734, Division 51 establishes procedures, standards, and approval criteria used by ODOT to govern highway approach permitting and access management consistent with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), statewide planning goals, acknowledged comprehensive plans, and the Oregon Highway Plan (OHP). The OHP serves as the policy basis for implementing Division 51 and guides access management rules and administration, including mitigation and public investment, when required, to ensure highway safety and operations pursuant to this division.

Access management standards for approaches to state highways vary based on the classification of the highway and highway designation, type of area, and posted speed. The OHP classifies Highway 43 as a Statewide Highway from the northern City limits (Mile Point 8.04) to the I-205 NB Off-Ramp (Mile Point 11.29) and a District Highway from the I-205 NB Off-Ramp (Mile Point 11.29) to the southern City limits (Mile Point 11.43). Future developments along Highway 43 (new development, redevelopment, zone changes, and/or comprehensive plan amendments) will be required to meet the OHP access management policies and standards. Table 12 summarizes ODOT's current access management standards for private driveways on Highway 43 per the OHP as of June 30, 2014.

Table 12: Highway 43 Access Spacing Standards

Location	Speed (mph)	Highway Classification	Posted Speed (MPH)	Spacing Standards (Feet)1
MP 8.04 (City Limit) – MP 11.29 (I-205 NB Off-Ramp)	35	Statewide Highway	30 & 35	500
MP 11.29 (I-205 NB Off Ramp) – 11.43 (City Limit)	25	District Highway	30 & 35	350

[1] These access management spacing standards do not apply to approaches in existence prior to April 1, 2000 except as provided in OAR 734-051-5120(9).

City Standards

Access management standards for approaches to City streets are also based on roadway functional classification. Table 13 identifies the City's current standards as they relate to new development and redevelopment.

Table 13: City Street Access Spacing Standards

Roadway Functional Classification	Area	Traffic Signals (miles)	Public Intersections (feet)	Private Driveways (feet)	Median Opening (feet)
Arterial	Urban	½	600	300	600
Arterial	Commercial area	¼	NA	NA	NA
Collector	All	¼	200	150	NA
Neighborhood Route	All	¼	150	100	NA
Local Residential Street	All	NA	100	50	NA
Local Commercial Street	All	NA	100	50	NA

"Urban" refers to intersections inside the West Linn urban growth boundary and outside the central business district or designated town centers.
"Commercial" refers to the designated commercial areas located in the Robinwood, Bolton, and Willamette neighborhoods.

Special Transportation Area

Special Transportation Areas (STA) are highways or highway segments where ODOT considers alternate mobility and access management standards. STAs look like traditional main streets with development generally located near the back of sidewalk on both sides of the highway. The primary objective of STAs is to provide access to and circulation amongst community activities, businesses, and residences and to accommodate pedestrian, bicycle, and transit movement on and across the highway. Direct local street connections and shared on-street parking are encouraged. Local auto, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit movements to the area are generally as important as the through traffic movement. Traffic speeds are slow, generally 25 miles per hour or lower.

STAs can be located on Statewide Highway and District Highways, such as Highway 43. While STAs may include some properties that are currently developed for auto dependent uses (i.e. drive through restaurants, gas stations, car washes), areas where the predominant land use pattern is auto-dependent uses are generally not appropriate for STA designation. STAs that include properties developed for auto-dependent uses should include planning and zoning that provide for redevelopment of the properties over time to uses consistent with STA urban form.

Two locations on Highway 43 can be considered for STAs, including the Robinwood area commercial district and the Bolton Area commercial district. Both locations have intersections that are projected to exceed their respective mobility standards in 2040 and multiple local street connections and driveways that do not meet access spacing standards. Designating Highway 43 as an STA within these commercial areas would allow them to operate with more congestion and with closer access spacing than would typically be allowed. The Oregon Transportation Commission's approval is needed to establish an STA.

Access Spacing Variances

Access spacing variances may be provided to parcels whose highway/street frontage, topography, or location would otherwise preclude issuance of a conforming permit and would either have no reasonable access or cannot obtain reasonable alternate access to the public road system. In such a situation, a conditional access permit may be issued by ODOT or the City, as appropriate, for a

connection to a property that cannot be accessed in a manner that is consistent with the spacing standards. The permit can carry a condition that the access may be closed at such time that reasonable access becomes available to a local public street. The approval condition might also require a given land owner to work in cooperation with adjacent land owners to provide either joint access points, front and rear cross-over easements, or a rear access upon future redevelopment.

The requirements for obtaining a deviation from ODOT's minimum spacing standards are documented in OAR 734-051-3050. For streets under the City's jurisdiction, the City may reduce the access spacing standards at the discretion of the City Engineer if the following conditions exist:

- Joint access driveways and cross access easements are provided in accordance with the standards;
- The site plan incorporates a unified access and circulation system in accordance with the standards;
- The property owner enters into a written agreement with the City that pre-existing connections on the site will be closed and eliminated after construction of each side of the joint use driveway; and/or,
- The proposed access plan for redevelopment properties moves in the direction of the spacing standards.

The City Engineer may modify or waive the access spacing standards for streets under the City's jurisdiction where the physical site characteristics or layout of abutting properties would make development of a unified or shared access and circulation system impractical, subject to the following considerations:

- Unless modified, application of the access standard will result in the degradation of operational and safety integrity of the transportation system.
- The granting of the variance shall meet the purpose and intent of these standards and shall not be considered until every feasible option for meeting access standards is explored.
- Applicants for variance from these standards must provide proof of unique or special conditions that make strict application of the standards impractical. Applicants shall include proof that:
    - Indirect or restricted access cannot be obtained;
    - No engineering or construction solutions can be applied to mitigate the condition; and,
    - No alternative access is available from a road with a lower functional classification than the primary roadway.
- No variance shall be granted where such hardship is self-created.

The West Linn Community Development Code (Section 48.060) also contains access separation requirements, that in many instances, limits the discretion of the City Engineer to modify access spacing as listed above. *Consistency between access spacing requirements and exceptions in the TSP and CDC is an important regulatory solution the City should address as part of TSP implementation.*

Access Consolidation through Management

From an operational perspective, access management measures limit the number of redundant access points along roadways. This enhances roadway capacity, improves safety, and benefits circulation. The City should complement access spacing enforcement with provision of alternative access points. Purchasing right-of-way and closing driveways without a parallel road system and/or other local access could seriously affect the viability of the impacted properties. Thus, if the City takes an access management approach, alternative access should be developed to avoid "land-locking" a given property.

As part of every land use action, the City should evaluate the potential need for conditioning a given development proposal with the following items in order to maintain and/or improve traffic operations and safety along the arterial and collector roadways.

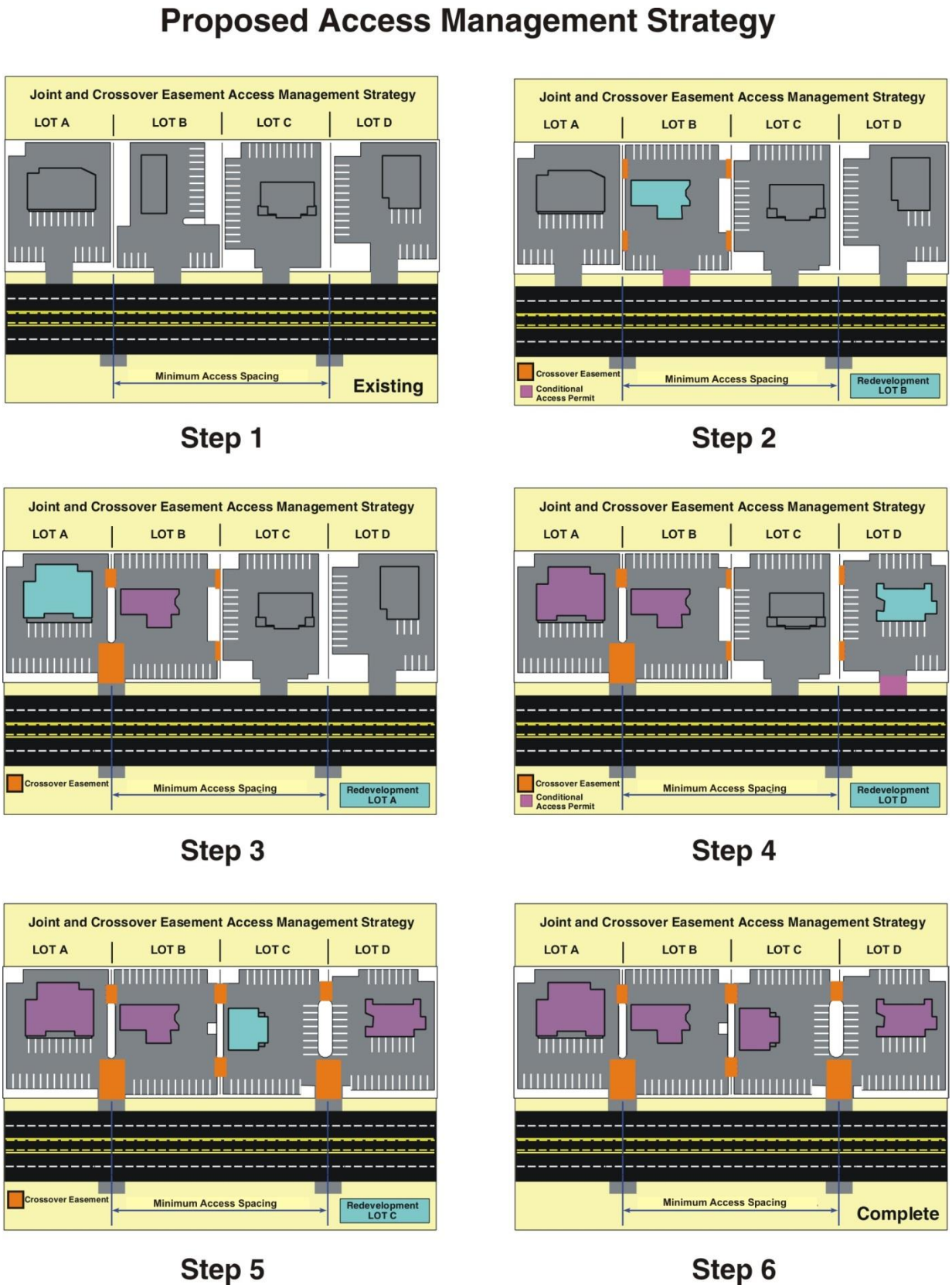
- Developments with frontage on two roadways should locate their driveways on the lower functional classified roadway.
- Access driveways should align with opposing driveways.
- The City may permit multiple driveways so long as they meet the driveway access spacing standards.
- If spacing standards cannot be met, the City should try to consolidate access points with neighboring properties.
- Where standards cannot be met and joint access is not feasible, the City should grant temporary conditional access by providing crossover easements on compatible parcels (considering topography, access, and land use) to facilitate future access between adjoining parcels.
- The City should obtain right-of-way dedications to facilitate the future planned roadway system in the vicinity of proposed developments.
- The City should require half-street improvements (sidewalks, curb and gutter, bike lanes/paths, and/or travel lanes) along site frontages that do not have full build-out improvements in place at the time of development.

Exhibit 2 illustrates the application of cross-over easements and conditional access permits over time to achieve access management objectives. The individual steps are described in Table 14. As illustrated in the exhibit and supporting table, by using these guidelines, all driveways can eventually move in the overall direction of access spacing standards as development and redevelopment occur along a given street.

Table 14: Example of Crossover Easement/Indenture/Consolidation

Step	Process
1	EXISTING – Currently Lots A, B, C, and D have site-access driveways that neither meet the access spacing criteria of 500 feet nor align with driveways or access points on the opposite side of the highway. Under these conditions motorists encounter situations of potential conflict (conflicting left turns) with opposing traffic. Additionally, the number of side-street (or site-access driveway) intersections decreases the operation and safety of the highway
2	REDEVELOPMENT OF LOT B – At the time that Lot B redevelops, the City would review the proposed site plan and make recommendations to ensure that the site could promote future crossover or consolidated access. Next, the City would issue conditional permits for the development to provide crossover easements with Lots A and C, and ODOT/City would grant a conditional access permit to the lot. After evaluating the land use action, ODOT/City would determine that LOT B does not have either alternative access, nor can an access point be aligned with an opposing access point, nor can the available lot frontage provide an access point that meets the access spacing criteria set forth for segment of highway.
3	REDEVELOPMENT OF LOT A – At the time Lot A redevelops, the City/ODOT would undertake the same review process as with the redevelopment of LOT B (see Step 2); however, under this scenario ODOT and the City would use the previously obtained cross-over easement at Lot B consolidate the access points of Lots A and B. ODOT/City would then relocate the conditional access of Lot B to align with the opposing access point and provide efficient access to both Lots A and B. The consolidation of site-access driveways for Lots A and B will not only reduce the number of driveways accessing the highway, but will also eliminate the conflicting left-turn movements on the highway by alignint the new driveways.
4	REDEVELOPMENT OF LOT D – The redevelopment of Lot D will be handled in same manner as the redevelopment of Lot B (see Step 2)
5	REDEVELOPMENT OF LOT C – The redevelopment of Lot C will be reviewed once again to ensure that the site will accommodate crossover and/or consolidated access. Using the crossover agreements with Lots B and D, Lot C would share a consolidated access point with Lot D and will also have alternative frontage access the shared site-access driveway of Lots A and B. By using the crossover agreement and conditional access permit process, the City and ODOT will be able to eliminate another access point and provide the alignment with the opposing access points.
6	COMPLETE – After Lots A, B, C, and D redevelop over time, the number of access points will be reduced and aligned, and the remaining access points will meet the access spacing standard.

Exhibit 2: Crossover Easement



Access Management Plan

Table 15 summarizes the West Linn access management projects.

Table 15: Access Management Projects

Project Number	Name	Description	Priority	Cost[1]
AM1	Access Spacing Standard Modifications	Modify city-wide access spacing standards according to a roadway's jurisdiction and functional classification	Low	$20,000
AM2	Special Transportation Area Designation	Pursue Special Transportation Area (STA) designations along Highway 43 within the commercial areas to allow alternative access spacing (and mobility) standards	Low	$15,000
AM3	Access Spacing Variances	Develop an access spacing variance process for when the standard cannot be met	Low	$20,000
AM4	Access Consolidation	Refine the City's approach for access consolidation to focus on incremental improvements that can occur over time	Low	$20,000
			TOTAL Low Priority Costs	**$75,000**
			TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$75,000**

TRAFFIC SIGNAL SPACING

Traffic signals that are spaced too closely on a corridor can result in poor operating conditions and safety issues due to the lack of adequate storage for vehicle queuing. West Linn is nearly built-out, and there will not likely be many new roads constructed within the City. Currently a majority of the signalized intersections within the city are either along Highway 43 or are located at or near the two I-205 interchanges. However, as traffic volumes increase as a result of potential in-fill and regional growth, the need for new signals along the existing street system may be necessary to manage traffic flow. When this is the case, the City should evaluate traffic signal warrants to determine if a traffic signal is an appropriate solution. Traffic signals should only be implemented when deemed necessary by the city engineer to enhance safety and promote mobility. ODOT identifies ½ mile as the desirable spacing of signalized intersections on regional and statewide highways but recognizes that shorter signal spacing may be appropriate due to a number of factors including existing road layout and land use patterns[3]. Signal spacing below these standards should be studied in detail to consider traffic signal coordination and the impacts of vehicle flow and queuing within the area. At that time adjacent signals and the spacing between them can be evaluated.

[3] MUTCD signal warrants must be met based on ODOT methodology and OAR 734-020-460 (1) A traffic signal shall not be installed unless one or more of the warrants identified in the MUTCD are met or will be met consistent with the requirements of OAR 734-020-0490. The satisfaction of a warrant or warrants, however, is not in itself justification for a traffic signal. Installation of a signal must be approved by the State Traffic Engineer on a regional or state highway.

LOCAL STREET CONNECTIVITY

Much of the residential neighborhood development in West Linn has resulted in a network of cul-de-sacs and dead end streets. These streets can be desirable to residents because they can limit traffic speeds and volumes on local streets, but cul-de-sacs and dead end streets result in longer trip distances, increased reliance on arterials for local trips, and limited options for people to walk and bike to the places they want to go. By providing connectivity between neighborhoods, out-of-direction travel and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) can be reduced, congestion on roads such as Rosemont Road, Salamo Road, or Hidden Springs Road could be improved, accessibility between various travel modes can be enhanced, and traffic levels can be balanced among various streets. Additionally, connectivity can reduce public safety-response time.

The future street system needs to balance the benefits of providing a well-connected grid system with the topographical challenges in the city. Incremental improvements to the street system can be carefully planned to provide route choices for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians while accounting for potential neighborhood impacts. Additionally, the City can improve the quality of the transportation system by making connectivity improvements to the pedestrian and bicycle system separate from street connectivity.

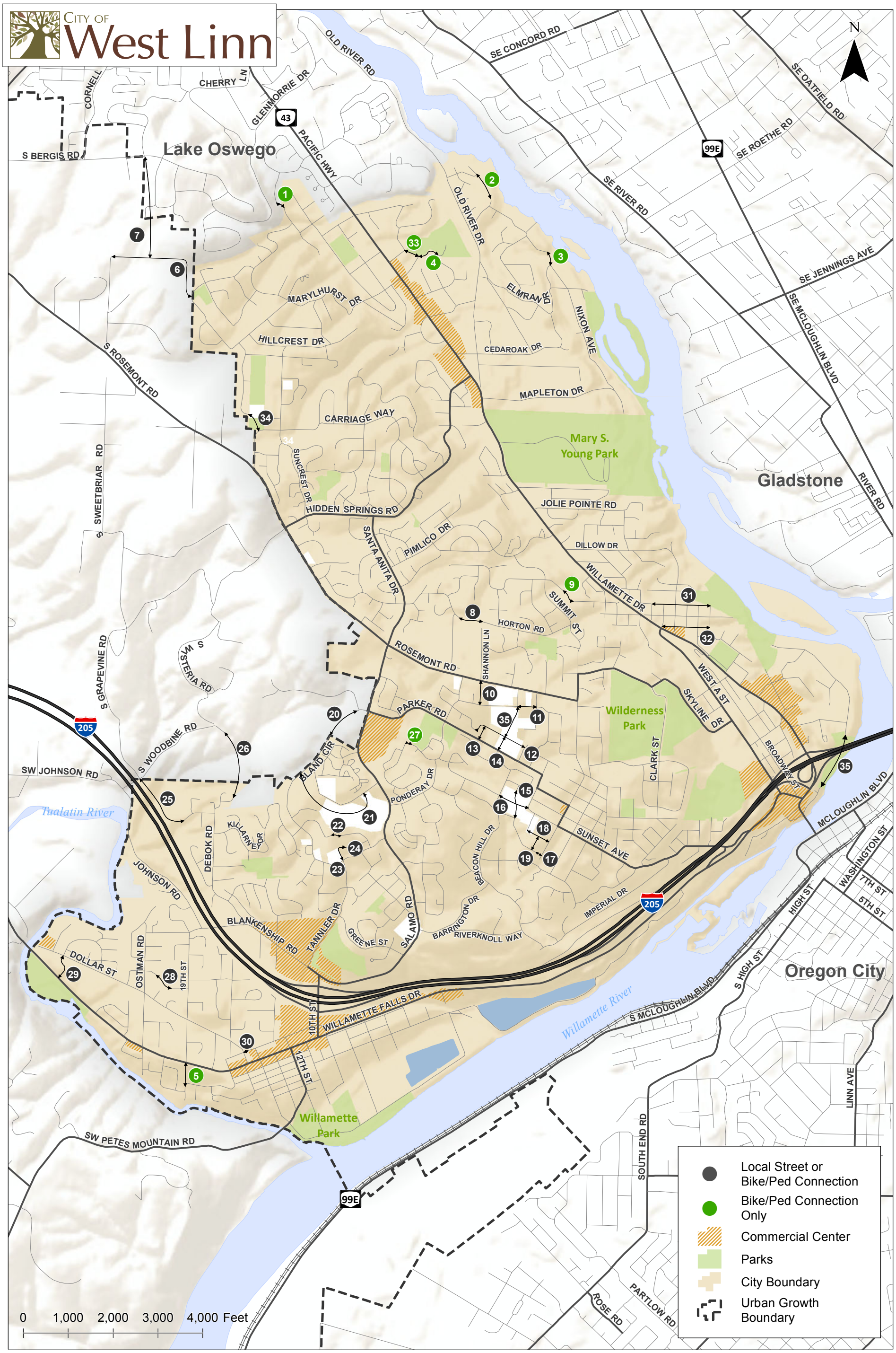
Topography and environmental conditions limit connectivity in several areas of the City of West Linn. The area to the west of Highway 43 is particularly challenging because of the steep terrain and the existing built-out nature of that area. Given that there are limited opportunities for new streets within the City, planned local street connectivity improvements are described below. Figure 12 illustrates the conceptual alignment of the potential connections. In some cases, the improvements could involve changing a street's functional classification from local street to neighborhood route. In limited cases, a short length of new road would be necessary for improved connectivity. In most cases, the potential local street and neighborhood route connections represent streets to be constructed by future development and extension of existing stub end streets. Pedestrian connections from any cul-de-sac should be considered mandatory as future development and redevelopment occurs. The goal is to continue to improve connectivity for all modes of transportation. In each case, the specific alignments and design may be modified dependent upon future development review.

Table 16 summarizes the Local Street Connectivity plan identified for West Linn.

Table 16: Street Connections by Priority

Project Number	Name	Type	Priority
LSC-1	Woodhurst Place extension to Upper Midhill Drive	Bike/Ped	Low
LSC-2	Robin View Court extension to Old River Landing	Bike/Ped	Low
LSC-3	Calaroga Court extension to Nixon Avenue	Bike/Ped	Low
LSC-4	Fairview Way extension to Lazy River Drive	Bike/Ped	Medium
LSC-5	19th Street extension from Willamette Falls Drive to Swift Shore Drive	Bike/Ped	Low
LSC-6	Whitten Lane extension to Marylhurst Drive	Local Street	Low

Project Number	Name	Type	Priority
LSC-7	New north-south connection from S Bergis Road to Whitten Lane extension	Local Street	Low
LSC-8	Horton Road extension to Horton Road	Local Street	Low
LSC-9	Apollo Road extension to Randall Street	Bike/Ped	Low
LSC-10	Shannon Lane extension to Ridge Lane	Local Street	Low
LSC-11	Ridge Lane extension to Ridge Lane	Local Street	Low
LSC-12	Roxbury Drive extension to Chinook Court	Local Street	Low
LSC-13	Damon Drive extension to Roxbury Drive extension	Local Street	Low
LSC-14	Maxfield Drive extension to Roxbury Drive extension	Local Street	Low
LSC-15	Landis Street extension to Landis Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-16	Sabo Lane extension to Sunset Avenue	Local Street	Low
LSC-17	Landis Street extension to Cornwall Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-18	New east-west connection from Reed Street to Cornwall Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-19	New north-south connection from the Landis Street extension to the new east-west connection	Local Street	Low
LSC-20	Bland Circle extension to Parker Road	Collector Street	Medium
LSC-21	New east-west connection from Bland Circle to Weatherhill Road	Local Street	Low
LSC-22	Crestview Drive extension to Crestview Drive	Local Street	Under Construction
LSC-23	Tannler Drive extension to Sunbreak Lane extension	Local Street	Under Construction
LSC-24	Sunbreak extension to Tannler Drive	Local Street	Under Construction
LSC-25	Tamarisk Drive extension to Grapevine Road	Local Street	Low
LSC-26	Wisteria Road extension to Wisteria Road	Local Street	Low
LSC-27	Wild Rose Loop extension to Chelan Drive	Bike/Ped	Medium
LSC-28	Orchard Street extension to Short Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-29	Brandon Place extension to Willamette Falls Drive	Local Street	Low
LSC-30	8th Avenue extension from 14th Street to Dollar Street	Local Street	Medium
LSC-31	Randall Street extension to Irving Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-32	New east-west connection from Elliot Street to Irving Street	Local Street	Low
LSC-33	Shady Hollow Way to Lazy River Drive	Local Street	Low
LSC-34	Kapteyns Street to Carriage Way	Local Street	Low
LSC-35	Maxfield Drive extension to Ridge Lane	Local Street	Medium



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Recommended Local Street Connectivity Projects
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **12**

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

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Section 7 Motor Vehicle Master Plan

MOTOR VEHICLE PLAN

The motor vehicle system within West Linn includes private streets, city streets, a state highway (Highway 43), and an interstate freeway (I-205). This section describes how the system has been developed and provides a detailed review of how it is used and operated.

ROADWAY JURISDICTION

Roadways within West Linn are under ODOT and City jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction is responsible for determining the functional classification of the roadways, defining major design and multimodal features, and approving construction and access permits. Jurisdictional coordination ensures that the roadways are planned, operated, maintained, and improved to safely meet public needs. Figure 13 shows roadway jurisdiction (ownership and maintenance responsibilities) in West Linn. As shown, Highway 43 and I-205 along with its entrance and exit ramps are under ODOT's jurisdiction, while the city is responsible for all other roadways within the city limits.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

The functional classification system within West Linn serves numerous transportation needs. The schematic diagram in Exhibit 3 shows the relationship between facility design and mobility and accessibility outcomes. As mobility increases (bottom axis), non-motor vehicle mode (top axis) provision decreases. Similarly, as access and the use of streets for parking and loading increases (left axis), the facility design (right axis) dictates slower speeds, narrower travel ways, and non-exclusive facilities. Assigning a functional classification to roadways establishes a hierarchy of suitable design and performance characteristics that balances access and mobility, facility design, and modal integration.

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Roadway Jurisdiction
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **13**

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Exhibit 3: Relationship between access and mobility outcomes for various functional classifications

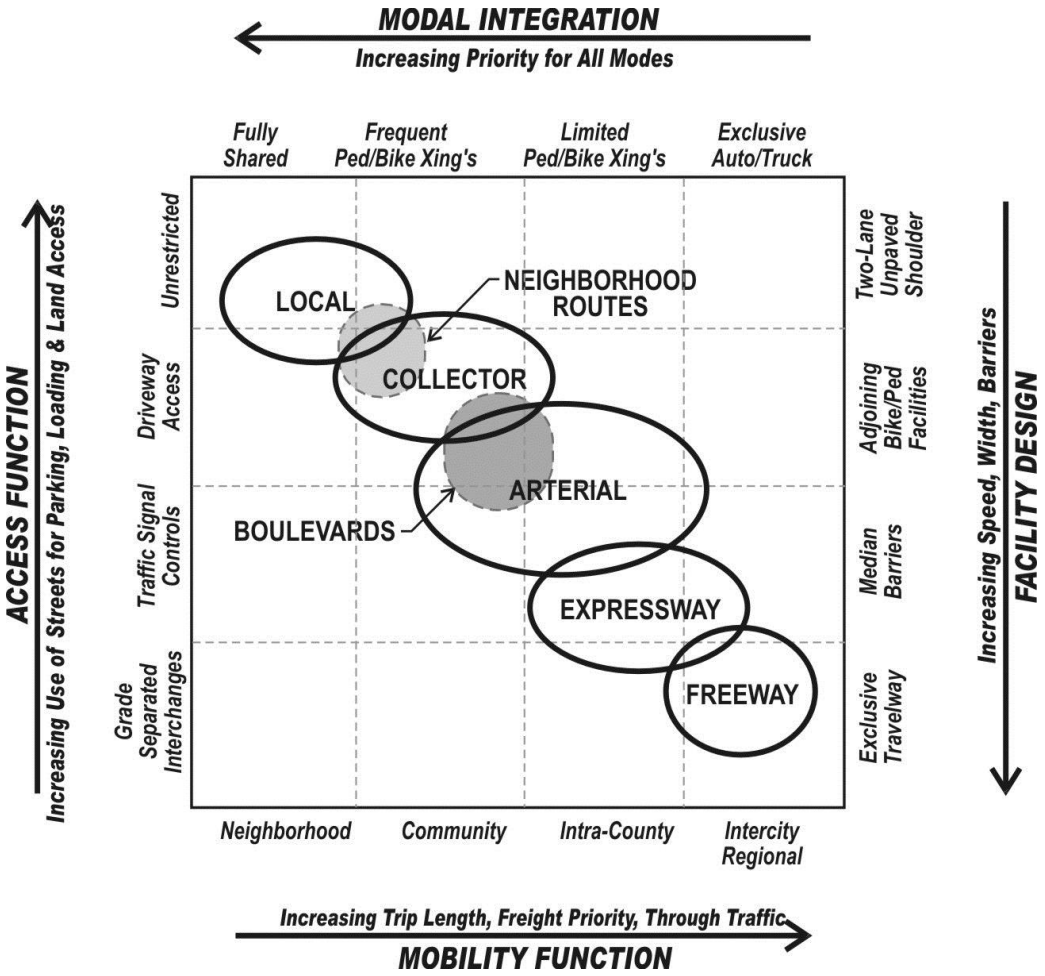


Exhibit 3 shows that as street classes progress from local to collector to arterial to freeway (top left corner to bottom right corner) the following occurs:

- Mobility Increases – Longer trips between destinations, greater proportion of freight traffic movement, and a higher proportion of through traffic.
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Mode Integration Decreases – The City requires adjoining sidewalks and bike facilities for the local, collector, and arterial classes; however, the intersection or mid-block crossings frequency for non-motorized vehicles steadily decreases with higher functional classes. The freeway facilities, for example, typically do not allow pedestrian and bike facilities adjacent to the roadway and all crossings are grade-separated to enhance mobility and safety.
- Access Decreases – Shared uses for parking, loading, and direct land access is reduced. This occurs through parking regulation, access control and spacing standards (see opposite axis).
- Facility Design Standards Increase – Roadway design standards require increasingly wider, faster facilities leading to exclusive travelways for autos and trucks only. The opposite end of the spectrum is the most basic two-lane roadway with unpaved shoulders.

Neighborhood Routes fall between local and collector functional classifications, and Boulevards overlap with the collector and arterial classes.

Figure 14 shows the West Linn functional classification system. The collector route from Parker Road to Sunset Avenue is a circuitous route from Parker Road to Lancaster Street to Cornwall Street to Sunset Avenue. ODOT's functional classification map for West Linn shows a more direct route with Parker Road bypassing Lancaster Street and connecting directly to Sunset Avenue. However, the existing land use and road conditions support the route in Figure 14. This pattern will continue until development provides the needed collector standard street improvements. Table 17 describes the West Linn functional classification hierarchy.

Table 17: West Linn Street Functional Classification Description

Classification	Description
Freeways	Freeways are state or interstate facilities that provide regional travel connections. These routes have the highest capacity and the most restrictive access requirements. Interstate 205 (I-205) is the only freeway facility within the West Linn City Limits. Two local freeway interchanges at 10th Street and at Highway 43 serve the entire city of West Linn. Interchanges are grade-separated facilities with arterial or principal arterial streets.
Major Arterial	Major arterials are typically state highways that provide the high level roadway capacity to local land uses. These routes connect over the longest distance (sometimes miles long) and are less frequent than other arterial or collectors. These highways generally span several jurisdictions and often have statewide importance (as defined in the ODOT State Highway Classification). These facilities should provide for a high level of transit service and include transit priority measures to expedite bus travel. Highway 43 is the only principal arterial within the West Linn city limits. Neighborhood Traffic Management strategies are not appropriate on major arterials.
Minor Arterial	Minor arterials serve to interconnect and support the major arterial system. These streets link major commercial, residential, industrial and institutional areas. Arterial streets are typically spaced about one mile apart to assure accessibility and reduce traffic using collectors or local streets in lieu of a well-placed arterial street. Many of these routes connect to cities surrounding West Linn. Access control is a key feature of an arterial route. Arterials are typically multiple miles in length. Neighborhood Traffic Management strategies are not appropriate on minor arterials.
Collector	Collector streets provide both access and circulation within and between residential and commercial/industrial areas. Collectors differ from arterials in that they provide more of a citywide circulation function and do not require as extensive access control. They also access (compared to arterials) and penetrate residential neighborhoods, distributing trips from the neighborhood and local street system. Collectors are typically greater than 0.5 to 1.0 miles in length. Neighborhood Traffic Management strategies are not appropriate on collector streets.
Neighborhood Route	Neighborhood Routes are usually long relative to local streets and provide connectivity to collectors or arterials. Since neighborhood routes have greater connectivity, they generally have more traffic than local streets and are used by residents in the area to access the neighborhood, but do not serve citywide/large area circulation. They are typically about a quarter to a half mile in total length. Traffic from cul-de-sacs and other local streets may drain onto neighborhood routes to gain access to collectors or arterials. Because traffic needs are greater than a local street, certain measures should be considered to retain the neighborhood character and livability of these streets. Neighborhood traffic management measures are sometimes appropriate to balance traffic and livability/character as determined by an engineering study.
Local	Local streets have the sole function of providing access to immediate adjacent land. Service to "through traffic movement" on local streets is deliberately discouraged by design. Similar to the neighborhood routes, neighborhood traffic management measures are sometimes appropriate on local street to balance traffic and livability/character as determined by an engineering study.

The functional classification system in Figure 14 represents a significant change from previous TSPs. These changes were made to better align with the existing use and defined characteristics of the roadways. These changes primarily lower the roadway's classification from arterial to collector, collector to neighborhood route, and neighborhood route to local street. These changes will impact the design standards applied to the roadways, such as access spacing and the need for certain facilities, such as bicycle lanes.

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Roadway Functional Classification
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **14**

H:\profile\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\14 Functional Classifications.mxd - mbell - 5:28 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

The OHP identifies Highway 43 as a Statewide Highway for the majority of its length in West Linn and as a District Highway approximately between I-205 and Highway 99E. Statewide Highways often function as inter-urban and inter-regional connectors to larger urban areas, providing safe and efficient, high-speed, continuous flow operations. District Highways often function as county and city arterials or collectors and provide connections between small urbanized areas, rural centers and urban hubs, while also serving local access and traffic. ODOT's management objective for District Highways is to provide for safe and efficient, moderate to high-speed continuous-flow operation in rural areas and moderate to low-speed operation for traffic flow and pedestrian/bicycle movements in urban areas.

ROADWAY CROSS-SECTION STANDARDS

The design characteristics of streets in the City of West Linn need to meet the function and demand for each facility type. The actual design of a roadway can vary from segment to segment due to adjacent land uses and demands. The objective was to define a system that allows standardization of key characteristics to provide consistency, but also to provide criteria for application that provides some flexibility while meeting the design standards. Table 18 outlines the width requirements for different street elements for streets in the City of West Linn. Exhibits 4 through 7 detail the cross-section standards for each functional classification.

Unless prohibited by significant topographic conditions or modification recommended by the City Engineer responding to another environmental constraint, newly constructed streets shall meet the maximum standards indicated in the cross-sections. When widening an existing street, the City may use lesser standards than the maximum to accommodate physical and existing development constraints where determined to be appropriate by the City Engineer. Examples of constrained street cross-sections are shown for arterial and collector streets. These constrained cases may be applied where future daily volumes do not require center left-turn pockets or raised medians. In some locations "green streets" (those that utilize vegetation to manage drainage) may be appropriate due to design limitations or adjacent land use. Green street elements (shown in the cross section exhibits) may be used as determined by the City Engineer.

Table 18: City of West Linn Roadway Cross-Section Standards

Street Element	Characteristic	Width/Options
Vehicle Lane Widths (Typical widths)	Arterial	11-12 feet
	Collector	10-12 feet
	Neighborhood Route	10-12 feet
	Local	10-12 feet
	Turn Lane	10-14 feet
On-Street Parking[1]	Arterials	Limited (in designated commercial areas)
	Collectors	Optional (8 feet typical)
	Neighborhood Route	Optional (8 feet typical)
	Local	Optional (8 feet typical)
Bicycle Lanes (Typical widths)	Arterial	5-6 feet
	Collector	5-6 feet

Street Element	Characteristic	Width/Options
	Neighborhood Route	5-6 feet
Cycle Track	Arterial (30 MPH or greater)	7 feet
	Collector (30 MPH or greater)	7 feet
Sidewalks (Typical widths)	Arterial/Collector	6 feet, 8 feet in commercial areas
	Along Cycle Track	5-6 feet, 8 feet in commercial areas
	Neighborhood/Local	6 feet (4-5 feet historic), 8 feet in commercial areas
Landscape Strips	Can be included on all streets	6 feet
Raised Medians	5-Lane	Optional
	3-Lane	Optional
	2-Lane	Consider if appropriate
Neighborhood Traffic Management	Arterials	None
	Collectors	None
	Neighborhood Route	At the discretion of the City Engineer
	Local	
Transit	Arterial/Collectors	Appropriate
	Neighborhood	Only in special circumstances
	Local	Not recommended

Exhibit 4: Arterial Cross Sections

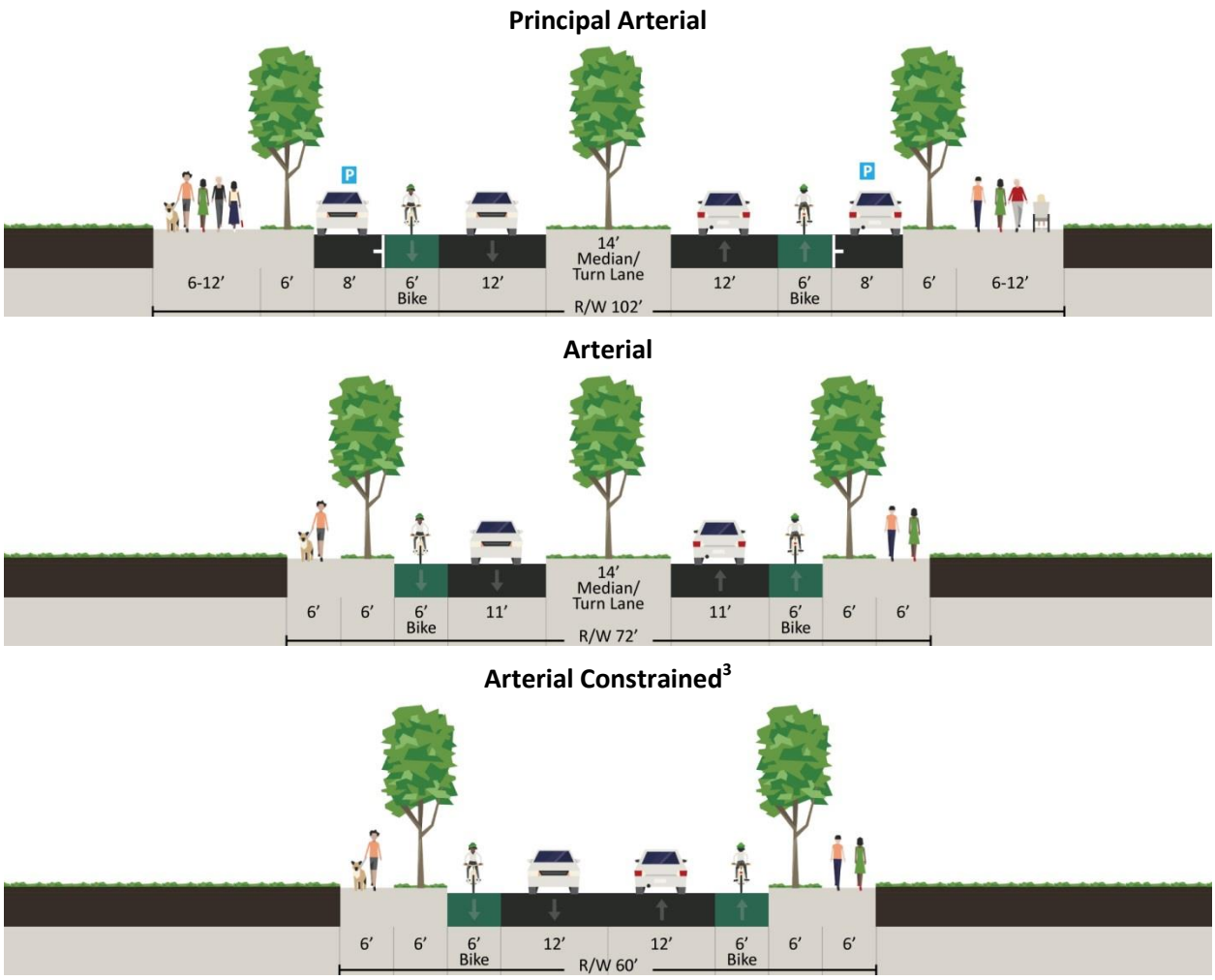


Table 19: Arterial Cross-section Standards

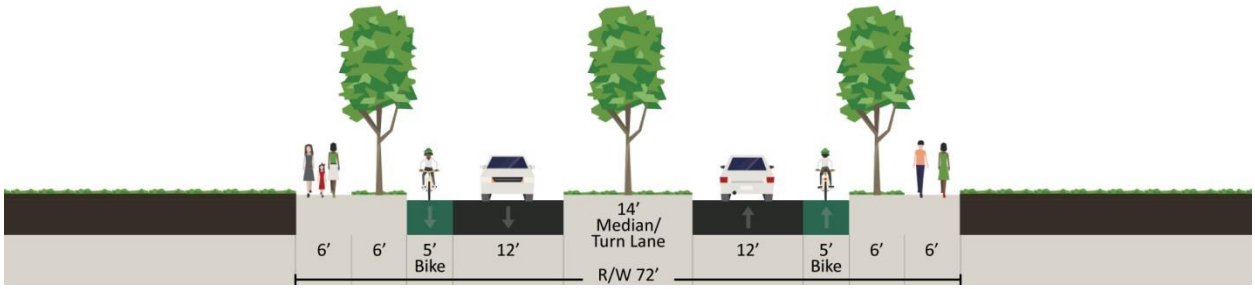
Standards	Principal Arterial	Arterial
Vehicle Lane Widths	11-14 feet	11-12 feet
On-Street Parking	Limited[1]	Limited[1]
Bicycle Lanes	4-6 feet	4-6 feet
Sidewalks	6-12 feet	6-12 feet[3]
Landscape Strips	0-6 feet	0-6 feet[3]
Median/Turn Lane Widths	0-14 feet[2]	0-14 feet[2]
Neighborhood Traffic Management	Not Appropriate	Not Appropriate

1. On-street parking allowed in designated opportunity areas
2. Two-lane arterial allowed in designated opportunity areas, or where property access is limited to right-turn movement only (no center lane).
3. When abutting commercially zoned property, sidewalks shall be 12 feet wide with street tree cut-outs and no separate landscape strips. When abutting residentially zoned property, sidewalks shall be 6 feet wide with 6 feet wide landscape strips.
4. Landscape strips may be removed and/or bicycle lanes may be relocated to a parallel facility at the discretion of the City Engineer.

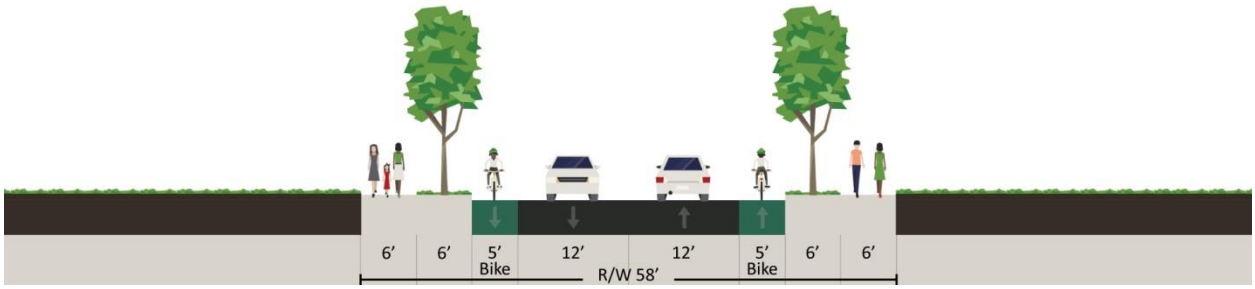
The City Engineer or Planning Director may recommend green street variations of each cross section. These variations may include replacing the standard 6 foot planter strip with a 5 1/2 -8 foot wide rain garden or swale, or substituting the concrete sidewalk for an asphalt pathway and in some cases providing such a pathway on only one side of the street.

Exhibit 5: Collector Cross Sections

Collector with Median/Center Lane



Collector without Median



Collector Constrained

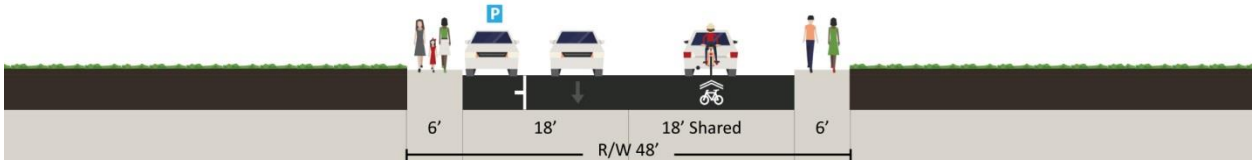


Table 20: Collector Cross-section Standards

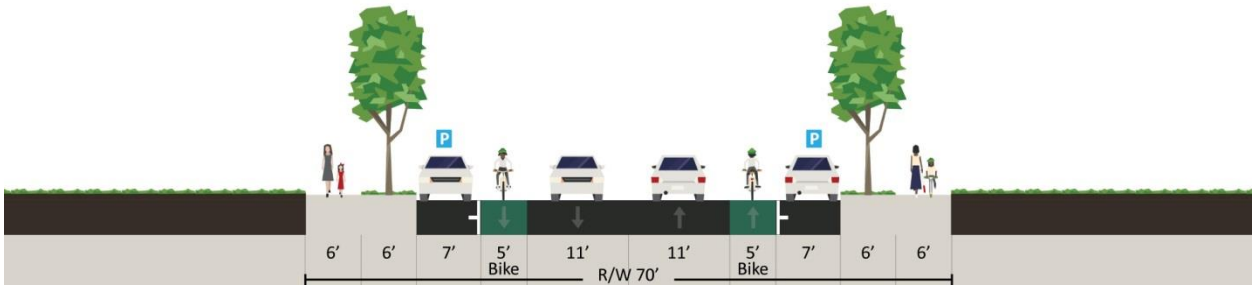
Standards	Collector
Vehicle Lane Widths	10-12 feet
On-Street Parking	5-8 feet
Bicycle Lanes	4-6 feet[1]
Sidewalks	4-8 feet
Landscape Strips	0-6 feet
Median/Turn Lane Widths	10-14 feet[2]
Neighborhood Traffic Management	Under Special Conditions

1. Bike lanes required where future traffic volumes > 3,000 ADT. When < 3,000 ADT, 14 foot wide travel lanes will be provided.
2. Center turn lane may be omitted where future traffic volumes < 5,000 ADT.

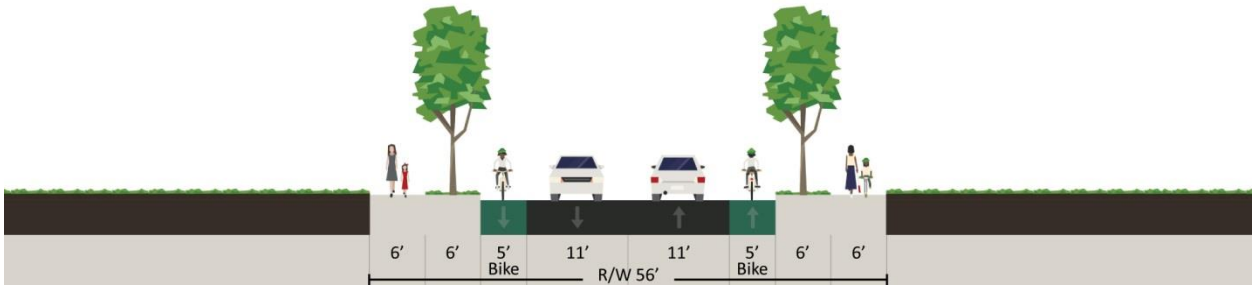
The City Engineer or Planning Director may recommend green street variations of each cross section. These variations may include replacing the standard 6 foot planter strip with a 5 1/2 -8 foot wide rain garden or swale, or substituting the concrete sidewalk for an asphalt pathway and in some cases providing such a pathway on only one side of the street.

Exhibit 6: Neighborhood Route Cross Sections

Neighborhood Route with Parking & Bike Lane[1]



Neighborhood Route without Parking[1]



Neighborhood Route without Parking and with Shared Bikeway[1,2]

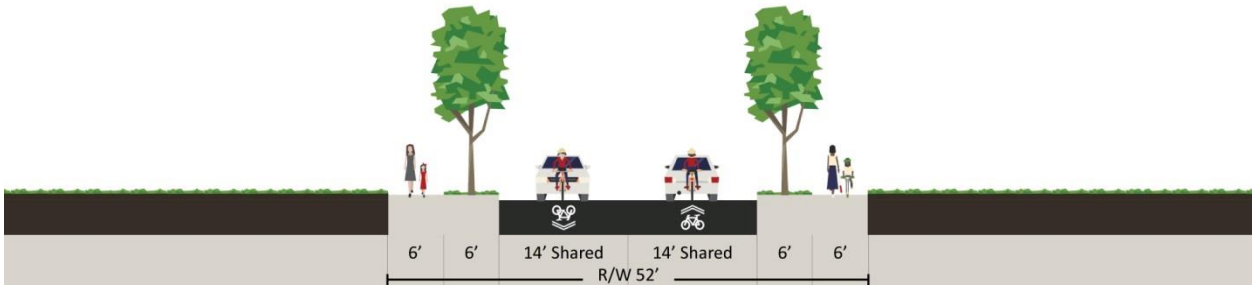


Table 21: Neighborhood Route Cross-section Standards

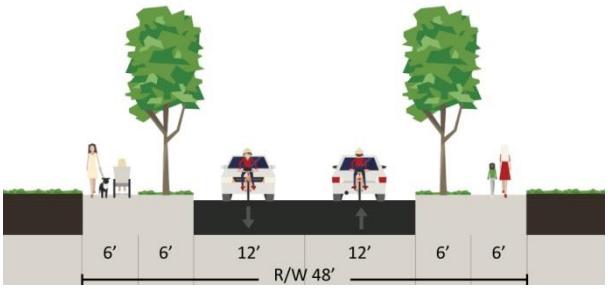
Standards	Neighborhood Routes
Vehicle Lane Widths	10-12 feet
On-Street Parking	7-8 feet[3]
Bicycle Lanes	4-6 feet
Sidewalks	4-6 feet
Landscape Strips	0-6 feet
Median/Turn Lane Widths	None
Neighborhood Traffic Management	Under Special Conditions

1. When shown as a bicycle route on the Bicycle System Plan.
2. Shared bikeway will be used when volumes < 3,000 ADT.
3. Allowance of on-street parking shall be based upon the nature and intensity of adjacent development and physical constraints.

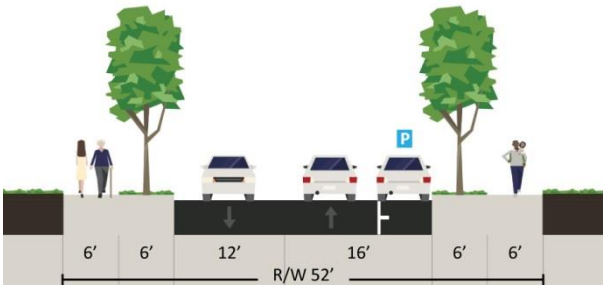
The City Engineer or Planning Director may recommend green street variations of each cross section. These variations may include replacing the standard 6 foot planter strip with a 5 1/2 -8 foot wide rain garden or swale, or substituting the concrete sidewalk for an asphalt pathway and in some cases providing such a pathway on only one side of the street.

Exhibit 7: Local Street Cross Sections

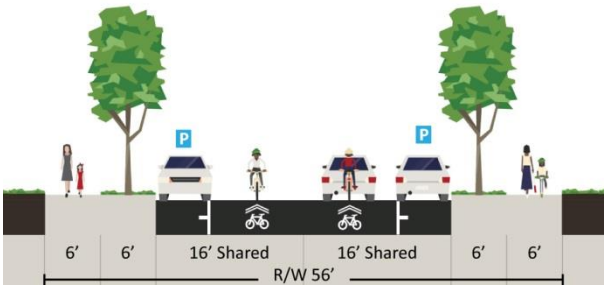
24 foot Local Residential (No Parking)



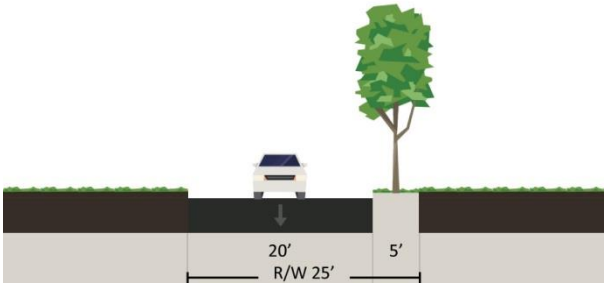
28 foot Local Residential (No Parking on One Side)



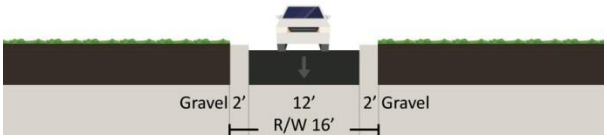
32 foot Local Residential



Alley (No Parking)



Alley (No Parking)



Note: Landscape strip may be narrowed or eliminated and sidewalks may be narrowed to 4 feet and/or placed on one-side of the street in areas of severe physical constraints or constraints from existing development.

The City Engineer or Planning Director may recommend green street variations of each cross section. These variations may include replacing the standard 6 foot planter strip with a 5 ½- to 8-foot wide rain garden or swale, or substituting the concrete sidewalk for an asphalt pathway and in some cases providing such a pathway on only one side of the street.

MOTOR VEHICLE NEEDS

System Connectivity

A well-connected motor vehicle system minimizes the need for out-of-direction travel while supporting efficient distribution of travel demand among multiple parallel roadways. The most common example of an efficient transportation network is the traditional grid system, with north-south and east-west streets spaced at generally equal distances. While most of West Linn does not have a traditional grid system, there are a number of north-south and east-west streets that provide connectivity on a regional level as well as access within West Linn. The following sections highlight the needs associated with street system connectivity within West Linn.

Arterial Street Connectivity

Arterial streets within West Linn consist of major arterials and minor arterials. While there are several minor arterials located throughout the City, Willamette Drive is the only major arterial. Based on the RTP, arterials provide general travel mobility within the region and connect major commercial, residential, industrial, and institutional centers. Arterials are usually spaced about 1-mile apart and are designed to accommodate motor vehicle and truck traffic as well as pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. Figure 8 in Technical Memorandum 7 illustrates the arterial street system needs within West Linn.

As shown in Figure 8 in Technical Memorandum 7, few of the arterial streets meet the RTP's arterial spacing guidelines. Also, there is a need for an additional arterial connecting Rosemont Road to Willamette Drive approximately 1-mile north of Hidden Springs Road and an additional arterial connecting West Linn to rural Clackamas County approximately 1-mile west of Rosemont Road – this potential arterial could follow existing segments of Blankenship Road and Johnson Road as shown in Figure 8. The other potential arterial, however, would have significant right-of-way and development costs as well as impacts to existing development and the natural environment. Given the significant constraints associated with this connection, the City should focus on opportunities to improve local street connectivity as well as maximize and improve the pedestrian, bicycle, and public transportation systems along existing arterials as described below.

Collector Street Connectivity

The RTP identifies collector streets as general access streets for neighborhood circulation and as support streets for the regional transportation network. Connectivity at this level is especially important for pedestrian and bicycle trips. The RTP recommends a maximum spacing of 1/2 mile for collectors in order to encourage local traffic to use them instead of higher order facilities. Figure 8 in Technical Memorandum 7 illustrates the existing deficiencies in the collector street system.

Few of the collector streets in the City meet the RTP's collector spacing guidelines. Also, there is a need for two additional collectors – one that extends north from Marylhurst Drive to the new arterial connection described above, following the existing segments of Marylhurst Drive, and one that

connects Salamo Road to Parker Road, following the existing segments of Barrington Drive, Beacon Hill Drive, and Beacon Hill Court. Each of these potential connections would enhance the north-south and east-west connectivity within the city and reduce reliance on the arterial street system.

Local Street Connectivity

The City of West Linn's many cul-de-sacs, steep topography, and major facilities such as Willamette Drive and I-205 limit intercity connectivity. Therefore, many intercity trips are forced to travel along the few through streets that do connect across these barriers. By providing connectivity between neighborhoods, the City could reduce out-of-direction travel and vehicle miles traveled (VMT), enhance accessibility between various travel modes, and balance traffic levels among various streets. Additionally, the City could reduce public safety response times.

The City could reduce some of the congestion on roads such as Rosemont Road, Salamo Road, and Hidden Springs Road through improved local street connectivity. Improved connectivity in the area east of Willamette Drive and in the Tanner Basin area would provide circulation to existing or future traffic signals that will result in less delay and better safety for access to the highway. Adding several short roadway connections within neighborhood areas would connect disjointed local streets and reduce out-of-direction travel for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

Figure 12 shows the local street connectivity needs. In most cases, the improvements would involve changing a street's functional classification from local street to neighborhood route. In limited cases, a short length of new road would be necessary to improve connectivity. The arrows on Figure 12 represent connections and the general direction for the placement of the connection in existing configurations. In each case, the specific alignments and design may be modified dependent upon future development review.

The criteria for providing local connections are based on the Metro RTP requirements for new residential or mixed-use developments:

- Every 330 feet, a grid for pedestrians and bicycles (may include paved roadway or trails)
- Every 530 feet, a grid for automobiles (local street or higher classification)

The arrows on Figure 12 indicate local and neighborhood connections only, some of which are currently underway. Local connections for existing stub end streets, cul-de-sacs, or extended cul-de-sacs in the road network are, for the most part, not identified on this figure. Pedestrian connections from any cul-de-sac should be mandatory as future development and redevelopment occurs. The goal is to continue to improve connectivity for all modes of transportation. As new development occurs, the City should consider the opportunities identified in Figure 12 to create a more efficient network consistent with the RTP guidelines. The primary constraint associated with each of the opportunities in Figure 12 is that they are located on private property and will likely only occur as part of new development.

Intersection Performance and Capacity Needs

The intersection performance and capacity needs described below are based on the analysis prepared as part of the 2008 TSP update. This section identifies study area intersection deficiencies resulting from increases in vehicle volumes as forecasted by the 2040 financially constrained Metro RTP model for the 2040 base case scenario.

Intersection Capacity Analysis

The traffic operations analysis prepared as part of the previous TSP update found that many of the study intersections did not meet or were not expected to meet their respective mobility standards under existing (2015) and/or future (2040) traffic conditions. Based on the analysis, motorists are likely to experience high levels of congestion and delay at these intersections without additional improvements to the existing transportation system. Table 22 summarizes the analysis results.

Table 22: Weekday PM Peak Hour Intersection Level of Service

Map ID	Intersection	Existing (2015)[1]			Future Base Case (2040)[1]			Mobility Standard		
		LOS	Average Delay (Sec)	Volume/ Capacity (v/c)	LOS	Average Delay (Sec)	Volume/ Capacity (v/c)	Agency	Minimum	Standard Met?
Signalized Intersections										
2	Highway 43/Marylhurst Drive-Lazy River Drive	B	16.3	0.8	C	26.7	0.94	ODOT	v/c 0.99	Yes
4	Highway 43/Cedaroak Drive	B	10.4	0.65	B	18.3	0.82	ODOT	v/c 0.99	Yes
5	Highway 43/Hidden Springs Road	C	25	0.83	D	42.8	1	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
8	Highway 43/West A Street	B	12.5	0.74	C	31.1	0.97	ODOT	v/c 1.1	Yes
12	Highway 43/Hood Street-McKillican Street	C	23.6	0.76	E	62.7	1.07	ODOT	v/c 1.1	Yes
13	Highway 43/I-205 SB Ramp	C	26.5	0.85	E	69.1	>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.85	No
14	Highway 43/I-205 NB Ramp	A	8	0.3	B	10.2	0.41	ODOT	v/c 0.85	Yes
19	Salamo Road/Rosemont Road[2]								LOS D	
25	10th Street/Blankenship-Salamo Road	B	18.2	0.53	C	21.50	0.59	ODOT	v/c 0.85	Yes
26	10th Street/I-205 SB Ramp	C	30.9	0.53	D	36.3	0.65	ODOT	v/c 0.85	Yes
27	10th Street/I-205 NB Ramp	B	13.6	0.53	B	18.6	0.63	ODOT	v/c 0.85	Yes
All-Way Stop Controlled Intersections										
20	Rosemont Road/Summit Street	A	9.2	0.37	B	12.2	0.57	City	LOS D	Yes
21	Sunset Avenue/Cornwall Street	A	7.6	0.15	A	7.8	0.16	City	LOS D	Yes
29	Willamette Falls Drive/10th Street	D	29.7	0.84	F	>80.0	>1.0	City	LOS D	No
Unsignalized Intersections										
1	Highway 43/Arbor Drive	B/F	>50.0	0.03/0.37	B/F	>50.0	0.04/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
3	Highway 43/Walling Way	B/E	42.2	0.04/0.21	B/F	>50.0	0.00/0.92	ODOT	v/c 0.99	Yes
6	Highway 43/Jolie Pointe Road	A/E	47.3	0.03/0.22	B/F	>50.0	0.12/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
7	Highway 43/Pimlico Drive	B/F	>50.0	0.16/>1.0	C/F	>50.0	0.37/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
9	Highway 43/Holmes Street	B/F	>50.0	0.02/0.65	B/F	>50.0	0.03/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
10	Highway 43/Lewis Street	B/E	40	0.01/0.15	B/F	>50.0	0.01/0.54	ODOT	v/c 0.99	Yes
11	Highway 43/Burns Street	B/F	>50.0	0.23/>1.0	D/F	>50.0	0.49/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 1.1	No
15	Highway 43/Willamette Falls Drive	A/F	>50.0	0.21/>1.0	D/F	>50.0	0.77/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
16	Willamette Falls Drive/Sunset Avenue	A/B	13.6	0.29/0.31	A/E	47.6	0.67/0.74	City	LOS D	No
17	Rosemont Road/Carriage Way	A/C	21.9	0.09/0.21	A/F	>50.0	0.12/0.51	City	LOS D	No
18	Rosemont Road/Hidden Springs Road	A/C	18.6	0.10/0.14	B/F	>50.0	0.07/>1.0	City	LOS D	No
22	Salamo Road/Bland Circle	A/B	38.3	0.00/0.09	A/D	34.6	0.02/0.60	City	LOS D	Yes

23	Salamo Road/Barrington Drive	A/C	15.8	0.04/0.20	A/C	21.8	0.05/0.93	City	LOS D	Yes
35	Salamo Road/Parker Road	A/C	17.0	0.05/0.13	A/F	>50.0	0.13/0.79	City	LOS D	No
24	Blankenship Road/Tannler Drive	A/F	>50.0	0.13/0.52	B/F	>50.0	0.19/>1.0	City	LOS D	No
28	10th Street/8th Avenue	A/F	>50.0	0.13/>1.0	B/F	>50.0	0.18/>1.0	ODOT	v/c 0.99	No
30	Willamette Falls Drive/12th Street	A/C	22.7	0.17/0.23	B/F	>50.0	0.44/>1.0	City	LOS D	No
31	Willamette Falls Drive/Dollar Street (East)	A/C	20.6	0.01/0.21	A/F	>50.0	0.15/0.74	City	LOS D	No
32	Willamette Falls Drive/19th Street	A/B	13.0	0.01/0.04	A/C	17.6	0.01/0.06	City	LOS D	Yes
33	Willamette Falls Drive/Ostman Road	A/C	23.6	0.03/0.06	B/F	>50.0	0.01/0.23	City	LOS D	No
34	Willamette Falls Drive/Dollar Street (West)	A/B	12.1	0.03/0.07	A/F	>50.0	0.13/0.71	City	LOS D	No

1. As described in the existing conditions memo, traffic volumes within West Linn are generally lower today than they were in 2006 and are projected to be lower in 2040 than projected for 2030. Therefore, use of the existing and projected future traffic volumes from the 2008 TSP to evaluate existing (2015) and future (2040) traffic conditions is conservative, and may overestimate vehicle demand.
2. The City recently installed a traffic signal at the Salamo Road/Rosemont Road intersection, and therefore the intersection operations from the 2008 TSP are no longer current.

Notes:
LOS = Level of Service
Delay = Average vehicle delay in the peak hour for entire intersection in seconds.
MOE = Measure of Effectiveness

Traffic Signal Warrants

The City conducted traffic signal warrants for the unsignalized study intersections that were not expected to meet operational standards in the 2040 base case. Table 23 lists the intersections that were found to meet the traffic volume warrant for signalization under existing (2015) and base case (2040). On arterial streets, signals should generally be spaced at least 1,000 feet apart for efficient operation, but signalizing some of the intersections that meet signal warrants would result in shorter spacing. The City will need to conduct a detailed traffic engineering evaluation to evaluate site conditions, signal spacing, and all warrants before installing any traffic signals. The City should follow ODOT signal design and signal phasing guidelines for all new traffic signal installations. ODOT typically requires an 8-hour warrant to be met, along with other improvement considerations such as channelization prior to installing a signal. New signals are subject to state traffic engineer approval, and even if an intersection meets a signal warrant, it is not a guarantee for approval.

Table 23: Signal Warrant Analysis Results

Intersection	Warrant Met for Existing (2015)[1]?	Warrant Met for Future Base Case (2040)[2]?
Willamette Drive/Arbor Drive	No	No
Willamette Drive/Jolie Pointe Road	No	No
Willamette Drive/Pimlico Drive	No	Yes
Willamette Drive/Holmes Street	No	No
Willamette Drive/Burns Street	Yes	Yes
Willamette Drive/Willamette Falls Drive	Yes	Yes
Willamette Falls Drive/Sunset Avenue/Chestnut Street	No	Yes
Rosemont Road/Carriage Way	No	No
Rosemont Road/Hidden Springs Road	No	Yes
10th Street/8th Avenue-Court	No	Yes
Willamette Falls Drive / 10th Street	Yes	Yes
Salamo Road/Parker Road	No	No
Blankenship Road/Tannler Drive	No	Yes
Willamette Falls Drive/12th Street	No	Yes
Willamette Falls Drive/Dollar Street East	No	No
Willamette Falls Drive/Ostman Road	No	No
Willamette Falls Drive/Dollar Street West	No	No

1. As described in the existing conditions memo, traffic volumes within West Linn are generally lower today than they were in 2006 and are projected to be lower in 2040 than they were projected to be in 2030. Therefore, use of the existing and projected future traffic volumes from the 2008 TSP to evaluate existing (2015) and future (2040) traffic conditions is a conservative estimate, and may overestimate vehicle demand.

Highway 43 Corridor

The City of West Linn, in coordination with ODOT, developed the Highway 43 Concept Plan as part of the 2008 TSP update. The Plan identifies needs, deficiencies, and solutions (such as pedestrian crossings, street trees, landscaping, transit stops, and lighting to better support the needs of all roadway users and adjacent land uses) for the portion of Highway 43 between the north City limits and McKillican Street.

The Plan maintains the current cross-section of one travel lane in each direction in order to keep the local character and meet community concerns, while not requiring additional right of way acquisition from private land owners. The Concept Plan includes improvements such as adding left turn lanes to the median and traffic control in some locations to increase capacity. However, due to the stated constraints, several locations are not likely to meet performance standards and will require ODOT design exceptions. The City is currently refining this Plan in an effort to resolve discrepancies between the planned roadway cross-section and available right-of-way width in the corridor and to improve safety for pedestrians and bicyclists. The City will incorporate the findings of the updated Plan into the TSP.

Table 24 summarizes projects identified in the current Highway 43 Corridor Plan. The City identified all projects associated with the Highway 43 Plan as a high priority based on the project evaluation criteria with the exception of the Arbor Drive intersection is a medium priority project.

10th Street Interchange Area

The 10th Street interchange area consists of the segment of 10th Street located between Blankenship-Salamo Road and Willamette Falls Drive, the I-205 northbound and southbound on and off ramps, and two local street connections, 8th Avenue and 8th Court. Several intersections located within the interchange area currently exceed their respective mobility standards during the weekday p.m. peak hour. Several more intersections currently experience significant queues that extend beyond striped storage lanes and disrupt traffic flow. Traffic volume projections included in Metro's current travel demand model indicate that these conditions are expected to continue in the future and have the potential to get worse. Therefore, the City identified several improvements to address the issues, such as widening along the 10th Street corridor, and several intersection modifications. The RTP does not project a need to fully reconstruct the interchange by 2040. The City separated improvements into near-term and long-term categories based on an evaluation of existing and year 2040 traffic conditions.

Near-Term Improvements

The following near-term improvements address issues identified under existing conditions:

- Restripe the westbound approach to the 10th Street/Blankenship-Salamo Road intersection to include an exclusive left-turn lane and shared left-through lane.
- Install a splitter median island at the eastbound approach to the 10th Street/8th Avenue-Court intersection to restrict the eastbound left, eastbound through, northbound left, and westbound through movements.
    - The splitter median island would result in an increase in the southbound left-turn volume at the 12th Street/Willamette Falls Drive intersection, where the eastbound approach will operate at LOS F and above capacity during the weekday p.m. peak hour. A traffic signal is warranted at the intersection under existing traffic conditions with a splitter median island at the 10th Street/8th Avenue-Court intersection.

- Install a traffic signal at the 12th Street/Willamette Falls Drive intersection.
- Install a traffic signal at the 10th Street/Willamette Falls Drive intersection.
- Coordinate all of the traffic signals along 10th Street and Willamette Falls Drive to minimize queuing and delay at each approach to the I-205 Ramp terminals.

Long-Term Improvements

The following long-term improvements address issues identified under year 2040 conditions:

- Widen the eastbound and westbound approaches to the 10th Street/Blankenship-Salamo Road intersection to provide dual westbound left-turn lanes, a single westbound through lane, and to accommodate dual northbound left-turn lanes.
- Add a second exclusive right turn lane to the eastbound approach to the 10th Street/Blankenship-Salamo Road intersection.
    - This improvement could increase the crossing distance located at the south leg of the 10th Street Blankenship-Salamo Road intersection.
    - The City could reduce the need for this improvement by restricting access to the commercial property located in the southwest corner of the 10th Street Blankenship-Salamo Road intersection.
- Modify and/or widen 10th Street between the I-205 NB Ramps and the I-205 SB Ramps to provide two lanes in each direction. This allows for one continuous left turn lane and one continuous through lane in both directions between the ramps (the left-turn lanes between the ramps would be side-by-side instead of back-to-back allowing for twice the amount of queue storage)[4].
- Widen 10th Street between the I-205 NB Ramps and Willamette Falls Drive to provide two lanes in each direction.
- Install dual eastbound left-turn lanes at the 10th Street/Willamette Falls Drive intersection.

The westbound approach to the 10th Street/8th Avenue-Court intersection is expected to operate at LOS F (64.6 seconds of delay), but below capacity during the weekday p.m. peak hour with the improvements under future traffic conditions. Installing of a raised median island that restricts the westbound left-turn movement would improve operations at the intersection; however, this improvement would require a connection from 8th Court to Willamette Falls Drive which may not be feasible within the horizon year of the TSP update. Therefore, the City should preserve the right-of-way and maintain an access easement to connect 8th Court with Willamette Falls Drive when development occurs.

[4] Widening of 10th Street under the I-205 bridges may be possible without complete bridge reconstruction through the use of retaining walls or minor modifications to the bridge structures.

Table 24 summarizes the motor vehicle improvements projects for the 10th Street interchange area, including a potential long-term extension of 8th Court to Willamette Falls Drive

MOTOR VEHICLE PLAN

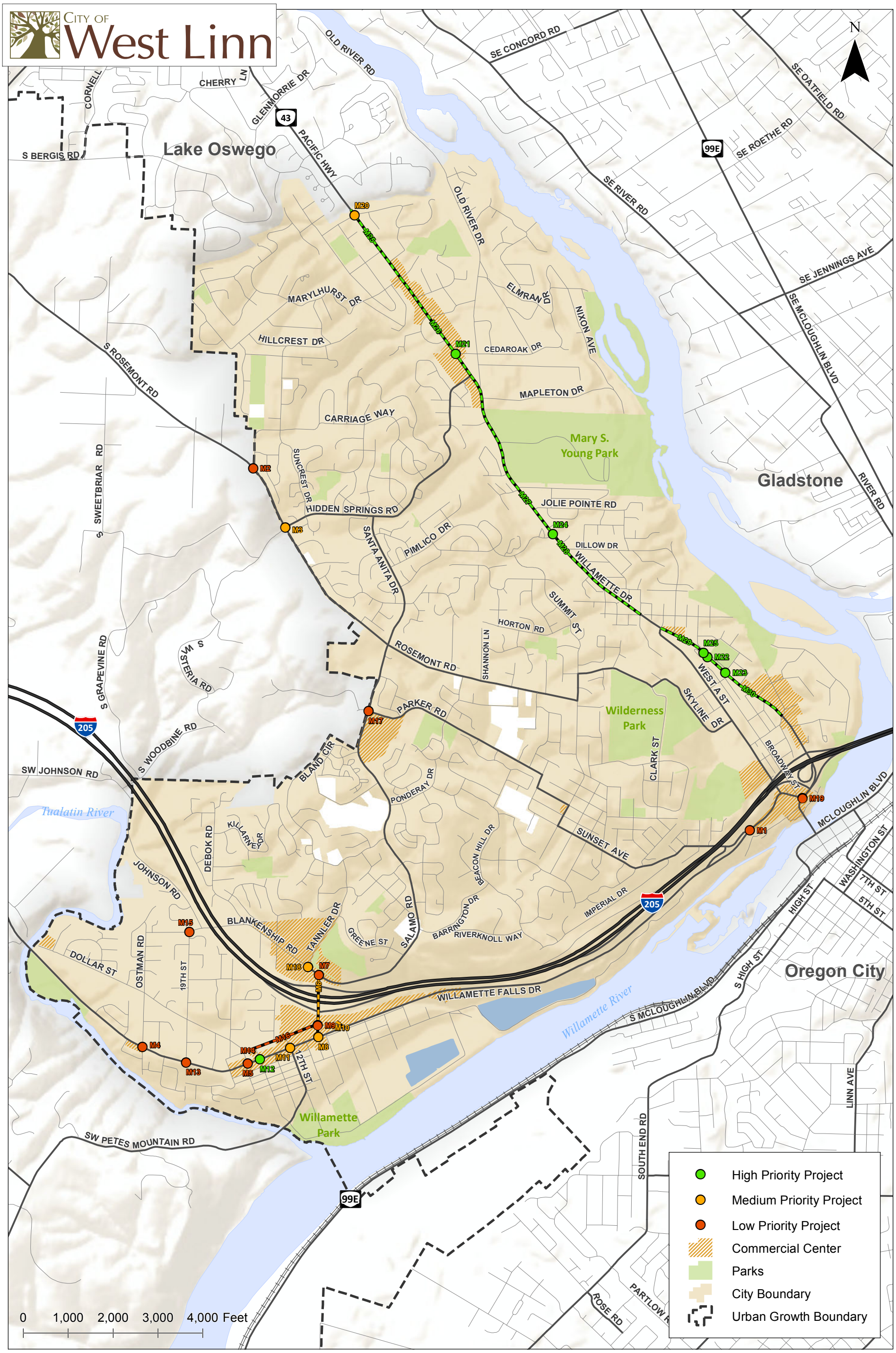
In addition to the Highway 43 and 10th Street corridor improvements identified above, Table 24 includes additional intersection and roadway projects throughout the City of West Linn. Figure 15 shows these projects.

Table 24: Motor Vehicle Plan Projects

Project Number	Location	Description	Priority	Cost
City of West Linn Facility Projects				
M1	Willamette Falls Drive/ Sunset Avenue	Add a traffic signal when warranted	Low	$260,000
M2	Rosemont Road/ Carriage Way	Add a center median on Rosemont Road to allow two-stage left turn from Carriage Way	Low	$1,475,000
M3	Rosemont Road/ Hidden Springs Road	Add a traffic signal when warranted and northbound/southbound left turn lanes on Rosemont Road	Medium	$780,000
M4	Willamette Falls Drive/ Ostman Road	Widen Willamette Falls Drive with center median 500' on each side of intersection to allow for two-stage left turn from Ostman Road	Low	$1,335,000
M5	Willamette Falls Drive/ Dollar Street (east)	Widen Willamette Falls Drive with center median 500' on each side of intersection for two-stage left turn from Dollar Street	Low	$1,475,000
M6	10th Street (Blankenship Road to Willamette Falls Drive)	Widening to four lanes with side-by-side left-turn lanes between the ramp terminals	Medium	$2,000,000
M7	Blankenship Road/ 10th Street	Add 2nd eastbound right turn lane and 2nd westbound left-turn lanes.	Low	$520,000
M8	10th Street/ Willamette Falls Drive	Install traffic signal with dual eastbound left-turn lanes	Medium	$830,000
M9	10th Street/ 8th Avenue	Restrict the eastbound approach to right-in, right-out	Low	$20,000
M10	8th Court	Extend 8th Court to Willamette Falls Drive to provide additional access to 8th Court retail	Medium	$2,075,000
M11	Willamette Falls Drive/ 12th Street	Add a traffic signal when warrants are met	Medium	$260,000
M12	Willamette Falls Drive/ 14th Street	All way stop control when warrants are met	High	$10,000
M13	Willamette Falls Drive/ 19th Street	All way stop control when warrants are met	Low	$10,000
M14	8th Avenue	Modify Dollar Street connection to reconnect to 8th Avenue, and provide alternative route for local trips.	Low	$1,035,000
M15	19th Street/ Blankenship Road	Upgrade to current City standards from Blankenship Road/Debok Road to Willamette Falls Drive	Low	$6,115,000
M16	8th Avenue	Upgrade from 10th Street to Dollar Street	Low	$1,760,000
M17	Salamo Road/ Parker Road	Add a traffic signal when warranted	Low	$260,000
M18	Tannler Street Realignment	Realign Tannler Street at Blankenship Road to align with the driveway located approximately 200-feet west	Medium	$920,000
ODOT Facility Projects				
M19	Highway 43 / Willamette Falls Drive	Add a traffic signal that is coordinated with adjacent signal at I-205 NB Off Ramps	Low	$260,000

ODOT Facility Projects (Highway 43 Concept Plan Improvements)				
M20	Highway 43 / Arbor Drive	Add left turn lanes on Highway 43 (cost included in Highway 43 segment cost, listed below)	Medium	$0
M21	Highway 43 / Cedar Oak Drive	Realign shopping center driveway located to the southwest with intersection	High	$130,000[1]
M22	Highway 43 / Holmes Street	Modify circulation to allow exit only traffic from Holmes Street	High	$2,500[1]
M23	Highway 43 / Lewis Street	Modify circulation to prohibit left turns out from Lewis Street	High	$2,500[1]
M24	Highway 43 / Pimlico Drive	Add a traffic signal when warranted	High	$65,000[1]
M25	North City Limit to Marylhurst Drive	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$757,500[1]
M26	Marylhurst Drive to Hidden Springs Road	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$1,087,500[1]
M27	Hidden Springs Road to Pimlico Drive	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$1,396,250[1]
M28	Pimlico Drive to Buck Street	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$865,000[1]
M29	West A Street to Webb Street	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$535,000[1]
M30	Webb Street to Hood-McKillican Street	Highway 43 Improvements	High	$495,000[1]
		TOTAL High Priority Costs	**$5,346,250**	
		TOTAL Medium Priority Costs	**$6,865,000**	
		TOTAL Low Priority Costs	**$14,525,000**	
		TOTAL Program Costs (25 years)	**$26,736,250**	

1. Estimated City contribution to overall project cost (25 percent)



This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Motor Vehicle System Projects
West Linn, Oregon

Figure **15**

H:\projfile\17817 - West Linn Transportation System Plan\gis\TSP\15 Motor Vehicles.mxd - mbell - 5:29 PM 8/14/2015

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet Intl
Data Sources: City of West Linn, Metro Data Resource Center
Terrain Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Section 8 Other Travel Modes

OTHER TRAVEL MODES

With the exception of the Willamette and Tualatin Rivers, which are primarily used for recreation, there are no other modes of transportation in West Linn. All major air, rail, and natural gas pipelines are located north and south of West Linn in neighboring cities.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Existing Conditions

There are no railroads located within the West Linn city limits. The closest railroads include the Union Pacific Railroad located to the north in Lake Oswego and the Union Pacific Railroad located to the south in Oregon City. The closest passenger rail service is provided by Amtrak, with stops in Oregon City (ORC) and downtown Portland at Union Station (PDX). Amtrak travels between ORC and PDX Monday through Friday at 7:24 a.m., 11:15 a.m., and 5:54 p.m. and between PDX and ORC at 6:00 a.m., 6:05 p.m., and 9:30 p.m. Travel times vary from 21 to 41 minutes depending on time of day and direction.

Needs and Deficiencies

ODOT is currently studying ways to improve intercity passenger rail service between the Eugene-Springfield urban area and the Portland urban area. The study will help decide on a general passenger rail route and evaluate options for train frequency, trip time, and improving on-time performance. The preliminary plan identifies a preferred route that follows the Highway 99E corridor through Oregon City.

Travel time to Union Station on existing rail transit service can be long for West Linn residents. If/when the new passenger rail service becomes a reality, West Linn residents will need access to the service by all appropriate travel modes.

Plan

West Linn will continue to support and promote regional improvements to the passenger rail system, and be actively involved in the coordination of these services and possible connecting transit services to best serve its residents. West Linn will advocate for good connections and service enhancements for Amtrak and high-speed passenger rail in Oregon City.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Existing Conditions

There are no airports located within the West Linn city limits. The closest airports include the Portland International Airport (providing domestic and international air passenger service approximately 19 miles to the north via I-205) and general aviation airports including the Aurora State Airport located

approximately 15 miles to the south via Highway 99E and the Mulino Airport located approximately 14 miles to the south via I-205 and State Highway 213. Local airports open to the public for private aircraft in the area include Happy Valley, Oregon City, Mulino, and Canby.

Needs and Deficiencies

Access to the Portland Airport can be a challenge for West Linn residents due to congestion on I-205, the most direct and commonly used route to the airport. Transit service, which involves transferring in Portland, is a time-consuming and indirect way to access the Portland Airport. A typical trip from the West Linn park and ride to the Portland International Airport would take 30 minutes by vehicle (depending on traffic) or 90 minutes by public transit with a transfer in downtown Portland to the MAX Red Line.

Plan

West Linn will continue to support and promote regional improvements to the transit system that will enhance access to the Portland International Airport for West Linn residents.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Existing Conditions

Although the eastern boundary of West Linn is defined by the Willamette River and the southwestern boundary is defined by the Tualatin River, these waterways are rarely used to support transportation. They are, however, used for recreational purposes. In addition to several single-family residential homes with private access points to the rivers, there are two public boat ramps, including the Bernert Landing boat ramp located at the intersection of 12th and Volpp Street where the Tualatin River meets the Willamette River and the Cedaroak boat ramp located at the end of Elmran Drive. The boat ramps offer river access for local residents as well as docking facilities and wildlife viewing. A public fishing dock is also located along Territorial Drive near the falls.

Needs and Deficiencies

The Willamette Falls Locks, operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, were part of the water-borne transportation system through West Linn. The locks are currently closed indefinitely by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers due to needed gudgeon anchor repairs. All freight and recreational water travel has been eliminated during this closure.

The locks and river do not currently provide transportation alternatives to West Linn residents. However, the City should examine the potential for river taxis and ferries in the future.

Plan

West Linn will support regional efforts to repair the locks based on the potential to reduce freight demands on I-205.

FREIGHT AND GOODS MOVEMENT

Existing Conditions

Efficient truck movement plays a vital role in the movement of raw materials and finished products. Designated truck routes provide for this efficient movement while at the same time maintaining neighborhood livability, public safety, and minimizing maintenance costs of the roadway system. The only state-designated truck route in West Linn is I-205.

Needs and Deficiencies

The considerable truck traffic on I-205 combined with the lack of truck climbing lanes and short merging distances between ramps, often results in conflicts between automobiles and truck traffic, and slows traffic flow near the Highway 43 (Willamette Drive)/I-205 interchange.

Plan

West Linn will encourage ODOT to monitor traffic and accident patterns along I-205, especially in the vicinity of the Highway 43 interchange and will encourage measures which reduce non-local freight trips on Highway 43 in West Linn.

PIPELINE

Existing Conditions

There are no major pipelines located within the West Linn city limits. The closest major pipelines include the Northwest Natural pipelines located to the north in Lake Oswego and to the south in Oregon City. Local pipelines include those used in the West Linn Paper Company industrial complex, and pipelines from the Smurfit Paper Mill in Oregon City to settling ponds along the Willamette River in West Linn. A sewage force main that is part of the Tri-City Sewerage District facility crosses the Willamette River. Several Northwest Natural Gas mains run through West Linn. Also, the South Fork Water Board has a potable water pipeline across the Willamette River serving West Linn.

Needs and Deficiencies

There are currently no pipeline needs.

Section 9 Funding and Implementation

FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING

The following documents the City of West Linn's existing and expected transportation revenue sources and expenses between 2014 and 2040 and describes planned system costs and financially constrained plan elements.

TRANSPORTATION FUNDING SOURCES

In large part, roadway funding is a user fee system; users of the system pay for infrastructure through motor vehicle fees (such as gas tax and registration fees), or transit fares. Transportation project construction, operation, and maintenance fees are derived from five main revenue sources: state gas tax and license fees; roadway maintenance fees; franchise fees; miscellaneous revenues; and, system development charges. Improved vehicle fuel efficiency and increasing transportation capital and maintenance costs have combined to significantly limit available revenues for transportation projects.

State Fuel Tax and Vehicle License Fee

Approximately 19 percent of the City's revenue comes from intergovernmental revenue sharing. The state of Oregon distributes state gas tax and license fees to municipalities. By statute, the money must be used for any road-related purpose, with one percent dedicated to bicycle path development. The State of Oregon Highway Trust Fund collects taxes and fees on fuel, vehicle licenses, and permits, and pays a portion to cities annually on a per capita basis. Oregon gas taxes are collected as a fixed amount per gallon of gasoline served. In 2011, the State increased the gas tax from $0.24 per gallon to $0.30 per gallon. The tax does not vary with gas price changes, nor does it adjust for inflation. The net revenue collected from this source has gradually decreased as the cost to construct and repair transportation systems has increased and as new vehicles become increasingly fuel efficient.

The State collects Oregon vehicle registration fees as a fixed amount at the time a vehicle is registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles. The State recently increased vehicle registration fees in Oregon to $172 per four year term for new light vehicles, and $86 per two year term for light vehicle renewals. The State does not adjust for inflation with all registration fees. If revenues received from the state increase in future years, then the anticipated need for other revenue sources explained in this chapter (i.e. fees, etc.) may decrease.

The City's 2014-2015, budget forecasts a total of $2.8 million in street fund revenues from shared revenue sources (fuel tax and vehicle license fee). Since 2009, these revenues have increased an average of 1 percent per year. The City expects that a 1 percent increase per year from this source is likely through 2040.

Roadway Maintenance Fee

The City charges for water, sewer, surface water, park maintenance, and street maintenance to all users in the City of West Linn. These fees are established through the City's fees and charges resolution which is updated annually. The City Council approves rates based on the cost to provide services. Since

2010, the City's street fee has increased, on average, five percent annually. In 2014, the City increased the residential street fee by 75 percent and in 2015, increased the commercial street fee cap by 75 percent as well.

The 2014-2015 budget includes a five percent Street Maintenance Fee rate increase in each year of the biennium. This increase, combined with the increase in the state fuel tax two years ago, allows the City to maintain its current Pavement Condition Index rating of 61 (on a scale of 100). The City predicts more than $2 million in street maintenance revenues through the 2014-2015 biennium and projects adequate street maintenance funding for the next five years.

Franchise and Miscellaneous Fees

The City of West Linn receives seven percent of its revenue from franchise fees for the use of public rights of way for utilities, solid waste and recycling collection, and similar purchases. Fees are paid for the right to this access. The City's Solid Waste franchise fees go to the Street fund on the rationale that garbage trucks impact street condition. The 2014-2015 budget anticipates a total of $248,000 in street fund revenues from franchisees. Since 2010, the City's street fund revenues from franchise fees have increased by nearly four and a half percent annually.

Prior to fiscal year 2009, franchise fee revenue from the City's electrical-power franchise agreement (approximately $500,000) went to the Street fund. Because franchise fee revenue is discretionary, the City reallocated the funds to another fund in fiscal year 2009. The City adopted a Roadway Maintenance Fee in 2008 to fill the funding gap that was created when the discretionary electrical-power franchise fee revenues no longer went to the Street fund. The Roadway Maintenance Fee currently generates $1.3 million per year with a planned five percent increase annually. Miscellaneous funds include interest, reimbursement charges, and other revenues. These revenues total $30,000 in FY 2014 and the City forecasts a two percent annual increase through 2040.

System Development Charges

Cities can use System Development Charges (SDC) to acquire needed property and improvements related to required capacity for growth as development occurs. For nearly the past two decades, new development has completed new streets in West Linn almost exclusively in conjunction with new development. The City uses street SDCs as a funding source for projects that add capacity to the transportation system. The City collects SDCs from new development based on the proposed land use and size, and is proportional to each land use's potential p.m. peak hour vehicle trip generation. The current SDC rate (updated July 2014) per p.m. peak hour trip is $7,292, which includes $4,846 towards improvements and $2,262 in reimbursements.

While Metro expects the City of West Linn to have relatively limited commercial development, household growth is projected to increase by more than 1,500 units by the time the existing supply of

buildable land is expended[5]. Based on current zoning allocations, future residential development is expected to be 24 percent multi-family and 76 percent single-family dwellings. The 2014-2015 biennial budget forecasts $457,000 in SDC improvements. The City's Finance Department assumes a 3 percent annual growth rate to SDC revenues. When projected to the year 2040, SDC revenues total $9.18 million for street, bicycle, and pedestrian projects. The City's total SDC revenues would reduce to $4.55 million if build-out occurs in 2029.

Exactions

These are improvements that the City obtains when issuing development permits. The City requires developers to improve their frontage and, in some cases, provide off-site improvements depending upon their level of traffic generation and the transportation system impact. Off-site mitigation measures can include, but are not limited to, Master Plan projects identified in the TSP. Exactions resulting in transportation improvements are likely to occur during the development and redevelopment of these parcels.

Reserves

Reserves are the funds that are left over after all revenues and expenditures are projected for budget purposes. There are three types of reserves used for different purposes. Contingency reserves are for unexpected or unforeseen items which may arise during the course of a budget period which were not specifically identified when the budget was adopted. The City uses unappropriated ending fund balance reserves to carry funds forward for some future project, to cover the following year's operating costs until November property taxes arrive, or to be utilized if the City declares an emergency. Finally, debt covenant reserves vary by bond issue and depend upon specific covenants pledged when selling the bond issue in the market place. They typically come in the form of at least one year's annual debt service. The 2014-2015 budget includes $1.015 million in street fund reserves, $845,000 more than the required reserve policy minimum for this fund.

Grants and Loans

Historically, State and Federal grants have been a key source of revenue for major transportation capital projects. Dwindling State and Federal transportation revenues have limited the number of grant funded projects and have increased competition among state and local agencies. Because of the uncertainty in acquiring grant funds, the City does not include these potential transportation funding sources in the revenue forecast. Grant sources that are currently available for transportation-related projects include, but are not limited to:

[5] Assuming the historic 1 percent rate of growth in households between 2001 and 2014, continues, the City will expend its current supply of buildable land around 2029.

- *Metro Regional Flexible Funds.* Every two years, the Metro Council and the Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation select programs and projects for federal flexible funds. These funds come from three federal grant programs: the Surface Transportation Program, the Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality Program and the Transportation Alternatives Program. These programs allow Metro greater discretion on how to spend the funds, allowing for greater focus on local priorities and innovative solutions to transportation challenges.
- *Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants*. Cities use these monies are used to invest in road, rail, transit and port projects to achieve critical national objectives. In 2014, the federal government awarded $600 million in TIGER funds were awarded to projects nationwide. To highlight the high degree of competition for these funds and strong demand and need for additional transportation investments nationwide, in 2014, the program received 797 eligible grant applications requesting a total amount of more than $9 billion.
- *Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA).* While not a grant, these funds provide federal credit assistance in the form of direct loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit to finance surface transportation projects of national and regional significance. The goal of this program is to leverage Federal funds by attracting substantial private and other non-Federal co-investment in critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system. Projects eligible to receive TIFIA funding include international bridges and tunnels; intercity passenger bus and rail facilities and vehicles; publicly owned freight rail facilities; private facilities that provide public benefit for highway users; and, service improvements on or adjacent to the National Highway System.
- *Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Grant.* ODOT in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) sponsor an annual grant program that supports communities planning for streets and land use in a way that leads to more livable, economically vital, and sustainable communities and that increases opportunities for transit, walking, and bicycling. Cities may use TGM grants for transportation system planning or integrated land use and transportation planning. West Linn's 2015 TSP Update is funded in major part through this program.
- *Transportation, Community, and System Preservation Program (TCSP).* The TCSP program is a comprehensive initiative of research and grants to integrate transportation, community, and system preservation plans and practices that improve the efficiency of the U.S. transportation system; reduce environmental impacts of transportation; reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments; ensure efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; and examine community development patterns and identify strategies to encourage private sector development patterns and investments that support these goals.
- *Surface Transportation Environment and Planning Cooperative Research Program (STEP).* The general objective of the STEP is to improve understanding of the complex relationship

between surface transportation, planning and the environment. Approximately $12.8 million will be available each year from this revenue source.

- *Safe Routes to Schools Program (SRTS).* SRTS encourages children to walk and bicycle to school; to make walking and bicycling to school safe and more appealing; and to facilitate the planning, development and implementation of projects that will improve safety, and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution near schools. Funding is available for a variety of programs and projects that encourage children and their parents to walk to school.

FUNDING FORECAST

Other communities in the Portland Metropolitan region have been adding shopping and business opportunities in an effort to allow their citizens to have fulfilling lives without having to use a car and drive for necessary items and services. In the most recent community survey, 90 percent of the respondents agree that the City of West Linn should actively encourage economic development in existing commercial areas in the City (City of West Linn, 2014).

Table 25 summarizes the current and expected transportation revenues the City will collect between now and 2040.

Table 25: Forecasted Transportation Plan Revenues

Revenue	FY 2014 Amount	Estimated Through 2040
State gas tax and license fees	$1,414,000	$42,155,000
Roadway maintenance fee	$1,319,000	$75,251,000
Franchise fees	$120,000	$6,425,000
SDCs	$345,000	$4,552,000[6]
Miscellaneous	$30,000	$1,131,000
Total	**$3,228,000**	**$129,514,000**

Table 26 provides a summary of the expenses expected to be associated with transportation related improvements through 2040.

[6] Based on 2029 build-out.

Table 26: Forecasted Street Fund Expenses

Expenses		FY 2014 Amount	Estimated Through 2040
Personal Services		$582,000	$26,775,000
Materials and Services		$498,000	$20,289,000
Debt Service		$152,000	$2,280,000
Transfers to other Funds		$660,000	$26,311,000
Capital Outlay	Street Capital Projects	$993,000	$49,690,000
	Equipment and Vehicles	$147,000	$1,541,000
Reserve		$162,000	$7,060,000
Total		$3,162,000	$133,946,000

Table 26 shows approximately $49,690,000 forecast for street capital projects through 2040. Of this, approximately 60 percent will be needed for street maintenance projects, leaving 40 percent, approximately $20 million, over the next 25 years for non-maintenance capital projects such as sidewalks, bike lanes, road widening, and traffic signals. The Cost Constrained Plan identifies the programs and projects that the City can complete over the next 25 years within an approximately $20 million budget.

PLANNED SYSTEM COSTS

Table 27 provides a summary of the full cost of the planned transportation system. The full cost of the planned system is approximately $69.4 million over the 25 year period, including $26.4 million in high priority, $26.2 million in medium priority, and $16.8 million in low priority projects. Based on the anticipated funds available for capital improvement projects ($20.0 million over the 25 year period), there is an approximately $49 million dollar gap between the full system needs and available funding.

Table 27: Planned Transportation System Cost Summary

Project Type	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Total
Planned Transportation System				
TSMO[1]	$150,000	$150,000	$75,000	**$375,000**
TDM[1]	$750,000	$750,000	$495,000	**$1,995,000**
Land Use		$185,000		**$185,000**
Access Management			$75,000	**$75,000**
Bike/Ped	$20,130,000	$17,752,500	$1,695,000	**$39,577,500**
Transit		$485,000		**$485,000**
Motor Vehicle	$5,346,250	$6,865,000	$14,525,000	**$26,736,250**
Total Planned System	**$26,376,250**	**$26,187,500**	**$16,865,000**	**$69,428,750**
Available Funding				
Available Funding				$20,000,000
Funding Gap				**$49,428,750**

TSMO: Transportation System Management and Operations
TDM: Travel Demand Management
1: Includes annual costs occurred every year.

FINANCIALLY CONSTRAINED PLAN ELEMENTS

The cost constrained plan identifies the projects and programs the City anticipates being able to fund in the 25-year horizon. The estimated amount of local funds available for capital projects over the next 25 years is approximately $20 million or roughly $800,000 per year on average (documented in Technical Memorandum #4).[7]

The cost constrained plan assumes the City will fund only 25 percent of projects identified on ODOT facilities with the balance coming from federal grants, regional and/or ODOT funds. Based on this assumption, the cost constrained plan includes most of the high priority projects (which total approximately $26.4 million).

[7] This number does not include potential additional funding from state and federal grants and loans such as the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), Metro Regional Flexible Funds, Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants, Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA), and Safe Routes to Schools Program (SRTS). Historically, State and Federal grants have been a key source of revenue for major transportation capital projects. However, due to reduced state and federal transportation funding, competition for these grants has greatly increased. Although it is likely that these funds will be used in whole or in part to fund at least some transportation improvements over the next 25 years, because of the uncertainty in acquiring grant funds, these funding sources are not accounted for in the City's revenue forecast.

There is a $6.4 million funding gap for the City to complete the full list of high priority projects over the 25 year period. Approximately $6.4 million of high priority projects require additional funding sources. It is possible that some of the high priority projects will be funded by development.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Transportation Planning Rule (TPR), as codified in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660-012-0020(2)(h), requires that local jurisdictions identify land use regulations and code amendments needed to implement the TSP, and include them as the implementation element of the plan. Attachment A includes amendments to the City's Comprehensive Plan and Community Development Code to implement the TSP.

Attachment B includes the Regulatory Review Compliance Checklist. *The basis for these amendments is included in Technical Memorandum #9 in the Technical Appendix.*

LAND USE AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

In addition to the strategies for financing and building TSP projects, the TSP also provides a policy framework for managing land use development and public infrastructure investments in a manner that advances local, state, and regional transportation goals. During the TSP update process, the project team reviewed West Linn's land use plan policies and city codes and regulations to ensure the city is in compliance with state and regional transportation rules. These rules apply to all local governments statewide and additionally to cities and counties in the Portland Metropolitan Region.

The review found several areas where local policies and regulations were not in compliance, or where local policies did not provide sufficient support for city codes and regulations. The following summary lists the changes that the City will make to city policies and regulations in response to this review. In addition, the City has committed to continue working to address several issues related to the transportation plan that also affect other parts of the land use program.

Comprehensive Plan Policy Amendments

- Clarify the role of neighborhood plans in land use decisions after updating other city plans.
- Update policies related to the I-205/10th Street Interchange.
- Update policies to include new street classification for a shared local street.
- Adopt consistent language for West Linn's four mixed-use commercial districts and policies that support multi-modal transportation investment in these areas. The term "Town Center" will only appear in the definition for these areas.
- Adopt policies to require transportation options programs for new large-scale development.
- Add a policy that supports safe routes to schools.
- Add a policy that supports the use of "green streets" in suitable locations.

- Add a policy to use city land use review authority to address safety issues related to modal access in regulated corridors.
- Add a policy that dedicates fee-in-lieu street improvement and sidewalk revenue to constructing frontage improvements in other areas of the city.

West Linn Development Code Amendments

- Modify city regulations related to access control. This work may be included in a future planning work program.
- Modify city regulations to require Transportation Options programs for large-scale developments, conditional use applications, and in mixed-use districts.
- Modify city regulations to require a tentative street plan for land divisions that abut large undeveloped sites.
- Require easements for bike/ped connections where street connection gaps exceed 330'.
- Add standards to the development code for neighborhood routes and shared street facilities.
- Clarify the decision criteria for the street improvement and sidewalk fee-in-lieu program.

West Linn Public Works Standards

- Add provisions that clarify the process and standards for constructing "green streets," including slope constraints, grade-constraints, and specific design specification resources.
- Add specifications for the design and construction of shared local streets.

West Linn Future Planning Program

Issues that the City will address in a future planning program that specifically relate to the city's ability to comply with the State Transportation Planning Rule include:

- Defining boundaries for Mixed Use Commercial Areas (MUCA); consider the option that some existing MUCAs may not be suitable as such.
- Pedestrian district potential in MUCAs.
- Special development regulations for MUCAs.
- Establish clear and objective development standards for all transportation modes in MUCAs.
- Simplify design and development review and provide a clear and objective approval option for development in MUCAs, especially needed housing types.
- Review the discretionary authority of the Planning Commission related to access control and frontage improvements for certain types of streets.

TSP PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The following sections describe how the project team evaluated the TSP with respect to the goals and their associated targets. The TSP includes a monitoring plan for each of the targets to ensure that the City makes progress toward achieving these targets and can quantify and evaluate over time as they implement the TSP.

To ensure the effective use of local transportation resources, and as required by Title 3 of the RTFP, the City desires a tool to monitor progress toward achieving its stated goals. The tables below propose a numerical target the City will strive to achieve by the planning horizon for this TSP (2040), a baseline metric to compare future years to, and a monitoring plan to monitor progress overtime.

Safety

The first goal of the TSP update is to reduce transportation related fatalities and injuries for all transportation modes. In order to ensure the TSP update will help the City make progress toward meeting this goal, the project team identified two targets (1A and 1B). Table 28 provides a summary of the targets, including current benchmark data from the ODOT's crash database, the total number of projects included in the Draft Plan and the Draft Financially Constrained Plan that address a specific safety issue or will improve safety in general, and how the city will monitor its progress toward meeting the goal.

Table 28: Safety Targets

Target	Current Benchmark	2040 Financially Constrained Plan Performance	Monitoring Plan
Target 1A – Zero severe injury and fatal collisions by mode.	Number of severe injury crashes over five year period (**15 crashes**) Number of fatal crashes over five year period (**3 crashes**) Number of crashes involving pedestrians or bicyclists over five year period (**19 crashes**)	The Draft TSP project list includes 11 projects to improve safety at existing locations of severe injury and fatal crashes. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 9 projects.	Document the measure on an annual basis based on a review of ODOT-maintained data. Successful progress towards the target includes a steady reduction each year in the number of severe injury and fatal collisions compared to prior years.
Target 1B - Reduce total number of high collision locations to zero by 2040.	Number of ODOT SPIS locations (**1 location**) Number of intersections with a crash rate above 1.0 crashes/MEV (**0 intersections**)	The Draft TSP includes 48 projects that will improve safety for all roadway users. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 34 projects.	Document the measure on an annual basis based on a review of ODOT-maintained data. Successful progress towards the target includes a steady reduction each year in the number of SPIS locations and locations with a crash rate above 1.0.

Mobility, Access and Environment

The second goal of the TSP update is to improve people's access to jobs, schools, health care and other regular needs in ways that improve health, reduce pollution and retain money in the local economy. In order to ensure the TSP update will help the City make progress toward meeting this goal, the project team identified seven targets (2A through 2G). Table 29 provides a summary of the targets, including current benchmark data from Metro's regional travel demand model and other sources, the total

number of projects included in the Draft Plan and the Draft Financially Constrained Plan that are intended to address a specific mobility, access, and/or environmental issue or will improve conditions in general, and how the city will monitor its progress toward meeting the goal.

Table 29: Mobility, Access and Environment Targets

Target	Current Benchmark	2040 Financially Constrained Plan Performance	Monitoring Plan
Target 2A - Reduce single- occupant vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita as compared to 2010 so that total VMT remains steady or declines as growth occurs.	2010 Metro Travel Demand Model VMT - **513,725 VMT** VMT per Capita produced from West Linn - **15.5 VMT per Capita**	2040 Metro Travel Demand Model VMT - **639,036 VMT** VMT per Capita produced from West Linn - **15.8 VMT per Capita** Note: The model is not sensitive enough to evaluate the impacts to VMT from pedestrian, bicycle, and transit projects included in the Draft TSP. However, 128 projects in the Draft TSP are anticipated to help reduce VMT. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 33 projects.	Document the measure each time Metro creates a new base year for the Metro Travel Demand Model. Successful progress towards the target includes a reduction in VMT per capita such that VMT remains steady or declines over time even as growth occurs.
Target 2B – Achieve 40-45% non-single occupant vehicle (SOV) trip mode share in 2040 industrial and employment areas and neighborhoods, and 45-55% in 2040 town centers, main streets, and corridors by 2040.	2010 Metro Travel Demand Model Non-SOV mode share in industrial and employment areas and neighborhoods - **49%**[1] 2010 Metro Travel Demand Model Non-SOV mode share in town centers, main streets and corridors - **49%** 2040 Metro Travel Demand Model Non-SOV mode share in industrial and employment areas and neighborhoods - **33%**[2] 2014 Metro Travel Demand Model Non-SOV mode share in town centers, main streets and corridors - **49%**	The project team evaluated projects based on this target. The TSP includes 45 projects that meet this target, and 19 are considered high priority. The model is not sensitive enough to evaluate the impacts to mode split from the pedestrian, bicycle, and transit projects included in the Draft TSP that will have an impact on this measure. However, 45 projects in the Draft TSP help increase mode splits. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 19 projects.	Document the measure each time Metro creates a new base year for the Metro Travel Demand Model. Successful progress towards the target includes an increase in the non-SOV mode share in the 2040 investment areas over time even as growth occurs.
Target 2C – Improve freight travel time reliability.	There are currently no existing data available for this target.	The project team did not evaluate projects based on this target, but the City should consider this target for future projects as applicable.	Document the measure each time Metro creates a new base year for the Metro Travel Time Reliability (DTA) Model. Successful progress towards the target includes steady decline in the variability of travel time on I-205 and OR 43.
Target 2D - Increase the percentage of people that can access key destinations via a 20 minute walk, bike or public transit ride by 40 percent by 2040.	Percent of the population within a 20 minute walk, bike, or public transit ride of key destinations - **100%**	The Draft TSP includes 133 projects that further reduce walking, biking and transit times to key destinations. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 37 projects.	Document the measure at each TSP Update based on current Metro Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) information. Successful progress towards the target includes steady increase in the percent of the population within a 20 minute walk, bike or public transit ride of key destinations.

Target 2E –Active Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Programs in place in all West Linn schools.	As of 2014, the City identified SRTS routes for the **five primary schools**. The number of programs/activities that occur per year to encourage walking and biking is unknown.	The Draft TSP includes 26 projects that will improve conditions along the safe routes to school.	Document the measure at each TSP Update. Successful progress towards the target includes SRTS identification for each school, information available to parents/students, and one or more events per year occur at each school that help disseminate the information and encourage walking and biking to school.
Target 2F – A good quality pedestrian network and low stress bicycle network connecting all residents to key destinations.	2014 "Good" quality pedestrian network 2014 LTS 2 or better bicycle network	The project team evaluated projects based on this target. The Draft TSP includes 103 projects that will improve Bicycle LTS and Pedestrian QMMLOS. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 27 projects. See Figures 1 and 2 for the changes in the LTS and QMMLOS networks resulting from the Draft Financially Constrained Plan projects.	Document the measure at each TSP Update. Successful progress towards the target includes an increase in the network of "Good" quality pedestrian facilities and LTS Level 2 or better bicycle facilities.
Target 2G – Increase the number of green street facilities by 2040	There is currently no existing data available for this target.	The project team did not evaluate projects based on this target, but the City should consider this target during project development.	Document the measure at each TSP Update. Successful progress towards the target includes an increase in the number of green street facilities between each TSP Update.

1. Calculated based on citywide data.
2. Calculated based on TAZs 1102 and 1109

Equity

The third goal of the TSP update is to deliver transportation improvements equitably. In order to ensure the TSP update will help the City make progress toward meeting this goal, the project team identified two targets (3A and 3B). Table 30 provides a summary of the targets, including current benchmark data from and evaluation of US Census data, the total number of projects included in the Draft Planned TSP and the Draft Financially Constrained Plan that address a specific equity issue or will improve conditions in general, and how the city will monitor its progress toward meeting the goal.

Table 30: Equity Targets

Target	Current Benchmark	2040 Financially Constrained Plan Performance	Monitoring Plan
Target 3A – By 2040 increase walking, bicycle and public transit access, for transportation disadvantaged populations, to key destinations, by 40%	Percent of transportation disadvantaged population within a 20 minute walk, bike, or public transit ride of key destinations (2010) - **100%**	The Draft TSP project list includes 135 projects that will improve facilities, provide a more direct route and reduce travel time, or will increase the percent of the population in the 20 minute zone. The Draft Financially Constrained Plan includes 37 projects.	Document the measure at each TSP Update based on current census data information. Successful progress towards the target includes steady increase in the percent of the population within a 20 minute walk, bike or public transit ride of key destinations.
Target 3B - Ensure transportation services (and impacts) are equitably distributed to all segments of the population.	There are currently no existing data available for this target.	Of the 85 projects in the Draft Financially Constrained Plan, a majority are located within census tracts with the highest concentrations of transportation disadvantaged.	Evaluate distribution of capital improvements at each CIP Update. Document the measure at each TSP Update

Maintenance

The fourth goal of the TSP update is to deliver access and safety improvements cost effectively, within available revenues, and responsively to the needs of all users of the transportation system. The City currently prioritizes roadway maintenance projects based on a Pavement Condition Index (PCI). Although the project team did not use pavement conditions to identify or prioritize projects for the TSP Update, two maintenance related targets were identified (4A and 4B) to help the City track progress toward meeting this goal. Table 31 provides a summary of the targets, including current benchmark data from the City's most recent Pavement Conditions Report and documents how the city will monitor its progress toward meeting the goal.

Table 31: Maintenance Targets

Target	Current Benchmark	2040 Financially Constrained Plan Performance	Monitoring Plan
Target 4A - Increase the average local road pavement condition index (PCI) to 70 by 2040.	2014 average local road PCI (**TBD**)	N/A – PCI not considered in TSP Update.	Document the measure annually. Successful progress towards the target includes an increase in the average local road PCI.
Target 4B - Reduce the number of transportation facilities in "distressed" condition by 5% by 2040.	2014 number of facilities in distressed condition (**TBD**).	N/A – PCI not considered in TSP Update.	Document the measure annually. Successful progress towards the target includes a reduction in the number of facilities in distressed condition.

MONITORING OF PROJECT EVALUATION

Insert text regarding ongoing monitoring of project evaluation

Attachment A Proposed Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Community Development Code

Proposed Comp Plan, TSP, and CDC Amendments

The project team proposes the following text amendments for the City of West Linn Comprehensive Plan, development code, and public works standards. Additions are in underlined text while deletions are in ~~strikethrough text~~.

West Linn Comprehensive Land Use Plan Text and Policy Amendments

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement:

Policy 7.

c. Neighborhood plans will be treated as advisory documents in land–use planning proceedings until they are formally adopted as a refinement to and an element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Recommended Action Measures

10. The City Council, together with neighborhood leaders, shall formulate a neighborhood plan adoption process for each neighborhood prior to beginning a neighborhood plan. Neighborhood Plans may be adopted by resolution when intended to be an advisory document, or by ordinance when adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan. Neighborhood Plans may be periodically amended by the City Council directly or in response to ~~the~~ a request of the neighborhood association, or others~~, in accordance with the plan amendment procedures of the City Of West Linn~~.

Goal 2 - Land Use Planning:

Section 1 – Residential Development

Goal 2. Allow a mix~~ed~~ of residential and commercial uses~~existing~~ in Mixed Use Commercial Districts ~~commercial areas only in conjunction with an adopted neighborhood plan designed to~~ and ensure compatibility ~~and maintain~~ of these districts with the residential character of existing neighborhoods.

Section 3 – Mixed Use /Commercial Development

Background and Findings:

West Linn is unique in that it does not have a major commercial district or downtown… The major districts are Willamette, including the area north of I–205 at the 10th Street interchange, Bolton, the Robinwood area adjacent to Highway 43, and Tanner Basin. These areas function like the "Town Centers" that are shown on the Metro 2040 Growth Concept plan; they have transit service, include a mix of

commercial and residential land uses, and provide connections to essential services and employment opportunities for the surrounding neighborhoods.

Goals:

6. Provide for multi-modal connections to and interconnections between mixed use/commercial centers via automobiles, transit, bicycles, and pedestrian ~~pathways~~facilities~~, and other means~~.

7. Require standards for mixed-use commercial districts that promote safe access into and within these areas for walking, biking, and transit use from surrounding neighborhoods ~~areas~~ and that create livable areas ~~that fit in~~ compatible with existing neighborhood character.

Policies:

Amend or redact policies 1 – 3 to remove references to neighborhood plans that have not been adopted as elements of the Comp Plan. Consider replacing these policies with one policy that establishes common land use attributes for these areas.

Section 5 – Intergovernmental Coordination

Policies:

6. Adopt amendments to the West Linn Comprehensive Plan, including ancillary elements that are elements of the Plan such as the Transportation System Plan, Public Facility Plan, and neighborhood plans, as well as implementing ordinances consistent with Statewide Land Use Planning requirements.

(Note:

Update Figure 2-2 Metro 2040 Growth Concept to the current version.)

Goal 11 - Public Facilities:

Section 3: Storm Drainage

Policies:

9. Adopt regulations that allow for the development of Green Streets in locations that are suitable for them.

Section 7: Schools

Policies:

5. Work cooperatively with the school district to develop a safe-routes to school program and to incorporate related transportation improvements into the transportation capital improvement program.

Goal 12 - Transportation:

(Update the Transportation Plan narrative to reflect the revised TSP improvement program for the I-205/10th Street interchange and related local network improvements. Update other narrative elements to reflect programmatic shifts in priorities and system improvements. Add descriptions for shared streets and other altered street classifications. Revise narrative for the fee-in-lieu program to reflect the policy for a dedicated sidewalk sinking fund.

General Policies and Action Measures

Policies:

9. Take action using the following measures to promote the use of Transportation Options:
   - Support community education to increase efficient use of existing transportation infrastructure and minimize congestion and safety concerns by offering choices of mode, route, and time.
   - Support and participate in efforts by Metro, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), transit providers, and Transportation Management Associations (TMAs) to develop, monitor and fund local TDM programs.
   - Provide adequate bicycle and pedestrian facilities connecting mixed-use commercial centers to encourage use of bicycles or walking for the commute to work and to improve access to jobs for workers without cars.
   - Take steps to reduce drive-alone vehicle trips with the goal to reach 40% non-drive alone trips in mixed-use areas by 2040.
   - Develop regulations for mixed-use areas that require major new development and redevelopment and conditional use applications to address Transportation Options requirements.
10. Consider the Metro Regional Street Design Classifications for new and redesigned city streets prior to construction or reconstruction.
11. Reduce storm water impacts from roadways by allowing "green streets," as a design alternative in appropriate locations.

12. West Linn will take proactive steps to eliminate and/or consolidate non-conforming vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle access and egress through its land use regulatory authority.

Action Measures:

8. Enact a Transportation Options program and require all development above threshold limits to include Transportation Options program as a requirement for development approval.

Streets

Policies

6. Minimize local streets being used for pass-through traffic. Establish guidance in the City's Public Works Standards for the use of traffic calming devices on streets where speeding related to cut-through traffic is identified.

7. Adopt the following definitions and street functional classifications for each of the street types listed below:

…

- Shared Local Street: Shared local streets are a subset of local streets where proximity to water resource areas, steep terrain, or the existing residential development pattern renders the development of a standard street cross section impractical. Shared streets will be designed in such a way as to make the roadway safe for use by all modes of transportation without relying on conventional separation for autos, bicycles, and pedestrians. Special striping, LED lighting, pavement relief for paved shoulders, traffic calming, and other design features may be relied on to create a safe shared use environment.

Bicycles

Policies

2. Promote a comprehensive cohesive network of bicycle paths, lanes, and routes that accomplishes the following objectives:

a. Connect~~s~~ the ~~four~~ mixed-use commercial centers in Willamette, Bolton, Robinwood, and Tanner Basin.

Pedestrians

Policies

1. Promote a comprehensive cohesive network of pedestrian paths, lanes, and routes that accomplishes the following objectives:

    a. Connects the ~~four~~ mixed-use commercial centers in Willamette, Bolton, Robinwood, and Tanner Basin.

2. Employ a variety of methods to promote safe and convenient pedestrian access in addition to, or instead of, sidewalks in older developed areas of West Linn without sidewalks. Where a fee-in-lieu option is allowed, the revenue shall be dedicated to pedestrian frontage improvements in other areas of the city.

Transit

Policies

5. Promote a cohesive transit network connecting the ~~four~~ mixed-use commercial centers in Willamette, Bolton, Robinwood, and Tanner Basin.

8. Encourage the development of modes of mass transit for those residents of the City who must commute to jobs outside the City limits. Adopt performance measures targeting the reduction of single-occupancy vehicle use by commuters and for travel within and between mixed-use commercial districts.

10. Improve pedestrian and bicyclist accessibility from city neighborhoods to transit stops that are located along major transit routes ~~and to transit stations~~.

11. Support a public transit system that is accessible to the largest number of people by:

a. Locating transit-oriented development around transit stations, along major transit routes, and in the designated ~~Town Center~~ ~~area~~ mixed use commercial districts.

Transportation Demand Management and Options

Policies

3. Develop and implement a local Transportation Options ~~Demand Management~~ program that compliments, expands and improves access to regional transit pass subsidies, emergency rides home, and carpool/vanpool matching database to major employers.

West Linn Community Development Code (CDC)

CDC 46.090

G. Parking reductions. CDC 55.100(H)(5) explains reductions of up to 10 percent for development sites ~~next to~~ within ¼ miles of a transit ~~stops~~ corridor or within a mixed-use commercial area, and up to 10 percent for commercial development sites adjacent to ~~large~~ multi-family residential sites with the potential to accommodate more than __ dwelling units.

CDC 48.025 – Access Control

A. Purpose – The following access control standards … as required by the West Linn Transportation System Plan. All development applications in the vicinity of the I-205/10th Street Interchange are specifically required to meet the access spacing and control framework established for the interchange area by the TSP in addition to the regulations set-forth herein. When there the regulations below are in conflict with the TSP, the TSP shall have precedence.

B. Access Control

(Amend this section to include clear guidance for land use decision makers to use to resolve access compliance issues over time using access consolidation, cross-over easements, and other techniques outlined in TM 11.)

CDC 55.010

… Developers of ~~Multi~~ major multi-family, industrial, commercial, office, and public projects ~~will comply with the Transportation Planning Rule (TPR). The TPR is a State requirement that jurisdictions must~~ are required to take steps to reduce reliance on the automobile by, in part, encouraging other modes of transportation, such as transit, bicycles, and foot traffic, ~~or~~ and through building orientation or location.

CDC 55.100 – Approval Standards Type II Design Review

B. Relationship to the Natural and Physical Environment

7. Transportation ~~Planning Rule (TPR) compliance~~. The automobile shall be shifted from a dominant role, relative to other modes of transportation, by the following means:

…

k. Major developments and conditional use applications in designated town center and industrial areas must include a transportation option (TO) element in the development program. Table A outlines requirements and appropriate TDM measures for various types of development. In general, larger scale developments and development that generates a large amount of auto-trips are required to implement more significant TO measures.

The measures are organized into three categories based on their level of impact. Development that falls below the threshold for Category 1 are encouraged but not required to address TDM measures.

1. Low- development that is expected to generate from __ to __ new auto trips.
2. Moderate – development that is expected to generate from __ to __ new auto trips.
3. High – development that is expected to generate more than__ new auto trips.

Category 1 developments are required to implement __ strategies from this part of the table. Category 2 developments must choose __ strategies from Category 1 and __ strategies from Category 2. Category 3 developments must meet the requirements for Categories 1 and 2 and also implement __ strategies from Category 3.

Table A: Transportation Demand Management Strategies for Employers[1]

Strategy	Description	Potential Trip Reduction[a]
Category 1 Strategies		
Walking Program	Provide support services for those who walk to work. This could include buying walking shoes or providing lockers and showers.	0-3%
Bicycle Program[b]	Provide support services to those employees that bicycle to work. Examples include: safe/secure bicycle storage, shower facilities, and subsidy of commute bicycle purchase.	0-10% *Percentage of employees living within 6 mi. of work site*
Telecommuting	Allow employees to perform regular work duties at home or at a work center closer to home, rather than commuting from home to work. This can be full time or on selected workdays. This can require computer equipment to be most effective.	82-91% (Full Time) 14-36% (1-2 day/wk) *Per employee participating*

[1] *Guidance for Estimating Trip Reductions from Commute Options*, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), August 1996, and *Employee Commute Options (ECO) Sample Trip Reduction Plan*, Oregon DEQ, October 2006.

Strategy	Description	Potential Trip Reduction[a]
Alternative Mode Subsidy[b]	Provide a monetary bonus to employees that commute to work by modes other than driving alone.	**High Transit Service:** 21-34% (full subsidy) 10-17% (half subsidy) **Medium Transit Service:** 5-7% (full subsidy) 2-4% (half subsidy) **Low Transit Service:** 1-2% (full subsidy) 0.5-1% (half subsidy)21-34%
Category 2 Strategies		
Transit Pass Subsidy[b]	Pay a portion of the cost of a monthly transit pass for employees that commute to work by bus or other public transportation methods. (The potential trip reduction is lower than the alternative mode subsidy because it does not incentivize bicycle, pedestrian, and vanpool/carpool modes.)	**High Transit Service:** **19-32% (full subsidy)** **10-16% (half subsidy)** **Medium Transit Service:** **4-6% (full subsidy)** **2-3% (half subsidy)** **Low Transit Service:** **0.5-1% (full subsidy)** **0-0.5% (half subsidy)**
Compressed Work Week	Allow employees to work their regularly scheduled number of hours in fewer days per week.	**Most Typical:** **16-18% (4 day/40 hr)** **Other Options:** **7-9% (9 day/80 hr)** **32-36% (3 day/36 hr)** **Per employee participating**
Preferential Parking for Carpools	Provide preferred parking stalls to employees using carpools and vanpools.	[c]
Time off with Pay for Alternative Mode Use	Offer employees time off with pay as an incentive to use alternative modes.	1-2%
Gift/Awards for Alternative Mode Use	Offer employees the opportunity to receive a gift or an award for using modes other than driving alone.	0-3%
Guaranteed Ride Home Program	Maintain a company owned or leased vehicle that is available in the case of an emergency for employees that arrived to work using transit or bicycle.	1-3% *When used in combination with other measures*
Category 3 Strategies		
Car-Sharing	Pay for car-sharing memberships (such as Zipcar) for business-related travel during the day	[c] *Dependent upon presence of nearby cars*
On-Site Services	Provide services at the work site that are frequently used by employees (and that employees would typically need to drive to use). Examples include cafes/restaurants, dry cleaners, day care centers, and bank machines.	1-2%

Strategy	Description	Potential Trip Reduction[a]
Provide Vanpools[b]	Organize employees that live near each other into a vanpool for their trips to and from work. The employer may subsidize the van's operation and maintenance costs. Existing programs in the area that could be utilized include Valley VanPool (for Salem destinations) and Metro VanPool (for Portland destinations)	30-40% (Fully-subsidize van) 15-25% (Run vanpool but charge fee) *Percentage of employees living more than 20 mi. away from work site*
On-Site Rideshare Matching for HOVs	Match employees who can reasonably carpool or vanpool together based on information that employees provide regarding their work hours, availability of a vehicle, and place of residence.	6-8% (with support strategies) 1-2% (without support strategies)
Company Cars for Business Travel	Provide company cars for business-related travel during the day	0-1%

[a] Reduction applicable to total number of employees, unless otherwise noted.
[b] Tax benefits may be available to employers who provide their employees with certain transportation benefits (see www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15b.pdf).
[c] Strategy not identified in Employee Commute Options (ECO) table, so potential trip reduction is unknown.

CDC 60.090 Additional Criteria For Transportation Facilities (TYPE II)

A. Construction … satisfaction of all of the following criteria:

1. The project and its design are consistent with West Linn's adopted TSP, with ~~and consistent with~~ the State Transportation Planning Rule, OAR 660–012 ("the TPR"), and with the adopted Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

CDC 85.120 Partial Development

Where the tentative subdivision … for the unsubdivided portion. A tentative street plan is required for sites where the un–subdivided portion of the property is greater than 300 percent of the minimum lot size allowed in the underlying zoning district.

CDC 85.170 Supplemental Submittal Requirements For Tentative Subdivision or Partition Plan

B. Transportation

1. Centerline profiles … of street construction. Where street connections are not proposed within or beyond the limits of the proposed subdivision on blocks exceeding 330 feet, or for cul–de–sacs, the tentative plat or partition shall indicate the location of easements that provide connectivity for bicycle, pedestrian use to accessible public rights of way.

CDC Chapter 85.200 Approval Criteria

A. Streets

2. Right-of-way and roadway widths … The following ranges will apply:

Street Classification	Right of Way
Collector	60 – 80
Neighborhood Route	40 – 60
Local street	40 – 60

3. Street Widths

Local streets … deliberately discouraged by design.

Shared Street – Provides access to residential or commercial uses in areas in which right-of-way is constrained by topography or historically significant structures. The constrained right-of-way prevents typical bicycle and pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks and bicycle lanes. Therefore, pedestrians, bicycles, and motor vehicles may share the entire width of the street. The design of the street should emphasize a slower speed environment and provide clear physical and visual indications that the space is shared across modes.

The following table identifies appropriate street width (curb to curb) in feet for various street classifications. The desirable width shall be required unless the applicant or his engineer can demonstrate that site conditions, topography, or site design require the reduced minimum width. For local streets, a 12-foot travel lane may only be used as a shared local street when the available right of way is too narrow to accommodate bike lanes and sidewalks.

City of West Linn Roadway Cross-Section Standards

Street Element	Characteristic	Width/Options
Vehicle Lane Widths		
(minimum widths)		
…		
	Local	10 to 12 feet

CDC 92.010

A. Streets in Subdivisions

2. When the decision-making authority makes these findings, the decision-making authority ~~may~~ shall impose any of the following conditions of approval:

a. A condition that the applicant initiate vacation proceedings for all or part of the right-of-way.

b. A condition that the applicant build a trail, bicycle path, or other appropriate way.

C. Local and minor collector streets within the public rights-of-way abutting a subdivision or within a town center area shall be graded for the full right-of-way width and approved to the City's permanent improvement standards and specifications. The City Engineer shall review the need for street improvements and shall specify whether full street or partial street improvements shall be required. Where a street connection is not feasible and the distance from the nearest street connection exceeds 330', the City Engineer shall require the subdivider to build a trail, bicycle path, or other appropriate way.

E. Surface drainage and storm sewer system. A registered civil engineer … and meet planning and engineering requirements. Standards for the improvement of public and private drainage systems are in West Linn Public Works Standards, Chapter 2 – Storm Drains. Developers are encouraged to adapt storm water management approaches that make use of natural systems and infiltration to manage storm runoff, including the use of vegetated swales, rain gardens, and other like systems where appropriate. The use of infiltration design is generally not allowed in areas with slopes greater than 15% or for roadways with grades in excess of 6% without approval from the City Engineer. Systems to consider include:

1. Grassed swales: Water moving through these systems is slowed, filtered, and percolated into the ground. These systems can act as low cost alternatives to curbs, gutters, and pipes.

2. Rain gardens: also known as swales or bio-swales, are planted open depressions in the landscape designed to accept stormwater runoff from adjacent impervious surfaces. Rain gardens trap pollutants in stormwater by filtering it through topsoil as the water infiltrates into native soils or underlying drain pipes. Rain gardens reduce the volume of stormwater that is discharged off-site and into natural streams. Rain gardens should drain within 24 hours of a storm event.

3. Street swales: gently sloping depressions planted with dense vegetation or grasses designed to receive, filter, and infiltrate the runoff as it conveys the

stormwater along its length. Water quality improvement is achieved by the settling out of particulates in the water column and by the biological and chemical action of the water. Swales can include check dams to help slow and detain the flow. See Clean Water Services Low Impact Development Handbook for examples.

West Linn Public Works Standards

New street dimensions standard for shared street

Section 2 – Storm Drain Requirements

2.0013 – Minimum Design Criteria

D. Constructed Channels, Swales and Infiltration Systems

1. Open channels swales

a. Constructed open channels shall be sized to pass the required flows without causing erosion and shall have side slopes no steeper than 2:1 horizontal to vertical. Open channels shall be designed to prevent scouring of the channel.

b. Vegetation–lined channels, including grassy swales and vegetated channels, shall be used whenever practicable. Rock–lined channels shall be used only where a vegetative lining will not provide adequate protection from erosion.

c. Where riprap protection is specified, riprap shall be placed over a woven geo–textile fabric.

d. All pipe connections shall match side slopes and incorporate a headwall.

e. Open channel designs shall be based on City of Portland Stormwater Management Design Manual, Chapter 2; or Clean Water Services Conveyance Design for constructed channels.

2. Rain Garden Swales

a. Infiltration channels constructed adjacent to roadways shall be sized to pass the required flows without causing erosion or overtopping onto the roadway.

b. Channel design shall be based on City of Portland Stormwater Management Design Manual, Chapter 2 or City of Portland Green Street Manual.

Future Planning Program to Address TSP Compliance Issues

A number of TSP compliance issues affect multiple elements of the West Linn Comprehensive Land Use Plan. These issues do not involve stand–alone transportation issues; they also affect other plan elements including the boundaries and development standards for mixed–use commercial districts, the role of neighborhood plans in land use planning decisions, updating neighborhood plans to be consistent with the TSP, especially for Tanner and Willamette,

- Review and update Goal 2, Section 3: Mixed Use Commercial Districts (MUCD). Issues to consider include whether or not to change the designation any districts. Establish boundaries for MUCDs and review plan designations within them. Consider designating all or portions of MUCDs as pedestrian districts. Review and update the goals, policies and action measures for West Linn's MUCDs.
- Update land use regulations for MUCDs. Examine ways to provide a clear and objective path to development approval for all allowed land uses in these districts and specifically for all needed housing types. Develop public improvement design standards for transportation system improvements related to these uses that are clear and objective, including multi–modal design standards. Identify transit needs and transit related development standards for properties within the districts.
- Update *Figure 2-1 Comprehensive Plan* to show boundaries for Mixed Use Commercial Districts and potentially modifications to zoning district boundaries, if any.
- Update City of West Linn Land Use regulations related to access management to codify requirements for altering, combining, and closing access to properties where public safety will be improved by reducing modal conflicts and improving traffic flow.

Attachment B Regulator Review Compliance Checklist

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
Include, to the extent practicable, a network of major arterial streets at one-mile spacing and minor arterials or collectors at half-mile spacing, considering: • existing topography; • rail lines; freeways; pre-existing development, leases, easements or covenants; • requirements of Metro's Urban Growth Management Functional Plan Title 3 (Water Quality and Flood plains) and Title 13 (Nature in Neighborhoods), such as streams, rivers, flood plains, wetlands, riparian and upland fish and wildlife habitat areas. • arterial design concepts in chapter 2 of RTP • best practices and designs as set forth in regional state or local plans and best practices for protecting natural resources and natural areas **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110C)**	West Linn s crescent-shaped geography, which mirrors the arc of the adjacent Willamette River, features steeply sloping terrain rising above the river. This condition affects the layout for the city's road network. Section 7 of the TSP describes the road network; Figure 14 shows city roadways and related functional classifications. The spacing of major roads is constrained by the topography. Interstate 205 on the south side of the city further constrains north/south connectivity and network spacing. Arterials, including OR HWY 43 and Willamette Falls Drive parallel the Willamette River. Collector streets and one arterial street (10 Street/ Salmo Road/ Rosemont Road) climb the steep terrain west and north of the river to upland areas, which are predominantly residential in character. Technical Memorandum #7 evaluated the potential for new arterial, collector streets as well as examining opportunities to build local connector streets. Topography, riparian and natural areas, and the established built environment limit the feasibility to meet the RTFP's recommended one-mile arterial spacing and half-mile collector spacing. For this reason, only local street connections that improve local circulation and connectivity were carried into the TSP update. Table 20 / Figure 12 in Section 6 list proposed local connectivity projects. Roadway design cross-sections for arterial and collector roads are included in Section 7, Exhibits 3 and 4. The standards mirror RTFP recommended standards for arterial and collectors roads, but secondary standards also are included in the TSP for use where topography, natural resources, and/or the existing built environment preclude the use of standard cross-sections. This is especially evident in the OR HWY 43 corridor, and virtually all collector streets that climb the steep grades that lead away from the river to upland areas. Examples include Hidden Springs Road, Pimlico Drive, Skyline Drive, Sunset Avenue, and Salmo Road.
Include a conceptual map of new streets for all contiguous areas of vacant and re-developable lots and parcels of five or more acres that are zoned to allow residential or mixed-use development. The map shall identify street connections to adjacent areas and should demonstrate opportunities to extend and connect new streets to existing streets, provide direct public right-of-way routes and limit closed-end street designs consistent with Title 1, Sec 3.08.110E **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110D)**	Figure 12 in Section 6 of the TSP update shows the local street connectivity (LSC) map. Table 20 lists and describes these proposed connections. The map places a priority on projects serving infill and redevelopment opportunities greater than 5-acres, especially those near the city's mixed-use development centers. Specific projects that advance this Title 1 requirement include the Bland Circle collector extension (LSC-20), the 8th Ave extension from 14th to Dollar (LSC-30), the Maxfield Drive extension to Ridge Lane (LSC-35), the connector between Elliot and Irving Streets (LSC-32), the Horton Road extension (LSC-8), Brandon Place extension (LSC-29), the Bland Circle to Weatherhill connection (LSC-21), the Landis and Sabo Street extensions (LSC 15–16), and the Shannon, Ridge, Roxbury, Damon, and Maxfield extensions (LSC 10-14). City policies and development regulations discourage cul-de-sacs and closed street networks. City regulations establish maximum block lengths and connectivity requirements except where topography limits connections.
Applicable to both Development Code and TSP To the extent feasible, restrict driveway and street access in the vicinity of interchange ramp terminals,	Section 6 of the TSP contains the access spacing standards for City and ODOT facilities. Section 7, Table 23 shows the existing and future performance for ramp terminals (see map references 24, 28, and 30). The TSP also includes a local street improvement program for the I-205/ 10th Street interchange (Section 7, page 95-97 and Table 24.) Policy

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
consistent with Oregon Highway Plan Access Management Standards, and accommodate local circulation on the local system. Public street connections, consistent with regional street design and spacing standards, shall be encouraged and shall supersede this access restriction. Multimodal street design features including pedestrian crossings and on-street parking shall be allowed where appropriate. **(Title 1,Street System Design Sec 3.08.110G)**	amendments are being made to the West Linn Comprehensive Plan (WLCP) policies and new regulatory requirements are being made in the West Linn Development Code (WLDC) that mandate the application of these solutions as part of the entitlement review process (see TM 9, Transportation General Policy #12, and CDC 48.025, Access Control). Section 6 of the in TSP also includes a detailed strategy to gradually improve access management throughout the city (see plan pages 69 – 74). In particular, Table 18 and Exhibit 2 outline a process for addressing non-conforming access spacing and safety issues over time. The approach mirrors Oregon Highway Plan access restrictions. All arterial and collector streets must include multi-modal facilities. Section 7 of the TSP includes illustrations for street cross sections. Plan policies and the WLDC place special emphasis on accessibility, connectivity, and multi-modal design in West Linn's Mixed Use Commercial Centers (MUCC), which function as town center areas. See Comprehensive Plan Policy amendments in TM 9, Exhibit B, for Goal 2 Land Use Planning and for Goal 12. Also see amendments proposed to CDC 46.090 related to parking allowances in mixed use districts, and CDC 92.010 relating to street design and connectivity in subdivisions and town center areas. The changes specifically address the subject requirements of Title 1, Sec. 3.08.110G.
Include investments, policies, standards and criteria to provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to all existing transit stops and major transit stops designated in Figure 2.15 of the RTP. **(Title 1, Transit System Design Sec 3.08.120A)**	TSP Section 3-Pedestrian Plan, and Section 4 Bicycle Plan list projects that will improve pedestrian and bicycle connections to existing transit stops. WLDC amendments require all development in transit corridors and in MUCC to provide wayfinding to transit stops and orient bike/ped facilities in a manner that is convenient for accessing transit. The RTP does not designate any major transit stops in West Linn.
Include a transit plan consistent with transit functional classifications shown in Figure 2.15 of the RTP that shows the locations of major transit stops, transit centers, high capacity transit stations, regional bike-transit facilities, inter-city bus and rail passenger terminals designated in the RTP, transit-priority treatments such as signals, park-and-ride facilities, and bicycle and pedestrian routes, consistent with sections 3.08.130 and 3.08.140, between essential destinations and transit stops. **(Title 1, Transit System Design Sec 3.08.120B(1))**	The RTP does not designate any major transit stops in West Linn. TSP Section 5 contains the transit plan for the TSP update, which emphasized transit accessibility in existing transit corridors and in West Linn's MUCCs.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
Include a pedestrian plan, for an interconnected network of pedestrian routes within and through the city or county. The plan shall include: • An inventory of existing facilities that identifies gaps and deficiencies in the pedestrian system; • An evaluation of needs for pedestrian access to transit and essential destinations for all mobility levels, including direct, comfortable and safe pedestrian routes; • A list of improvements to the pedestrian system that will help the city or county achieve the regional Non-SOV modal targets in Table 3.08-1 of the RTFP, and other targets established pursuant to section 3.08.230; • Provisions for sidewalks along arterials, collectors and most local streets, except that sidewalks are not required along controlled roadways, such as freeways; • Provision for safe crossings of streets and controlled pedestrian crossings on major arterials **(Title 1, Pedestrian System Design Sec 3.08.130A)**	TSP Section 3-Pedestrian Plan inventories gaps in the existing pedestrian system and lists improvements to address system gaps (see Section 3, Figure 5). In locations where topography and the existing build environment limit the ability for standard pedestrian frontages, alternative designs are presented for pedestrian facilities on one side of the street, within the street shoulder, or in limited cases within a shared-street design. Section 3, Table 7 lists proposed system improvements; their locations are mapped in Figure 7. Pedestrian improvements overall, and especially those leading to community destinations and MUCC, are specifically intended to meet the RTFP Table 3.08-1 Non-SOV modal targets (see Section 2, Goal 2, Target 2A and 2D). Section 7 of the TSP includes illustrations for street cross sections. The design standards call for accommodation of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian modes on all city streets. Figure 5 identifies locations where pedestrian crossing improvements are needed. A discussion of acceptable crossing solutions is included on pages 23-24. The TSP also incorporates information from the West Linn Trails Master Plan (See Section 3, Figure 6). The trails plan includes both on-street and off-street elements. The plan compliments the improvement program for city sidewalks.
Include a bicycle plan for an interconnected network of bicycle routes within and through the city or county. The plan shall include: • An inventory of existing facilities that identifies gaps and deficiencies in the bicycle system; • An evaluation of needs for bicycle access to transit and essential destinations, including direct, comfortable and safe bicycle routes and secure bicycle parking, considering *TriMet Bicycle Parking Guidelines*; • A list of improvements to the bicycle system that will help the city or county achieve the regional Non-SOV modal targets in Table 3.08-1 of the RTFP and other targets established pursuant to section 3.08.230; • Provision for bikeways along arterials, collectors and local streets, and bicycling parking in centers, at	TSP Section 4-Bicycle Plan includes an inventory of on-street and off-street bicycle facilities throughout the city (see Section 4, Figure 8). The plan also discusses bike system needs (see TSP pages 38-42) and prioritizes system investment in the list of bike system improvements in Table 8 and Figure 10. As with the pedestrian plan, priority was given to system improvements that provide connections to community destinations, including schools, parks, transit corridors, MUCC, and linkage to Metro Regional Bike Trail facilities. The bike system improvement program was specifically designed to improve connectivity to MUCC as a way to help the city meet its non-SOV modal targets. Section 7 of the TSP includes illustrations for street cross sections. The design standards call for accommodation of vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian modes on all city streets. There is a targeted list of locations in the city where bicycle crossing improvements are needed to improve safety. Most of these are in the Willamette Drive (OR HWY 43) corridor and in the vicinity of the I-205/10th Street interchange area.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
major transit stops shown in Figure 2.15 in the RTP, park-and-ride lots and associated with institutional uses; • Provision for safe crossing of streets and controlled bicycle crossings on major arterials **(Title 1, Bicycle System Design Sec 3.08.140)**	
Include a freight plan for an interconnected system of freight networks within and through the city or county. The plan shall include: • An inventory of existing facilities that identifies gaps and deficiencies in the freight system; • An evaluation of freight access to freight intermodal facilities, employment and industrial areas and commercial districts; • A list of improvements to the freight system that will help the city or county increase reliability of freight movement, reduce freight delay and achieve targets established pursuant to section 3.08.230. **(Title 1, Freight System Design Sec 3.08.150)**	TSP Section 8-Other Travel Modes contains the freight mobility plan for West Linn. I-205 is the only designated freight route through the city. The plan discusses design issues that result in congestion on the freeway at the OR 43/I-205 interchange. The city supports ODOT efforts to remedy these design issues. The TSP does not include projects that are specific to freight mobility.

Include a transportation system management and operations (TSMO) plan to improve the performance of existing transportation infrastructure within or through the city or county. A TSMO plan shall include:
• An inventory and evaluation of existing local and regional TSMO infrastructure, strategies and programs that identifies gaps and opportunities to expand infrastructure, strategies and programs
• A list of projects and strategies, consistent with the Regional TSMO Plan, based upon consideration of the following functional areas:
  ○ Multimodal traffic management investments
  ○ Traveler Information investments
  ○ Traffic incident management investments
  ○ Transportation demand management investments
(Title 1, Transportation System Management and
	TSP Section 6-Transportaion System Management and Operations (TSMO) Plan addresses requirements in Title 1, Sec 3.08.160 that are related to system operations. Existing operating system elements and strategies are described beginning on page 58. Solutions include annual investment in systems and changes to development regulations. The City has added policies and land use regulations promoting the use of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) that specifically focus on MUCC and other employment areas. TDM is discussed on pages 62-64. Newly adopted regulations in WLCDC 55.100.B.7.k requires major development and conditional use applications to include TDM measures.
	
	The plan includes annual investment in carpool matching and collaborative marketing of alternative modes as part of its TDM program to help the city meet non-SOV targets. The Section 6 and new regulations in WL-CDC 48.025.B provide land use decision makers more authority to address access issues through development review. The combined effect will improve safety, reliability, and performance over time.
	
	The TSP investment plan includes multi-modal investment in vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian improvements, including annual investment in signal timing/optimization. West Linn coordinates with ODOT and Clackamas County in Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), incident response, and traveler information programs investment

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
Operations Sec 3.08.160)	through the RTP process.
Incorporate regional and state transportation needs identified in the 2035 RTP as well as local transportation needs. The determination of local transportation needs based upon: • System gaps and deficiencies identified in the inventories and analysis of transportation system pursuant to Title 1; • Identification of facilities that exceed the Deficiency Thresholds and Operating Standards in Table 3.08-2 or the alternative thresholds and standards established pursuant to section 3.08.230; • Consideration and documentation of the needs of youth, seniors, people with disabilities and environmental justice populations within the city of county, including minorities and low-income families. A local determination of transportation needs must be consistent with the following elements of the RTP: • The population and employment forecast and planning period of the RTP, except that a city or county may use an alternative forecast for the city or county, coordinated with Metro, to account for changes to comprehensive plan or land use regulations adopted after adoption of the RTP; • System maps and functional classifications for street design, motor vehicles, transit, bicycles, pedestrians and freight in Chapter 2 of the RTP; • Regional non-SOV modal targets in Table 3.08-1 and the Deficiency Thresholds and Operating Standards in Table 3.08-2. When determining its transportation needs, a city or county shall consider the regional needs identified in the mobility corridor strategies in Chapter 4 of the RTP.	The TSP includes references to the RTP planning and design requirements for local transportation plans, including pedestrian, bicycle, trails, and freight networks, throughout the TSP. RTP requirements are itemized in separate plan sections that focus on pedestrians, bicycles, trails and freight systems. Technical Memorandum 7: Needs Analysis specifically examined: • System gaps and deficiencies for all modal systems; • System components that exceed the thresholds and standards in Title 1 3.08.230; • Consideration of special-needs populations. The later analysis included a detailed “safe routes to schools” review. TSP Section 2-Goals, Targets, and Evaluation Criteria includes specific information about special needs populations and metrics for assessing progress to meeting the needs of these groups. Table 2 (page 13) present scoring criteria, Table 4 (page 15) presents mobility and access goals, and Table 5 (page 17) presents transportation equity targets. The TSP update is based on regionally coordinated population and employment forecasts from Metro (see Table 1, page 5). Separate sections of the TSP include system maps, needs analysis, and investment programs for motor vehicles and street design (Section 7), pedestrians, bicycles, and transit (Sections 3, 4 and 5), and freight (Section 7). Regional SOV targets ire incorporated into the TSP in Section 2, Target 2A (page 11), which focus in particular on reducing SOV trips within MUCCs. This strategy is supported by system investment in bike and pedestrian infrastructure and local street connectivity that provide safe convenient access to MUCC for city residents, which will help to reduce VMT per RTP 4.3. Other than I-205 and the interchange ramps at the I-205/OR 43 interchange, which are not forecast to meet 2040 mobility targets, there are no priority motor vehicle or transit corridors in West Linn that link to Regional Centers or high-capacity transit stations.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
(Title 2, Transportation Needs Sec 3.08.210)	
Consider the following strategies in the order listed, to meet the transportation needs determined pursuant to section 3.08.210 and performance targets and standards pursuant to section 3.08.230. The city or county shall explain its choice of one or more of the strategies and why other strategies were not chosen: • TSMO, including localized TDM, safety, operational and access management improvements; • Transit, bicycle and pedestrian system improvements; • Traffic-calming designs and devices; • Land use strategies in OAR 660-012-0035(2) • Connectivity improvements to provide parallel arterials, collectors or local streets that include pedestrian and bicycle facilities, consistent with the connectivity standards in section 3.01.110 and design classifications in Table 2.6 of the RTP, • Motor vehicle capacity improvements, consistent with the RTP Arterial and Throughway Design and Network Concepts in Table 2.6 and Section 2.5.2 of the RTP, only upon a demonstration that other strategies in this subsection are not appropriate or cannot adequately address identified transportation needs A city or county shall coordinate its consideration of the above strategies with the owner of the transportation facility affected by the strategy. Facility design is subject to the approval of the facility owner. If analysis under subsection 3.08.210A (Local Needs determination) indicates a new regional or state need that has not been identified in the RTP, the city or county may propose one of the following actions:	The TSP update includes plans, programs, and projects that consider all strategies identified in the RTP and RTFP to meet the city's transportation needs. The following strategies are employed through the TSP to meet transportation needs. • TSMO and TDM projects and strategies are identified in TSP Section 6, Tables 12 and-13. • Pedestrian, bicycle, and transit projects are identified in TSP Sections 3, 4, and 5 respectively, with system improvements listed in Table 7, 8, and 10. • TSP Section 6-TSMO includes information on the City's Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) program, including traffic calming measures. • TSP Section 6 describes planned land use projects and strategies, particularly those listed in Table 15, which focus on the city's MUCC and alternative mobility standards for the OR 43 corridor and I-205 interchange ramp terminals. These strategies are consistent with approved strategies lined in the Oregon Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) OAR 660-12-0035(2) by including a follow-up future planning program to alter land use regulations and zoning in West Linn's mixed use districts and transit corridors. • TSP Section 6, Figure 12 and Table 20 list planned connectivity projects that are designed to ensure continuity of the existing street network within new development on properties greater than 5-acres, to improve local circulation and connectivity to MUCCs, and to provide alternative mode options to help the city reach its non-SOV goals. These connections also will reduce out of direction travel to MUCC and other community destinations and more robust local pedestrian/bicycle connectivity for area residents. • TSP Section 7, Table 24 lists motor vehicle capacity improvements. These improvements were the last considered and the minimum deemed necessary after all of the above listed strategies were factored into the local transportation model. The prior strategies recognize that West Linn is largely built-out and therefore the focus in the TSP is on the strategies in RTP Table 2-2 for developed areas. The adopted street cross-section in TSP Section 7 (pages 84 – 88) are consistent with the graphic representations in RTP Table 2.6. There TSP includes a new proposed development program for the I-205/10th Street interchange area, which differs from the program in the adopted RTP. The program is shown in TSP Attachment C. The city has developed this approach in consultation with Metro, ODOT, Clackamas County, and local property owners. West Linn proposes that this program be adopted as part of the RTP at the next update.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
• Propose a project at the time of Metro review of the TSP to be incorporated into the RTP during the next RTP update; or • Propose an amendment to the RTP for needs and projects if the amendment is necessary prior to the next RTP update. **(Title 2, Sec 3.08.220 Transportation Solutions)**	
Demonstrate that solutions adopted pursuant to section 3.08.220 (Transportation Solutions) will achieve progress toward the targets and standards in Tables 3.08-1, and 3.08-2 and measures in subsection D (local performance measures), or toward alternative targets and standards adopted by the city or county. The city or county shall include the regional targets and standards or its alternatives in its TSP. A city or county may adopt alternative targets or standards in place of the regional targets and standards upon a demonstration that the alternative targets or standards: • Are no lower than the modal targets in Table 3.08-1 and no lower than the ratios in Table 3.08-2; • Will not result in a need for motor vehicle capacity improvements that go beyond the planned arterial and throughway network defined in Figure 2.12 of the RTP and that are not recommended in, or are inconsistent with, the RTP; and • Will not increase SOV travel to a degree inconsistent with the non-SOV modal targets in Table 3.08-1. If the city or county adopts mobility standards for state highways different from those in Table 3.08-2, it shall demonstrate that the standards have been approved by the Oregon Transportation Commission.	Technical Memorandum #12 in the Technical appendix demonstrates the effectiveness of the TSP in meeting local, regional, and statewide planning goals. The includes local performance standards. that are consistent with the RTP Transportation Solutions in Tables 3.08-1 and 3.08-2. West Linn's local performance measures are included under TSP Section 2, Goal 2 – Mobility, Access, and the Environment (see page 11). Targets 2A and 2B focus on reducing SOV trips to below 40 to 45% in industrial employment areas and 40 to 55% in MUCC town center areas and corridors, which is consistent with Table 3.08-1. TSP Section 2, Table 4 – Mobility, Access, and Environment Targets summarizes other locally adopted performance measures that address SOV, VMT, freight reliability, increasing walking, biking, and transit mode shares, and other factors that will be used to monitor the performance of the TSP. include peak hour mobility standards for OR HWY 43 and MUCC (West Linn's town center districts) of .99 and .90 for mid-day peak and the two-hour PM peak. West Linn parking ratios are codified in WL-CDC, Chapter 46. CDC 46.090 A – the minimum parking ratios for residential units mirror those in Metro Table 3.08-3. Parking minimums for non-residential uses are at or below the minimum levels in Metro Table 3.08-3. CDC 46.090.F sets parking maximums for non-residential uses at 10% above the minimum, which conforms to the maximum ratios in in Metro Table 3.08-3. CDC 46.150 sets forth exemption, which cover the Willamette MUCC. CDC 46.090.G and CDC 55.100.(H)(5) allow for reductions to parking ratios when developments are in proximity to transit stops. An amendment is proposed to CDC 46.090 that would allow parking reductions in MUCC and within Transit Corridors. Other amendments to city regulations and design standards in commercial mixed use districts and transit corridors may emerge from a future planning effort that is targeting how to establish boundaries and regulate land uses in these special areas. TSP Section 7 includes cross sections for streets that are consistent with Title 1 and TSMO projects and strategies consistent with Title 3.08.160 and with OAR 660-01200035(2). Documentation for the location of these plan elements is presented above. Strategies include: • investment in multi-modal system improvements which are outlined in Sections 3, 4, and 5; • enacting a TDM program that engages state and county travel information and ride-share programs as

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
Each city and county shall also include performance measures for safety, vehicle miles traveled per capita, freight reliability, congestion, and walking, bicycling and transit mode shares to evaluate and monitor performance of the TSP. To demonstrate progress toward achievement of performance targets in Tables 3.08-1 and 3.08-2 and to improve performance of state highways within its jurisdiction as much as feasible and avoid their further degradation, the city or county shall adopt the following: • Parking minimum and maximum ratios in Centers and Station Communities consistent with subsection 3.08.410A; • Designs for street, transit, bicycle, freight and pedestrian systems consistent with Title 1: and • TSMO projects and strategies consistent with section 3.08.160; and • Land use actions pursuant to OAR 660-012-0035(2). **(Title 2, Performance Targets and Standards Sec 3.08.230)**	well as local incentives; • coordination with ODOT and Clackamas County incident response programs; • TDM actions that are scaled based on the size of development projects, with larger projects required to include take on additional higher-order TDM measures. See WL-CDC 55.100.B.7.k.
Specify the general locations and facility parameters, such as minimum and maximum ROW dimensions and the number and width of traffic lanes, of planned regional transportation facilities and improvements identified on general location depicted in the appropriate RTP map. Except as otherwise provided in the TSP, the general location is as follows: • For new facilities, a corridor within 200 feet of the location depicted on the appropriate RTP map; • For interchanges, the general location of the crossing roadways, without specifying the general location of connecting ramps; • For existing facilities planned for improvements, a	There are no planned regional transportation facilities within the study area of the TSP update. This criterion is not applicable.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
corridor within 50 feet of the existing right-of-way and • For realignments of existing facilities, a corridor within 200 feet of the segment to be realigned as measured from the existing right-of-way depicted on the appropriate RTP map. A City or county may refine or revise the general location of a planned regional facility as it prepares or revises impacts of the facility or to comply with comprehensive plan or statewide planning goals. If, in developing or amending its TSP, a city or county determines the general location of a planned regional facility or improvement is inconsistent with its comprehensive plan or a statewide goal requirement, it shall: • Propose a revision to the general location of the planned facility or improvement to achieve consistency and, if the revised location lies outside the general location depicted in the appropriate RTP map, seek an amendment to the RTP; or • Propose a revision to its comprehensive plan to authorize the planned facility or improvement at the revised location. **(Title 3, Defining Projects in Transportation System Plan Sec 3.08.310)**	
<u>Could be adopted in TSP or other adopted policy document</u>) Adopt parking policies, management plans and regulations for Centers and Station Communities. Plans may be adopted in TSPs or other adopted policy documents and may focus on sub-areas of Centers. Plans shall include an inventory of parking supply and usage, an evaluation of bicycle parking needs with	The City's development code currently includes provisions for parking within areas that are consistent with the RTP standards for designated Town Centers. West Linn parking ratios are codified in WL-CDC, Chapter 46. CDC 46.090 A – the minimum parking ratios for non-residential development mirror those in Metro Table 3.08-3. Parking minimums for non-residential uses are at or below the minimum levels in Metro Table 3.08-3. CDC 46.090.F sets parking maximums for non-residential uses at 10% above the minimum, which conforms to the maximum ratios in in Metro Table 3.08-3. CDC 46.150 sets forth exemption, which covers the Willamette MUCC. CDC 46.090.G and CDC 55.100.(H)(5) allow for reductions to parking ratios when developments are in proximity to transit stops. An amendment is proposed to CDC 46.090 that would allow parking reductions in MUCC and within Transit Corridors. Other amendments to city regulations and design standards in commercial mixed use districts and transit corridors

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
consideration of *TriMet Bicycle Parking Guidelines*. Policies shall be adopted in the TSP. Policies, plans and regulations must consider and may include the following range of strategies: • By-right exemptions from minimum parking requirements; • Parking districts; • Shared parking; • Structured parking; • Bicycle parking; • Timed parking; • Differentiation between employee parking and parking for customers, visitors and patients; • Real-time parking information; • Priced parking; • Parking enforcement. **(Title 4, Parking Management Sec 3.08.410I)**	may emerge from a future planning effort that is targeting land use regulations and establishing boundaries for the city's town center areas and corridors.
If a city or county proposes a transportation project that is not included in the RTP and will result in a significant increase in SOV capacity or exceeds the planned function or capacity of a facility designated in the RTP, it shall demonstrate consistency with the following in its project analysis: • The strategies set forth in subsection 3.08.220A(1-5) (TSMO, Transit/bike/ped system improvements, traffic calming, land use strategies, connectivity improvements) • Complete street designs consistent with regional street design policies • Green street designs consistent with federal regulations for stream protection. If the city or county decides not to build a project identified in the RTP, it shall identify alternative projects or strategies to address the identified	The TSP update does not include any transportation projects that will result in a significant increase in SOV capacity. Other than the improvements that are proposed in the vicinity of the I-205/10th Street interchange (see TSP Attachment C), which is proposed as an amendment to the RTP, no project listed in the plan differ from the RTP. Local capital projects are summarized in TSP Section 9-Funding and Implementation; details for the proposed capital program are presented in Technical Memorandum #4. Projects related to the Pedestrian, bicycle, transit, TSMO, and motor vehicle networks are listed in Sections 3 – 7 respectively. The preponderance of projects address system gaps and improve local connectivity. There are no projects proposed that are intended to significantly reduce congestion by lowering V/C ratios over the planning period. This approach does not encourage an increase in SOV travel. Strategies and projects that focus on TSMO investment, which are intended to improve the efficiency of the existing systems, are outlined in TSP Section 6. Compliance with TSMO requirements with Title 3.08.220.A (1-5) have been addressed above. Amendments to CDC 85.200.A.3 adds a new shared street standard that is intended to ensure access for all modes in areas constrained by topography or natural features. Other street cross-sections depicted in TSP Section 7-Motor Vehicles accommodate all travel modes consistent with complete street design policies. CDC 92.010.E adds criteria for approval of storm water management elements, including grass swales, street swales

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Local TSP reference?
transportation need and inform Metro so that Metro can amend the RTP. This section does not apply to city or county transportation projects that are financed locally and would be undertaken on local facilities. **(Title 5, Amendments of City and County Comprehensive and Transportation System Plans Sec 3.08.510C)**	and rain gardens, that are consistent with Metro Green Street guidelines. Amendments to West Linn Public Works Standards, Section 2.0013 establish design parameters for these facilities.

Exhibit A – Regulatory Review Compliance Matrix

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
Allow complete street designs consistent with regional street design policies **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110A(1))**	Existing code requirements and the updated TSP meet this requirement by requiring construction of streets that accommodate all modes of transportation. See **Street Design Requirements: CDC 92.010.**
Allow green street designs consistent with federal regulations for stream protection **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110A(2))**	Amendments are proposed to CDC 92.010.R allowing development of green streets, and to West Linn Public Works (WLPW) Standards, Section 5 Streets and Section 2 Storm Drainage specifying conditions where a green street may be constructed and to what design standard.
Allow transit-supportive street designs that facilitate existing and planned transit service pursuant 3.08.120B **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110A(3))**	CDC 85.200 Approval Criteria for land divisions requires street widths to accommodate transit stops on arterial and collector streets and on Neighborhood Routes in circumstances where a transit route is present or planned. Amendment CDC 92.010 to include a requirement for the accommodation of transit facilities in identified transit corridors; Modify *WLPW Standards, Section 5 – Streets* to include design standards for transit stops and shelters.
Allow implementation of: • narrow streets (<28 ft curb to curb); • wide sidewalks (at least five feet of through zone); • landscaped pedestrian buffer strips or paved furnishing zones of at least five feet, that include street trees; • Traffic calming to discourage traffic infiltration and excessive speeds; • short and direct right-of-way routes and shared-use paths to connect residences with commercial services, parks, schools, hospitals, institutions, transit corridors, regional trails and other neighborhood activity centers; • opportunities to extend streets in an incremental fashion, including posted notification on streets to be extended. **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110B)**	Existing and proposed code amendments (TSP Appendix __), and the updated TSP meet these RTFP requirements as follows: CDC 85.200.A.8 includes an approval criterion for land divisions that requires street ends at the boundary of subdivisions be constructed without turnarounds, unless required by the fire department, to promote future street connectivity. CDC 92.010.B – Extension of streets to subdivisions requires street extensions to intersect with the existing grade of adjacent streets. Street widths may be approved as narrow as 24-feet. Amendments are proposed to: CDC 92.010.H.4 to increase the landscape buffer between the sidewalk and street from 3.5’ to 5’; CDC 92.010.H.3 to reduce the sidewalk buffer to 5’ from 6’ for consistency;

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
	CDC 92.010.H, add subsection 6 to required construction of a sidewalk or pedestrian access-way in locations where topography or development patterns interfere with direct street connections to activity centers, such as schools, parks, transit corridors, health care facilities, shopping districts, and community centers. CDC 92.010.I Bicycle Routes will be amended to include a reference to the need for connectivity to community activity centers for requirements to construct separate bicycle paths. CDC 92.010.C for improvements to local and minor collector streets permitting traffic calming when deemed appropriate by the City Engineer; CDC 92.010.B extending streets to subdivisions will include a requirement that the developer include a sign at the end of streets that will be extended and indicate "future street extension" on the plat where streets stub-out. Note that these requirements will serve to implement the TSP's Safe Routes to School plan (TSP Chapter __).
Require new residential or mixed-use development (of five or more acres) that proposes or is required to construct or extend street(s) to provide a site plan (consistent with the conceptual new streets map required by Title 1, Sec 3.08.110D) that: • provides full street connections with spacing of no more than 530 feet between connections except where prevented by barriers • Provides a crossing every 800 to 1,200 feet if streets must cross water features protected pursuant to Title 3 UGMFP (unless habitat quality or the length of the crossing prevents a full street connection) • provides bike and pedestrian accessways in lieu of streets with spacing of no more than 330 feet except where prevented by barriers • limits use of cul-de-sacs and other closed-end street systems to situations where barriers prevent full street connections • includes no closed-end street longer than 220 feet or having no more than 25	Existing city regulations meet the RTFP requirements as follows: CDC 85.200-Approval Criterial (for land divisions): A. Streets 11. limits approval of cul-de-sacs to less than 200' and serving no more than 25 dwellings; B. Blocks 2. The city standard/recommended block length is 400 feet. Amendments are proposed to city regulations as follows: CDC 85.200-Approval Criterial (for land divisions): B. Blocks Amend criterion *2. Block Sizes*, to establish that blocks may not exceed 530' (rather than 800') and add a requirement for crossing water courses except when avoidance is necessary to protect water quality/habitat; C. Bike/Ped Trails 1. Add a 330 ft. spacing standard to the requirement for connecting routes to activity centers within

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
dwelling units **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110E)**	neighborhoods where street connections are not feasible. 3. Street widths – change the table to list the minimum landscaped strips from 6' to 5' for consistency; 4. add criterion *m. transit access* to require that developers make accommodation for transit accessibility in transit corridors/routes/districts.
Establish city/county standards for local street connectivity, consistent with Title 1, Sec 3.08.110E, that applies to new residential or mixed-use development (of less than five acres) that proposes or is required to construct or extend street(s). **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110F)**	Existing city regulations meet these requirements as follows: *CDC Chapter 92.010.A – Streets within subdivisions, and C – Local and Minor Collector Streets*, require that streets "shall be graded for the full right-of-way width and improved to the City's permanent improvement standards and specifications". Exceptions to this requirement are allowed with a finding that the full improvement cannot be made in order to protect a drainage way or wetland, or when there are other reasons demonstrated that the Street ROW is not needed. A change is proposed to *CH 92.010.A.2* requiring that an alternative trail, bikeway or access way be constructed when a street connection is not feasible (see Exhibit B).
<u>Applicable to both Development Code and TSP</u> To the extent feasible, restrict driveway and street access in the vicinity of interchange ramp terminals, consistent with Oregon Highway Plan Access Management Standards, and accommodate local circulation on the local system. Public street connections, consistent with regional street design and spacing standards, shall be encouraged and shall supersede this access restriction. Multimodal street design features including pedestrian crossings and on-street parking shall be allowed where appropriate. **(Title 1,Street System Design Sec 3.08.110G)**	The existing development code and the updated TSP meet these requirements as follows: The TSP specifically addresses proposed improvements to the I-205/10th Street interchange and local streets that serve the interchange. An amendment is proposed to *CDC 48.000 – Access, Egress and Circulation* directing property owners and developers to refer to the TSP for projects that alter access in the vicinity of the interchange (See Exhibit B).
Include Site design standards for new retail, office, multi-family and institutional buildings located near or at major transit stops shown in Figure 2.15 in the RTP: • Provide reasonably direct pedestrian	West Linn does not have any major transit stops (see RTP Figure 2.10). Note that there is a reference error in the RTP to Figure 2.15, which we anticipate will be corrected in the next TRP update.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
connections between transit stops and building entrances and between building entrances and streets adjoining transit stops; • Provide safe, direct and logical pedestrian crossings at all transit stops where practicable. At major transit stops, require the following: • Locate buildings within 20 feet of the transit stop, a transit street or an intersection street, or a pedestrian plaza at the stop or a street intersections; • Transit passenger landing pads accessible to disabled persons to transit agency standards; • An easement or dedication for a passenger shelter and an underground utility connection to a major transit stop if requested by the public transit provider; • Lighting to transit agency standards at the major transit stop; • Intersection and mid-block traffic management improvements as needed and practicable to enable marked crossings at major transit stops. **(Title 1, Transit System Design Sec 3.08.120B(2))**	*CDC 55.100 Approval Standards – Class II Design Review* provides guidance for approval of land use applications that require discretionary design review, which includes most development types except single family uses. The TSP proposes a future work program to improve connectivity within and between Commercial Mixed Use (Town Center) areas, including transit, to establish design standards for development within town centers that promote less single occupancy vehicle use, and to reduce the number of land use actions that required discretionary review. *CDC 55.100.B.7 – TPR Compliance* generally promotes connectivity within and from commercial, multi-family, and office developments to transit stops. In particular, (g) requires a main entrance and a direct pathway to transit stops. Language is proposed to simplify this review criterion (see Exhibit B). *CDC 55.100.H – Public Transit* requires development that abuts existing or planned transit routes to orient the development to transit facilities, provide transit shelters, bus turnouts, hard surface pathways to stops, and other enhancements that promote safe convenient access to transit service. Inclusion of these approval criteria is recommended in non-discretionary review proceedings for all land uses that abut transit corridors and in town center areas. Development and adoption of these criteria will be made part of a TSP implementation planning process.
(Could be in Comprehensive plan or TSP as well) As an alternative to implementing site design standards at major transit stops (section 3.08.120B(2), a city or county may establish pedestrian districts with the following elements: • A connected street and pedestrian network for the district; • An inventory of existing facilities, gaps and deficiencies in the network of pedestrian routes; • Interconnection of pedestrian, transit and bicycle systems; • Parking management strategies; • Access management strategies; • Sidewalk and accessway location and	There are no major transit stops or designated pedestrian districts in West Linn. A pedestrian district may be appropriate in one or more of the City's designated Commercial Mixed Use (Town Center) Areas. A decision to use this approach may emerge from future planning programs for mixed use areas and transit corridors. These criteria do not apply.

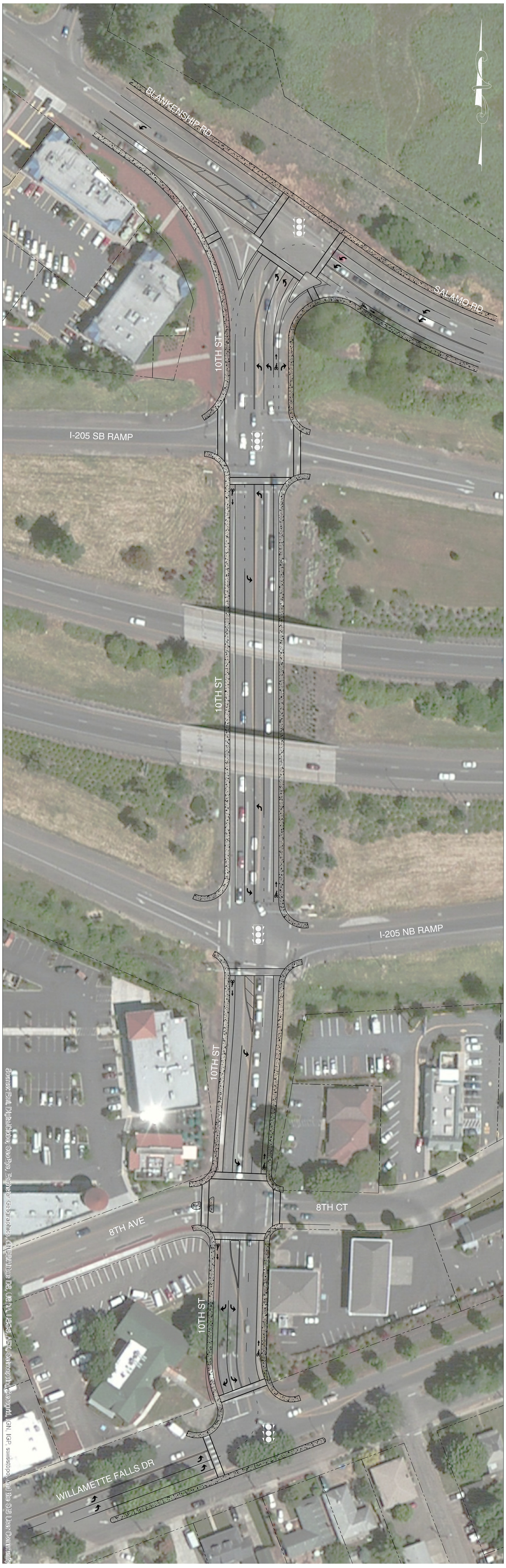
Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
width; • Landscaped or paved pedestrian buffer strip location and width; • Street tree location and spacing; • Pedestrian street crossing and intersection design; • Street lighting and furniture for pedestrians; • A mix of types and densities of land uses that will support a high level of pedestrian activity. **(Title 1, Pedestrian System Design Sec 3.08.130B)**	
Require new development to provide on-site streets and accessways that offer reasonably direct routes for pedestrian travel. **(Title 1, Pedestrian System Design Sec 3.08.130C)**	Review CDC Chapter 85 and 92. A change is proposed to *CH 92.010.A.2* requiring that an alternative trail, bikeway or access way be constructed when a street connection is not feasible (see Exhibit B).
Establish parking ratios, consistent with the following: • No minimum ratios higher than those shown on Table 3.08-3. • Mo maximum ratios higher than those shown on Table 3.08-3 and illustrated in the Parking Maximum Map. If 20-minute peak hour transit service has become available to an area within a one-quarter mile walking distance from bus transit one-half mile walking distance from a high capacity transit station, that area shall be removed from Zone A. Cities and counties should designate Zone A parking ratios in areas with good pedestrian access to commercial or employment areas (within one-third mile walk) from adjacent residential areas. Establish a process for variances from minimum and maximum parking ratios that include criteria for a variance. Require that free surface parking be consistent with the regional parking maximums for Zones A and B in Table 3.08-3. Following an adopted exemption process and	Existing code requirements and the updated TSP meet these requirements in the following ways. CDC Chapter 46 regulates off street parking. CDC 46.090 A – the minimum parking ratios for residential units mirror those in Metro Table 3.08-3. Parking minimums for non-residential uses are at or below the minimum levels in Metro Table 3.08-3. CDC 46.090.F sets parking maximums for non-residential uses at 10% above the minimum, which conforms to the maximum ratios in in Metro Table 3.08-3. include parking maximums for the following uses: high schools, CDC 46.090.G and CDC 55.100.(H)(5) allow for reductions to parking ratios when developments are in proximity to transit stops. An amendment is proposed to allow reductions in Town Centers and along Transit Corridors. Other amendments to city regulations and design standards in commercial mixed use districts and transit corridors may emerge from a future planning effort that is targeting how to establish boundaries and regulate land

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
criteria, cities and counties may exempt parking structures; fleet parking; vehicle parking for sale, lease, or rent; employee car pool parking; dedicated valet parking; user-paid parking; market rate parking; and other high-efficiency parking management alternatives from maximum parking standards. Reductions associated with redevelopment may be done in phases. Where mixed-use development is proposed, cities and counties shall provide for blended parking rates. Cities and counties may count adjacent on-street parking spaces, nearby public parking and shared parking toward required parking minimum standards. Use categories or standards other than those in Table 3.08-3 upon demonstration that the effect will be substantially the same as the application of the ratios in the table. Provide for the designation of residential parking districts in local comprehensive plans or implementing ordinances. Require that parking lots more than three acres in size provide street-like features along major driveways, including curbs, sidewalks and street trees or planting strips. Major driveways in new residential and mixed-use areas shall meet the connectivity standards for full street connections in section 3.08.110, and should line up with surrounding streets except where prevented by topography, rail lines, freeways, pre-existing development or leases, easements or covenants that existed prior to May 1, 1995, or the requirements of Titles 3 and 13 of the UGMFP. Require on-street freight loading and unloading areas at appropriate locations in centers. Establish short-term and long-term bicycle parking minimums for: • New multi-family residential developments of four units or more; • New retail, office and institutional	uses in these special areas.

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Development Code Compliance
developments; • Transit centers, high capacity transit stations, inter-city bus and rail passenger terminals; and • Bicycle facilities at transit stops and park-and-ride lots. **(Title 4, Parking Management Sec 3.08.410)**	

Regional Transportation Functional Plan Requirement	Public Works Design Standards Compliance
Allow implementation of: • narrow streets (<28 ft curb to curb); • wide sidewalks (at least five feet of through zone); • landscaped pedestrian buffer strips or paved furnishing zones of at least five feet, that include street trees; • Traffic calming to discourage traffic infiltration and excessive speeds; • short and direct right-of-way routes and shared-use paths to connect residences with commercial services, parks, schools, hospitals, institutions, transit corridors, regional trails and other neighborhood activity centers; • opportunities to extend streets in an incremental fashion, including posted notification on streets to be extended. **(Title 1, Street System Design Sec 3.08.110B)**	*WLPW Standards, Section 5 – Street Requirements* meet these requirements as follows. *5.0110 – Streets with Adverse Topography* allows local streets with as little as 20' of pavement. *5.0081.C Design Speeds* grants the City Engineer authority to install traffic calming on local and collector streets in locations where traffic speeds are in excess of design speeds. A number of amendments are proposed to CDC 85.200 and CDC 92.010 that affect street design standards that are related to street widths, access, and connectivity. Some modification to WLPW standards may result from amendments in the CDC, but the city's current design standards meet Title 3 requirements for: • 5.0011 – R.O.W and Pavement • 5.0050 – Sidewalks (including landscape strips) • 5.0060 – Bikeways/Paths • 5.0090 – Dead Ends/Cul-de-sac turnarounds

Attachment C 10th Street Interchange Area Concept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SALAMO RD
10TH ST
I-205 SB RAMP
10TH ST
10TH ST
I-205 NB RAMP
10TH ST
8TH CT
8TH AVE
10TH ST
WILLAMETTE FALLS DR
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community