

Portland • Sherwood • Tigard • Tualatin Beaverton • Durham • King City • Lake Oswego Multnomah County • Washington County ODOT • TriMet • Metro

Southwest Corridor Plan Sherwood City Council June 4, 2013





Collaborative effort





Major Timeline

Southwest Corridor Plan schedule

Phase I			Phase II		Ongoing
Identify agreements, policy changes and strategic investments and partnerships		Actions to achieve goals, including investments, Draft Environmental Impact Statement(s) and major policy changes		Further project development and implementation	
2011	2012	20	13 20	14 20)15



Objectives







Accountability and partnership

Manage resources responsibly, foster collaborative investments, implement strategies effectively and fairly, and reflect community support.

Prosperity

People can live, work, play and learn in thriving and economically vibrant communities where everyday needs are easily met.

Health

An environment that supports the health of the community and ecosystems.

Access and mobility

People have a safe, efficient and reliable network that enhances economic vitality and quality of life.



Leverage public and private investments to create great places

SW 13th Ave between Barbur and Bertha Avenues in Southwest Portland





Leverage public and private investments to support jobs



Leveton Focus Area Prepared by SERA Architects LINKING 7 June 2012





Southwest corridor

11% of the geographic region





Start with the places

Population 2010 - 140k 2035 - 206k

Employees 2010 - 163k 2035 - 251k





Major Transit Facilities

- WES
- 28 bus lines
- 2,000 parking spaces
- 3 Transit Centers
- 27,000 daily riders





I-5: up to ~160,000 vehicles/day, highest volumes Tigard + north

GREAT PLACES

Corridor





99W: up to ~50,000 vehicles/day, highest volumes Tigard + south





Other major routes: OR-217, OR-43, Hall Blvd, Tualatin-Sherwood Rd



A vision based approach Key points about the land use vision

- Retail, entertainment and education surrounded by stable residential
- Potential to unify the corridor through mixed use, main streets and downtowns to link employment and regional destinations
- Infill and redevelopment will generate new development
- As a regional employment district the corridor has potential for higher land use efficiency





Project inventories











Project lists:

Active transportation: 300 projects
 Parks and natural resources: 450
 Roadway improvements: 150
 Transit projects: narrowed to 6 concepts



Bundles for evaluation



Project bundles

- Active transportation: 84 projects
- Roadway improvements: 46 projects
- Transit projects: 5 alternatives
- Parks and natural resources: projects rely on opportunities presented by above



Shared investment strategy

Where we are going







- Sidewalks, trails, bicycle paths
- High capacity transit
- Roadways



Land use, economic development, housing







July milestone: End of Phase I

- Local service enhancement planning
- Narrow HCT alternatives
- Policies and incentives for further exploration
- Strategic set of roadway and active transportation projects
- Prioritized parks and natural resource projects



High Capacity Transit Decision Timeline

October 2012	July 2013	mid-2014	early 2017
Narrow from 10 alternatives concepts to five Next 6 slides focus on the destination / terminus & mode	 Destination Which modes to carry forward for further study Policy direction on "level" of BRT for further study Direction on Southwest (Transit) Service Enhancement Plan 	 Refinement Alignments Naito or Barbur? Surface or tunnel (if light rail)? Direct connection to PCC? Hall or 72nd? Tualatin-Sherwood Road or Industrial Area? Add a lane or convert a lane? Potential station locations Funding strategies 	Draft Environmental Impact Statement • Mode • Station locations • Transit system connections



Capital Cost \$1.7B-\$2.4B – Tigard \$2.4B-\$3.1B – Tualatin Upper range (w/ OHSU tunnel)

Annual Operating Cost \$4.9M

Transit Ridership (2035)

No-build: 12,400 LRT-Tigard: 22,500





Capital Cost 40 – 80% LRT Costs Approx. \$670M – \$1.3B

Annual Operating Cost

\$6.3M

Transit Ridership (2035)

No-build: 12,400 BRT-Tigard: 20,100





Capital Cost \$970M - \$2.5B

Annual Operating Cost \$7.5M

Transit Ridership (2035) BRT-Tualatin: 26,900





Capital Cost

\$870M - \$2B (low end of range assumes mostly mixed traffic)

Annual Operating Cost

\$10.1M

Transit Ridership (2035)

BRT-Sherwood: 28,900





Capital Cost Approx. \$600M – \$1.3B

Annual Operating Cost \$19.5M

Transit Ridership (2035) No-build: 12,400 Hub: 10,000 Spokes: 13,100





Destination and Mode

Destination and Mode						
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Capital Cost Magnitudes						
LRT	\$1.7B - \$2.4B	\$ 2 .4B - \$3.1B				
BRT	\$670M – \$1.3B	\$970M - \$2.5B	\$870M - \$2B			
Annual Operating Cost						
LRT	\$4.9M	Not Modeled	Not Modeled			
BRT	\$6.3M	\$7.5M	\$10.1M			
Transit Ridership (2035)						
No-Build	12,400	*	*			
LRT	22,500	Not Modeled	Not Modeled			
BRT	20,100	26,900	28,900			
Travel Times in Minutes (2035)	Portland-Tigard	Portland-Tualatin	Portland-Sherwood			
No-Build	43 min	+22 min (65 min)	+16 min (81 min)			
LRT	34 min	Not Modeled	Not Modeled			
BRT	37 min	+17 min (54 min)	+12 min (66 min)			



High Capacity Transit Decision Timeline

October 2012	July 2013	mid-2014	early 2017
Narrow from 10 alternatives concepts to five Next 2 slides focus on the level	 Destination Which modes to carry forward for further study Policy direction on "level" of BRT for further study Direction on Southwest (Transit) Service Enhancement Plan 	 Refinement Alignments Naito or Barbur? Surface or tunnel (if light rail)? Direct connection to PCC? Hall or 72nd? Tualatin-Sherwood Road or Industrial Area? Add a lane or convert a lane? 	Draft Environmental Impact Statement • Mode • Station locations • Transit system connections
of service & local service		Potential station locationsFunding strategies	



If bus rapid transit is studied further, where on the spectrum should we focus?



• Lower construction costs

• Higher construction costs



SW Service Enhancement Plan

- The SW Service Enhancement Plan will study the demand for transit service to connect people with jobs and educational opportunities
- Look at near-term and long-term enhancements
- Explore public-private partnerships



Key findings

- Strong future transit demand
- LRT can meet demand with 7.5 minute headways; BRT with 3.5-4.5 minute headways
- LRT trunkline can improve local service
- Operating cost for 1-seat ride spokes is highest
- All destinations need better transit service, some will with HCT, others with local service



Upcoming meetings

- June 10: Steering Committee will review draft recommendation
- June: local elected/citizen discussion of draft recommendation
- June: online survey available
- June 26: Community Planning Forum at Tigard Library
- July 8: Steering Committee discussion of changes to draft recommendation
- July 22: Steering Committee action, end of Phase I



Thank You







Project Partners: Metro, ODOT, TriMet, Washington and Multnomah counties, the cities of Portland, Tigard, Tualatin, Sherwood, King City, Lake Oswego, Durham, and Beaverton

