
Chapter 5: Modal Plans

Motor Vehicle

Comprehensive Plan policies were adopted that address motor vehicles. Specific policies include Policy 9.6 Transportation for People Movement; 9.7 Moving goods and delivery services. Policy 9.38 Automobile Transportation which states: Maintain acceptable levels of mobility and access for private automobiles while reducing overall vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and negative impacts of private automobiles on the environment and human health. This is a new policy specific to motor vehicles in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan.

Public Transportation

TriMet Service Enhancement Plans

PBOT worked with TriMet, riders, residents, neighborhood groups, governments, schools and businesses to plan improvements to transit service. The long-term vision developed identifies and prioritizes opportunities to improve bus service as well as pedestrian and bike access to transit.

<http://news.trimet.org/category/service-enhancement-plans/>

Growing Transit Communities Plan (GTC)

The Growing Transit Communities Plan is an effort to identify and prioritize the most beneficial improvements that would make getting to the bus and using the bus, a safer and more convenient option along sections of 3 bus lines 87, 77, and 20. The purpose of the GTC Plan is to determine a package of transportation investments on a corridor level that would best create transit-oriented neighborhoods, places where transit (along with walking and bicycling for short trips) is truly the mode of choice for getting to and from work, school, shops, or other destinations. Frequent transit service is one essential component of a transit-oriented community, but other components include safe access to transit, bus stop quality, sidewalk and bikeway network connections, crossings of busy streets, and the overall built environment.

Deficiencies in these other factors often lead to lower ridership and make frequent service less viable to implement.

The Portland Plan and the Climate Action Plan have established a mode split goal of 25% of all trips on transit by 2035, and the 2035 Regional Transportation Plan includes a goal of tripling transit mode share over 2005 levels. Increasing transit service frequency and targeted investments in access to transit are ways to increase transit ridership. Implementation of this Plan will help the City reach these policy goals and accommodate future growth.

Data from Metro's 2011 Travel Activity Survey indicates that 6.6% of trips in Portland are currently on transit, increasing only 20% between 1994 and 2011. Additional support for transit is needed, as the current growth trend is not aggressive enough to meet mode share targets and accommodate the transportation needs of expected population and employment growth. The Comprehensive Plan prioritizes transit-oriented centers and corridors to accommodate expected population and employment growth while minimizing traffic growth. TriMet developed its Service Enhancement Plans to present long-term visions for the future development of the transit system. These two planning efforts combined work together to provide high-frequency and high-capacity transit to areas identified for high-density residential and employment land uses. This coordination results in a concentration of compact, 20-minute neighborhoods where transit is the mode of choice for longer trips to other parts of the City or region.

Transit and higher density zoning alone are not sufficient to produce the levels of development and transit use to meet regional goals. Without safe pedestrian and bicycle access to transit, high-quality transit stops, fast and reliable transit operations, parking management, and effective demand management, the automobile will likely be the preferred mode. TriMet's future investment and improving and expanding the frequent transit network will be prioritized based on the level of local access investments, transit-supportive policies, and priority treatments. TriMet and the City will work together to update corridors with transit-supportive investments to help support both frequent transit service and transit-oriented development. Targeted investments in access to transit, stop amenities, transit priority treatments, and demand management are ways to increase transit ridership. This project will help the City reach the adopted Climate Action Plan goal of achieving a 25% transit mode share by 2035. Making early investments before anticipated development will ensure future residents and employees find transit to be an attractive travel choice when they are moving or changing jobs and are most receptive to a change in mode choice. Transit-supportive investments have additional benefits by improving pedestrian and bicycle networks and enhancing transit service used by a

wider population than those who work and live along the corridor. These investments will also help corridors meet TriMet’s criteria for frequent service expansion, allowing the City to leverage investments for increased transit service hours.

For more information please visit <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/GTCplan>

Recent Transit Improvements

Streetcar Loop

Since first opening service from NW 23rd Avenue to Portland State University in 2001, PBOT and Portland Streetcar, Inc. have worked together to continuously fine tune and improve the efficiency and reliability of Portland Streetcar. A subcommittee of the Citizen Advisory Committee created a list of projects that could reduce travel times and improve reliability. The next suggestion on the list is the consolidation of stops.

Light Rail

The Orange and Green Lines were built to connect to Clackamas Town Center (Green) and Downtown Milwaukee (Orange). The Orange line opened in September 2015 with the addition of the Tilikum Crossing, a bridge that does not accommodate motor vehicles but is for bikes, peds and transit.

Southwest Corridor Plan (SWC)

A key part of the Southwest Corridor Plan is a proposed 12-mile MAX light rail line from downtown Portland to Tigard and Bridgeport Village in Tualatin, along with numerous walking, biking and roadway projects to help people access stations. This plan has been created as a partnership of seven cities, Washington County and the Metro Council, along with TriMet and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

The Southwest Corridor Plan includes:

- A new 12-mile MAX line from downtown Portland to Tigard and Bridgeport Village in Tualatin
- Roadway, bicycle and pedestrian projects to help people get to transit
- A strategy to promote equitable development in the corridor when light rail is constructed
- A specific equitable housing strategy for Tigard and Portland along the light rail line

-
- A Shared Investment Strategy for transportation improvements that connect the corridor’s communities well beyond the proposed light rail line

Division Transit Project

The Division Transit Project will improve travel between Downtown Portland, Southeast and East Portland and Gresham with easier, faster and more reliable bus service. Metro began planning for the project in 2014 by convening a project Steering Committee and holding a series of public open houses and meetings. Metro transferred project leadership to TriMet on December 20, 2016. The Division Transit Project will include design elements such as improved pedestrian crossings at stations, and coordination with other efforts, such as the City of Portland’s Outer SE Division Near-Term Safety Strategy and the Powell-Division Transit and Development Project (Powell-Division), to make Division safer for all users.

Fareless Square discontinued

Fareless Square was created in 1975 to reduce emissions and auto traffic in the downtown area. In 2010, TriMet voted to eliminate free bus service in Fareless Square, which did cover downtown, Old Town, the convention center and Lloyd Center.

Streetcar plan and extensions

Adopted by Portland City Council on September 9, 2009, the Portland Streetcar System Concept Plan (SSCP) identifies potential corridors that will build upon the success of the existing streetcar system and expand service to best serve Portland’s neighborhoods and business districts. The streetcar is a key element in the city’s plan for more sustainable future growth.

Streetcar System Concept Plan Mission Statement

The Portland Streetcar System Concept Plan can play a key role in shaping the City by:

- Reinforcing walkable and economically diverse neighborhoods and vibrant main streets.
- Encouraging sustainable and equitable development and infrastructure.
- Supporting reduction of vehicle trips.
- Supporting greater accessibility, housing options, employment, and economic development.

Streetcar System Concept Plan Goals

A successful streetcar system will:

-
- Help Portland achieve its peak oil and sustainability strategies;
 - Provide an organizing structure and catalyst for Portland’s future growth along streetcar corridors; and
 - Integrate streetcar corridors into Portland’s existing neighborhoods.

Successful streetcar corridors need to:

1. Be a viable transit option with adequate ridership.
2. Have (re)development potential.
3. Demonstrate community support to make the changes necessary for a successful streetcar corridor

The SSCP project has expanded the conversation about streetcar from a downtown incrementally-growing transit mode into citywide strategic economic development tool and neighborhood circulator.

TSP: Transit Classification Descriptions

Transit Classification Descriptions and Maps were updated as part of TSP3, Section 4.

Pedestrian

Comprehensive Plan Policies

Comprehensive Plan policies 9.6 and 9.17-19 are pedestrian policies. There are additional policies in Chapter 8, 3 and 4 that address pedestrian infrastructure and services.

Pedestrian Master Plan (PedPDX)

PedPDX is Portland’s citywide pedestrian plan. It will prioritize sidewalk and crossing improvements and other investments to make walking safer and more comfortable across the city. The plan will identify the key strategies and tools we will use to make Portland a truly great walking city.

PedPDX is an update of the 1998 Pedestrian Master Plan (PMP). Since 1998, the PMP has guided pedestrian-friendly design and policies in Portland, and has served as a model across the country. The PMP developed a project list that has guided investment over the past 20 years.

There is more we can do to make Portland a great walking city. Despite consistent investment in the pedestrian network, significant gaps and deficiencies remain, and new policy questions have emerged. An incomplete pedestrian network limits the City’s ability to absorb growth and meet the livability and access needs of residents, including safe walking access to public transit and essential services. The 1998 Pedestrian Master Plan has served inner Portland well, but has often struggled to provide adequate guidance for areas such as East Portland and Southwest Portland that present environmental challenges and right-of-way constraints.

PedPDX will reflect changes to pedestrian policy and design best practices that have emerged since the original Pedestrian Master Plan was adopted, including an emerging understanding of transportation equity and a Vision Zero approach to pedestrian safety. The updated plan will ensure that the City continues to lead the way in walkability, and will allow Portland to absorb growth in a sustainable way that encourages residents to walk, whether for commuting, shopping, going to school, or recreation.

The PedPDX citywide pedestrian plan will:

- Establish a clear plan vision, goals, and objectives
- Identify gaps and needs in Portland’s pedestrian network (including needs for new sidewalks, crossings, and other pedestrian improvements)

-
- Prioritize needs to ensure that we are directing funding to locations with the greatest needs first (project prioritization will reflect the City’s commitment to improving equity outcomes and reaching our Vision Zero goal)
 - Articulate the strategies, actions, and tools we will use to improve walking conditions within prioritized areas, and across the city
 - Identify context-sensitive design solutions for various part of the city
 - Update the City’s pedestrian classifications and designations, which help drive pedestrian design requirements
 - Identify the performance measures we will use to track our progress implementing the plan over time

Future phases of PedPDX will update the [1998 Pedestrian Design Guide](#).

For more information please visit www.PedPDX.com

Other Pedestrian Programs and Projects

Other pedestrian programs, planning efforts and improvements include:

- Sunday Parkways
- Safe Routes to School
- Vision Zero
- City Trails Program
- SW Trails
- ADA Transition Plan
- ADA Curb Ramp Program
- Safety Programs
- Educational Programs
- Connected Centers
- Local Connectivity Plans
- Tilikum Crossing (bridge)

Bicycle

Comprehensive Plan Policies

Comprehensive Plan policies 9.6 and 9.20 - 9.21 are bicycle policies. There are additional policies in Chapters 8, 3 and 4 that address bicycle infrastructure and services.

Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030

The Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030 was adopted unanimously by Portland's City Council on February 11, 2010. The *Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030* aims to make bicycling a critical component of our city's overall transportation system and a significant element of our sustainable green economy. More than an update of the 1996 plan, it proposes fundamental changes to city policy, to bikeway design, to the density of our bikeway network and to an array of supporting efforts and programs. The Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030 also identifies the many benefits that will accrue to Portland as a result of its implementation.

Key principles of the Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030:

- Attract new riders
- Strengthen bicycle policies
- Form a denser bikeway network
- Increase bicycle parking
- Expand programs to support bicycling
- Increase funding for bicycle facilities

Bicycling creates safer streets, reduces the causes of global climate change, promotes a healthy environment, and limits the effects and health care costs related to inactivity. It provides equity and access to viable, affordable transportation options and creates fun, vibrant, and livable neighborhoods. It supports Portland's economy and is a sound investment.

Projects identified in the Portland Bicycle Plan for 2030 have been added into the 2016 TSP list of projects.

For more information please visit <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/44597>

Other Bicycle Programs and Projects

Other bicycle programs, planning efforts and improvements include:

-
- BikeTOWN; Portland's Bike Share system plus Adaptive Bikes
 - City Greenway Plan and Implementation
 - BetterNaito
 - Protected bike lanes
 - Sunday Parkways
 - Central City MultiModal Project
 - Bikeway Missing Links
 - Tilikum Crossing (bridge)
 - Safety Programs
 - Educational Programs

Freight

Comprehensive Plan Policies

Comprehensive Plan policies 9.7 and 9.30 - 9.36 are freight policies. There are also freight-related policies in Chapter 6: Economic Development.

Freight Master Plan

The City of Portland Freight Master Plan was adopted May 10, 2006 and provided a roadmap for managing freight movement and commercial delivery of goods and services in Portland, today and into the future. The goal is to foster a freight system that works for the community. The Freight Master Plan objectives center around three main themes: mobility, livability, and healthy economy.

The Portland area has historically been a center of trade and commerce in the Pacific Northwest and, because of its connections to the interstate highway network, marine and rail terminals and an international airport, is the fourth largest freight hub for domestic and international trade on the west coast, behind the Los Angeles, Seattle and San Francisco regions.

Portland's freight hub is characterized by its 12,500 acres of industrial land surrounding the Portland Harbor and the Portland International Airport, which accommodates most of the region's heavy industrial activities - marine terminals, rail yards, large manufacturing and warehousing.

The City of Portland completed its first Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2002. During this process, the City recognized the need to better understand freight-related issues in order to:

- Ensure Portland's transportation network can support the projected increased demand for freight movement.
- Balance freight mobility needs with community impacts and other transportation modes (bicycle, pedestrian, transit, auto).
- Take advantage of economic opportunities and changes in the global economy by capitalizing on Portland's inherent geographic advantage and existing multimodal freight transportation system (marine, rail, air, highway, pipeline).
- Based on the 2002 Port of Portland Commodity Flow Forecast, demand for freight tonnage into, out of, and within the Portland area will grow from 260 million tons with a

total value of \$352 billion in 1997 to 522 million tons with a combined value of \$827 billion by 2030.

- The volume of freight tonnage in the Portland area is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.1%. The overall share of freight tonnage by year 2030 is projected to be: Truck (73%), Rail (11%), Ocean and Barge (10%), Pipeline (6%), and Air (<1%).

What Does the Freight Master Plan Do?

- The Freight Master Plan is part of the City's Comprehensive Plan - the policy guide for City growth and development - and one of the modal elements of the City's Transportation System Plan, which elevates freight to the same level as the other modal plans (bicycle, pedestrian, motor vehicle, transportation demand management, transit) by addressing the unique characteristics, needs and impacts of freight movement.
- Established the Portland Freight Committee, which brought together a diverse group of members representing various multi-modal freight service providers, shippers, trade associations, and businesses involved in freight activities as well as public agency representatives from the local, state, and federal levels. The Portland Freight Committee serves as an advisory group to the Mayor, Portland City Council and the Portland Bureau of Transportation on freight-related issues.

How is the Freight Master Plan Implemented? The capital projects, programs and activities identified in Freight Master Plan were developed based on three core values:

Fact Sheet: Portland Freight Master Plan

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/article/357102>

Other Freight Planning, Projects and Programs

St Johns Transportation Concept Plan

The Portland Bureau of Transportation (PBOT), in partnership with the Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability, Portland Bureau of Environmental Services, Port of Portland, Metro, TriMet, and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), has developed a set of location-specific and programmatic recommendations to address traffic circulation, freight mobility, and pedestrian access issues identified in the St. Johns Truck Strategy. Over a period of over two years, the Portland Bureau of Transportation, with assistance from a consultant team have been developing specific project and programmatic recommendations which advance the objectives identified in the St. Johns Truck Strategy, the St. Johns Lombard Plan,

the Portland Transportation Systems Plan, the Portland freight, pedestrian and bicycle master plans, and other guiding documents.

Regional Over-Dimensional Truck Route Study

The report documents a study undertaken to better understand how over-dimensional truck freight travels in the tri-county region of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties. The study, conducted between September 2015 and December 2016, sought to identify key routes, challenges, and a range of potential solutions to improve and protect the transportation network for this small but critical user.

The study includes the following elements:

- Evaluation of permits issued for the region
- Inventory of existing conditions on priority over dimensional truck corridors
- Identification of critical barriers to movement
- Toolbox of solutions to address barriers
- System-wide and corridor-specific recommendations for improvement

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/73902>

Air, Rail, Water, Pipeline

The Airport Futures Plan was adopted in 2010. Policies from the Airport Futures are incorporated into Comprehensive Plan Policies 9.41 - 9.44.

The River Plan and the Central City Plan have policies and recommendations related to the river and river transportation. There are river related policies in the Comprehensive Plan Chapter 6: Economic Development and Chapter 7: Environment and Watershed Health.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 9.28 addresses intercity passenger rail service.

TDM/Parking

Transportation Demand Management

New policies were incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan related to TDM. Policies 9.52 - 9.54 address TDM. PBOT is working with stakeholders and bureau partners on implementation of TDM programs and administrative rules.

Other TDM Programs and Projects

- SmartTrips
- Zoning Code Updates

Parking

New parking policies were adopted into the Comprehensive Plan in 2016. Policies 9.55 - 9.61 address motor vehicle and bicycle parking. Policy 9.56 specifically called out the Curb Zone as a public space and asset that has value and cost, which is a shift.

Other Parking Programs and Projects

- Bicycle Parking Code Update (Zoning Code)
- Parking Kitty (mobile app for parking)
- Parking structure upgrades
- Updated parking fee structure (on street and off street)
- City Wide Parking Tool Kit
- Centers Parking Strategy
- Electric Vehicle parking policies

Transportation System Management

There are a number of policies and programs related to TSM.