



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of Land Conservation and Development

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Salem, OR 97301-2540

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www.lcd.state.or.us



## NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENT

02/09/2011

TO: Subscribers to Notice of Adopted Plan  
or Land Use Regulation Amendments

FROM: Plan Amendment Program Specialist

SUBJECT: City of Happy Valley Plan Amendment  
DLCD File Number 006-10

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) received the attached notice of adoption. Due to the size of amended material submitted, a complete copy has not been attached. A Copy of the adopted plan amendment is available for review at the DLCD office in Salem and the local government office.

Appeal Procedures\*

DLCD ACKNOWLEDGMENT or DEADLINE TO APPEAL: Tuesday, February 22, 2011

This amendment was submitted to DLCD for review prior to adoption pursuant to ORS 197.830(2)(b) only persons who participated in the local government proceedings leading to adoption of the amendment are eligible to appeal this decision to the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA).

If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of intent to appeal with the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) no later than 21 days from the date the decision was mailed to you by the local government. If you have questions, check with the local government to determine the appeal deadline. Copies of the notice of intent to appeal must be served upon the local government and others who received written notice of the final decision from the local government. The notice of intent to appeal must be served and filed in the form and manner prescribed by LUBA, (OAR Chapter 661, Division 10). Please call LUBA at 503-373-1265, if you have questions about appeal procedures.

\*NOTE: The Acknowledgment or Appeal Deadline is based upon the date the decision was mailed by local government. A decision may have been mailed to you on a different date than it was mailed to DLCD. As a result, your appeal deadline may be earlier than the above date specified. NO LUBA Notification to the jurisdiction of an appeal by the deadline, this Plan Amendment is acknowledged.

Cc: Michael Walter, City of Happy Valley  
Gloria Gardiner, DLCD Urban Planning Specialist  
Jennifer Donnelly, DLCD Regional Representative  
Bill Holmstrom, DLCD Transportation Planner

<paa> YA



FORM **2**

**DLCD**

# Notice of Adoption

In person  electronic  mailed



This Form 2 must be mailed to DLCD within **5-Working Days after the Final Ordinance is signed** by the public Official Designated by the jurisdiction and all other requirements of ORS 197.615 and OAR 660-018-000

Jurisdiction: City of Happy Valley

Local file number: CPA-05-09

Date of Adoption: 1-19-11

Date Mailed: 1-31-10

Was a Notice of Proposed Amendment (Form 1) mailed to DLCD?  Yes  No Date:

Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment

Comprehensive Plan Map Amendment

Land Use Regulation Amendment

Zoning Map Amendment

New Land Use Regulation

Other Transportation System Plan Amend.

Summarize the adopted amendment. Do not use technical terms. Do not write "See Attached".

Adopted amendments to TSP to incorporate Sunrise Corridor "IAMP's", and to reflect expansion of the City limits via annexation within the TSP Figures/Maps.

Does the Adoption differ from proposal? Please select one

Yes

Plan Map Changed from: N/A

to: N/A

Zone Map Changed from: N/A

to: N/A

Location: N/A

Acres Involved: N/A

Specify Density: Previous: N/A

New: N/A

Applicable statewide planning goals:

**1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Was an Exception Adopted?  YES  NO

Did DLCD receive a Notice of Proposed Amendment... Yes

45-days prior to first evidentiary hearing?

Yes  No

If no, do the statewide planning goals apply?

Yes  No

If no, did Emergency Circumstances require immediate adoption?

Yes  No

**DLCD file No.** 006-10 (18497) [16502]



Please list all affected State or Federal Agencies, Local Governments or Special Districts:

City of Happy Valley  
Clackamas County DTD  
Metro

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Local Contact: Michael D Walter

Phone: (503)783-3839 Extension:

Address: 16000 SE Misty Drive

Fax Number: 503- 658-5174

City: Happy Valley

Zip: 97086

E-mail Address:

michaelw@ci.happy-valley.or.us

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## ADOPTION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

**This Form 2 must be received by DLCD no later than 5 days after the ordinance has been signed by the public official designated by the jurisdiction to sign the approved ordinance(s)**

per ORS 197.615 and OAR Chapter 660, Division 18

1. This Form 2 must be submitted by local jurisdictions only (not by applicant).
2. When submitting, please print this **Form 2** on light green paper if available.
3. Send this Form 2 and One (1) Complete Paper Copy and One (1) Electronic Digital CD (documents and maps) of the Adopted Amendment to the address in number 6:
4. **Electronic Submittals: Form 2 – Notice of Adoption will not be accepted via email or any electronic or digital format at this time.**
5. The Adopted Materials must include the final decision signed by the official designated by the jurisdiction. The Final Decision must include approved signed ordinance(s), finding(s), exhibit(s), and any map(s).
6. **DLCD Notice of Adoption must be submitted in One (1) Complete Paper Copy and One (1) Electronic Digital CD via United States Postal Service, Common Carrier or Hand Carried to the DLCD Salem Office and stamped with the incoming date stamp.** (for submittal instructions, also see # 5)] **MAIL the PAPER COPY and CD of the Adopted Amendment to:**

**ATTENTION: PLAN AMENDMENT SPECIALIST  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
635 CAPITOL STREET NE, SUITE 150  
SALEM, OREGON 97301-2540**

7. Submittal of this Notice of Adoption must include the signed ordinance(s), finding(s), exhibit(s) and any other supplementary information (see ORS 197.615 ).
8. Deadline to appeals to LUBA is calculated **twenty-one (21) days** from the receipt (postmark date) of adoption (see ORS 197.830 to 197.845 ).
9. In addition to sending the Form 2 - Notice of Adoption to DLCD, please notify persons who participated in the local hearing and requested notice of the final decision at the same time the adoption packet is mailed to DLCD (see ORS 197.615 ).
10. **Need More Copies?** You can now access these forms online at <http://www.lcd.state.or.us/>. You may also call the DLCD Office at (503) 373-0050; or Fax your request to: (503) 378-5518.

Updated December 22, 2009

**CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY  
ORDINANCE NO 409**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN (TSP), AN ANCILLARY DOCUMENT TO THE CITY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

THE CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, Application CPA-05-09 was a staff initiated request to amend the TSP based on work associated with the planned Sunrise Corridor as detailed within Exhibit "B" in the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 26, 2010; and

WHEREAS a hearing was held before the City of Happy Valley Planning Commission on October 26, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission recommended the City Council approve the changes to the TSP as detailed in the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 26, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the City has forwarded a copy of the proposed amendments to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD); Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Metro in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Happy Valley, Oregon, has determined that it is reasonable, necessary and in the public interest to make the proposed amendments as detailed within Exhibit "B" of the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 26, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Council hereby adopts the proposed amendments as detailed in Exhibit "B", as supported by the Findings of Fact within Exhibit "A" in the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 26, 2010, and as discussed at the regular meeting of the City Council on January 18, 2011; and

NOW, THEREFORE, based on the foregoing,

THE CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Happy Valley declares that the amendments to the City's Transportation System Plan be amended as set forth as part of Exhibit "B" within the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 16, 2010 and are fully incorporated herein.

Section 2. The City of Happy Valley declares that the Findings of Fact within Exhibit "A" included within the Staff Report to the Planning Commission dated October 26, 2010 are hereby adopted in conjunction with this Ordinance.


BE IT FURTHER DECLARED that this Ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after approval by the City Council.

This ordinance takes effect 30 days after adoption.

COUNCIL APPROVAL AND UNANIMOUS ADOPTION AT ONE MEETING: [January 18, 2011]



CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Lori DeRemer

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marylee Walden, City Recorder

RESOLUTION NO. 11-03

CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE APPROVAL OF THE MILWAUKIE/NORTH CLACKAMAS ENTERPRISE ZONE BOUNDARY EXPANSION TO INCLUDE THE HAPPY VALLEY ROCK CREEK EMPLOYMENT AREA

WHEREAS, that in 1997, the County of Clackamas that the City of Milwaukie applied for an enterprise zone, which was designated as the Milwaukie/North Clackamas Enterprise Zone by the director of *Business Oregon* (Oregon Business Development Department) on December 4, 1997 and reauthorized on July 1, 2000; and,

WHEREAS, the designation of an enterprise zone does not grant or imply permission to develop land within the Zone without complying with prevailing zoning, regulatory and permitting processes and restrictions for applicable jurisdictions; nor does it indicate any intent to modify those processes or restrictions, except as otherwise in accordance with comprehensive land use plans; and,

WHEREAS, the Enterprise Zone and the three to five year property tax exemption that it offers for new investments in plant and equipment by eligible business firms are critical elements of local efforts to increase employment opportunities, to raise local incomes, to attract investments by new and existing businesses and to secure and diversify the local economic base and the existing Enterprise Zone has provided tax abatements to 15 companies, retained 2,722 jobs, created 628 jobs, and spurred over \$57 million in investment to date; and,

WHEREAS, in order to better describe the enlarged zone and develop a shorter, more descriptive title for the program, the name of the current Milwaukie / North Clackamas County Enterprise Zone is to be known henceforth as the "North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone"; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Happy Valley is not a sponsoring government of the Milwaukie / North Clackamas County Enterprise Zone; this proposed change in the zone boundary includes areas within the jurisdiction of the City of Happy Valley and the city is requesting to join the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone as a cosponsor; and

WHEREAS, officials of the City of Milwaukie, the City of Happy Valley and Clackamas County are agreed in requesting a change in the boundary of the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone that would add the areas indicated in the attached map (Exhibit A) and legal description (Exhibit B) such that the amended Enterprise Zone would be configured according to the attached map and description (Exhibits C and D); and;

WHEREAS, special notification was sent to all affected taxing districts that a public meeting was held in Happy Valley on December 16, 2010, to discuss the program and potential benefits and impacts to them and to hear the response of the citizenry to the proposed change in the enterprise zone requested herein; and,

WHEREAS, this change in the boundary of the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone would provide the City of Happy Valley a compelling business recruitment tool to encourage new business investment, job creation, higher incomes for local residents, greater diversity of economic activity; and,

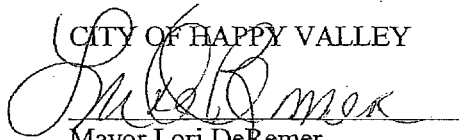
WHEREAS, other incentives offered by all cosponsors of the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone include the Urban Strategic Investment Zone and the Rural Strategic Investment Zone that offer a 15 year property tax abatement to traded sector companies investing over \$100 million or \$25 million respectively.



NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council for the City of Happy Valley that:

- Section 1: The Council requests a change in the boundary of the Milwaukie/North Clackamas County Enterprise Zone as shown in the attached maps and legal descriptions (Exhibits A and B) and requests that the name of the Milwaukie/North Clackamas County Enterprise Zone be changed to "North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone".
- Section 2: The the Council requests that the City of Happy Valley be added to the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone as a cosponsor of the zone.
- Section 3: The Council requests that Clackamas County Business and Economic Development Department staff, as the local zone manager be authorized to prepare and submit technical memoranda to *Business Oregon* (Oregon Business Development Department) along with this resolution and other necessary documents, verifying that the requested boundary to the North Urban Clackamas County Enterprise Zone complies with the requirements of ORS 285C115 so that the request herein may be approved by the order of the department's Director.
- Section 4: That the terms of this resolution shall be and are effective as of January 18, 2011.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 18<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2011.

CITY OF HAPPY VALLEY  
  
Mayor Lori DeRemer

ATTEST:  
  
Marylee Walden, City Recorder

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
**City of Happy Valley Planning Commission and City Council**

Notice is hereby given that the City of Happy Valley Planning Commission and City Council will hold public hearings on the following dates in regard to proposed Transportation System Plan (TSP) and Development Code Text Amendments:

**Date & Time:** Planning Commission, October 26, 2010, 7:00 p.m.  
City Council, November 16, 2010, 7:00 p.m.

**Hearing Location:** City Hall, 16000 SE Misty Dr., Happy Valley, OR 97086;

**File & Subject:** CPA-05-09 (TSP Amendments) and LDC-05-10 (Administrative Text Amendments to Title 16 of the City's Municipal Code).

**Proposal:** Text and map amendments to the City's TSP primarily focusing on the inclusion of text associated with Interchange Access Management Plans (IAMP's) and administrative text amendments to a variety of Title 16 ("Development Code") sections.

**Location:** City Wide

**Applicant:** City of Happy Valley

**Applicable Criteria:** Chapter 16.67 of the City of Happy Valley's Municipal Code

**Staff Contact:** Michael D. Walter, Economic & Community Development Director  
503-783-3800

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Interested parties are invited to attend this hearing or to submit comments in writing prior to the meeting time. Written testimony may be submitted in advance or in person at the hearing. Those wishing to present verbal testimony, either pro, con, or to raise questions, will be asked to speak after presentation of the reports.

Testimony should pertain to the applicable criteria. The decision will be made in accordance with said criteria, and may be appealed to the Land Use Board of Appeals. Failure to raise an issue in writing prior to or before the close of the written comment period or failure to provide sufficient specificity at the public hearing to afford the decision-making body an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes appeal to the Land Use Board of Appeals based upon that issue. The applicant and any person who submits written comments shall receive notice of the decision.



The failure of the applicant to raise constitutional or other issues relating to proposed amendments without sufficient specificity to allow the decision-making body to respond to the issue precludes an action for damages in circuit court.

The decision-making criteria, application, and records concerning this matter are available at the City of Happy Valley City Hall at the above address during working hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays), please call for an appointment. For additional information, contact Michael D. Walter, Economic & Community Development Director, at the above address and phone number.

The meeting site is accessible to handicapped individuals. Assistance with communications (visual, hearing) must be requested 72 hours in advance by contacting Marylee Walden, City Recorder at the above phone number.

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Production of this report has been the collective effort of the following people:

## City of Happy Valley

Michael Walter  
Economic and Community Development Director

## DKS Associates

Reah Flisakowski, PE  
Senior Transportation Engineer

### Transportation System Plan

#### *Technical Advisory Committee*

Gail Curtis, ODOT  
John Mermin, Metro  
Rick Nys, Clackamas County  
Ron Weinman, Clackamas County  
Phil Selinger, TriMet  
Mike Nacrelli, WES  
Ron Schumacher, CCFD#1

#### *Citizen's Advisory Committee*

Mike Ryan  
Larry Burrigh  
Lori Deremer  
Monty Hurley  
JoEllen Scheidler  
Bob Garbarino  
Ken Koblitz  
Tony Hanna  
Judy Watson  
Matt Grady  
Richard Syzmanski  
Alan Grosso  
George Allen  
Ron Allen  
Kristen Mitchell  
Chris Rogers  
Chris Rask  
Corrine Lamb Newcomb  
Kirk Moorman

### Pedestrian Master Plan

#### *Technical Advisory Committee*

Gail Curtis, ODOT  
Carol Earle, City of Happy Valley  
Lori Mastrantonio, Clackamas County  
Michelle Healy, NCPRD  
Ric Catron, City of Gresham  
Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

#### *Citizen's Working Group*

Brett Sherman  
Gary Schreiber  
Michelle Gould  
Carolyn Hemmer  
Loren Smith  
Rita Baker  
Sharon Burk

This project is partially funded by a grant from the Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Program, a joint program of the Oregon Department of Transportation and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. This TGM grant is financed, in part, by federal Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), local government, and State of Oregon funds. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect views or policies of the State of Oregon.

# 1. Summary

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The previous Happy Valley Transportation System Plan (TSP) was adopted June 2009. Since that time, the City has experienced growth in city limit coverage and Clackamas County has completed planning work on the proposed Sunrise Expressway. The primary purpose of this update is to address these recent changes, with a focus on:

- Incorporating a summary of the Sunrise Expressway interchange area management plans
- Updating all figures to include the current city limits, including recent property annexations along Highway 212 near SE 135<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

This plan update is aimed at fulfilling Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) requirements for comprehensive transportation planning in the cities of Oregon, 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. For each travel mode, a Master Plan project map and list are identified to support the City's transportation goals and policies. Projects that are reasonably expected to be funded over the next 20 years were identified and are referred to as Action Plans.

The TSP update provides specific information regarding transportation needs to guide future transportation investment in the City and determine how land use and transportation decisions can be brought together beneficially for the City and is based on needs required to meet transportation demand based on 2025 future needs.

## ***Plan Committees***

The plan was developed in close coordination with Happy Valley city staff, citizen representatives and key representatives from the surrounding communities. Two formal committees were formed to guide in the TSP development. These committees met regularly through the plan development process to update the goals and policies, review interim work products, assist in developing and ranking transportation solutions, and to refine master plan elements to ensure consistency with community goals.

- **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** – Agency staff from Metro, the Oregon Department of Transportation, TriMet and Clackamas County participated in reviewing the technical methods and findings of the study. Four meetings were held throughout the planning process. The focus of this group was on consistency with the plans and past decisions in adjoining jurisdictions, and consensus on new recommendations for the transportation system.
- **Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)** – Happy Valley citizen volunteers served as the representatives for the community. Five meetings were held throughout the planning process to review interim study findings and policy issues that benefited from their direction.

In addition, the Pedestrian Master Plan (chapter 5) was developed with additional input from a Pedestrian Technical Advisory Committee and a Citizen's Working Group. These groups met



regularly through the planning process to create policies, review interim work products, assist in developing pedestrian system solutions, and to refine master plan elements to ensure consistency with community goals.

The Happy Valley Transportation System Plan process included the following steps:

- Inventory/Data Collection to a year 2006 baseline
- Update Goals and Policies
- Evaluate Existing Conditions and Future Travel Needs Through Forecasting
- Update Needs by Mode and Consider Alternatives
- Refine Improvement Lists to Mitigate Deficiencies by Mode For 2025 Conditions
- Determine Planning and Cost Estimates of Improvements
- Identify Financing Sources
- Produce a draft Transportation System Plan

### ***Plan Organization***

This document is divided into ten chapters and a separate Technical Appendix. The title and focus of each chapter is summarized below:

**Chapter 1: Summary** – This chapter provides a brief overview of the plan recommendations and presents the estimated funding needed to implement it.

**Chapter 2: Goals and Policies** – This chapter presents the recommended goals and policies applied to develop implementing measures for each of the travel modes.

**Chapter 3: Existing Conditions** – This chapter examines the current transportation system in terms of the built facilities, how well they perform and comply with existing policies, and where current deficiencies exist.

**Chapter 4: Future Needs and Improvements** – This chapter presents the details of how the City of Happy Valley is expected to grow over the next 20 years, and how travel demands on the city and regional facilities will change from general growth in the Metro and nearby areas.

**Chapter 5: Pedestrian Plan** – This chapter presents plan recommendations to enhance pedestrian facilities and focus new improvements in areas with the highest concentration of activity.

**Chapter 6: Bicycle Plan** – This chapter presents plan recommendations to enhance bicycle facilities and focus new improvements in areas with the highest concentration of activity.

**Chapter 7: Transit Plan** – This chapter makes recommendations to be considered by TriMet in their future enhancements to transit services.

**Chapter 8: Motor Vehicle Plan** – This chapter presents plan recommendations to provide adequate mobility and access to the city, county and state facilities as travel demands grow to 2025 levels. This chapter also recommends new street design standards, access spacing standards, functional class designations and other programs to monitor and manage travel demand.

**Chapter 9: Other Modes Plan** – This chapter discusses transportation issues related to rail, air and water transportation.

**Chapter 10: Financing and Implementation** – This chapter presents the complete estimated revenues and costs for the transportation projects and programs developed in the plan. New funding alternatives are presented to bridge the gaps between the two.

## ***Goals and Policies***

The goals and policies established in the 2006 TSP were adopted to guide transportation system development in Happy Valley. Goals are defined as brief guiding statements that describe the desired result. Policies associated with each of the individual goals describe the actions needed to move the community in the direction of completing each goal.

In addition to retaining and refining previously adopted goals and policies that are still applicable, new goals and policies have been incorporated into the TSP update to expand the vision for the City's transportation system and meet recent changes to state and regional transportation plan policies and regulations. The goals and policies of this TSP are not prioritized and are presented in Chapter 2. These goals and policies were applied in the development of this Transportation System Plan to develop implementing measures for each of the travel modes applied in the Happy Valley TSP study area.

## ***Transportation Plans***

The Happy Valley TSP update identifies projects and programs needed to support the City's goals and policies and to serve planned growth over the next 20 years. This document presents the recommended investments and priorities for the Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit, and Motor Vehicle systems along with new transportation programs to enhance critical transportation services. For each travel mode, a Master Plan project map and list are identified to support the city's transportation goals and policies. Projects that are reasonably expected to be funded over the next 20 years were identified and are referred to as Action Plans. The following sections summarize the plan for each mode.

### **Pedestrian Plan**

The existing pedestrian system in Happy Valley has significant needs. Sidewalks are provided in many newer residential neighborhoods, but are limited on arterials and collectors in older areas creating poor pedestrian connectivity throughout the city. Gaps within the sidewalk and trail system discourage pedestrian travel and put pedestrians at an increased safety risk by requiring them to share the roadway with vehicles in certain locations.

Based on these needs, a Pedestrian Master Plan was developed and is shown in Figure 5-1. The updated Pedestrian Master Plan costs are estimated to be \$31.9 million. The Pedestrian Master Plan will require incremental implementation. As development occurs, streets are rebuilt and other project funding opportunities (such as grant programs) arise, projects on the Master Plan will be integrated into project development.

The pedestrian goals and input from the TAC and CWG were reviewed to create a Pedestrian Action Plan, which are projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025. The highest ranking City projects that are reasonably expected to be funded were combined with projects from other agencies identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario to create the project list shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Pedestrian Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North Sidewalks*	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Sunnyside Road to Clatsop Street. Provide signalized pedestrian crossings at all traffic signals.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$2,690
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue*	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street from Sunnyside Road to King Road	Joint SDC Fund	2016-25	\$780
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Clatsop Street to Hwy 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$2,810
Clatsop Street Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Ave to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Ave.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$420
Ridgecrest Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the south side from 132 <sup>nd</sup> Ave to Plover Dr.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$210
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from King Road to Ridgecrest Road.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$90
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from King Road to Purple Finch Loop.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$180
King Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from 132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 175 feet west of Regina Court	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$25
King Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the north side of the roadway Rolling Meadows Drive to 145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$50
<b>Total Pedestrian Project Costs</b>				<b>\$7,200</b>

\* Project identified in the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Financially Constrained scenario.

## Bicycle Plan

The existing bike lane system on arterial and collector streets in Happy Valley does not provide adequate connections from neighborhoods to schools, parks, retail centers, or transit stops. Continuity and connectivity are key issues for bicyclists and the lack of facilities (or gaps) cause significant problems for bicyclists. Without connectivity of the bicycle system, this mode of travel is severely limited.

A Bicycle Master Plan (Figure 6-1) was developed based on these identified needs. The updated Bicycle Master Plan costs are estimated to be \$30.7 million. The Bicycle Master Plan will require incremental implementation. As development occurs, streets are rebuilt and other project funding opportunities (such as grant programs) arise, projects on the Master Plan will be integrated into project development.

The bicycle goals and input from the CAC and TAC were reviewed to create a Bicycle Action Plan, which are projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025. The highest ranking City projects that are reasonably expected to be funded were combined with projects from other agencies identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario to create the project list shown in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2: Bicycle Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Sunnyside Road to Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$1,920
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from Sunnyside Road to King Road	Joint SDC Fund	2016-25	\$640
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Monner Road to Clatsop Street and Sunnyside Road to Highway 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$2,430
Clatsop Street Bike Lanes	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$300
145 <sup>th</sup> /147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Clatsop Street to Monner Road.	Metro/Other	2010-2015	\$1,040
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Monner Road to Sunnyside Road.	Metro/Other	2016-2025	\$390
<b>Total Bicycle Project Costs</b>				<b>\$6,720**</b>

\* Project identified in the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Financially Constrained scenario.

\*\*These project costs are included in a motor vehicle action plan.

## Transit Plan

TriMet is the regional transit provider for the Portland metro area and operates three bus routes within Happy Valley today, #155, #156, and #157 (see Figure 7-1). A need for improvements to the existing transit facilities was identified to support the future household and employment growth within the study area. Based on these needs, a Transit System Master Plan was created that is shown in Figure 7-2.

A Transit Action Plan was developed to identify projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025. The projects that are reasonably expected to be funded were combined with projects from other agencies identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario to create the project list shown in Table 1-3.

**Table 1-3: Transit Action Plan Projects**

Project	Description	Cost (\$1,000s)
Bus Stop Enhancements	Coordinate with TriMet to provide transit stop amenities including bus shelters and street lighting at all transit stops.	-
RTP Designated Major Transit Stops	To meet RTP requirements, amend development code regulations to require new retail, office, and institutional buildings on sites at major transit stops to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Locate buildings within 20 feet of or provide a pedestrian plaza at the major transit stops.</li> <li>▪ Provide reasonably direct pedestrian connections between the transit stop and building entrances on the site.</li> <li>▪ Provide a transit passenger landing pad accessible to disabled persons (if not already existing to transit agency standards).</li> <li>▪ Provide an easement or dedication for a passenger shelter and underground utility connection from the new development to the transit amenity if requested by the public transit provider.</li> <li>▪ Provide lighting at a transit stop (if not already existing to transit agency standards).</li> </ul>	\$0
Transit Corridors	Direct growth to increase the density of development along transit routes in the study area in an effort to support regional transit service goals.	-
<b>Transit Projects to be Funded by the City</b>		<b>\$0</b>

- These projects are under the jurisdiction of, and/or will be funded by, TriMet.



## Motor Vehicle Plan

The TSP Update forecasted 2025 growth to identify motor vehicle system needs in Happy Valley. Without a significant investment in Transportation System Management (TSM), Travel Demand Management (TDM), and roadway improvements, several key facilities in the City would operate with congested conditions in the future.

The following sections summarize the recommended motor vehicle system plans that meet the demands of future growth and comply with local and regional planning requirements.

### ***Transportation System Management (TSM)***

Transportation System Management (TSM) focuses on low cost strategies to enhance operational performance of the transportation system by seeking solutions to immediate transportation problems, finding ways to better manage transportation, maximizing urban mobility, and treating all modes of travel as a coordinated system. TSM measures focus primarily on region wide improvements, however there are a number of TSM measures that are recommended for use in Happy Valley, which include:

**Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS):** ITS focuses on increasing the efficiency of existing transportation infrastructure, which enhances the overall system performance and reduces the need to add capacity (e.g. travel lanes). Efficiency is achieved by 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.

Clackamas County has prepared an ITS plan for the urbanized area of the County. The Clackamas County ITS Plan<sup>1</sup> has identified arterial signal control ITS projects on major streets throughout the county. Sunnyside Road and 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue within the TSP study area have been identified for planned fiber optic cable and closed-circuit cameras at several major intersections. In order to support future ITS projects including traffic signal operations, the City of Happy Valley and Clackamas County should require the installation of 3 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 3 inch conduit would ensure adequate wiring capacity to accommodate future ITS projects.

**Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM):** Happy Valley has neighborhood traffic management elements in place, such as speed humps, on streets within the study area. The city will consider additional traffic calming measures as appropriate and work with the community to find the traffic calming solution that best meets their needs and maintains roadway function. Table 8-1 lists common NTM applications and suggests which devices may be supported by the Happy Valley Fire Department. Neighborhood traffic management projects will include coordination with emergency agency staff to assure public safety.

**Access Management:** Access Management is a broad set of techniques that balance the need to provide efficient, safe and timely travel with the ability to allow access to individual properties. Proper implementation of access management techniques will guarantee reduced congestion, reduced accident rates, less need for roadway widening, conservation of energy, and reduced air pollution.

Access management is the control or limiting of vehicular access on arterial and collector facilities to maintain the capacity of the facilities and preserve their functional integrity. Access

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<sup>1</sup> Clackamas County ITS Plan, DKS Associates, Inc. and Zenn Associates, February 2003.

management strives to strike a balance between maintaining the integrity of the facility and providing access to adjacent parcels. Numerous driveways can erode the capacity of arterial and collector roadways. Preservation of capacity is particularly important on higher volume roadways for maintaining traffic flow and mobility. Whereas local and neighborhood streets function to provide access, collector and arterial streets serve greater traffic volume. Numerous driveways or street intersections increase the number of conflicts and potential for collisions and decrease mobility and traffic flow. Happy Valley, as with every city, needs a balance of streets that provide access with streets that serve mobility.

Several access management strategies were identified to improve local access and mobility in Happy Valley:

- Develop specific access management plans for major and minor arterial streets in Happy Valley to maximize the capacity of the existing facilities and protect their functional integrity.
- Work with land use development applications to consolidate driveways where feasible.
- Provide left turn lanes where warranted for access onto cross streets.
- Construct raised medians to provide for right-in/right-out driveways as appropriate.

New development and roadway projects located on City street facilities will meet the recommended access spacing standards summarized in Table 1-4. Access points include public streets, private streets, and private commercial or residential driveways. A variation to the access spacing standards may be granted in areas with limited property frontage and/or environmental constraints. Any variation to these spacing standards will require an access management plan to be approved by the City engineer. The maximum access spacing listed in this table is consistent with Metro<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1-4: Access Spacing Standards for City Street Facilities**

Street Facility	Maximum Access Spacing	Minimum Access Spacing with Full Access	Minimum Access Spacing with Limited Access*
Major Arterial	-	1,000 feet	500 feet
Minor Arterial	-	600 feet	300 feet
Collector	530 feet	400 feet	200 feet
Neighborhood	530 feet	-	-
Local	530 feet	-	-

Note: Intersection and driveway spacing measured from centerline to centerline.

\* Limited Access – Vehicles are restricted to right-in/right-out turn movements. In some cases, left-in turn movements may be permitted based on City engineer approval.

**Traffic Signal Spacing:** Traffic signal spacing standards have been established as part of this Happy Valley TSP update. A minimum traffic signal spacing of 1,000-feet is required for major arterial, minor arterial and collector facilities. A variation to the traffic signal spacing standard may be granted in areas with limited property frontage and/or environmental constraints. Any variation to the traffic signal spacing standard will require the approval of the City engineer.

<sup>2</sup> Metro Regional Transportation Plan, 2000.

**Local Street Connectivity:** Much of the local street network in Happy Valley is built but is not well connected. Multiple access opportunities for entering or exiting neighborhoods are limited. There are a number of locations where neighborhood traffic is funneled onto one single street. This type of street network results in out-of-direction travel for motorists and an imbalance of traffic volumes that impacts residential frontage.

A Local Street Connectivity Plan is shown in Figure 8-2. In most cases, the connector alignments are not specific and are aimed at reducing potential neighborhood traffic impacts by better balancing traffic flows on neighborhood routes. To protect existing neighborhoods from potential traffic impacts of extending stub end streets, connector roadways will incorporate neighborhood traffic management into their design and construction. All stub streets will have signs indicating the potential for future connectivity.

Additionally, new development that constructs new streets, or street extensions, shall meet the following connectivity standards:

- Provide full street connections with spacing of no more than 530 feet between connections except where prevented by barriers.
- Provide bike and pedestrian access ways with spacing of no more than 330 feet except where prevented by barriers.
- Limit use of cul-de-sacs and other closed-end street systems to situations where barriers prevent full street connections
- Include no close-end street longer than 200 feet or having no more than 10 dwelling units.
- Include street cross-sections demonstrating dimensions of ROW improvements, with streets designed for posted or expected speed limits.

The arrows shown on Figure 8-2 indicate priority for local and neighborhood connections only. Topography and environmental conditions limit the level of connectivity in several areas of Happy Valley. Other stub end streets in the City's road network may become cul-de-sacs, extended cul-de-sacs or provide collector or arterial connections. Pedestrian connections from the end of any stub end street that results in a cul-de-sac shall be considered mandatory as future development occurs. The goal would continue to be improved city connectivity for all modes of transportation.

**Functional Classification:** The proposed functional classification was developed following detailed review of the existing Happy Valley TSP, Clackamas County TSP and the Rock Creek Plan functional classification. A proposed roadway system has been developed within the planned growth areas of the TSP study area. The proposed functional classification of these roadways is shown in Figure 8-3.

The following proposed Happy Valley TSP functional classifications are inconsistent with the Clackamas County TSP and/or the Rock Creek Plan.

- 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue changed from a minor arterial (County TSP) to a major arterial
- Monner Road changed from a local street (County TSP) to a neighborhood street
- 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (north of Sunnyside Road) changed from a local street (County TSP) to a collector street
- 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (north of Sunnyside Road) changed from a collector (County TSP and Rock Creek Plan) to a minor arterial

- Valley View Terrace changed from neighborhood street (Happy Valley TSP) to a collector street

The following revisions are recommended to the current Happy Valley TSP:

- Hagen Road changed from a neighborhood street to a local street.

**Roadway Cross-Section Standards:** The City of Happy Valley has current standards for street cross sections that apply citywide to residential, neighborhood, collector and minor arterial roadways. The TSP update includes several revisions and additions to the street cross-section standards for the East Happy Valley area. Alternative collector and local cross-sections have been developed to allow for flexibility in design with an emphasis on streetscape elements. A hillside collector cross-section was developed for 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the east-west collector along the base of Scouter Mountain with a 12 foot path on the downhill side of the roadway and a narrower width to reduce environmental impacts. A collector cross-section with on-street parking was developed for the newly planned area east of 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to provide a neighborhood streetscape. Collector and local cross-sections were developed for roadways along commercial and industrial zoned parcels to provide an appropriate streetscape. Cross-sections for private streets and alleyways have also been added. The recommended roadway cross-sections are shown in Figures 8-4 through 8-8. The proposed street system standards for each functional classification are summarized in Table 1-5.

**Intersection Performance Standards:** Policy 5a establishes minimum intersection operating standards to be maintained for the City of Happy Valley. The City shall utilize these standards to evaluate land use actions and proposed mitigations. All public facilities shall be designed to meet these standards.

- All signalized intersections shall operate at level of service D and V/C ratio of 0.90 or better during the peak hours of analysis. Individual movements must meet level of service E and a V/C ratio of 1.0.
- All roundabout intersections shall operate at level of service D or better during the peak hours of analysis. Each approach must meet level of service E and a V/C ratio of 0.85.
- All unsignalized two-way stop controlled intersections shall operate at level of service E or better (based on average approach delay) for all side street approaches during the peak hours of analysis.
- All unsignalized all-way stop controlled intersections shall operate at level of service D or better based on average intersection delay during the peak hours of analysis.



Table 1-5: Street System Standards

Functional Classification	Desirable Maximum Volume	Right-of-way	Paved Width	Number of Lanes	Sidewalks	Bike Lanes	Parking	Landscaping	Access Limitations*
Major Arterial	-	96 feet	74 feet	5	6 feet	6 feet	none	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides. 10 foot planting strip (within 14 foot median area) with street trees in median.	No direct access allowed for new dwelling units fronting roadway. Consolidation of access points must be considered.
Minor Arterial	-	68 feet	48 feet	3	5 feet	6 feet	none	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides. 8 foot planting strip (within 12 foot median area) with street trees in median.	No direct access allowed for new dwelling units fronting roadway. Consolidation of access points must be considered.
Collector	-	56 to 68 feet	36 to 48 feet	2 or 2 plus median/ center turn lane	5 feet	6 feet	none	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides. 8 foot planting strip (within 12 foot median area) with street trees in median.	No direct access allowed for new dwelling units fronting roadway. Consolidation of access points must be considered.
Industrial Collector	-	72 feet	52 feet	2	5 feet next to curb	6 feet	both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides behind sidewalk.	No direct access allowed for new dwelling units fronting roadway. Consolidation of access points must be considered.
Neighborhood	1,500 vpd	54 feet	34 feet	2	5 feet	none	both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides next to curb.	No direct property access within 50 feet of adjacent intersection.
Commercial	-	62 feet	38 feet	2	12 feet	none	both sides	Street tree wells within the sidewalk area next to curb.	No direct property access within 50 feet of adjacent intersection.
Local	1,000 vpd	48 to 52 feet	28 to 32 feet	2	5 feet	none	one side or both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides next to curb.	No direct property access within 25 feet of adjacent intersection.
Industrial Local	1,000 vpd	60 feet	40 feet	2	5 feet next to curb	none	both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides behind sidewalk.	No direct property access within 25 feet of adjacent intersection.
Cul-de-sac	150 vpd	48 feet	28 feet	2	5 feet	none	both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides next to curb.	none
Loop Turn-Around	150 vpd	48 feet	28 feet	2 with one-way loop	5 feet	none	both sides, allowed on outside of loop	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides next to curb.	none
Hammerhead	-	48 feet	28 feet	2	5 feet	none	both sides	5 foot planting strip with street trees on both sides next to curb.	none

Note: VPD = vehicles per day  
 \*Access spacing standards shown in Table 1-4 and 8-2.  
 Traffic calming measures are appropriate on neighborhood and local streets only.

### ***Transportation Demand Management (TDM)***

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is the general term used to describe any action that removes single occupant vehicle trips from the roadway network during peak travel demand periods. Generally, TDM focuses on reducing vehicle miles traveled and promoting alternative modes of travel for large employers of an area.

The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and TriMet to implement strategies to assure that the TDM assumptions in the RTP are implemented. The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and TriMet to implement the pedestrian, bicycle, and transit system improvements, which offer alternative modes of travel. The recommended 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 the development of high speed communication in all part of the city (fiber optic, digital cable, DSL, etc). The objective is to provide employers and residents a full range of options for conducting business and activities (such as home office, telecommuting), which can contribute to a reduction in peak hour travel on the roadway system.
- Encourage developments that effectively mix land uses to reduce vehicle trip generation. Development proposals will consider linkages (particularly non-auto) to support greater use of alternative travel modes.
- Increase industrial, commercial and institutional land uses within Happy Valley to provide additional employment opportunities and reduce the average commute length.
- Continued implementation of motor vehicle minimum and maximum parking ratios for new development.
- Continued implementation of street connectivity requirements.
- Require new development to install bicycle racks.
- Implementation of bicycle, pedestrian, transit and motor vehicle system action plans.

### ***Sunrise Project Interchange Management Areas***

The Sunrise Project will construct a new, east-west expressway located in the western, urbanized portion of Clackamas County. The project limits start just west of SE Webster Road at OR 224 and extend approximately 5 miles to SE 172nd Avenue at OR 212, just east of Rock Creek Junction, where OR 212 and OR 224 diverge to the east and south. Three Interchange Area Management Plans (IAMPs) have been prepared for new highway interchanges on the Sunrise Expressway; the Rock Creek IAMP, Midpoint IAMP and Sunrise West IAMP. The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and ODOT to support the implementation of the Sunrise Project Interchange Management Areas.

### ***Roadway Improvements***

The extent and nature of the recommended street improvements for Happy Valley are significant. The forecasted 2025 land use indicates significant growth in both housing and employment within the TSP study area. The portion of Happy Valley bounded loosely by Clatsop Street to the north, 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the east, Highway 212 to the south and the west City limits is expected to experience moderate growth in the next 20 years. The major growth areas are the Rock Creek Area bounded by Sunnyside Road, Highway 212, 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, the Scouter Mountain Area bounded by 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Clatsop Street, Monner Road and

Hagen Road and the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue corridor from Highway 212 to Foster Road.

There are a number of locations in Happy Valley where, due to the lack of alternative routes, there is an imbalance of traffic volumes that load onto one street. A well connected transportation system limits out of direction travel for motorists, bicycles and pedestrians and reduces vehicle miles traveled within the study area. Several roadway extension projects are needed to improve citywide connectivity for all modes of travel.

The 2025 Priority analysis found that significant improvements would be required at the majority of the study intersections to accommodate the forecasted growth. These improvements include traffic signal control, additional turn lanes, roadway widening, revised traffic signal phasing and traffic signal coordination. Based on these needs, a Motor Vehicle Master Plan was created that is shown in Figure 8-13. The updated Motor Vehicle Master Plan costs are estimated to be \$172 million. The Motor Vehicle Master Plan will require incremental implementation. As development occurs, streets are rebuilt and other project funding opportunities (such as grant programs) arise, projects on the Master Plan will be integrated into project development.

The motor vehicle goals and input from the CAC and TAC were reviewed to create a Motor Vehicle Action Plan, which are projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025. The highest ranking City projects that are reasonably expected to be funded were combined with projects from other agencies identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario to create the project list shown in Table 1-6. The construction of new collector and arterial facilities would only occur to support future development or redevelopment and would not be initiated by the City.

**Table 1-6: Motor Vehicle Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening North	Widen to 5-lane major arterial between Sunnyside Road and Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$21,300
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector between Sunnyside Road and King Road and smooth curves.	Joint SDC Fund	2016-2025	\$4,800
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Hagen Road to Palermo Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$3,900
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension South**	Construct a new 3-lane collector south of the Taralon development to Highway 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$8,800
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension North**	Construct a new 2/3-lane collector between Hagen Road and Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$14,600
Clatsop Street Extension East**	Construct a new 3-lane collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$3,400
Scouter Mountain Road**	Construct a new east-west collector on the south side of Scouter's Mountain between 147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$7,600
Rock Creek Boulevard**	Construct a new 5-lane east-west major arterial from 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to the Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek interchange.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$17,000
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Project Costs</b>				<b>\$81,400</b>

\*\*These projects would only occur with development or redevelopment and would not be initiated by the City.

### ***Trucks***

Efficient truck movement plays a vital role in the economical movement of raw materials and finished products. The establishment of through truck routes provides for this efficient movement while at the same time maintaining neighborhood livability, public safety, and minimizing maintenance costs of the roadway system. Sunnyside Road and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue are recommended as designated through truck routes in the TSP study area. The objective of these route designations is to allow these routes to focus on design criteria that are “truck friendly”; i.e. 12-foot travel lanes, longer access spacing, 35-foot (or larger) curb returns and pavement design that accommodates a larger share of trucks.

### **Other Modes**

While auto, transit, bicycle and pedestrian transportation modes are the primary means of travel in Happy Valley, other modes of transportation must be considered and addressed. Future needs for alternative fuel vehicles, rail, air and water infrastructure are identified and summarized below.

### ***Alternative Fuel Vehicles***

The use of alternative fuel vehicles shall be encouraged in Happy Valley. This could be achieved by providing incentives for electric car charging spaces at key activity centers and biodiesel stations within the City. Alternative fuel vehicles would use the same right-of-way as gasoline-powered vehicles.

### ***Rail***

There are no rail facilities within the City of Happy Valley. There are not expected to be any rail facilities within the City in the near future. Due to these considerations, no policies or recommendations in this area of transportation is provided for Happy Valley.

### ***Air***

There are no airports within the City of Happy Valley. Passenger service to Happy Valley residents is provided via Portland International Airport, approximately 10 miles to the north of Happy Valley.

### **Water**

There are no navigable waterways in the Happy Valley TSP study area. No policies or recommendations in this area of transportation are provided.



## Funding

Transportation funding is commonly viewed as a user fee system where the users of the system pay for infrastructure through motor vehicle fees (such as gas tax and registration fees) or transit fares. However, a great share of motor vehicle user fees goes to road maintenance, operation and preservation of the system rather than construction of new system capacity. Much of what the public views as new construction is commonly funded (partially or fully) through property tax levies, traffic impact fees and fronting improvements to land development. The City of Happy Valley utilizes a number of mechanisms to fund construction of its transportation infrastructure, including:

- State Fuel Tax and Vehicle License Fee
- Portland General Electric Privilege Tax
- System Development Charges

Under the above funding programs, Happy Valley would collect a total revenue of \$166 million over the next 20 years. The majority of these funds are from estimated SDC fees which are based on the future land use forecasts and would be obtained from development. If the forecasted future growth does not occur than the amount of SDC revenue would be reduced drastically.

The cost estimates outlined in the Transportation System Plan to implement the Action Plans for Motor Vehicles, Transit, Bicycles and Pedestrians total \$82.1 million, and the recommended transportation operations and maintenance programs would add \$11.7 million for a total cost over 20 years of \$93.8 million. Refer to Chapter 4 through 9 for details on the individual projects by travel mode. Note that some additional projects are listed in the Action Plans that are expected to be funded by other agencies (Metro, TriMet). These non-City costs have not been included in the estimates in Table 1-7, but are identified in the master plans.

**Table 1-7: Happy Valley Transportation Action Plans Costs over 20 years (2004 Dollars)**

Transportation Element	Approximate Cost (\$1,000)
<b>System Improvement Projects (Action Plans projects to be funded by the City)</b>	
Pedestrian	\$660
Bicycle	\$0
Transit	\$0
Motor Vehicle	\$81,400
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>	<b>\$82,060</b>
<b>Operations and Maintenance Programs and Services</b>	
Road Maintenance (\$381,000/yr plus 150%)	\$11,430
School Safety Program (\$5,000/yr)	\$100
Neighborhood Traffic Management (\$10,000/yr)	\$200
<b>Total Operations and Maintenance Programs</b>	<b>\$11,730</b>
<b>20 YEAR TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,790</b>

The estimated \$93.8 million for transportation capital projects and maintenance is expected to be adequately funded by the 20-year revenue estimate of \$166 million (see Table 10-1). New funding sources to allow additional project on future Action Plans will be considered.

Happy Valley will investigate the use of a street utility fee to increase capital funding for local transportation projects. Street utility fees can provide a stable source of dedicated revenue useable for transportation system operations and maintenance and/or capital construction. Rate revenues can also secure revenue bond debt if used to finance capital improvements. Street utilities can be formed by Council action, and billed through the City utility billing system. A transportation analysis of street utility fees will be conducted to determine the steps needed to establish a street utility fee, calculate potential utility fees for various land uses in the city, estimate annual revenue generation, identify priority transportation projects to be constructed and evaluate implementation of the program.

In addition, the City will actively pursue grant and other special program funding in order to mitigate the costs to its citizens of transportation capital construction.

## 2. Goals and Policies

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The goals and policies established by the 1998 TSP were adopted to guide transportation system development in Happy Valley. In addition to retaining and refining previously adopted policies that are still applicable, new policies have been incorporated to meet recent changes to state and regional transportation plan policies and regulations.

The following transportation-related goals and policies were developed with input from the Citizen's Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Committee. Some policies are provided with additional background information and explanation regarding their implementation.

**Goal 1: Livability - Transportation facilities shall be planned, designed and constructed in a manner which enhances the livability of Happy Valley.**

Policy 1a: Build residential and neighborhood streets to discourage speeding.

*The City will develop and maintain design standards and criteria for neighborhood traffic management for use in new development as well as existing neighborhoods for City streets. Measures to be developed may include narrower streets, speed bumps, traffic circles, curving streets, diverters, enforcement and/or other measures. The neighborhood traffic management design standards shall meet the current Oregon Fire Code.*

Policy 1b: Encourage pedestrian accessibility by providing safe, secure and desirable pedestrian routes.

*The City will develop and maintain a pedestrian plan in Happy Valley, outlining pedestrian routes. Sidewalk standards will be developed to define various widths, as necessary, for City street types.*

Policy 1c: The City shall encourage the use of alternative fuel vehicles and the use of more efficient transportation modes.

*The City shall consider providing incentives to encourage development which supports the use of alternative fuel vehicles within Happy Valley (i.e. charging stations for electric cars, biodiesel stations, etc.)*

Policy 1d: The City shall be open to alternative designs such as roundabouts, etc.

**Goal 2: Mobility - Transportation facilities shall accommodate commercial, industrial and residential growth and provides access though and around Happy Valley.**

Policy 2a: The City shall work to minimize traffic on local streets within the city by supporting improvements that limit the amount of cut-through traffic passing through Happy Valley except for on major arterials.

Policy 2b: In development of roadway projects, impacts to adjacent homes/properties will be considered, minimized, and balanced between providing a safe and efficient transportation facility.

*The City shall create a balance between neighborhood impacts and traffic safety by considering varying street widths (via removal of planter strips and/or center turn lane/median or by narrowing travel lanes) as well as traffic needs when roadway improvements are made.*

Policy 2c: Balance the functional classification system throughout the City.

*The City shall design an appropriate balance of local, collector, and arterial streets to accommodate the mobility needs of the City. This may include designing additional arterial streets as well as maintaining the functionality of the existing classifications of streets (i.e. a collector shall function as a collector, not a local street).*

**Goal 3: Multi-Modal Travel - Happy Valley shall strive to achieve a balanced transportation system that reduces the number of trips by single occupant vehicles by meeting the needs of auto, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit and increasing the connectivity for alternate travel modes.**

Policy 3a: Bicycle lanes must be constructed on all arterials and collectors within Happy Valley (with construction or reconstruction projects). All schools, parks, public facilities and retail areas shall have direct access to a bikeway.

*The City will develop a bicycle plan which connects key activity centers (such as schools, parks, public facilities and retail areas) with adjacent access. Standards for bicycle facilities within Happy Valley will be developed and maintained. Where activity centers are on local streets, connections to bicycle lanes shall be designated.*

Policy 3b: Sidewalks must be constructed on all streets within Happy Valley (with construction or reconstruction projects). All schools, parks, public facilities and retail areas shall have direct access to a sidewalk.

*The City will develop a pedestrian plan which connects key activity centers with adjacent access. Standards for pedestrian facilities within Happy Valley will be developed and maintained.*

Policy 3c: Bicycle and pedestrian plans shall be developed which link to existing and planned recreational trails.

*The bicycle and pedestrian plans will need to indicate linkages between recreational and basic pedestrian networks.*

Policy 3d: Coordinate with Tri-Met to improve transit service in Happy Valley. Fixed route transit will use arterial and collector streets in Happy Valley. Park & Ride lots will be provided to accommodate concentrated transit demands where feasible.

*The Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Tri-Met service plan will be the guiding documents for development of Happy Valley's transit plan. The City will provide input to Tri-Met regarding their specific needs, such as maintaining the existing dial-a-ride service provided within the Happy Valley City limits or regarding desired new routes.*

Policy 3e: Local streets shall be designed to encourage a reduction in trip length by providing connectivity and limiting out-of-direction travel. Connectivity shall be provided according to published Metro guidelines that improve local circulation by providing connections to activity centers and destinations. Metro's Local Street System Design Criteria calls for no more than 530 feet between local street intersections.

*Wherever necessary, new streets built to provide connectivity shall incorporate traffic management design elements, particularly those which inhibit speeding.*

Policy 3f: Participate in vehicle trip reduction strategies developed regionally.

*DEQ and Metro are developing regional policies regarding trip reduction. Some of these policies are aimed at provision of parking and others are aimed at ridesharing (Employee Commute Options - ECO rules).*

Policy 3g: Improve pedestrian access to transit as service demands increase in the future.

*This includes filling in gaps in the sidewalks near transit stops, locating transit stops near building entrances and providing adequate street lighting.*

Policy 3h: Pursue the expansion of the regional and local trail system with new development.

*The City will coordinate regional trail development with Metro. Design standards for recreational elements will need to be developed and maintained.*

Policy 3i: Implement regional alternative mode share targets to reduce the reliance on single occupancy vehicles.

*The City shall adopt the 2040 Non-SOV Modal Targets established by Metro (2004 Regional Transportation Plan, Metro, July 8, 2004, Chapter 1). Improvement in non-single-occupancy vehicle mode share will be used to demonstrate compliance with per capita travel reductions required by the State Transportation Planning Rule.*

Policy 3j: Neighborhoods shall be connected to minimize out of direction travel for pedestrians and bicycles. This is achieved with a well developed local street system and off-street trail system.

*The purpose of this policy is to provide accessibility within Happy Valley, with a focus on pedestrian connectivity. Pedestrian connectivity can be provided via pedestrian/bike paths between local streets and/or greenways where auto connectivity does not exist or is not feasible.*

Policy 3k: Ensure trail uses are compatible to the natural area to protect the scenic and aesthetic values of the open space area.

- Policy 3l: Restrict trails designated as a Pedestrian Trail to use by pedestrians (hikers) only. Restrict trails designated as a Multi-use Trail to use by pedestrians (hikers), bicyclists and other approved non-motorized/electrical wheeled vehicles, including wheelchairs. Authorized acceptable motorized/electrical vehicles on all trails should include vehicles used for emergency and maintenance purposes. Multi-use trail use should be prohibited for bicycle racing and skateboarding to ensure the safety of trail users and the protection of natural resources.
- Policy 3m: Allow trail users to bring pets with exception to designated “No Pet” areas. All pets must be kept on a leash no longer than six feet and kept in complete physical control by its owner at all times. Owners shall be responsible for cleaning up after their pets.
- Policy 3n: Monitor trail user needs to ensure their concerns, quality of experience and compatibility with various uses are addressed. Walking (hiking) users should be the primary trail users in order to reduce environmental impacts. To ensure that all trails will be accessible to walking (hiking), non-walking users may be restricted or redirected if adverse impacts to user safety occur.
- Policy 3o: Restrict use of the trail system within City parks to the set park hours. Use of the trail system located outside City parks should generally be limited to one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset.
- Policy 3p: Prioritize personal safety for the trail system. Trail features should be provided, when appropriate, to increase user safety. Trail safety features to consider include:
- Lighting on paved trails
  - Signage for location and trail direction
  - Emergency call boxes
  - Enforcement of trail regulations
  - Public monitoring and patrol
- Policy 3q: Provide signage along pedestrian and multi-use trails with directions to destinations and mileage (consider kilometers).
- Policy 3r: Provide signage on all roadways where the trail crosses the roadway alerting motorists of the trail crossing and the presence of cyclists and pedestrians.
- Policy 3s: Select roadway and trail crossing locations to reduce pedestrian safety issues (such as poor sight distance). Traffic control measures may be necessary to warn roadway vehicles and trail users of approaching intersections/roadways and to facilitate the safe pedestrian crossing of the intersection/roadway.
- Policy 3t: Clear vegetation at trail intersections within natural areas to provide adequate sight distance.
- Policy 3u: Clearly mark known hazardous conditions such as sharp curves, low clearance and poor sight distance for trail users.
- Policy 3v: Establish a buffer area adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas. The purpose of this buffer area should be to provide for a sufficient area to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat from degradation resulting from trail use and should be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

- Policy 3w: Encourage users to remain on designated trails. The creation and use of trails not part of the trail system should be discouraged. This should include short-cut trails or trails to adjacent private property.
- Policy 3x: Encourage users to limit contact with creeks, streams and natural waterways. Users should not be allowed to enter waterways (swim, bathe, etc.), obstruct or divert waterways, and deposit any materials or substances near or in waterways.
- Policy 3y: Support trail education including proper trail etiquette and low impact use to reduce negative trail use impacts.
- Policy 3z: Provide trails that are enjoyable, educational, safe, and compatible with habitats and managed in a sustainable manner.
- Policy 3aa: Maintain the scenic quality of the area and minimize operations and maintenance costs with new trails.
- Policy 3ab: Consider the construction of new trails within existing and newly acquired public land and open space.
- Policy 3ac: Provide accurate and up to date trail maps and use guidelines to citizens and visitors.
- Policy 3ad: Provide trail signage throughout the City with a cohesive design to brand the City trail system and indicate to trail users that jurisdictional boundaries are being crossed.
- Policy 3ae: Consider pedestrian safety at intersections and designated mid-block pedestrian crossings. Pedestrian design elements (painted crosswalk, pedestrian signal) and traffic calming measures (speed hump, raised median) may be appropriate.
- Policy 3af: Provide a high quality pedestrian environment along sidewalks to encourage walking trips. Design elements such as a landscape buffer or street trees, benches, lighting should be considered.
- Policy 3ag: Consider trail amenities to ensure the trail system is accessible and enjoyable for everyone. Trailheads (for major trails) serve as primary access to the trail system. Trailhead amenities should be considered such as parking areas, restrooms, drinking fountains, trash cans, information kiosks (maps and points of interest), and destination signage with mileage. Other trail amenities should be considered such as mileage markers along the trail, roadway signage at under/over-crossings, markers at all trail access points, way finding signage, drinking fountains, viewpoints, picnic tables and resting areas (benches).
- Policy 3ah: Consider potential impacts to adjacent properties regarding trail placement and design. Design aids such as signs, vegetative screen and fencing should be considered to limit potential impacts such as noise and significant activity levels.
- Policy 3ai: Provide signage to discourage trespassing by trail users onto adjacent property where appropriate.
- Policy 3aj: Encourage trail use and volunteer trail maintenance assistance to help reduce vandalism and maintain safety.
- Policy 3ak: Retain maintenance responsibility records for each trail segment in Happy Valley. The maintenance responsibility of the trail system varies but is typically the responsibility



of the Home Owners' Association, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District or the City of Happy.

Policy 3al: Ensure the trail system is maintained which includes but is not limited to:

- Caring for plants - weeding, pruning, watering
- Keeping trails clear of down trees, danger trees and limbs, washouts, etc.
- Cleaning storm water facilities
- Repairs to foot bridges, benches, signage, trailhead amenities
- Maintaining screening and fencing

Policy 3am: Enforce pedestrian system maintenance agreements with established Homeowners' Association that are established or through other negotiated mechanisms.

Policy 3an: Ensure the trail system implements risk management strategies. These strategies may include:

- Avoid placement of trails near hazardous conditions
- Develop a list of permitted trail uses and the associated risks
- Construct trails within design guidelines
- Conduct regular trail inspections
- Take quick action to remedy identified problems
- Develop a plan for medical emergencies on the trails

Policy 3ao: Print a trail user liability release for the City of Happy Valley on all pedestrian materials and maps provided to the public.

Policy 3ap: Hold users liable for any damage incurred to the trail system by themselves, their children or their pets, in addition to any penalties imposed for the violation.

Policy 3aq: Pursue the acquisition of open space and right-of-way land to provide trail connections through vacant private parcels to create a complete trail system.

Policy 3ar: Pursue easements from adjacent property owners to implement the adopted Happy Valley Pedestrian Master Plan and to provide adequate access to the trail system and pedestrian network.

**Goal 4: Safety - Happy Valley shall strive to achieve a safe transportation system by developing street standards, access management policies when constructing streets and by making street maintenance a priority.**

Policy 4a: Design of streets shall relate to their intended use and function.

*A functional classification system shall be developed for Happy Valley which meets the City's needs and respects needs of other agencies (Clackamas County, Metro, City of Portland). Appropriate design standards for these roadways will be developed by the appropriate jurisdiction.*

Policy 4b: Safe and secure routes to schools shall be designated for each school and any new residential project shall identify the safe path to school for children.

*Working with the school district and citizens, the City will need to undertake a process of defining school route.*

Policy 4c: Safe and secure pedestrian and bikeways shall be designed between parks and other activity centers in Happy Valley.

Policy 4d: Street maintenance shall be a priority to improve safety in Happy Valley.

*The City shall coordinate with Clackamas County for the maintenance of those facilities within the City maintained by the County.*

Policy 4e: Access management standards shall be developed in conjunction with the functional classification system for Happy Valley to improve safety in Happy Valley.

*Access control standards shall be developed for each street classification. These standards shall be applied to all new road construction and new development. For roadway reconstruction, existing driveways shall be compared with the standards and a reasonable attempt shall be made to comply.*

Policy 4f: New roadways shall meet lighting standards. Existing roadways shall be systematically retrofitted with roadway lighting.

*Priority locations for roadway lighting include schools, parks, town center. The City shall coordinate with the County lighting district.*

**Goal 5: Evaluation - Transportation performance measures shall be maintained in the City.**

Policy 5a: Minimum intersection level of service standards shall be maintained for the City of Happy Valley. The City shall utilize these standards to evaluate land use actions and proposed mitigations. All public facilities shall be designed to meet these standards.

*The intersection level of service standards shall be listed in the Land Development Code (LDC) for the City of Happy Valley.*

Policy 5b: Parking ratios shall be set to provide adequate parking, while providing an incentive to limit the use of the single occupant vehicle consistent with Title 2 regional standards.

*Parking standards shall be listed in the Land Development Code (LDC) for the City of Happy Valley. DEQ is encourages lower parking ratios to encourage use of alternative modes (walking, biking, transit, car pooling, etc.).*

Policy 5c: For purposes of compliance with OAR 660-12-060 (Transportation Planning Rule), the City will consider only improvements listed in the Financially Constrained funding scenario of the Regional Transportation Plan, and/or in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), in determining the planned capacity, function and level of service of transportation facilities and services. This policy will apply to all plan and ordinance amendments.

**Goal 6: Accessibility - Develop transportation facilities which are accessible to all members of the community.**

Policy 6a: Design and construct transportation facilities to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Goal 7: Cooperation - Implement the Transportation System Plan (TSP) in a coordinated manner.**

Policy 7a: Coordinate and cooperate with adjacent agencies when necessary to develop transportation projects which benefit the region as a whole in addition to the City of Happy Valley.

Policy 7b: Plan transportation projects which are consistent with the amount of funding available.

**Goal 8: Goods Movement - Provide for efficient movement of goods and services.**

Policy 8a: All collector, neighborhood route, and local streets in Happy Valley shall limit through truck traffic.

Policy 8b: Specific arterials shall be designated as freight routes for through truck movements.

Policy 8c: Develop adjacent land uses in ways that facilitate the efficient movement of goods and services.

**Goal 9: Interchange Management Areas - Protect the public's investment in the interchange management areas.**

Policy 9a: Protect the long term function and operation of the Sunrise interchanges, the Sunrise Expressway, OR 212 and OR 224 and the local street network within the Interchange Management Area.

Policy 9b: Ensure that changes to the planned land use system are consistent with protecting the long-term function of the interchange and the local street system for a 20 year planning horizon from 2009.

Policy 9c: Require that any comprehensive plan map/zoning map amendments or development code amendments that provide changes to land uses allowed by the existing zoning designations within the Interchange Management Areas shall be reviewed for transportation impacts in a manner that is consistent with OAR 660-012-0060.

Policy 9d: Provide notice to ODOT for any land use actions proposed within the Interchange Management Areas

## 3. Existing Conditions

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This chapter presents the existing condition of the transportation network in the study area for the Happy Valley transportation system plan. The purpose of this chapter is to document existing transportation facilities in the study area. The findings will be a basis for determining the existing transportation needs and developing future transportation projects within the study area.

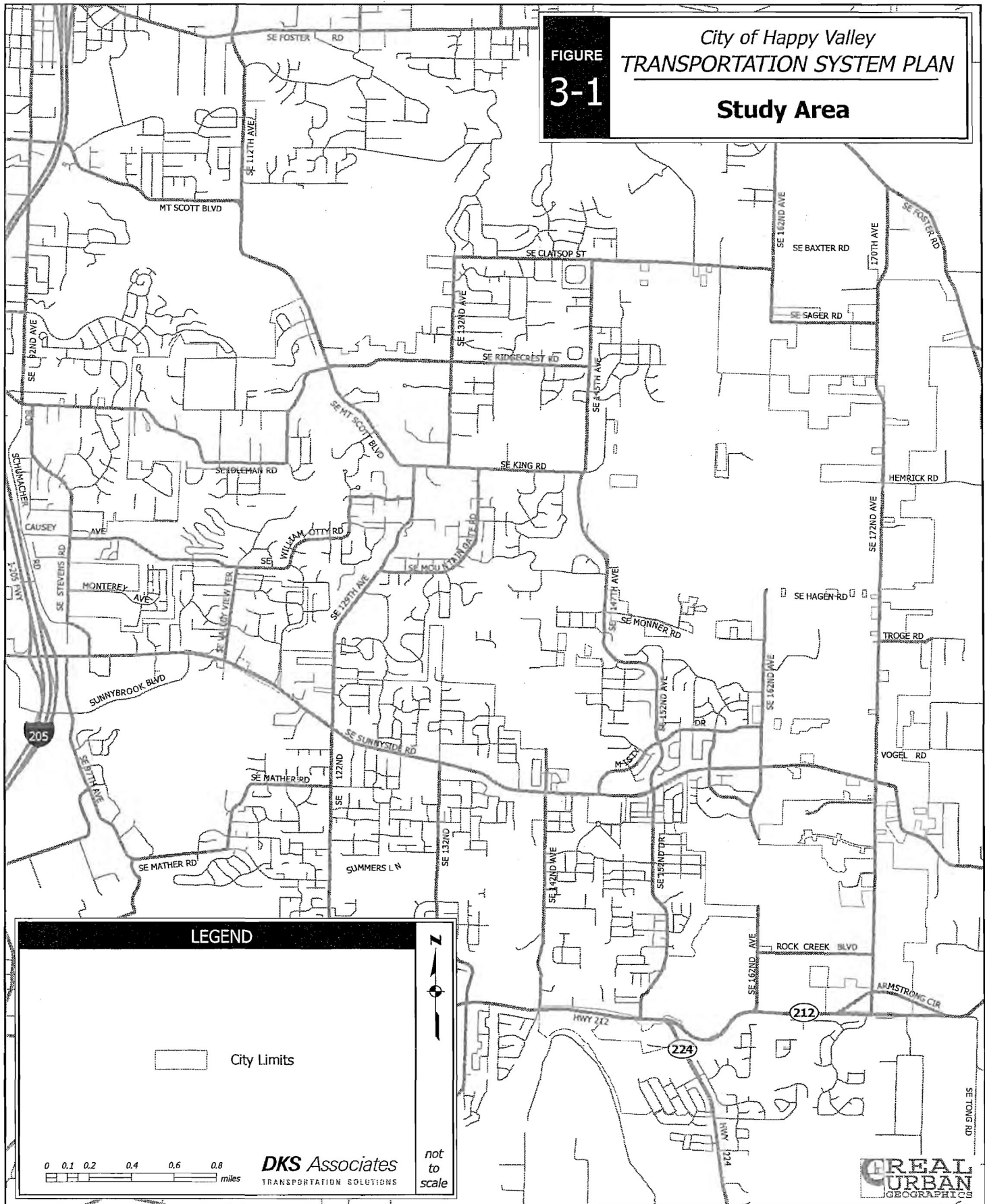
### **Overview**

Existing transportation conditions were evaluated as part of the City of Happy Valley TSP Update. An analysis of current conditions provides an understanding of facility development, service and performance. This chapter summarizes existing transportation operation in the City for all travel modes including pedestrians, bicycles, transit, motor vehicles, freight, water and air, as applicable. To understand existing travel patterns and conditions, multiple aspects of the city's transportation system were considered. An inventory was conducted to establish base year conditions for the TSP in the spring of 2005. Additional system inventory efforts were conducted for the east portion of the city (162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 177<sup>th</sup> Avenue north of Sunnyside Road) in the fall of 2006. Much of this data provides a basis of comparison for future assessment of transportation performance in Happy Valley relative to desired policies.

The study area includes the City of Happy Valley and the surrounding area transportation system network. The study area for this TSP update is shown in Figure 3-1.

Thirty intersections within the study area were selected for focused operational analysis. Data was gathered at these locations to evaluate traffic conditions including vehicle delays and levels of service. The following sections review the existing transportation systems including pedestrian, bicycle, transit, motor vehicle and other modes (such as heavy vehicle, rail, etc.) and their performance within the City of Happy Valley.

**FIGURE 3-1**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Study Area**



## PEDESTRIANS

To assess the current adequacy of the pedestrian system in the study area, an inventory was conducted in July and August 2008. The pedestrian system includes local sidewalks, paths, trails, multi-use trails and regional trails. The inventory serves as the basis to identify the opportunities and constraints of the existing pedestrian system. Other existing conditions used to help develop the future pedestrian plan were evaluated, such as transit routes and traffic signals. The inventory summary for sidewalks and trails are summarized in the following sections.

### Sidewalks

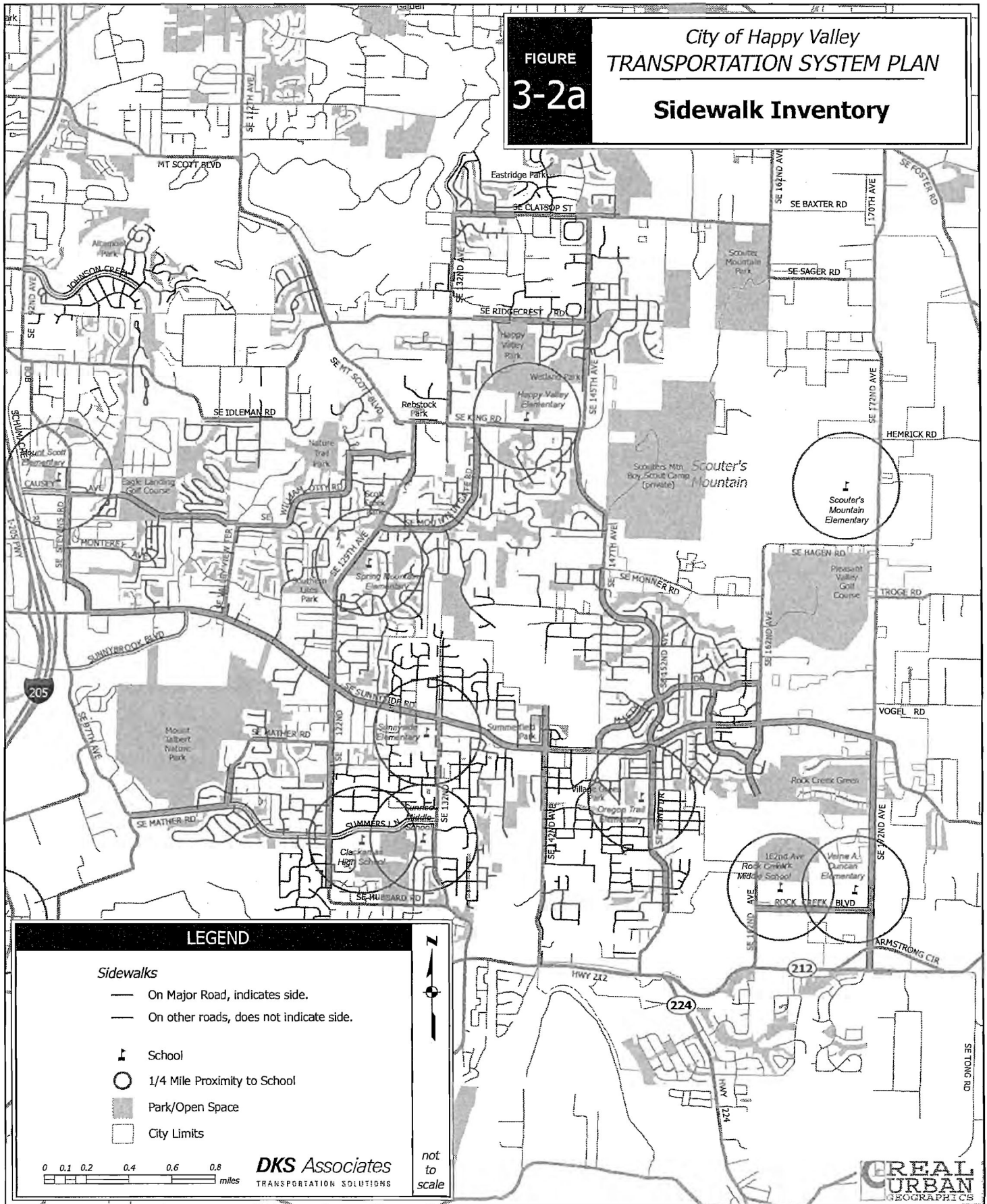
An inventory of existing sidewalks on all public roadways in the Plan area was undertaken to assess the current needs of the on street pedestrian system. The existing sidewalk inventory is shown in Figure 3-2A. In general, arterials and collectors have sidewalks present on at least one side of the roadway. The presence of sidewalks on local and neighborhood streets is typically dependent on the age of the neighborhood or development. Most older neighborhoods and some newer neighborhoods outside the city limits lack sidewalks which force pedestrians to walk on the roadway shoulder. Newer neighborhoods within the city limits provide a sidewalk on both side of the street.

Pedestrian counts were conducted during the PM peak hour at the study intersections. These counts represent a sample of the existing pedestrian activity based on one evening peak period. Pedestrian activity is influenced by factors such as time of year and weather conditions; variations would be expected with data collection over time based on these factors. Generally, the proximity to adjacent land uses (i.e. schools, parks, commercial developments) are the most significant predictors of pedestrians and thus represent key areas for sidewalk placement and connectivity. Pedestrian crossing volumes are shown in Table 3-1 for study intersections with pedestrian crossing volume of at least one. The volumes collected during a peak period (4:00-6:00 p.m.) represent the number of pedestrians which cross any leg of the intersection.

**Table 3-1: Pedestrian Crossing Volumes (Weekday PM Peak Hour)**

Intersection	Pedestrian Crossing Volume
Sunnyside Road/Valley View Terrace	17
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	3
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	14
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	7
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	3
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	2
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/King Road	16
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Street	6
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	2
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt. Scott	1
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	9
William Otty Road/Valley View Terrace	13
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	2
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	1

**FIGURE 3-2a**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Sidewalk Inventory**





The highest pedestrian volumes were observed at 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Sunnyside Road, Valley View Terrace/Sunnyside Road and 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/King Road. These pedestrian trips are likely generated by the adjacent land use. William Otty Road at Valley View Terrace and Kimberly Court also experienced moderate pedestrian volumes. Study intersections in the east portion of the city were observed with little or no pedestrian activity. This is likely due to the lack of adequate pedestrian facilities and the adjacent land uses.

There are several existing deficiencies in the sidewalk system, which prevent adequate pedestrian connectivity to key pedestrian destinations such as schools, parks, retail centers and bus stops. Sidewalk connectivity is relatively good near most schools and community services. However, there are locations where sidewalk coverage could be more complete and gaps could be filled to provide greater connectivity. Gaps within the sidewalk network discourage pedestrian use and put pedestrians at an increased safety risk by requiring them to share the roadway with vehicles.

The existing pedestrian sidewalk deficiencies include:

- Sidewalk gaps along King Road between 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue create difficulty for students who wish to walk to Happy Valley Elementary School.
- The lack of sidewalks along 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue north of Mountain Gate Road prevents adequate pedestrian access to Spring Mountain Elementary School, Scott Creek Park and Southern Lites Park.
- Sidewalk gaps along Ridgecrest Road and 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue limit connectivity for pedestrians destined to Happy Valley Park.
- The lack of sidewalks along 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue near the planned Scouter's Mountain Elementary School significantly impacts pedestrian access to the school.
- The lack of sidewalks along 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue near the planned Verne A. Duncan Elementary School and the Rock Creek Middle School significantly impacts pedestrian access to the school. As the area develops, new roadways would be constructed with sidewalks which would improve the pedestrian system.
- Sidewalk gaps along 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue south of Sunnyside Road prevent adequate pedestrian access between the residential neighborhood and community services and bus stops along Sunnyside Road.
- A lack of sidewalks on 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue north of Misty Drive limits pedestrian access to community services and bus stops along Sunnyside Road.
- Sidewalk gaps along Valley View Terrace prevent adequate pedestrian access between the residential neighborhood and community services and bus stops along Sunnyside Road.

## Trails

An existing inventory of paved and unpaved trails is shown in Figure 3-2B. These trails include recreational trails in natural areas, park trails, connections within subdivisions and paved alleys. The trails within the Mt. Talbert Nature Park are primarily unpaved (as shown in Figure 2), however, short sections of the trail system are paved. Several trails within the study area are comprised of stairways due to the steep topography.

Table 3-2 summarizes the inventoried trails by name, ownership, maintenance, surface type, approximate length and location. The trail identification number coincides with the trails shown in Figure 3-2B. In general, the City of Happy Valley owns most of the trails that have names, while those marked N/A are homeowner association owned and maintained with public easements over them.

**Table 3-2: Existing Happy Valley Trails**

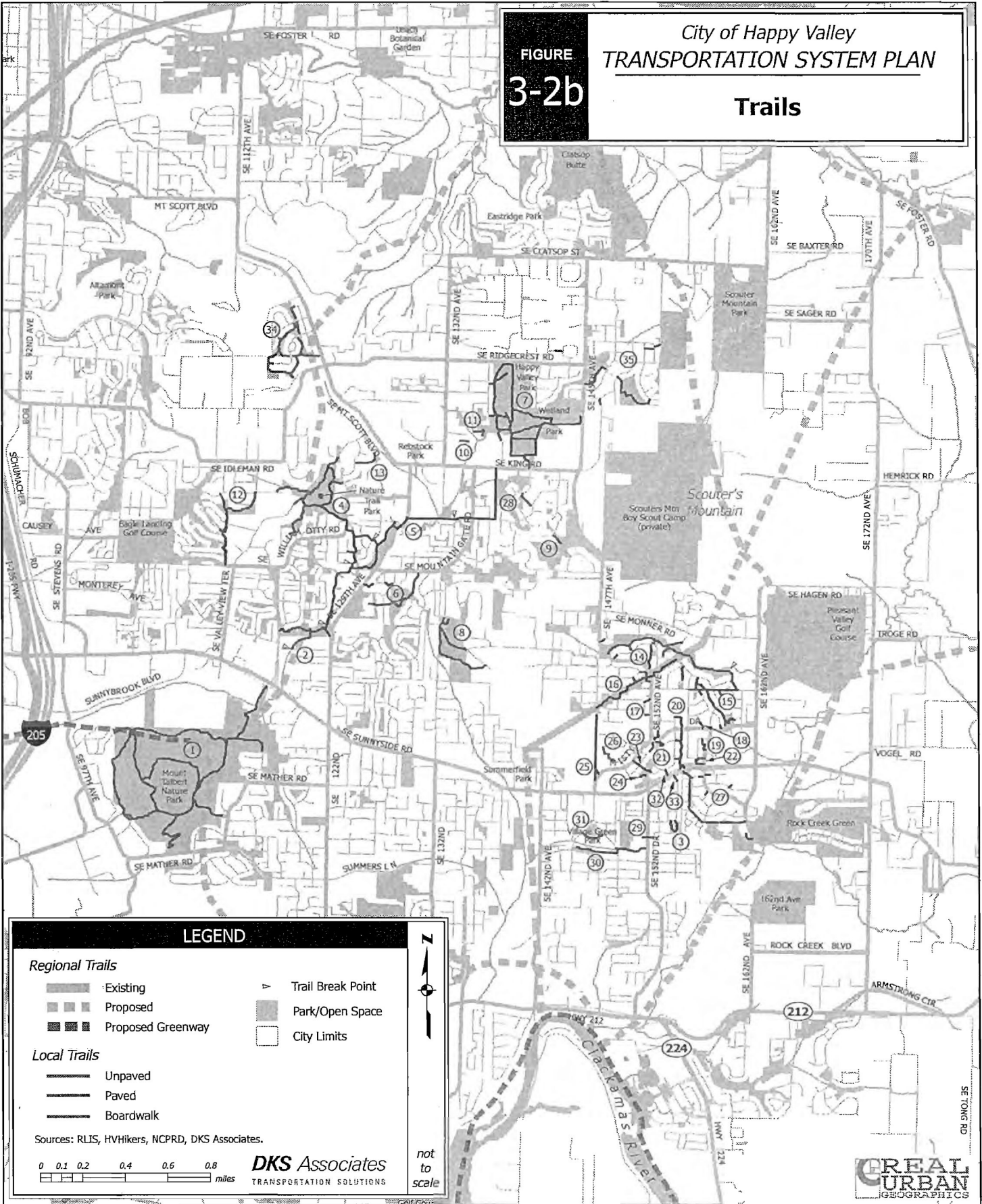
ID	Trail Name	Maintenance	Ownership	Type	Length	Location
1	Mt. Talbert Nature Park Trail	METRO and NCPRD	Happy Valley, NCPRD <sup>(1)</sup> and METRO	Paved, some unpaved	20,100'	South of Sunnybrook Rd and east of 97 <sup>th</sup> Ave
2	Southern Lites Park Trail	NCPRD	NCPRD	Paved and unpaved	2,500'	East of 117 <sup>th</sup> Ave and north of Sunnyside Rd
3	Ashley Meadows Park Trail	NCPRD	NCPRD	Paved	600'	Connects Oregon Trail Dr and Park Tree Dr
4	Mt. Scott Nature Park Trail	Happy Valley Public Works Department	Happy Valley and NCPRD	Paved and unpaved	8,600'	North of William Otty Rd and west of Kimberly Way
5	Scott Creek Trail	Happy Valley Public Works Department	Happy Valley, Metro and N. Clackamas SD	Paved	5,450'	Near 129 <sup>th</sup> Ave at Scott Creek Ln
6	Mountain Gate Trail	Happy Valley Public Works Department	Happy Valley and NCPRD	Paved and unpaved	2,400'	Connects Mountain Gate Rd and Masa Ln
7	Happy Valley City Park Trail	Happy Valley Public Works Department	Happy Valley	Paved, unpaved, boardwalk	14,000'	Happy Valley Park
8	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	3,400'	East of Spring Mountain Dr
9	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	300'	Southeast of Rimrock
10	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	250'	South of Caldera Ct
11	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	450'	South end of 134th
12	Kensington Bluff	HOA	HOA <sup>(2)</sup>	Paved, unpaved and stairs	3,250'	North of William Otty Rd
13	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	700'	Connects Isaac Dr and Mt Scott Blvd
14	Bella Casa	HOA	HOA	Paved and unpaved	6,250'	Connects 152nd Ave and Palermo Ave
15	Bella Casa/ Burgundy Rose	HOA	HOA	Paved	4,500'	Connects Palermo Ave and Misty Dr

16	Powerline Trail	HOA	HOA	Paved	3,250'	Within the powerline easement, connects Monner Rd to 142 <sup>nd</sup>
17	Rolling Acres	HOA	HOA	Paved	300'	Connects 152 <sup>nd</sup> Ave and Nia Dr
18	Burgundy Rose	HOA	HOA	Paved	160'	Connects Sunrunner Ct and Misty Dr
19	Happy Valley Village	HOA	HOA	Paved	400'	Connects Nyla Way and 157 <sup>th</sup> Ave
20	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved	1,800'	West of 155 <sup>th</sup> Ave and north of Sunnyside Rd
21	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved	900'	Connects Jubilee St and Shaunte Ln to 152 <sup>nd</sup> Ave
22	Happy Valley Village	HOA	HOA	Paved	500'	Connects Vivian Way and 157 <sup>th</sup> Ave
23	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved	450'	Connects Misty Dr and Kempton Ct
24	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved	160'	Connects 152 <sup>nd</sup> and Autumnwood Ln
25	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Trail	HOA	HOA	Paved and stairs	200'	Connects Misty Dr and 147 <sup>th</sup> north of Verlie St
26	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved and stairs	500'	Connects Page Park Ct and Donley Ln
27	Taralon	HOA	HOA	Paved	2,900'	Connects the Taralon neighborhood to the adjacent open space
28	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	430'	East of Mountain Gate
29	N/A	HOA	HOA	Paved	270'	Connects 153 <sup>rd</sup> Dr and Oregon Trail Elementary School
30	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	2,000'	Connects 152 <sup>nd</sup> Dr and Sieben Pkwy
31	N/A	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	600'	Connects Sieben Pkwy and Hines Dr
32	Sunrise Heights	HOA	HOA	Paved	150'	Connects Meadehill Ave and Sunnyside Rd
33	N/A	HOA	HOA	Paved	150'	Connects Honey Suckle Way and Sunnyside Rd
34	Lincoln Heights	HOA	HOA	Unpaved	5,200'	Connects Lincoln Heights to Mt. Scott Blvd, Idleman Rd and adjacent open space
35	Jackson Hills	HOA	HOA	Paved	1,500'	Connects the Jackson Hills neighborhood to 145 <sup>th</sup> Ave and the adjacent open space

(1) NCPRD: North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, a service district of Clackamas County government, community partner (volunteer dept).

(2) HOA: Homeowner's Association, with public easements over them.

**FIGURE 3-2b**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Trails**



**LEGEND**

<b>Regional Trails</b>		
Existing	Trail Break Point	
Proposed	Park/Open Space	
Proposed Greenway	City Limits	
<b>Local Trails</b>		
Unpaved		
Paved		
Boardwalk		

Sources: RLIS, HVHikers, NCPRD, DKS Associates.

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

**DKS Associates**  
TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS

not to scale

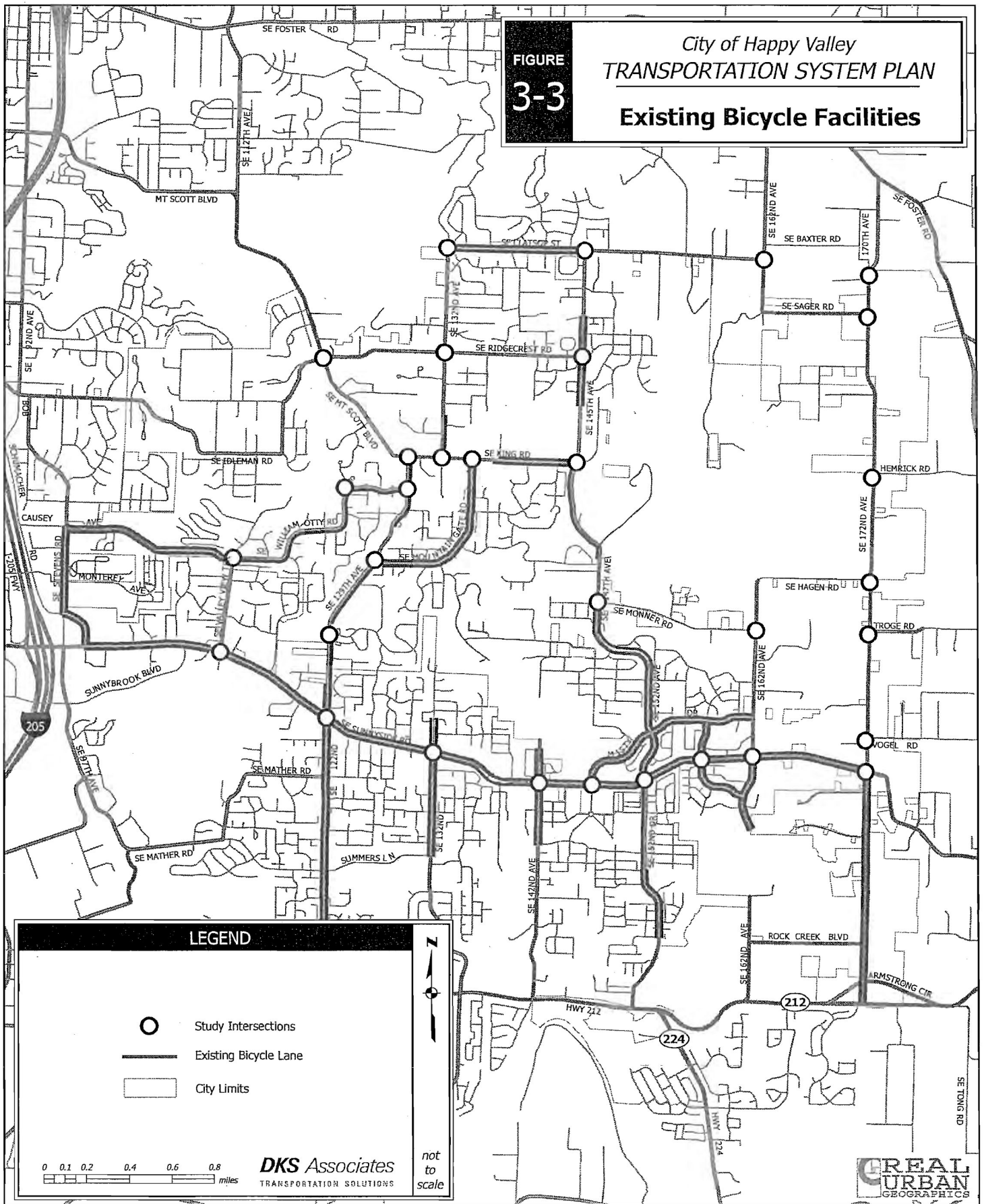
## **BICYCLES**

The arterial and collector roadway system within the study area has intermittent bicycle facilities. Mountain Gate road has bicycle lanes in both directions and Clatsop Street has bicycle lanes between 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue. In many roadway sections, the north-south connections end abruptly and do not extend far from Sunnyside Road. Arterials and collector roadways in the eastern portion of the City are unimproved and do not provide bike lanes on either side of the street.




Many collectors in the area have intermittent bike lanes, particularly around schools or other newer residential developments that do not connect and leave the bicyclist forced to share the travel lane with motor vehicles or use the shoulder. In many cases, this is not a desirable option for bicyclists due to narrow widths and uneven pavement conditions. The hilly topography also poses additional safety issues for bicycles sharing the traveled lane with motor vehicles. Figure 3-3 shows the existing inventory of bicycle lanes throughout the study area.

City of Happy Valley  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Existing Bicycle Facilities**

**FIGURE**  
**3-3**



**LEGEND**

-  Study Intersections
-  Existing Bicycle Lane
-  City Limits

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8  
 miles

**DKS Associates**  
 TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS

not  
 to  
 scale

**CREAL**  
 URBAN  
 GEOGRAPHICS

## TRANSIT

Transit service is provided in Happy Valley by Tri-Met. Currently there are two routes serving Sunnyside Road and Happy Valley. Bus route 155 services Sunnyside Road and extends from the Clackamas Town Center to 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Route 157 operates north of Sunnyside Road along 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue in the northbound direction and along 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Mountain Gate Road in the southbound direction as it completes its one-way loop. Most of the bus stops along these routes have minimal amenities, many only have a bench. Both of these routes offer standard service with existing headways of one hour throughout the day. Route 157 does not operate on Sunday. Route 156 serves the area south of Sunnyside Road with the northernmost stop on Oregon Trail Drive within Sunnyside Village. Figure 3-4 shows the transit routes and bus stops serving the City of Happy Valley. Also shown on the figure are routes 19 and 31 that connect to routes serving Happy Valley, but are not within the study area. There are no park and ride lots located within the study area. The area east of 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue north of Sunnyside Road and east of 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue south of Sunnyside Road are currently outside the TriMet Boundary.

Annual weekday bus boardings and alightings were obtained from the 2003 Tri-Met Census<sup>1</sup>. Table 3-3 shows the transit stop locations and the weekday bus ons and offs for stops on routes 155, 156, and 157 that are within the study area.

**Table 3-3: Transit Stop Locations and Daily Weekday Ridership**

Route	Stop Location	Direction	On	Off	Total
155	Sunnyside/Valley View	Westbound	5	2	7
155	Sunnyside/119 <sup>th</sup>	Eastbound	3	9	12
155	Sunnyside/122 <sup>nd</sup>	Westbound	1	1	2
155	Sunnyside/122 <sup>nd</sup>	Eastbound	2	4	6
155	Sunnyside/128 <sup>th</sup>	Eastbound	0	1	1
155	Sunnyside/128 <sup>th</sup>	Westbound	0	0	0
155	Sunnyside/132 <sup>nd</sup>	Eastbound	1	4	5
155	Sunnyside/132 <sup>nd</sup>	Westbound	5	2	7
155	Sunnyside/139 <sup>th</sup>	Eastbound	1	4	5
155	Sunnyside/140 <sup>th</sup>	Westbound	2	0	2
155	Sunnyside/142 <sup>nd</sup>	Eastbound	0	2	2
155	Sunnyside/142 <sup>nd</sup>	Westbound	2	1	3
155	Sunnyside/145 <sup>th</sup>	Eastbound	0	2	2
155	Sunnyside/145 <sup>th</sup>	Westbound	0	0	0
155	14682 SE 147 <sup>th</sup>	Eastbound	10	8	18
155	14718 SE 147 <sup>th</sup>	Westbound	10	9	19
155	Oregon Trail/Hines	Eastbound	0	3	3
155	Oregon Trail/Hines	Westbound	4	0	4
	<b>Total Route 155</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>98</b>
156	Oregon Trail/Hines	Eastbound	2	1	3
156	Oregon Trail/Hines	Westbound	1	1	2

<sup>1</sup> TriMet Passenger Census, TriMet Transportation Planning, Spring of 2003.

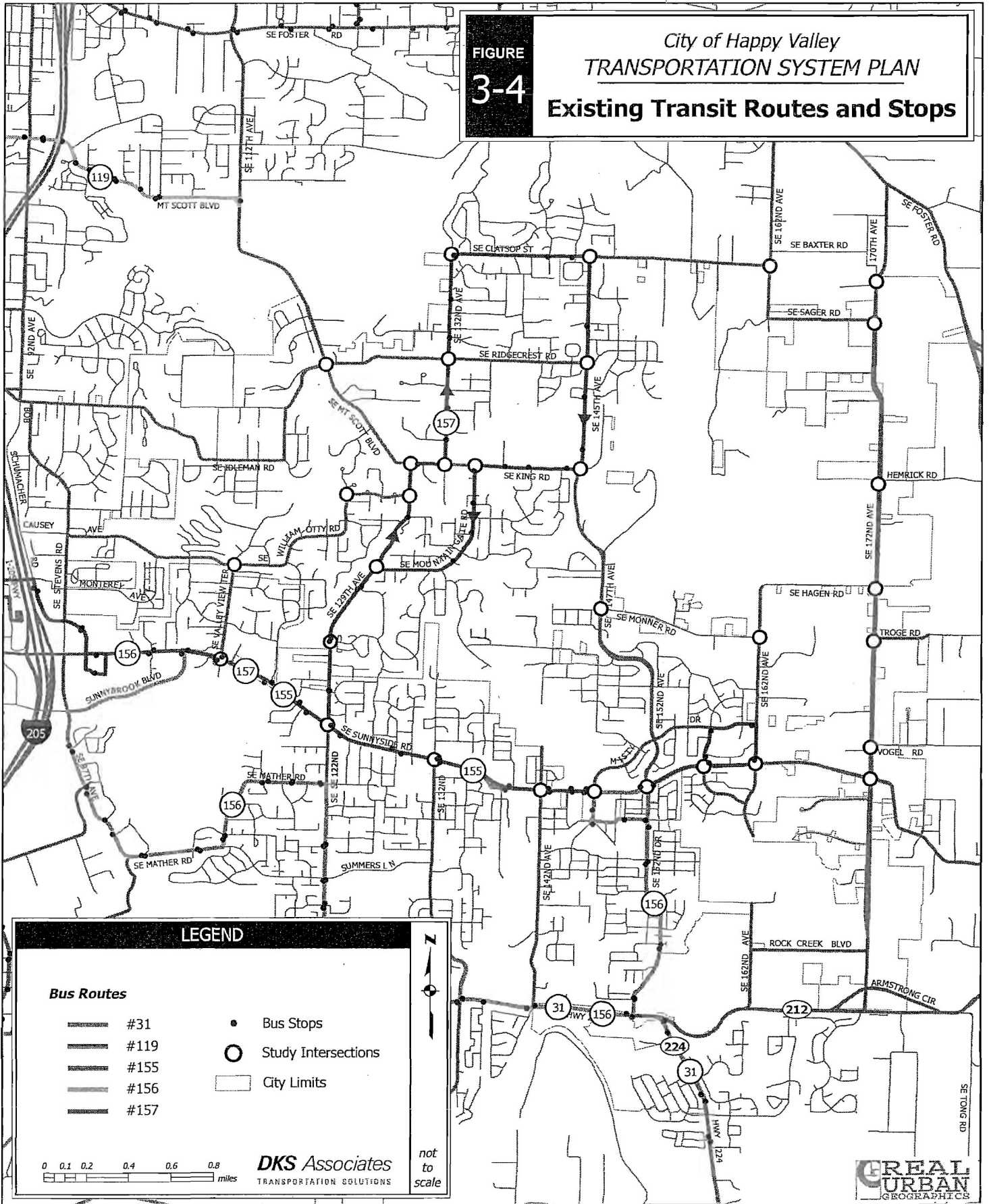


	<b>Total Route 156</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Route</b>	<b>Stop Location</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>On</b>	<b>Off</b>	<b>Total</b>
157	Sunnyside/114 <sup>th</sup>	Northbound	0	1	1
157	Sunnyside/114 <sup>th</sup>	Southbound	1	0	1
157	Sunnyside/119 <sup>th</sup>	Northbound	1	6	7
157	Sunnyside/119 <sup>th</sup>	Southbound	4	1	5
157	Sunnyside/Valley View	Southbound	4	1	5
157	122 <sup>nd</sup> /One Rosa Dr	Northbound	0	2	2
157	122 <sup>nd</sup> /One Rosa Dr	Southbound	1	0	1
157	122 <sup>nd</sup> /Spring Mountain	Northbound	0	1	1
157	122 <sup>nd</sup> /Spring Mountain	Southbound	0	0	0
157	129 <sup>th</sup> /Masa Lane	Northbound	0	0	0
157	129 <sup>th</sup> /Masa Lane	Southbound	0	0	0
157	129 <sup>th</sup> /Scott Creek Lane	Northbound	2	2	4
157	129 <sup>th</sup> /King	Northbound	1	0	1
157	132 <sup>nd</sup> /Geneva	Northbound	0	0	0
157	132 <sup>nd</sup> /Parkside	Northbound	0	0	0
157	132 <sup>nd</sup> /Callahan	Northbound	0	0	0
157	132 <sup>nd</sup> /Lucille	Northbound	1	1	2
157	Clatsop/141 <sup>st</sup>	Northbound	3	2	5
157	Clatsop/144 <sup>th</sup>	Northbound	0	3	3
157	Clatsop/144 <sup>th</sup>	Southbound	2	0	2
157	145 <sup>th</sup> /Carmichael	Southbound	0	0	0
157	145 <sup>th</sup> /Purple Finch	Southbound	0	0	0
157	10322 145 <sup>th</sup>	Southbound	0	0	0
157	14352 King	Southbound	0	0	0
157	King/Happy Valley	Southbound	0	0	0
157	King/Regina	Southbound	1	0	1
157	Mountain Gate/King	Southbound	0	0	0
157	Mountain Gate/Beckett	Southbound	0	0	0
157	Mountain Gate/Blaze	Southbound	1	0	1
157	Mountain Gate/Evening Star	Southbound	0	0	0
	<b>Total Route 157</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>

As shown by the 2003 census data, ridership is relatively low on the routes serving Happy Valley. Route 155 along Sunnyside Road has moderate ridership with approximately 100 ons and offs during a typical weekday. Route 157 has very few weekday boardings within the study area. The current bus routes have bus stops located close together, which require frequent stops which may contribute to slower overall transit service.

**FIGURE  
3-4**

*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Existing Transit Routes and Stops**



**LEGEND**

**Bus Routes**

- #31
- #119
- #155
- #156
- #157

- Bus Stops
- Study Intersections
- City Limits

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

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## MOTOR VEHICLES

### Functional Classification

The functional classification system is designed to serve transportation needs within the community. The schematic diagram below shows the competing functional nature of roadway facilities as it relates to access, mobility, multi-modal transport, and facility design. The diagram is useful to understand how worthwhile objectives can have opposing effects. For example, as mobility is increased (bottom axis), the provision for non-motor vehicle modes (top axis) is decreased accordingly. Similarly, as access increases (left axis), the facility design (right axis) dictates slower speeds, narrower roadways, and non-exclusive facilities. The goal of selecting functional classes for particular roadways is to provide a suitable balance of these four competing objectives.

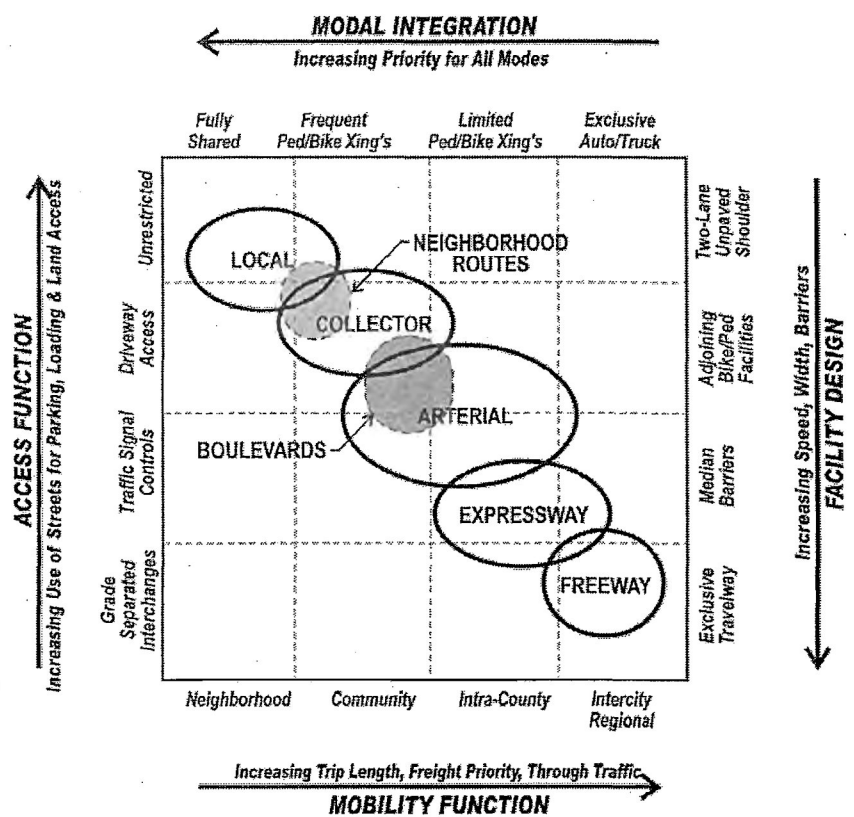
The diagram shows that as street classes progress from local to freeway the following occurs:

#### Mobility Increases –

Longer trips between destinations, greater proportion of freight traffic movement, and a higher proportion of through traffic.

#### Integration of Pedestrian and Bicycle Decreases –

Provisions for sidewalks and bike facilities are required up through the arterial class, however, the frequency of intersection or mid-block crossings for non-motorized vehicles steadily decreases with higher functional classes. The expressway and freeway facilities typically do not allow pedestrian and bike facilities adjacent to the roadway and crossings are grade-separated to enhance mobility and safety.



Access Decreases – The 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 travel ways for autos and trucks only. The opposite end of the scale is the most basic two-lane roadway with unpaved shoulders.

Two additional areas are noted on the diagram for Neighborhood Routes and Boulevards that span two conventional street classes.

The existing functional classifications from the 1998 Happy Valley TSP, the Rock Creek Plan and the Clackamas County Functional Classification Plan are shown in Figure 3-5. Where a roadway has different classifications, the Rock Creek Classification took precedence, then the Happy Valley TSP and then the Clackamas County Plan in terms of what is shown on Figure 3-5. The figure identifies five roadway classifications: major arterial (Clackamas County), minor arterial, collector, neighborhood and local. Two state roadways are located south of the TSP study area. The Oregon Highway Plan provides the functional classification of state roadways. Highway 212 is designated as a Statewide Highway and Highway 224 is designated as a District Highway.

This TSP update should address the limitations of the existing functional class and establish a system that meets City and regional policy issues. A functional class system based primarily on connectivity would allow the design flexibility to handle each of the issues identified above.

### ***Roadway Jurisdiction***

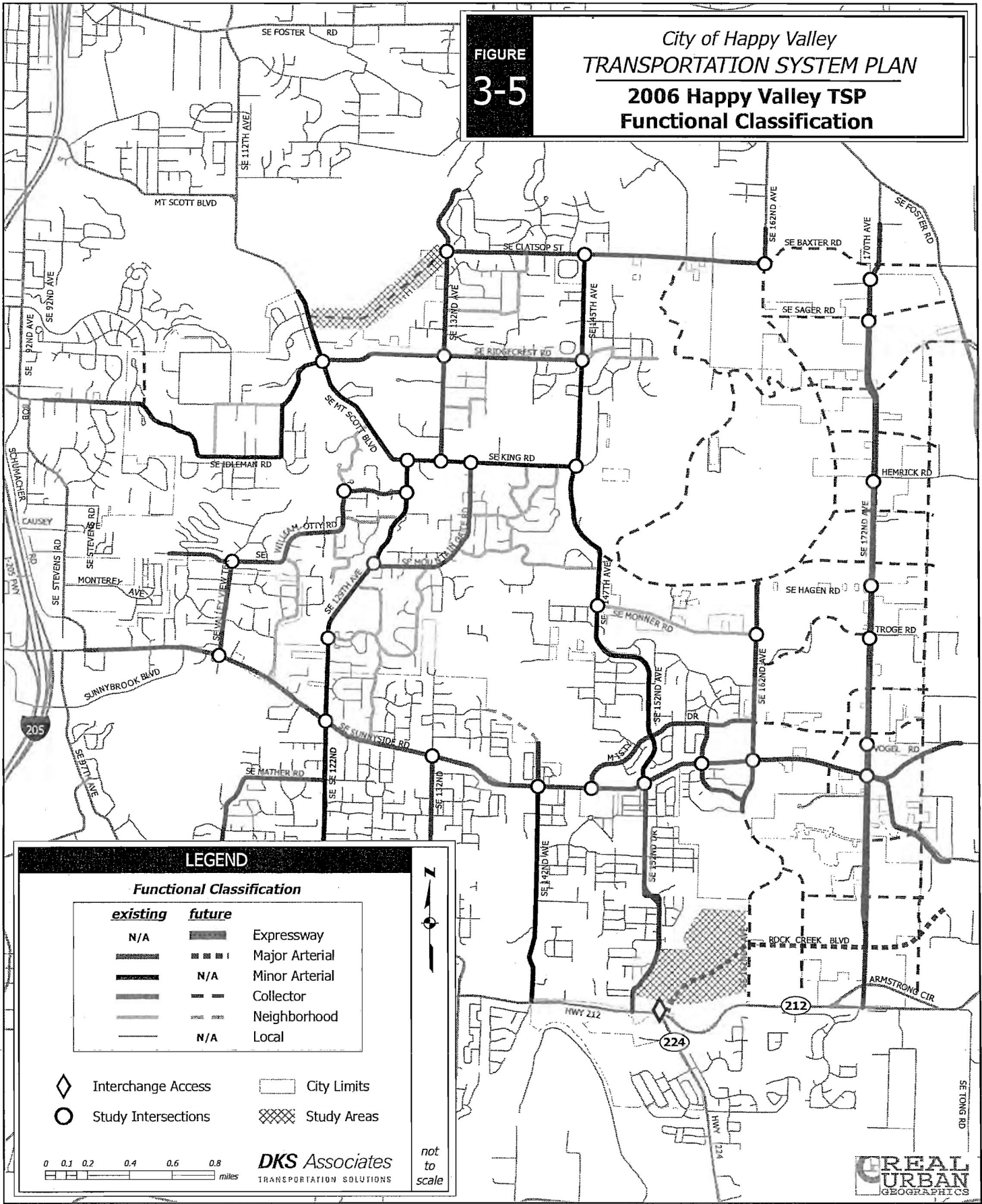
Roadway ownership and maintenance responsibilities of arterial and collector roadways in the TSP study area are identified in Figure 3-6. Most arterial and collector roadways north of Sunnyside Road and west of 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue are under City jurisdiction. The remaining arterial and collector roadways in the TSP study area are under County jurisdiction. Highway 212 and Highway 224 along the south border of the TSP study area are under State jurisdiction.

### ***Connectivity***

The existing street network within Happy Valley is bounded by Sunnyside Road on the south. Sunnyside Road serves as the primary arterial and represents the only direct connector between the east and west boundaries of town. Currently 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/147<sup>th</sup> Avenue/145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue provide the only direct north/south roadways that connect Sunnyside Road with the northern most limits of the City. The remaining street network is made up of roadways with limited connectivity from the edge of the study area to edge of study area. Many of the collectors in the northern or “bowl” section of the city and the east portion of the study area consist of older roadways and narrow travel lanes, mixed with some newer facilities with bike lanes and sidewalks.

**FIGURE  
3-5**

*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**2006 Happy Valley TSP**  
**Functional Classification**



**LEGEND**

**Functional Classification**

existing	future	
N/A		Expressway
		Major Arterial
	N/A	Minor Arterial
		Collector
		Neighborhood
	N/A	Local

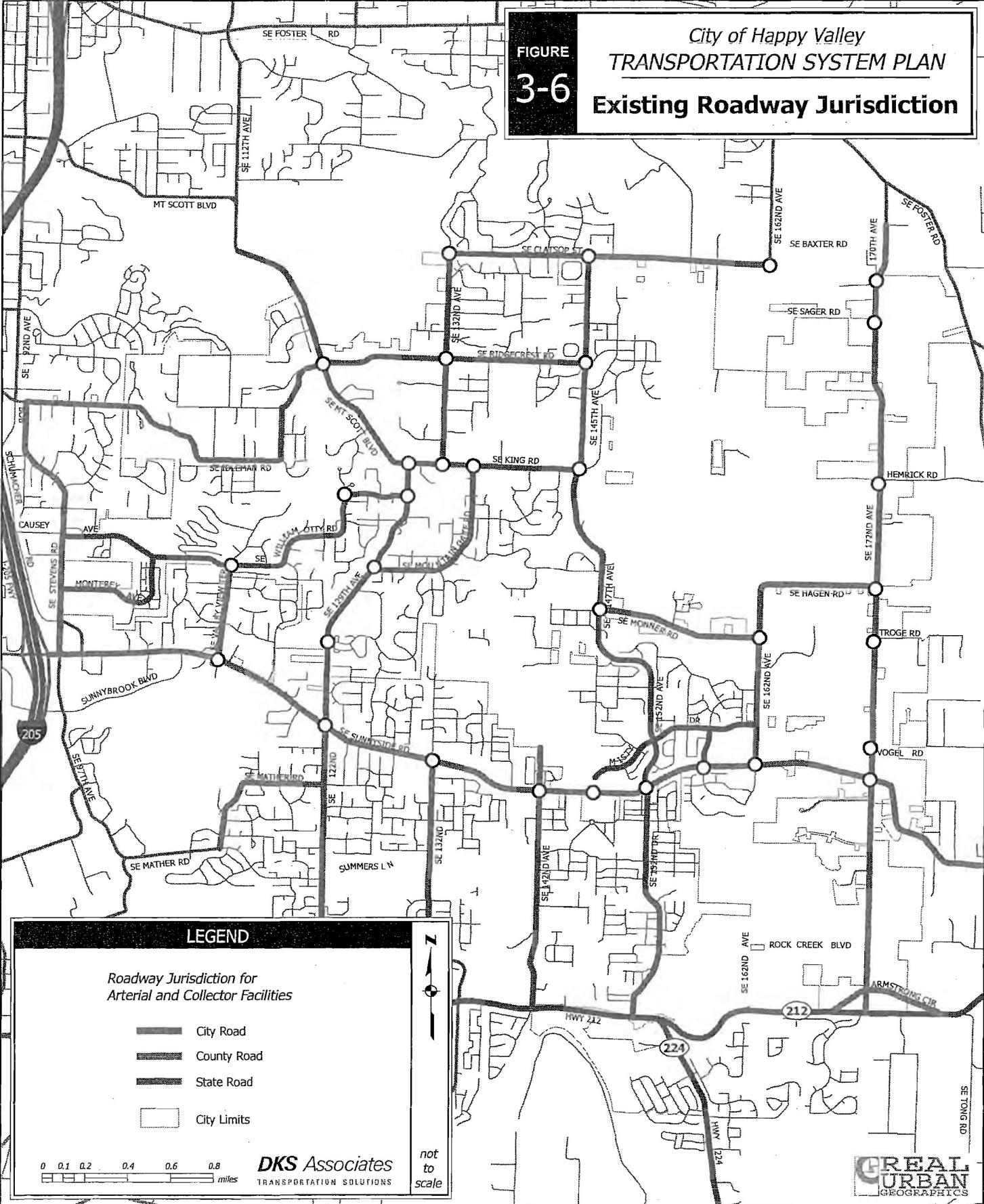
	Interchange Access		City Limits
	Study Intersections		Study Areas

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

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**FIGURE 3-6** *City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Existing Roadway Jurisdiction**



## ROADWAY CHARACTERISTICS

Field observations were conducted to determine existing characteristics of collectors and arterials within the TSP study area. Data collected included posted speed limits, roadway lanes and intersection controls. These characteristics define roadway capacity and operating speeds through the street system, which affects travel path choices for drivers in Happy Valley.

### *Vehicle Speeds*

Figure 3-7 shows an inventory of the posted speeds in Happy Valley. Sunnyside Road is posted at 40 mph through the entire length of the study area. 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue is posted 45 miles per hour from Sunnyside Road to 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 35 miles per hour from 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue to Foster Road. In general, local and collector roadways are posted at 25 or 35 mph with a few sections posted higher at 40 or 45 mph. The highest posted speed limit within the study area is 45 mph. There are also school zones on King Road, 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenues that have lower posted speed limits of 20 mph during school periods.

Roadway speed surveys were conducted at four locations over a 24 hour period to determine existing vehicle speed conditions. The 85<sup>th</sup> percentile vehicle speed represents a condition when 15 percent of the vehicles surveyed were traveling faster than the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed and 85 percent of the vehicles were traveling slower than the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed. Table 3-4 summarizes the speed survey findings.

**Table 3-4 Speed Survey Data**

Speed Survey Location	NB	SB	EB	WB	85 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Average	50 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Average
147 <sup>th</sup> south of Monner	39	39	-	-	39	34
129 <sup>th</sup> south of Mountain Gate	42	40	-	-	41	36
Mt. Scott Blvd north of Ridgecrest	46	46	-	-	46	41
King Avenue east of 129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	-	-	37	36	37	32

### *Intersection Control*

The only signalized intersections within the City of Happy Valley are located along Sunnyside Road. The remaining intersections are controlled by stop signs either on the minor street approaches or as an all stop intersection. The study intersection locations and the existing intersection controls are shown in Figure 3-7. The study intersections include six signalized intersections, 17 intersections with stop sign control and seven all-way stop controlled intersections.

### *Roadway Cross-section*

The existing number of travel lanes on key roadways in Happy Valley is shown in Figure 3-8. The widest roadway is Sunnyside Road, which ranges from 7-lanes west of 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to two lanes at 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The remaining roads in Happy Valley are generally two lane roadways.

The key roadways in Happy Valley were measured in various locations to determine typical cross-section widths. Many of the streets within the study area have new sections intermixed with older sections, resulting in ranges of roadway widths depending on location. Figure 3-8 also shows the existing roadway widths.

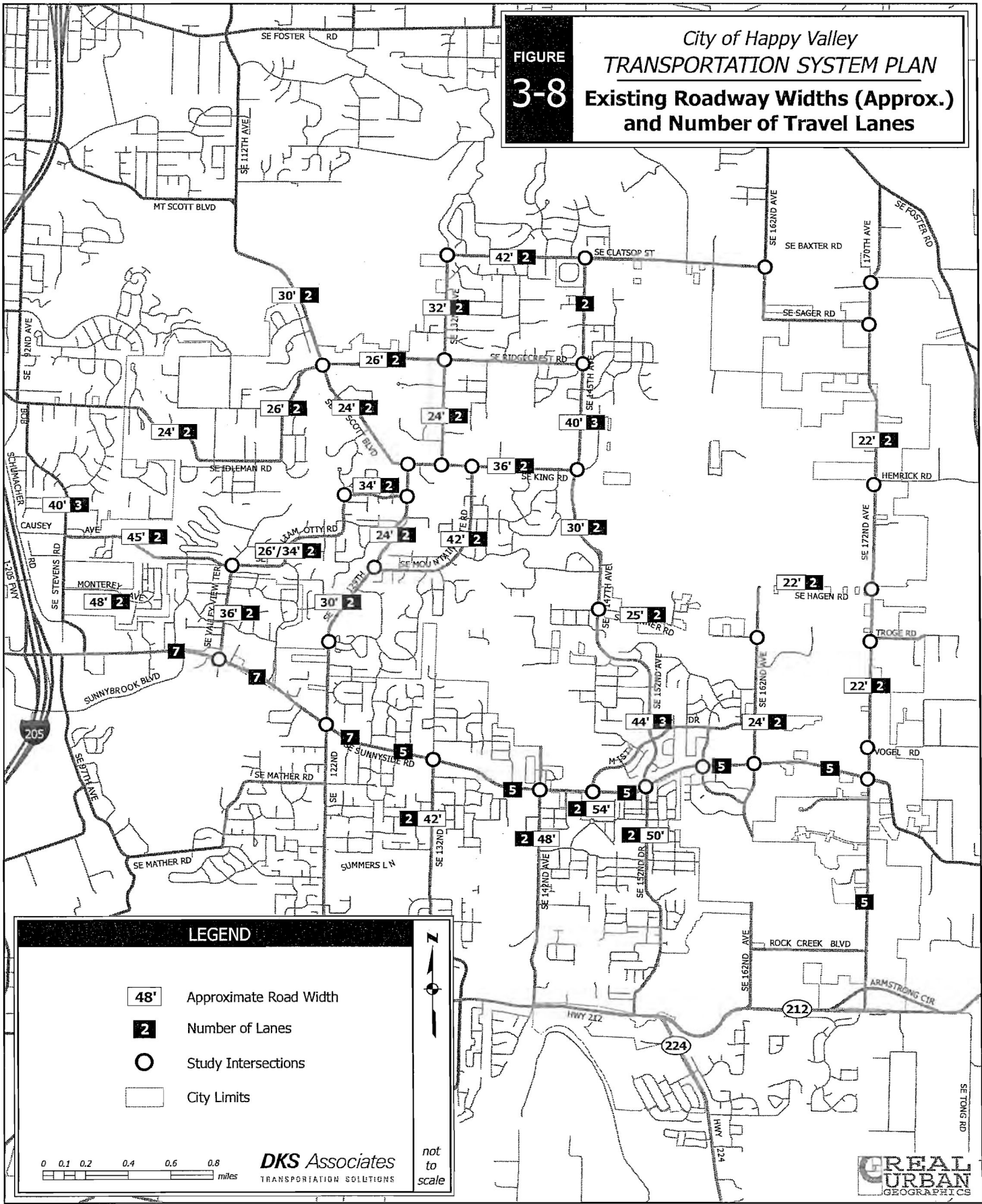






FIGURE  
3-8

City of Happy Valley  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN  
Existing Roadway Widths (Approx.)  
and Number of Travel Lanes



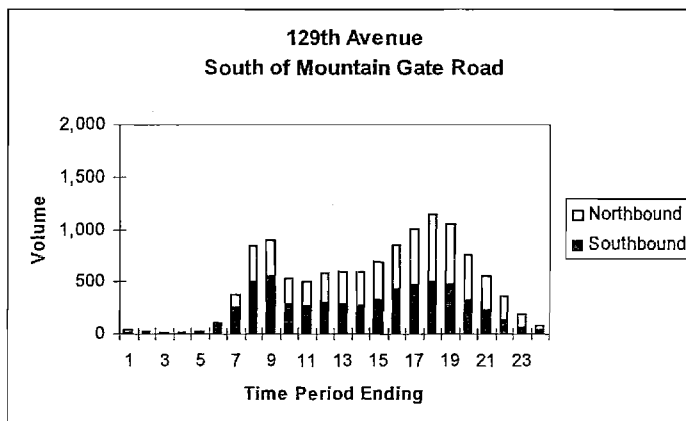
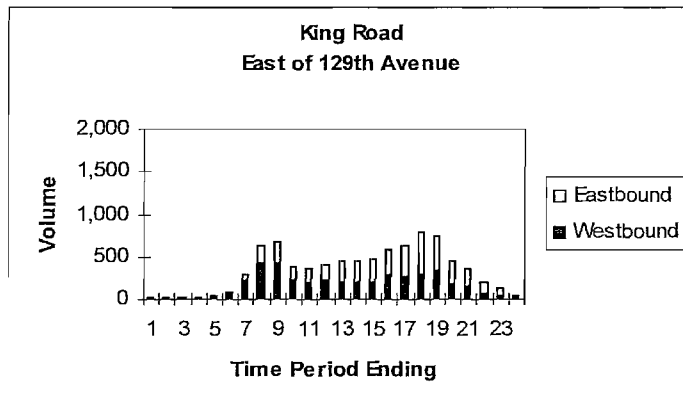
### Emergency Response Routes

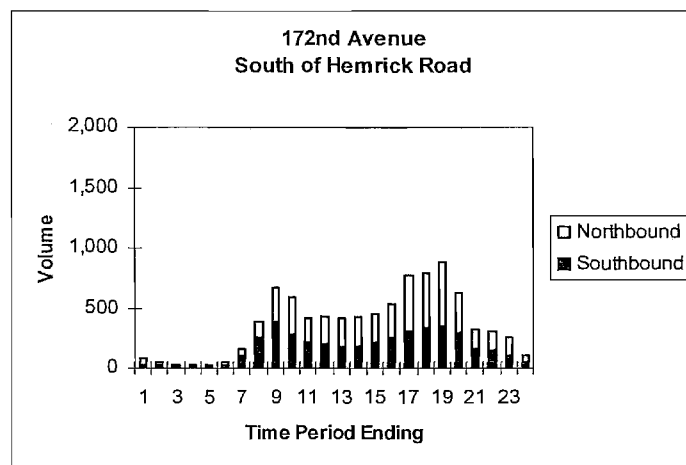
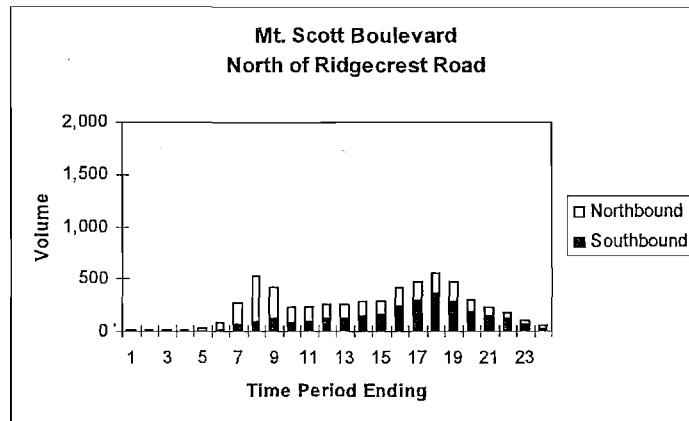
Emergency fire services are provided in Happy Valley by Clackamas County Fire District #1. The Happy Valley fire station is located on the north leg of the King Road/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue intersection. Response times are a high priority for emergency services, as patient care is time-sensitive. Roadway connectivity can play a key role in reducing emergency response times. Generally, restrictive or deflective traffic calming devices (e.g. raised intersections, and diverters) should not be located on primary emergency response routes. Primary emergency response routes include arterial and collector roadways as identified in Figure 8-3. Current Happy Valley design standards for speed cushions provide cut-outs for emergency vehicle tires to reduce impacts to response times.

### Motor Vehicle Volume

The existing daily traffic volumes on key roadways in the study area are shown in Figure 3-9. Roadway volume surveys were conducted in the spring of 2005 on 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue, King Road and Mt. Scott Boulevard. These counts were conducted after 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue north of Sunnyside was opened. Additional roadway volume surveys were conducted in the fall of 2006 on 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The remaining average daily traffic volumes (ADT) were obtained from Clackamas County 2002 average daily traffic counts.

The volume profiles shown below illustrate the trends of motor vehicle travel for four survey locations. The volume profiles summarize the daily traffic by hour of the day per direction.





Intersection traffic turn movement counts were also obtained at key locations to provide the basis for analyzing existing problem areas as well as establishing a base condition for future comparisons. The City of Happy Valley staff contributed to the selection of the study intersections based on specific areas of concern on major roadways and other issues affecting the residents of the city.

Turn movement counts were conducted at the study intersections in 2005 and 2006 during the weekday evening peak period to determine existing operating conditions. Most of the study intersections experience peak hour volumes between 5:00 and 6:00 PM, with a few intersections exhibiting some variations including: 4:45 to 5:45 PM and 4:35 to 5:35 P.M.

## TRAFFIC LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service (LOS) is used as a measure of effectiveness for intersection operation. It is similar to a “report card” rating based upon average vehicle delay. Level of Service A, B, and C indicate conditions where traffic moves without significant delays over periods of peak hour travel demand. Level of Service D and E are progressively worse peak hour operating conditions. Level of Service F represents conditions where demand has exceeded capacity. This condition is typically evident in long queues and delays.

The unsignalized intersection level of service calculation evaluates each movement separately to identify problems (typically left turns from side streets). The calculation is based on the average total delay per vehicle for stop-controlled movements (typically on the minor side street or left turn movements). Level of service (LOS) F indicates that there are insufficient gaps of suitable size to allow minor street traffic to safely enter or cross the major street. This is generally evident by long delays and queuing on the minor street. Level of service F may also result in more aggressive driving, with side street vehicles accepting shorter gaps. It should be noted that the major street traffic moves without delay and the LOS F is for side street or left turns, which may be only a small percentage of the total intersection volume. It is for these reasons that level of service results must be interpreted differently for signalized and unsignalized locations. A summary of the descriptions for level of service is provided in the TSP technical appendix.

The volume to capacity ratio (V/C) is used as a measure of effectiveness for signalized and unsignalized intersection operation. The V/C is calculated by dividing the volume entering the intersection by the total capacity (maximum volume the intersection could serve). The V/C describes the amount of intersection capacity that is utilized by the volume. A V/C of 1.0 suggests there is no available capacity at that intersection and not one more vehicle could be accommodated.

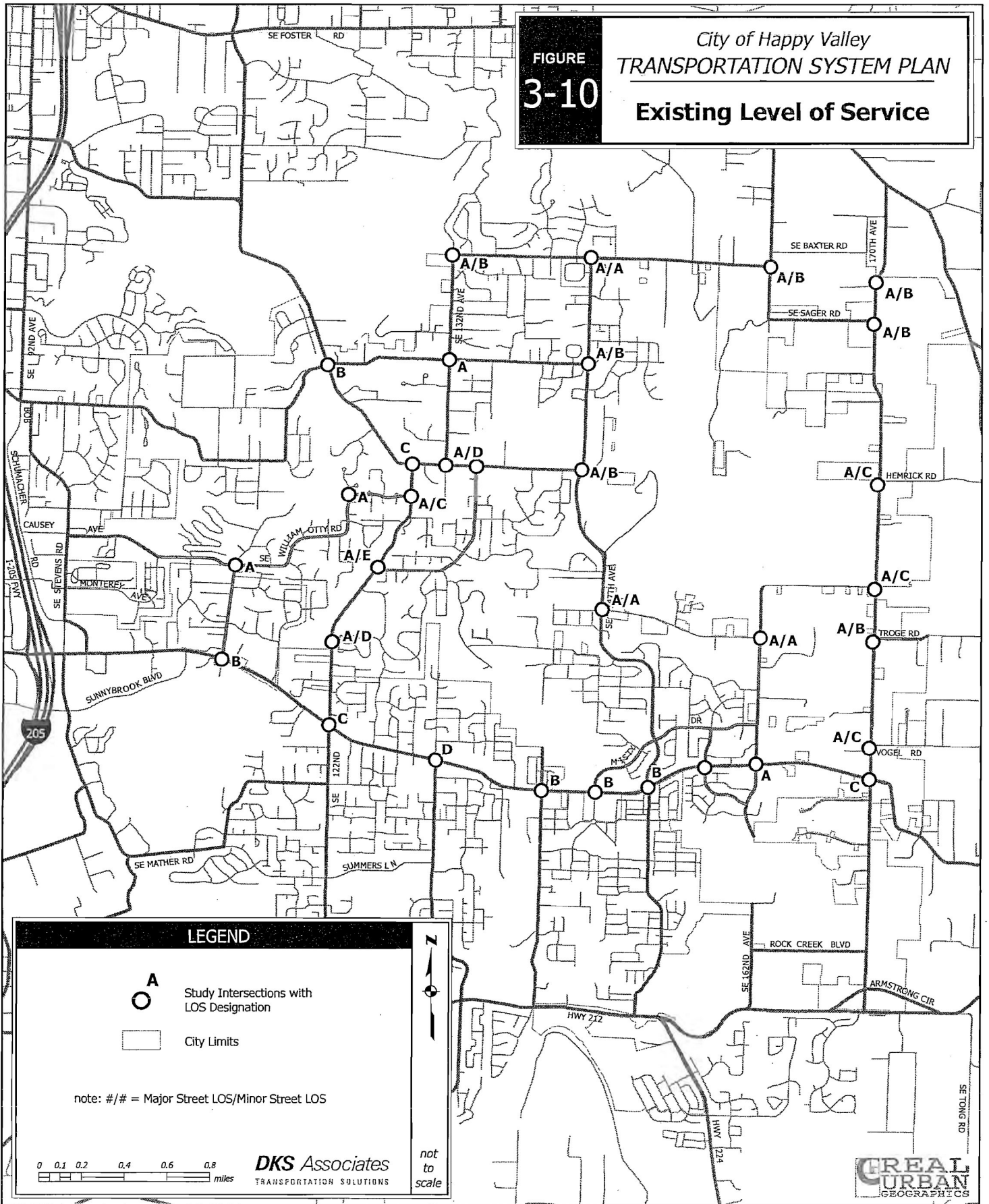
The PM peak hour intersection counts were used to determine the existing level of service based on the *2000 Highway Capacity Manual* methodology. Traffic counts and level of service calculation sheets will be provided in the TSP appendix. The performance standard for signalized intersections is level of service D or better during the peak hour of analysis. The performance standard for unsignalized intersections is level of service E or better (based on average approach delay) for all side street approaches during the peak hour of analysis. Table 3-5 and Figure 3-10 summarizes the existing weekday PM peak hour study intersection operation conditions.

**Table 3-5: Existing Weekday Intersection Level of Service (PM Peak Hour)**

Intersection	Level of Service	Delay	Volume/ Capacity
<b>Unsignalized Intersections</b>			
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hagen Road	A/C	18.1	-
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/A	9.7	-
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/A	8.9	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	A	8.4	0.27
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Callahan	A/B	11.2	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	A/A	9.2	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue /King Road	A/D	29.0	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	A	9.6	0.33
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	A/B	10.7	-
122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive	A/D	26.9	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	A/E	43.0	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	A/C	16.9	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt.Scott Boulevard	C	18.4	0.77
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	A	7.1	0.04
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	B	12.2	0.59
Valley View/William Otty Road	A	7.2	0.10
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	10.7	-
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	17.2	-
Troge Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	13.5	-
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	23.3	-
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	10.8	-
170 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (Baxter Road)/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	10.4	-
<b>Signalized Intersections</b>			
Sunnyside Road/Valley View Terrace	B	11.8	0.60
Sunnyside Road/122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	28.8	0.80
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	D	39.8	0.90
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	12.2	0.73
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	B	13.1	0.62
Sunnyside Road/152 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	13.3	0.68
Sunnyside Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	A	9.4	0.20
Sunnyside Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	26.6	0.30

Notes: A/A=major street LOS/minor street LOS  
 Signalized and all-way stop delay = average vehicle delay in seconds for entire intersection  
 Unsignalized delay = highest minor street approach delay  
 \*All-way stop control intersection

**FIGURE 3-10**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Existing Level of Service**



## TRAFFIC SAFETY

Collision data was also obtained from the Oregon Department of Transportation for the period from 2003 through 2005 for each of the study area intersections in Happy Valley. Table 3-5 includes collision data for each of the study intersections that had incidents, classified by fatal, non-fatal, and property damage only incidents. The most significant number of collisions occurred at the intersection of Sunnyside Road and 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. Over the most recent three year period, 31 collisions occurred at this intersection. Over half (58%) of these crashes were classified as rear end collisions. Sunnyside Road intersections at 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Valley View Terrace had the next highest number of crashes, with 6 at each intersection.

The accident rate for each study intersection was calculated to standardize the existing data. The equivalent accident rates per million entering vehicles (MEV) are shown in Table 3-6. A collision rate greater than 1.0 generally indicates a safety-related problem that should be evaluated further. As shown below, all of the calculated accident rates are below 1.0. The collision data is summarized by location in Figure 3-11.

**Table 3-6: Intersection Collision Classification**

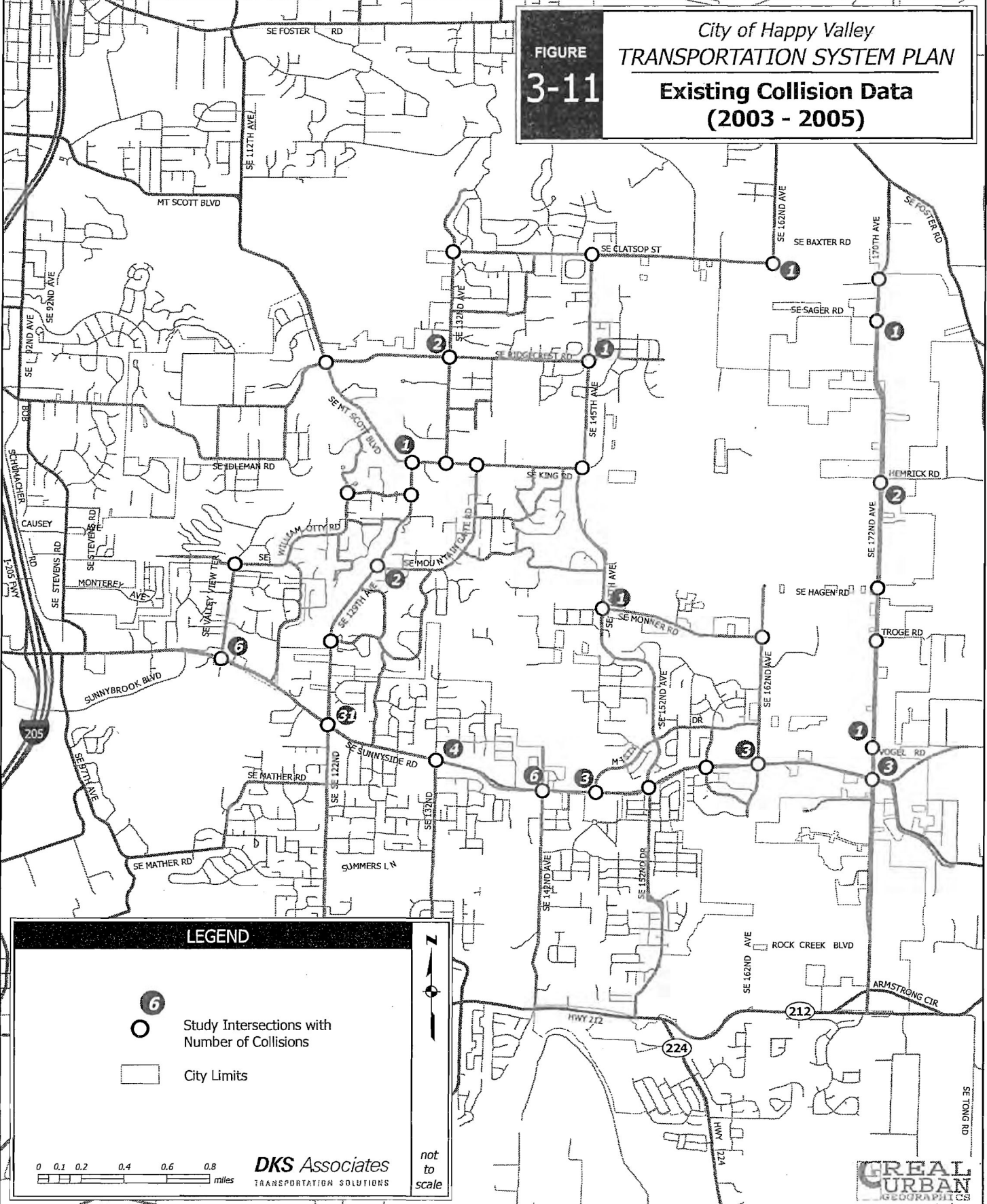
Intersection	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total	Accident Rate*
Sunnyside Road/122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	16	15	31	0.82
Sunnyside Road/Valley View	0	4	2	6	0.16
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	3	3	6	0.29
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	2	2	4	0.17
Sunnyside Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	1	2	3	0.22
Sunnyside Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	1	2	3	0.28
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	0	1	2	3	0.17
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	0	1	1	2	0.15
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	0	1	1	2	0.29
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	2	0	2	0.21
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	0	0	1	1	0.50
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Callahan Road	0	1	0	1	0.30
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	0	0	1	1	0.77
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt.Scott	0	0	1	1	0.08
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	0	1	1	0.14
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	1	0	1	0.21
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	0	1	0	1	0.10

\*Average annual accidents per million entering vehicles

Note: Based on ODOT collision data from 2001 through 2003.

Happy Valley is characterized by significant changes in elevations on roadways throughout the City. This may have additional safety implications related to sight distance at some of the intersections within the study area.

**FIGURE 3-11**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Existing Collision Data**  
**(2003 - 2005)**





## **TRUCKS**

Heavy vehicle percentages for each intersection were also determined from the traffic counts during the PM peak hour. This count only provides a sampling of truck volumes. Currently, there is a significant amount of heavy vehicle traffic, specifically related to the construction activities taking place in many areas of the City such as Sunnyside Road and near 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. Typically, heavy vehicle traffic is focused on Sunnyside Road with trips traveling through Happy Valley to regional destinations or to adjacent commercial land uses which require freight deliveries. Many streets throughout the city restrict thru truck traffic. Currently, there are no designated freight routes through the City of Happy Valley.

## **OTHER MODES**

No transportation facilities related to other modes of travel, including rail, air and water are located within the TSP study area.

## 4. Future Needs and Improvements

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### **Travel Demand and Land Use**

The Happy Valley Transportation System Plan (TSP) Update addresses existing system needs and additional facilities that are required to serve future growth in the forecast year 2025. Metro's urban area transportation forecast model was used to determine future traffic volumes in Happy Valley. This forecast model translates assumed land uses into person travel, selects travel modes and assigns motor vehicles to the roadway network. These traffic volume projections form the basis for identifying potential roadway deficiencies and for evaluating alternative circulation improvements. This section describes the forecasting process including key assumptions and the land use scenario developed from the existing Comprehensive Plan designations and allowed densities.

### ***Projected Land Use Growth***

Land use is a key factor in developing a functional transportation system. The amount of land that is planned to be developed, the type of land uses and how the land uses are mixed together have a direct relationship to expected demands on the transportation system. Understanding the amount and type of land use is critical to taking actions to maintain or enhance transportation system operation.

Projected land uses were developed for the study area and reflect the Comprehensive Plan and Metro's land use assumptions for the year 2025. Complete land use data sets were developed for the following conditions.

- Existing 2005 Conditions (base travel forecast for the region)
- Future 2025 Conditions

The following sections summarize the forecasted growth that will influence travel within Happy Valley.

### **Growth within Happy Valley**

The base year travel model is updated periodically and for this study effort, the available base model provided by Metro was for year 2005. This land use database includes the number of dwelling units, retail employees and other employees. Table 4-1 summarizes the land uses for the 2005 base and future 2025 scenarios within the Happy Valley TSP study area. The land use summarized in Table 4-1 is roughly bounded by 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the east, Clatsop Street to the north, I-205 to the west, Sunnyside Road to the south west of 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Highway 212 to the south east of 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

These land use projections are significantly higher than the previous 2015 forecasts due to the additional 10 years of growth and the expanded TSP study area. A detailed summary of the land uses for each Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) within the Happy Valley study area is provided in the technical appendix.

**Table 4-1: Happy Valley TSP Study Area Land Use Summary**

Land Use	2005	2025	Increase	Percent Increase
Households	5,610	21,150	15,540	277%
Retail Employees	1,088	1,970	882	81%
Other Employees	3,171	8,384	5,213	164%

At the existing level of land development, the transportation system generally operates without significant motor vehicle deficiencies in the study area. As land uses are changed 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 higher amounts of trips per acre of land than households do 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 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.

As shown in Table 4-1, the future 2025 land use indicates significant growth in both housing and employment within the TSP study area. The portion of Happy Valley bounded loosely by Clatsop Street to the north, 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the east, Mountain Gate Road and Alta Vista Drive to the south and the west City limits is expected to experience moderate growth in the next 20 years. The majority of this growth is additional housing with minimal employment growth. The major growth areas are the Rock Creek Area located south of Sunnyside Road between 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the Scouter Mountain Area bounded by 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Clatsop Street, Monner Road and Hagen Road. The transportation system should be monitored to make sure that land uses in the plan are balanced with transportation system capacity. This TSP balances transportation needs with the forecasted 2025 land uses.

For transportation forecasting, the land use data is stratified into geographical areas called transportation analysis zones (TAZs), which represent the sources of vehicle trip generation. There are approximately 18 Metro TAZs within the Happy Valley TSP Update study area. These 18 TAZs were subdivided, as part of this plan, into approximately 105 TAZs to more specifically represent land use and access to the transportation system in Happy Valley. The disaggregated model zone boundaries are shown in Figure 4-1.



## Growth East of Happy Valley

An important aspect of growth is the recent expansions to the Urban Growth Boundary east of Happy Valley that are now being planned for urban growth. The most significant planned areas are Pleasant Valley, Springwater, and Damascus/Boring. The Pleasant Valley Master Plan was recently approved by the City of Gresham as well as the City of Happy Valley, which is particularly focused on “Area C” located south of the Multnomah/Clackamas County boundary. The total development planned for Pleasant Valley is 5,000 housing units and about 5,000 jobs. The master plan development for Springwater is expected to conclude in late 2005, and the land use mix currently expects about 18,000 new jobs with about 2,000 residential households. In addition, Clackamas County is currently developing urban plans for the East Happy Valley, Damascus and Boring areas, which include over 25,000 new residential households and 1,600 acres of employment within the planning horizon of this TSP. Taken together, the combination of recent UGB expansions east of Happy Valley will have a significant influence on travel demands within Happy Valley, in terms of through traffic on the arterial facilities and the development of more local employment centers closer to the city.

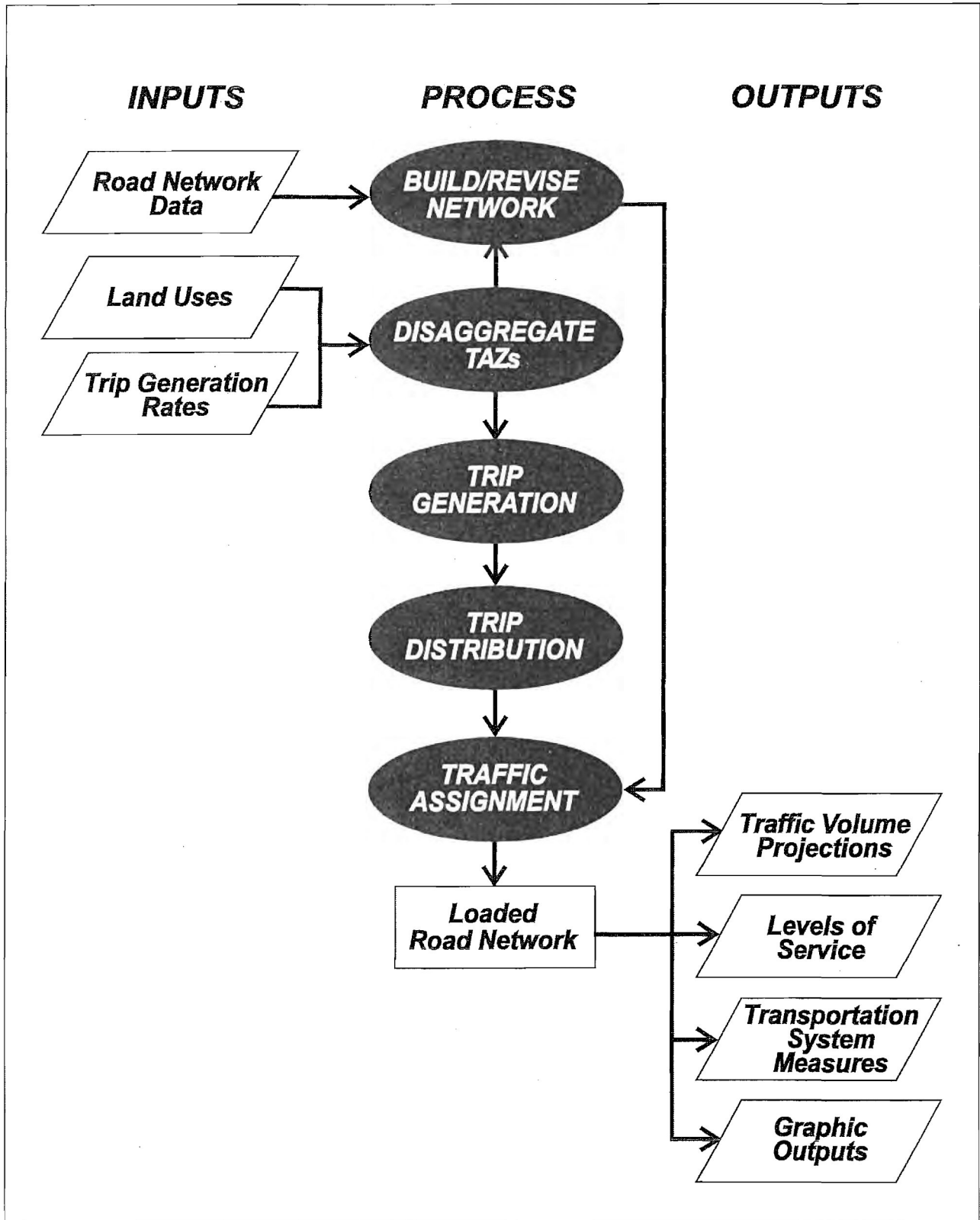
### ***Metro Area Transportation Model***

A determination of future traffic system needs in Happy Valley requires the ability to accurately forecast travel demand resulting from estimates of future population and employment for the City. The objective of the transportation planning process is to provide the information necessary for making decisions on when and where improvements should be made to the transportation system to meet travel demand as developed in an urban area travel demand model as part of the Regional Transportation Plan update process. Metro uses EMME/2, a computer based program for transportation planning, to process the large amounts of data for the Portland Metropolitan area. For the Happy Valley TSP, the regional 2025 travel demand model associated with the 2004 RTP was used to develop future forecasts.

Traffic forecasting can be divided into several distinct but integrated components that represent the logical sequence of travel behavior (see Figure 4-2). These components and their general order in the traffic forecasting process are as follows:

- Trip Generation
- Trip Distribution
- Mode Choice
- Traffic Assignment

The initial roadway network used in the traffic model was the existing streets and roadways. Future 2025 land use scenarios were tested and roadway improvements were added to mitigate the impacts of motor vehicle traffic growth, using the RTP Priority System and the 2015 Happy Valley TSP improvements as a starting basis. Improvements in each of these plans (the RTP and TSP) were validated in the study process. Forecasts of PM peak period traffic flows were produced for every major roadway segment within Happy Valley. Traffic volumes were projected on all arterials and most collector streets. Some local streets were included in the model, but many are represented by centroid connectors in the model process.



**Figure 4-2  
MODEL PROCESS**

## Trip Generation

The trip generation process translates land use quantities (number of dwelling units, retail, and other employment) into vehicle trip ends (number of vehicles entering or leaving a TAZ or sub-TAZ) using trip generation rates established during the model verification process. The Metro trip generation process is elaborate, entailing detailed trip characteristics for various types of housing, retail employment, non-retail employment, and special activities. Typically, most traffic impact studies rely on the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) research for analysis<sup>1</sup>. The model process is tailored to variations in travel characteristics and activities in the region.

Table 4-2 illustrates the estimated growth in vehicle trips generated within the Happy Valley TSP study area during the PM peak period between 2005 and 2025. It indicates that vehicle trips in Happy Valley would grow by approximately 147 percent between 2000 and 2025 if the land develops according to Metro's 2025 land use assumptions. Assuming a 20-year horizon to the 2025 scenario, this represents annualized growth rate of about 4.5 percent per year.

**Table 4-2: Happy Valley Vehicle Trip Generation (1-Hour PM Period)**

	2005 Trips	2025 Trips	Percent Increase
Happy Valley TSP Update Study Area	12,100	29,000	140%

## Trip Distribution

This step estimates how many trips travel from one zone in the model to any other zone. Distribution is based on the number of trip ends generated in each zone pair and on factors that relate the likelihood of travel between any two zones to the travel time between zones. In projecting long-range future traffic volumes, it is important to consider potential changes in regional travel patterns. Although the locations and amounts of traffic generation in Happy Valley are essentially a function of future land use in the city, the distribution of trips is influenced by regional growth. External trips (trips that have either an origin and not a destination in Happy Valley or have a destination but not an origin in Happy Valley) and through trips (trips that pass through Happy Valley and have neither an origin nor a destination in Happy Valley) were projected using trip distribution patterns based upon census data and traffic counts performed at gateways into the Metro area Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) calibration.

## Mode Choice

This step determined how many trips will be by various modes (single-occupant vehicle, transit, carpool, pedestrian, bicycle, etc.). The 2005 mode splits are incorporated into the base model and adjustments to that mode split may be made for the future scenario, depending on any expected changes in transit or carpool use. These considerations are built into the forecasts used for 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> *Trip Generation Manual*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 2003.

## **Traffic Assignment**

In this process, trips from one zone to another are assigned to specific travel routes in the network, and resulting trip volumes are accumulated on links of the network until all trips are assigned.

Network travel times are updated to reflect the congestion effects of the traffic assigned through an equilibrium process. Congested travel times are estimated using what are called “volume-delay functions” in EMME/2. There are different forms of volume/delay functions, all of which attempt to simulate the impact of congestion on travel times (greater delay) as traffic volume increases. The volume-delay functions take into account the specific characteristics of each roadway link, such as capacity, speed and facility type. This allows the model to reflect conditions somewhat similar to driver behavior.

## ***Model Verification***

The base 2005 modeled traffic volumes were compared against actual traffic volume counts across screenlines, on key arterials and at key intersections. Most arterial traffic volumes meet screenline tolerances for forecast adequacy. Based on this performance, the model was used for future forecasting and assessment of circulation changes.

## ***Model Application to Happy Valley***

Intersection turn movements were extracted from the model at key intersections for both the base year 2005 and forecast year 2025 scenarios. These intersection turn movements were not used directly, but a portion of the increment of the year 2025 turn movements over the 2005 turn movements was applied (added) to existing (actual 2005 and 2006) turn movement counts in Happy Valley. A post processing technique is utilized to refine model travel forecasts to the volume forecasts utilized for 2025 intersection analysis. The turn movement volumes used for future year intersection analysis can be found in the technical appendix.



## 5. Pedestrian Plan

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This chapter summarizes existing and future pedestrian system needs in the City of Happy Valley. The pedestrian system includes sidewalks, paths, multi-use trails, and access ways. The following sections identify the policies for implementing a pedestrian plan, evaluate needs and recommend a pedestrian master plan for the City of Happy Valley. The policies used in evaluating pedestrian needs were identified through work with the TSP Citizen Advisory Committee and the Pedestrian Master Plan Citizen Working Group.

### ***Policies***

There are several policies for future pedestrian facilities in Happy Valley. These policies are aimed at providing the City with priorities to direct its funds towards pedestrian projects that meet the goals of the City. It is the City's policy to:

#### Livability

Policy 1b: Encourage pedestrian accessibility by providing safe, secure and desirable pedestrian routes.

#### Multi-Modal Travel

Policy 3b: Require the construction of sidewalks on all streets within Happy Valley unless a variance is approved by the City due to environmental constraints. All schools, parks, public facilities and retail areas shall have direct access to a sidewalk.

Policy 3c: Develop bicycle and pedestrian plans which link to existing and planned recreational trails.

Policy 3g: Improve pedestrian access to transit as service demands increase in the future.

Policy 3h: Pursue the expansion of the regional and local trail system with new development.

Policy 3i: Implement regional alternative mode share targets to reduce the reliance on single-occupancy vehicles.

Policy 3j: Require pedestrian and bicycle connections between neighborhoods to minimize out of direction travel. This is achieved with a well developed local street system and off-street trail system.

#### Trail Use

Policy 3k: Ensure trail uses are compatible to the natural area to protect the scenic and aesthetic values of the open space area.

Policy 3l: Restrict trails designated as a Pedestrian Trail to use by pedestrians (hikers) only. Restrict trails designated as a Multi-use Trail to use by pedestrians (hikers), bicyclists and other approved non-motorized/electrical wheeled vehicles, including wheelchairs.

Authorized acceptable motorized/electrical vehicles on all trails should include vehicles used for emergency and maintenance purposes. Multi-use trail use should be prohibited for bicycle racing and skateboarding to ensure the safety of trail users and the protection of natural resources.

- Policy 3m: Allow trail users to bring pets with exception to designated “No Pet” areas. All pets must be kept on a leash no longer than six feet and kept in complete physical control by its owner at all times. Owners shall be responsible for cleaning up after their pets.
- Policy 3n: Monitor trail user needs to ensure their concerns, quality of experience and compatibility with various uses are addressed. Walking (hiking) users should be the primary trail users in order to reduce environmental impacts. To ensure that all trails will be accessible to walking (hiking), non-walking users may be restricted or redirected if adverse impacts to user safety occur.
- Policy 3o: Restrict use of the trail system within City parks to the set park hours. Use of the trail system located outside City parks should generally be limited to one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset.

#### Convenience

- Policy 3p: Prioritize personal safety for the trail system. Trail features should be provided, when appropriate, to increase user safety. Trail safety features to consider include:
- Lighting on paved trails
  - Signage for location and trail direction
  - Emergency call boxes
  - Enforcement of trail regulations
  - Public monitoring and patrol
- Policy 3q: Provide signage along pedestrian and multi-use trails with directions to destinations and mileage (consider kilometers).
- Policy 3r: Provide signage on all roadways where the trail crosses the roadway alerting motorists of the trail crossing and the presence of cyclists and pedestrians.
- Policy 3s: Select roadway and trail crossing locations to reduce pedestrian safety issues (such as poor sight distance). Traffic control measures may be necessary to warn roadway vehicles and trail users of approaching intersections/roadways and to facilitate the safe pedestrian crossing of the intersection/roadway.
- Policy 3t: Clear vegetation at trail intersections within natural areas to provide adequate sight distance.
- Policy 3u: Clearly mark known hazardous conditions such as sharp curves, low clearance and poor sight distance for trail users.

#### Environmental Protection

- Policy 3v: Establish a buffer area adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas. The purpose of this buffer area should be to provide for a sufficient area to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat from degradation resulting from trail use and should be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

Policy 3w: Encourage users to remain on designated trails. The creation and use of trails not part of the trail system should be discouraged. This should include short-cut trails or trails to adjacent private property.

Policy 3x: Encourage users to limit contact with creeks, streams and natural waterways. Users should not be allowed to enter waterways (swim, bathe, etc.), obstruct or divert waterways, and deposit any materials or substances near or in waterways.

Policy 3y: Support trail education including proper trail etiquette and low impact use to reduce negative trail use impacts.

#### Design and Management

Policy 3z: Provide trails that are enjoyable, educational, safe, and compatible with habitats and managed in a sustainable manner.

Policy 3aa: Maintain the scenic quality of the area and minimize operations and maintenance costs with new trails.

Policy 3ab: Consider the construction of new trails within existing and newly acquired public land and open space.

Policy 3ac: Provide accurate and up to date trail maps and use guidelines to citizens and visitors.

Policy 3ad: Provide trail signage throughout the City with a cohesive design to brand the City trail system and indicate to trail users that jurisdictional boundaries are being crossed.

Policy 3ae: Consider pedestrian safety at intersections and designated mid-block pedestrian crossings. Pedestrian design elements (painted crosswalk, pedestrian signal) and traffic calming measures (speed hump, raised median) may be appropriate.

Policy 3af: Provide a high quality pedestrian environment along sidewalks to encourage walking trips. Design elements such as a landscape buffer or street trees, benches, lighting should be considered.

#### Citizen Interests

Policy 3ag: Consider trail amenities to ensure the trail system is accessible and enjoyable for everyone. Trailheads (for major trails) serve as primary access to the trail system. Trailhead amenities should be considered such as parking areas, restrooms, drinking fountains, trash cans, information kiosks (maps and points of interest), and destination signage with mileage. Other trail amenities should be considered such as mileage markers along the trail, roadway signage at under/over-crossings, markers at all trail access points, way finding signage, drinking fountains, viewpoints, picnic tables and resting areas (benches).

#### Adjacent Property Interests

Policy 3ah: Consider potential impacts to adjacent properties regarding trail placement and design. Design aids such as signs, vegetative screen and fencing should be considered to limit potential impacts such as noise and significant activity levels.

Policy 3ai: Provide signage to discourage trespassing by trail users onto adjacent property where appropriate.

Policy 3aj: Encourage trail use and volunteer trail maintenance assistance to help reduce vandalism and maintain safety.

## Continuing Maintenance

Policy 3ak: Retain maintenance responsibility records for each trail segment in Happy Valley. The maintenance responsibility of the trail system varies but is typically the responsibility of the Home Owners' Association, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District or the City of Happy.

Policy 3al: Ensure the trail system is maintained which includes but is not limited to:

- Caring for plants - weeding, pruning, watering
- Keeping trails clear of down trees, danger trees and limbs, washouts, etc.
- Cleaning storm water facilities
- Repairs to foot bridges, benches, signage, trailhead amenities
- Maintaining screening and fencing

Policy 3am: Enforce pedestrian system maintenance agreements with established Homeowners' Association that are established or through other negotiated mechanisms.

## Liability

Policy 3an: Ensure the trail system implements risk management strategies. These strategies may include:

- Avoid placement of trails near hazardous conditions
- Develop a list of permitted trail uses and the associated risks
- Construct trails within design guidelines
- Conduct regular trail inspections
- Take quick action to remedy identified problems
- Develop a plan for medical emergencies on the trails

Policy 3ao: Print a trail user liability release for the City of Happy Valley on all pedestrian materials and maps provided to the public.

Policy 3ap: Hold users liable for any damage incurred to the trail system by themselves, their children or their pets, in addition to any penalties imposed for the violation.

## Planning and Implementation

Policy 3aq: Pursue the acquisition of open space and right-of-way land to provide trail connections through vacant private parcels to create a complete trail system.

Policy 3ar: Pursue easements from adjacent property owners to implement the adopted Happy Valley Pedestrian Master Plan and to provide adequate access to the trail system and pedestrian network.

## Schools and Parks

Policy 4b: Designate safe and secure walking and bicycle routes for children between schools and residential neighborhoods in Happy Valley.

Policy 4c: Designate safe and secure walking and bicycle routes between parks and other activity centers in Happy Valley.

## Accessibility

Policy 6a: Design and construct transportation facilities to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

## **Needs**

The existing pedestrian system in Happy Valley varies greatly depending on the location (see Figure 3-2). In general, arterials and collectors have sidewalks present on at least one side of the roadway. The presence of sidewalks on local and neighborhood streets is typically dependent on the age of the neighborhood or development. Most older neighborhoods and some newer neighborhoods outside the city limits have gaps in the sidewalk and trail system which discourage pedestrians and put them at an increased safety risk by requiring them to share the roadway with vehicles in certain locations. Typically, newer neighborhoods within the city limits have a sidewalk and a landscape strip on both side of the street and provide a trail system within dedicated green space areas.

Overall, the goal of the City is to provide a safe and interconnected pedestrian system for the walking mode of travel, especially for trips less than one mile in length. The major pedestrian needs in Happy Valley are providing sidewalks on at least one side of all arterial and collector roadways and providing pedestrian connections (sidewalks or trails) between popular walking destinations. Planning pedestrian facilities should consider the three most prevalent trip types:

- Residential based trips – home to school, home to home, home to retail, home to park, home to transit, home to entertainment
- Service based trips – multi-stop retail trips, work to restaurant, work to services, work/shop to transit
- Recreational based trips – home to park, exercise trips, casual walking trips

Residential trips need a set of interconnected sidewalks and trails radiating out from homes to destinations within one-half to one mile. Beyond these distances, walking trips of this type become substantially less common (over 20 minutes). Service based trips require direct, conflict-free sidewalk and trail connections between uses (for example, a shopping mall with its central spine walkway that connects multiple destinations). Service based trips need a clear definition of sidewalk and trail connectivity. This requires mixed use developments to locate front doors which relate directly to the public right-of-way and provide walking links between uses within one-half mile. Recreational walking trips have different needs such as a trail system with connections to parks and natural areas, user amenities (benches, viewpoints, signage, etc.) and sidewalks with street lighting and landscaping.

There is a need for the City to implement this Plan and provide an off-street trail network to promote pedestrian and bicycle trips, reduce vehicle trips and provide an alternative to the sidewalk system. There are major sidewalk gaps on several roadways. A trail system could be used to connect popular walking destinations when sidewalks are limited. Also, trails could allow for shorter connections between destinations by cutting through properties and not being dependent on roadway alignments. The hilly topography throughout the City contributes to poor sight distances and further justification for providing safe pedestrian facilities separate from the roadway. The abundant natural areas (creeks, wetlands, vistas) and varied topography within Happy Valley provide an opportunity to develop a successful trail system.

## **Facilities**

Pedestrian facilities may include sidewalks, paths, multi-use trails, and access ways.

- Sidewalk – A walkway that provides pedestrian passage adjacent to a roadway. Sidewalks may be located directly adjacent to the roadway (curb tight) or separated from the roadway

by a landscape strip. Sidewalks are primarily used for walking trips with bicycle use discouraged. Sidewalks are typically constructed of concrete.

- Path – A walkway that provides pedestrian passage that is not associated with a roadway (off-street). Paths are primarily used for walking trips with bicycle use discouraged. Typically, paths are located in parks, natural areas, and residential designated green spaces. Paths may require stairs in steep areas and a raised structure (boardwalk or bridge) in sensitive natural areas. An all weather surface is desirable, however in natural areas, surfaces may include gravel or bark chip.
- Multi-use Trail – A walkway that provides pedestrian and bicycle passage that is not associated with a roadway. Multi-use trails are typically located in parks, natural areas, and residential designated green spaces. An all weather surface is highly desirable, however in natural areas, surfaces such as gravel or bark chip may be considered.
- Access way – A walkway that provides pedestrian and bicycle passage either between streets (alleyway) or from a street to a building or other destinations such as a school, park or transit stop.

Pedestrian facilities should be built to current design standards of the City of Happy Valley and in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (at least four feet of unobstructed sidewalk).<sup>1</sup> Typically, wider pedestrian facilities are desirable to encourage walking trips. An exception would be an off-street trail facility located in a constrained environment (steep topography, wetlands, etc.) where a smaller footprint is desirable to limit the impact of the surrounding area. The Happy Valley Design Manual provides the construction standards for pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks, paths, trails and curb ramps. The Happy Valley Trail Development Handbook outlines the City's approval process for constructing a trail and provides guidelines for trail construction including cross-sections standards for various trail conditions.

The street cross-sections in chapter 8 of this TSP provide pedestrian facilities. Typical roadways include five foot wide sidewalks on both sides of the road along a five foot wide landscape strip with street trees. The local commercial cross-section (Figure 8-7B), to be used adjacent to commercial, mixed-use residential and mixed-use employment land uses, includes 12 foot wide sidewalks with street trees in tree wells to encourage pedestrian trips. The hillside collector cross-section (Figure 8-5A), to be used on the future 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue along the base of Scouter Mountain, includes a twelve foot wide pedestrian path on the downhill side of the roadway to accommodate recreational pedestrian use.

### ***Metro Regional Transportation Plan***

Metro 2035 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)<sup>2</sup> identifies Sunnyside Road, 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Mt. Scott Boulevard and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue with a pedestrian system designation as transit/mixed use corridors. The RTP defines transit/ mixed-use corridors as priority areas for pedestrian travel that are served by good quality transit service and that will generate substantial pedestrian traffic near neighborhood-oriented retail development, schools, parks, and bus stops. These corridors should include features to provide a high quality pedestrian environment such as wide sidewalks buffered from traffic, pedestrian-scale lighting, bus shelters, and street trees.

The RTP identifies the Mt. Scott Trail, East Buttes Power Line Trail and the Scouter Mountain

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<sup>1</sup> *Americans with Disabilities Act*, Uniform Building Code.

<sup>2</sup> 2035 RTP Financially Constrained System Project List, Metro, Approved December 13, 2007.

Trail with a pedestrian system designation as a proposed multi-use facility. These regional facilities support both utilitarian and recreational functions and are generally located near or in residential areas or near mixed-use centers. The alignments of these regional facilities shown in the RTP are conceptual in nature. The regional multi-use trail alignments proposed in this Plan are based on a more refined route analysis and will be requested for incorporation into the next RTP update.

### **Route Selection Criteria**

Criteria measures were developed to guide the selection of path and multi-use trail routes. The route selection criteria defined characteristics that are important to planning an effective pedestrian system. The trail use policies presented in the beginning of this chapter were used to develop the route selection criteria. The route selection criteria are described below.

#### **Criteria 1 - Access to Natural Areas**

Providing pedestrian access to premiere natural areas should be a priority. Premiere natural areas would include creeks, forests, wetlands and viewpoints. The boardwalk trails within Happy Valley Park and the trails within the Mt. Scott Nature Park are examples. The areas adjacent to Rock Creek and the Scouters Mountain are premiere natural areas and potential locations for future trails.

#### **Criteria 2 - Connections to Pedestrian Destinations**

Pedestrian routes should be located near facilities with a potential for significant pedestrian demand. In general, pedestrian trips are likely to occur within one-quarter mile of a destination. This one-quarter mile area should be a priority for planning route connections to destinations.

Key pedestrian destinations include:

Schools and Parks – Providing pedestrian routes to schools and parks are especially important due to the age of the intended users. Special focus should be made to provide pedestrian connections from schools and parks to adjacent neighborhoods.

Community Services – Pedestrian routes connecting to community services such as commercial centers, post offices, libraries and community centers should be a priority to encourage walking trips.

Transit Facilities – Pedestrian routes that connect transit stops to nearby residential neighborhoods and commercial areas should be provided to encourage transit ridership.

Existing Trail Systems – Pedestrian route connections to existing trail systems and open spaces should be provided to encourage recreational activity.

#### **Criteria 3 – Construction, Maintenance and Management Costs**

Trail and pedestrian routes should be selected with consideration for construction, maintenance and management costs. Trails located near constrained areas may require stairways or other special features. Providing access for persons with disabilities should be balanced with costs.

#### **Criteria 4 - Environmental Constraints**

Environmental constraints such as steep slopes, creeks, rivers and ravines present a potential hazard for pedestrians. Planning trails near these constrained areas should balance the appeal of a trail near interesting geography with protecting natural resources.

#### **Criteria 5 - Existing Roadway Pedestrian Network**

Completing existing gaps in the pedestrian system should be a priority.

### **Criteria 6 - Pedestrian Safety**

Planned pedestrian routes should provide dedicated pedestrian facilities set back a safe distance from roadway curb lines to separate pedestrians from vehicular traffic. The location where planned pedestrian routes would cross a roadway should consider the appropriate crossing type (signalized, striped, signed, etc.), roadway volume and speed and available sight distance.

### **Criteria 7 - Public Support**

Pedestrian route selection should balance private property owner's need for privacy with the community's need for access throughout the community.

### **Criteria 8 - Roadway Functional Classification**

The designated functional classification of a roadway should be considered when selecting pedestrian routes. Roadway functional classifications are provided in the Happy Valley Transportation System Plan (Figure 8-3). Arterial and collector roadways provide connections to major community destinations along key transportation corridors. Arterial and collector roadways typically experience higher vehicle travel speeds where pedestrian facilities may improve safety. Local and neighborhood streets provide connections to pedestrian destinations such as parks and schools. With lower vehicle volumes and speeds, local and neighborhood streets would provide ideal on-street trail connections.

### ***Pedestrian Master Plan***

The future transportation system needs multi-modal improvements to meet transportation performance standards, serve future growth and promote pedestrian, bicycle and transit trips. The extent of the recommended multi-modal improvements for Happy Valley is significant. Future growth can be accommodated with a significant investment in transportation improvements.

#### **Pedestrian Projects**

A list of potential pedestrian projects to meet the identified needs and achieve these policies was developed into a Pedestrian Master Plan. The projects include sidewalk infill on existing roadways, sidewalks on planned roadways, paths and multi-use trails. The Master Plan shown in Figure 5-1 and summarized in Table 5-1 is an overall plan and summarizes the 'wish list' of pedestrian related projects in Happy Valley. These projects will be used to create a Pedestrian Action Plan (Table 5-2). The Action Plan consists of projects that the City should give priority to in funding. As development occurs, streets are rebuilt and other opportunities (grant programs) arise, projects on the Master Plan should be pursued as well. The Action Plan projects are shown in bold type on the Master Plan list.

The trail projects shown in Table 5-1 are intended to complete the pedestrian system as planned. Portions of the proposed trail system exist today as either off-street trails or sidewalks. The regional multi-use trails are based on the Metro RTP<sup>3</sup>. Although some of planned trail network would be utilized by bicyclists, all of the proposed trails would benefit pedestrians. Therefore, the recommended trail system is included in the Pedestrian Master Plan.

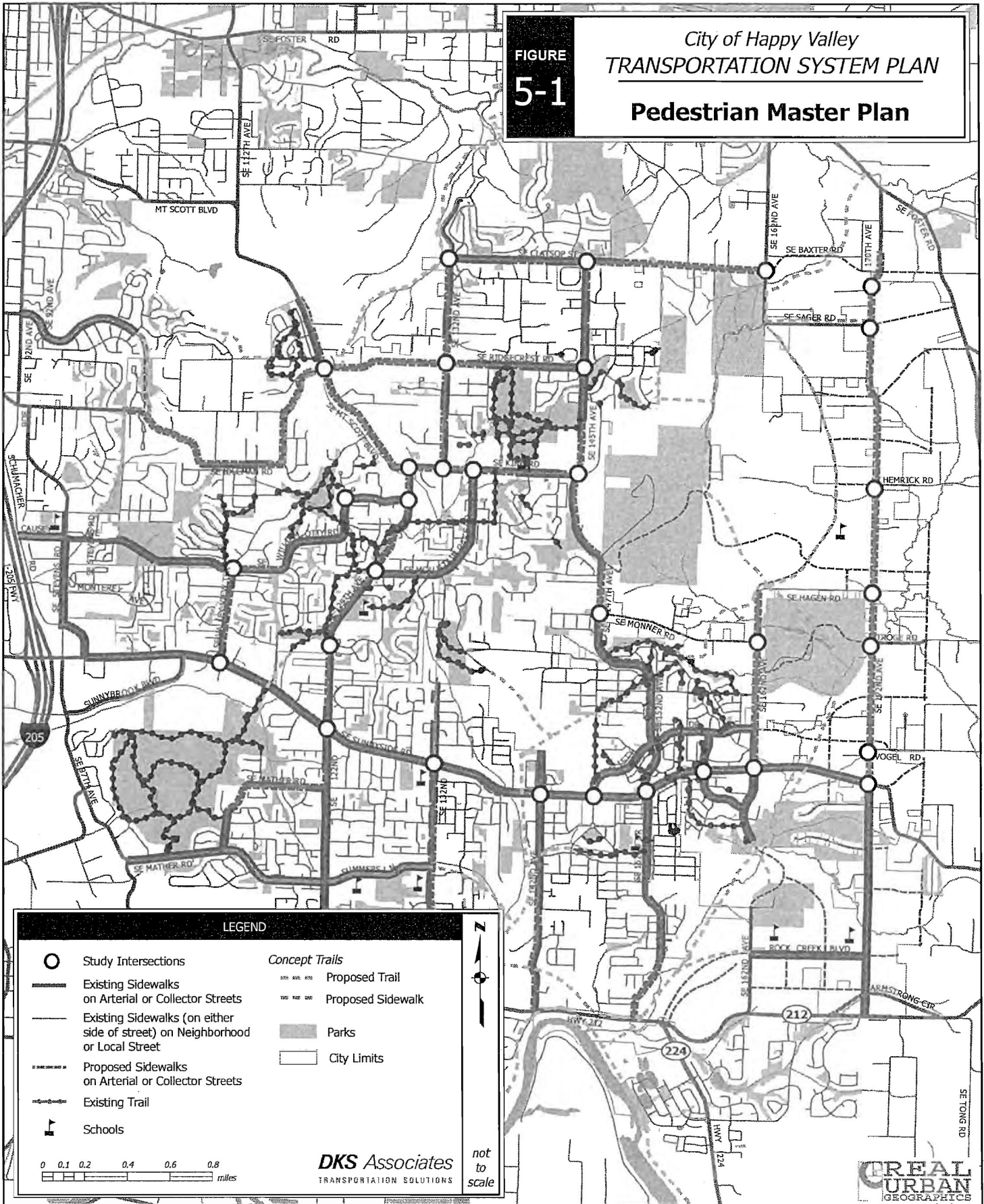
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<sup>3</sup> 2035 RTP Financially Constrained System Project List, Metro, Approved December 13, 2007.



**FIGURE  
5-1**

*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Pedestrian Master Plan**



**Table 5-1: Pedestrian Master Plan Projects**

Priority	Project	Location/Side	From	To	Cost (\$1,000s)
<i>Sidewalks on Existing Arterials and Collectors</i>					
High	Ridgecrest Road	South	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Parkwood Way	\$110
High	Ridgecrest Road	South	150 feet east of Parkwood Way	110 feet west of Plover Dr	\$100
High	King Road	North	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	175 feet west of Regina Ct	\$130
High	King Road	North	Rolling Meadows Drive	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$50
High	King Road	South	175 feet east of 132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	130 feet west of Mountain Gate Road	\$40
High	King Road	South	Mountain Gate Road	155 feet east of Regina Court	\$90
High	King Road	South	129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$90
High	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	King Road	550 feet south of Purple Finch Loop	\$30
High	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	King Road	90 feet north	\$10
High	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	Parkside Drive	335 feet south	\$40
High	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	Ridgecrest Road	350 feet south	\$40
High	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	150 feet north of Mountain Gate Road	Scott Creek Lane	\$140
High	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	Krause Lane	Monner Road	\$70
High	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	East/West	Sunnyside Road	Clatsop Street	\$2,690
Medium	Mt. Scott Boulevard	East/West	Ridgecrest Road	129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$730
Medium	Ridgecrest Road	North/South	Mt. Scott Boulevard	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$650
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	Ridgecrest Road	145 feet north of Lucille St	\$160
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	Ridgecrest Road	Callahan Road	\$60
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	Clatsop Street	305 feet north of Callahan Road	\$160
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	Ridgecrest Road	Wellington Court	\$60
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	King Road	130 feet south of Wellington Court	\$180
Medium	Clatsop Street	South	160 feet east of 138 <sup>th</sup> Drive	220 feet east of 141 <sup>st</sup> Court	\$150
Medium	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	Clatsop Street	180 feet north of Northern Heights Drive	\$70
Medium	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	140 feet north of Wallowa Way	290 feet south of Northern Heights Drive	\$20
Medium	Valley View Terrace	East	100 feet north of Sunnyside Road	125 feet north of Cascade View Court	\$190
Medium	Valley View Terrace	West	William Otty Road	Niklas Lane	\$160
Medium	Valley View Terrace	West	Spruce View Lane	120 feet north	\$15
Low	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	390 feet north of Sunnyside Road	Scott Creek Lane	\$520
Low	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	King Road	330 feet north of Scott Creek Lane	\$120
Low	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	Sunnyside Road	Hagen Road	\$460
Low	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	235 feet north of Palermo Avenue	Hagen Road	\$240
Low	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	Misty Drive	Palermo Avenue	\$380

Low	Idleman Road	North	Western City limits	220 feet west of Hillside Ct	\$360
Low	Idleman Road	North	Mt. Scott Blvd	180 feet east of Hillside Ct	\$330
Low	Idleman Road	South	310 feet east of Nichole Ln	Tumberry Loop	\$180
Low	Idleman Road	South	Solomon Court	Mt. Scott Blvd	\$300
Low	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	King Road	190 feet south	\$20
Low	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	300 feet south of King Road	Monner Road	\$360
Low	Clatsop Street	North	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$400
Low	Clatsop Street	South	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$470
Low	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	King Road	310 feet south of Denali Dr	\$170
Low	Ridgecrest Road	North	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	700 feet east	\$75
Low	Mt. Scott Boulevard	East	Northern city limits	Ridgecrest Road	\$50
<i>Local/Neighborhood Street Sidewalk Infill</i>					
Low	Kanne Road	Both	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	139 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$280
Low	139 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Both	Kanne Road	Portland View Place	\$210
Low	139 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Ext	Both	Kanne Road	Ridgecrest Road	\$110
Low	City View Drive	Both	Tyler Road	Ridgeway Drive	\$260
Low	Ridgeway Drive	Both	City View Drive	Eastview Drive	\$260
Low	Eastview Drive	Both	Ridgeway Drive	Tyler Road	\$260
Low	Parkside Estates N/S Roadway	Both	King Road	Ridgecrest Road	\$590
Low	Peggy Way	Both	Valley View Terrace	William Otty Road	\$180
Low	Lucille Street	Both	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	137 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$280
Low	137 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Both	Kanne Road	Portland view Place	\$210
Low	Valemont Lane	Both	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East end of Street	\$210
Low	Portland View Place	Both	137 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	145 <sup>th</sup> Place	\$440
Low	140 <sup>th</sup> Place	Both	Portland View Place	Clatsop Street	\$110
Low	Lucille Street	Both	139 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$340
Low	Clover Lane	Both	Idleman Road	End of Street	\$270
Low	Lenore Street	Both	Valley View Terrace	West end of Street	\$330
Low	Hillside Drive	Both	Idleman Road	South end of Street	\$250
Low	Aldridge Road	Both	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West end of Street	\$500
Low	Eastbourne Lane	Both	Aldridge Road	Existing Sidewalk	\$160
Low	Hilltop Court	Both	Hillside Drive	East end of Street	\$130
Low	Walnut Drive	Both	Idleman Road	Tyler Road	\$270
Low	Tyler Road	Both	Walnut Drive	Idleman Road	\$550
Low	Dorset Lane	Both	Idleman Road	Cresthill Road	\$70
Low	Cresthill Road	Both	Dorset Lane	Sichel Way	\$150
<i>Sidewalks on New Arterials/Collectors</i>					
Johnson Creek Road Extension		Both	Mt. Scott Boulevard	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	**
<b>Clatsop Street Extension West</b>		<b>Both</b>	<b>162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue</b>	<b>177<sup>th</sup> Avenue</b>	<b>**</b>
Clatsop Street Extension East		Both	Idleman Road	North City Limits	**
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension South		Both	157 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Highway 212	**

Sager Road	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Foster Road	**
Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Foster Road	**
Scouter Mountain East Roadway #2	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Hemrick Road Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Scouter Mountain Road	Both	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Troge Road Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
169 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Extension	Both	Sunnyside Road	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Misty Drive Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Rock Creek Court Extension	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Creekwood Road Extension	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Rock Creek Boulevard	Both	Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek Interchange	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Rock Creek East-West Collector	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
Parklane Loop	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Rock Creek Collector	**
167 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Both	Rock Creek Boulevard	Rock Creek Collector	**
177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Both	Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Armstrong Circle	**
<i>Regional Multi-Use Trails</i>				
Rock Creek Trail (A)	Springwater Trail north of Clatsop Butte Park to Clackamas River Trail near Highway 212/Highway 242 split			\$5,440
West Happy Valley Trail (B)	Rock Creek Trail at Clatsop Butte Park to Mount Talbert Nature Park			\$2,750
Powerline Trail (C)	Scouter Mountain Park at Sager Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to Rock Creek Trail to Clackamas River Trail near Highway 212/Highway 242 split			\$2,560
<i>Local Paths and Multi-Use Trails</i>				
Idleman Loop (D)	West Happy Valley Trail near Lincoln Heights open space to West Happy Valley Trail near Idleman Road			\$1,150
The Reserve Trail (E)	West Happy Valley Trail at Scott Creek Park to Powerline Trail at Southern Ridge open space			\$500
Clackamas River Trail (F)	Runs along the north bank of the Clackamas River with connections to Rock Creek Trail and Powerline Trail			\$2,360
<i>Sidewalks on Existing Arterials and Collectors</i>				\$10,665
<i>Local/Neighborhood Street Sidewalk Infill</i>				\$6,420
<i>Sidewalks on New Arterials/Collectors</i>				**
<i>Regional Multi-Use Trails</i>				\$10,750
<i>Local Paths and Multi-Use Trails</i>				\$4,010
<b>Total Pedestrian Master Plan Projects</b>				<b>\$31,845</b>

\*\*These project costs are included in a motor vehicle plans.

**BOLD** – Project included in the Pedestrian Action Plan (Table 5-2)

The planning level cost estimates for sidewalks are based on general unit costs, but do not reflect the unique project elements that can significantly add to project costs. Each of these project costs will need further refinement to detail right-of-way requirements and costs associated with special design details as projects are pursued.

The planning level cost estimates for trails were based on the construction of the trail network gaps only and assumed the existing trail and sidewalk sections would be available. The unit costs used

were a preliminary estimate and assumed the construction of a multi-use trail with a paved surface but no significant structural needs such as retaining walls, bridges or stairs. The actual cost estimates based on detailed alignment and design efforts may be moderately lower or higher than the preliminary cost estimates provided. The cost estimate for the Powerline Trail assumed the pathway along 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between Sager Road and Hagen Road would be included in the construction cost of the roadway and the future trail in the Southern Ridge subdivision would be constructed as part of the development. The Clackamas River Trail cost estimate is based on the trail section located within the study area and does not represent the cost to construct the entire trail corridor.

### Trail System

A trail system has been adopted as part of this transportation system plan. The overall objective of the trail system is to promote pedestrian trips and provide an alternative to the sidewalk system. The trail system was planned based on the selection criteria presented in this chapter. The planned trail system has been divided into two groups to indicate the priority and function of trails and paths within the system. The trail groups include:

- Primary Pedestrian Loop – These trails combine to create a central loop within the City with connections to major pedestrian destinations. The destinations include Scott Creek Park, Happy Valley Elementary School, Happy Valley Middle School, Happy Valley Park, Scouter’s Mountain, and Spring Mountain Elementary School. These trails are designated as multi-use trails and allow both pedestrians and bicycles. Pedestrian projects (both sidewalk and trail) located within the primary pedestrian loop should be a priority for project funding.
- Supporting Pedestrian System – These trails provide additional loops within the Plan area that connect back to the Primary Pedestrian Loop trails. These trails also provide links to the pedestrian system in Damascus, Portland and Clackamas County. These trails are designated as pedestrian trails and may be limited to pedestrian use only depending on the location and environmental constraints.

The Pedestrian Master Plan (Figure 5-1) shows the future trail system made up of pedestrian corridors to illustrate that the specific alignment may require refinement based on further topographical and environmental evaluation. In some areas, the trail uses a sidewalk to complete the connection between off-street trails. The area south of Mountain Gate Road and east of 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue has several opportunities for a trail connection. In this location, the trail corridor is wider to include all of the possible trail locations (local street sidewalk, trail in dedicated green space, etc.). The trail system in the Idleman Road area is particularly difficult due to a lack of undeveloped parcels and substandard roadways with no sidewalks. The trail along Idleman Road may require a special design treatment.

## Pedestrian Action Plan

The pedestrian action plan identifies projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by 2025, which meets the requirements of the updated TPR<sup>4</sup>. The TSP goals and policies were used to rank the projects. The highest ranking City projects that are reasonably expected to be funded (see Chapter 10) were combined with projects identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario and projects with anticipated funding from other agencies to create the list shown in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-2: Pedestrian Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North Sidewalks**	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Sunnyside Road to Clatsop Street. Provide signalized pedestrian crossings at all traffic signals.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$2,690
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue**	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street from Sunnyside Road to King Road	Joint SDC Fund	2016-25	\$780
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from Clatsop Street to Hwy 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$2,810
Clatsop Street Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Ave to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Ave.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$420
Ridgecrest Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the south side from 132 <sup>nd</sup> Ave to Plover Dr.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$210
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the east side of the roadway from King Road to Ridgecrest Road.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$90
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the west side of the roadway from King Road to Purple Finch Loop.	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$180
King Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the north side of the roadway from 132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 175 feet west of Regina Court	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$25
King Road Sidewalks	Construct sidewalks on the north side of the roadway Rolling Meadows Drive to 145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Happy Valley	2010-2020	\$50
City of Happy Valley Costs				\$510
Joint SDC Fund				\$6,700
<b>Total Pedestrian Project Costs</b>				<b>\$7,200</b>

\*\* Project identified in the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Update Financially Constrained scenario.

<sup>4</sup> OAR Chapter 660, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Division 012, Transportation Planning, adopted on March 15, 2005, effective April 2005.

## ***Plan Implementation***

### **Address Gaps in Pedestrian System**

In an effort to provide adequate pedestrian infrastructure, developers in the City of Happy Valley are required to build sidewalks on project frontages. However, developers often have little means or incentive to extend sidewalks beyond their property. Additionally, property owners without sidewalks are unlikely to independently build sidewalks that do not connect to anything. In fact, some property owners are resistant to sidewalk improvements due to cost (they do not want to pay) or changes to their frontage (they may have landscaping in the public right-of-way). As an incentive to fill some of these gaps concurrent with development activities, the City could consider an annual walkway fund that would supplement capital improvement-type projects. A fund of about \$20,000 per year could build over 600-feet of sidewalk annually to help fill gaps. If matching funds were provided, over double this amount may be possible. The fund could be used several ways:

- Matching other governmental transportation funds to build connecting sidewalks identified in the master plan.
- Matching funds with land use development projects to extend a developer's sidewalks off-site to connect to non-contiguous sidewalks.
- Supplemental funds to roadway projects which build new arterial/collector sidewalks to create better linkages into neighborhoods.
- Matching funds with adjacent land owners that front the proposed sidewalk.
- Reimbursement agreements with developers

### **Complementing Land Use Actions**

Land use actions enable significant improvements to the pedestrian system to occur. A change in land use from vacant or under utilized land creates two key impacts to the pedestrian system:

- Added vehicle trips that conflict with pedestrian flows
- Added pedestrian volume that requires safe facilities

The above mentioned impacts require mitigation to maintain a safe pedestrian system. Pedestrians walking in the traveled way of motor vehicles are exposed to potential conflicts that can be minimized or removed entirely with sidewalk installation. The cost of a fronting sidewalk to an individual single family home would be roughly \$1,000 to \$2,000 (representing less than one percent of the cost of a house). Over a typical 50-year life of a house, this would represent less than \$50 per year assuming that cost of money is 4% annually. This cost is substantially less than the potential risk associated with the cost of an injury accident or fatality without safe pedestrian facilities (injury accidents are likely to be \$10,000 to \$50,000 per occurrence and fatalities are \$500,000 to \$1,000,000). Sidewalks are essential for the safety of elderly persons, the disabled, transit patrons and children walking to school, a park or a neighbor's house. No area of the city can be isolated from the needs of these users (not residential, employment areas or shopping districts). Therefore, fronting improvements including sidewalks are required on every change in land use or roadway project.

For any developing or redeveloping property in Happy Valley, the cost savings to the private developer is the only benefit of not providing sidewalks – at the potential risk and future expense to the public. Therefore, sidewalks are required in Happy Valley with all new development and roadway projects.

Developments should be responsible for providing a pedestrian connection from the site main entrance to the public right-of-way. Also, buildings should be sited to be supportive and convenient to pedestrians, bicyclists and transit riders. This is most critical for residential, commercial and public service (library, community center) developments where higher pedestrian volumes would be expected. Pedestrian circulation through large parking lots should generally be provided in the form of access ways. Conflict free paths and traffic calming elements should be identified, as appropriate.

It is important that, as new development occurs, connections or access ways are provided to link the development to the existing pedestrian facilities in as direct manner as possible. As a guideline, the sidewalk distance from the building entrance to the public right-of-way should not exceed 1.25 times the straight line distance. It is also very important that residential developments consider the routes that children will use to walk to school. Safe and accessible sidewalks should be provided to accommodate these routes, particularly within one mile of a school site.

For any developing or redeveloping property in Happy Valley, the trails included in the Pedestrian Master Plan should be reviewed to determine if a trail is planned on the property. The developer would be responsible for the construction of the trail based on City standards.

#### Trail Development Handbook

The Happy Valley Trail Development Handbook provides guidance for implementing the construction of the off-street pedestrian system. The Handbook outlines the City's approval process for constructing a trail which is completed by either a development review process, acquisition of property by the City or private land donation. The handbook provides information on trail easement agreements and trail maintenance agreements with samples of each document. The handbook includes general trail design and construction guidelines and provides multi-use trail and pedestrian pathway cross-sections standards for various conditions (steep slopes with retaining walls, cross-drainage, points of interest, mid-block trail crossings).



## 6. Bicycle Plan

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This chapter summarizes existing and future facility needs for bicycles in the City of Happy Valley. The following sections identify the policies for implementing a bikeway plan, evaluate needs and recommend a bikeway plan for the City of Happy Valley. The policies used in evaluating bicycle needs were identified through work with the City's Citizen Advisory Committee.

### ***Policies***

Several policies were considered for construction of future bikeway facilities in Happy Valley. These policies are aimed at providing the City with priorities since it is likely that the available funding will be insufficient to address all of the projects identified in the Bikeway Master Plan.

The policies for bicycle facilities are:

- Policy 3a: Bicycle lanes must be constructed on all arterials and collectors within Happy Valley (with construction or reconstruction projects). All schools, parks, public facilities and retail areas shall have direct access to a bikeway.
- Policy 3c: Bicycle and pedestrian plans shall be developed which link to existing and planned recreational trails.
- Policy 3h: The City will pursue the expansion of the regional and local trail system with new development.
- Policy 3i: Implement regional alternative mode share targets to reduce the reliance on single-occupancy vehicles.
- Policy 3j: Neighborhoods shall be connected to minimize out of direction travel for pedestrians and bicycles. This is achieved with a well developed local street system and off-street trail system.
- Policy 4c: Safe and secure pedestrian and bikeways shall be designed between parks and other activity centers in Happy Valley.

### ***Needs***

The existing bike lane system on arterial and collector streets does not provide adequate connections from neighborhoods to schools, parks, retail centers, or transit stops (see Figure 3-3). Continuity and connectivity are key issues for bicyclists and the lack of facilities (or gaps) cause significant problems for bicyclists in Happy Valley. Without connectivity of the bicycle system, this mode of travel is severely limited.

Local streets do not require dedicated bike facilities since the lower motor vehicle volumes and speeds typically allow for both autos and bikes to share the roadway. Cyclists desiring to travel through the City generally either share the roadway with motor vehicles on major streets or find alternate routes on lower volume local streets. There are several major streets without on-street bike facilities that are used by cyclists due to a lack of alternative routes. These include 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Mt. Scott Boulevard and Idleman Road.

The major designated on-street bike facilities (striped bike lane) within the study area are Sunnyside Road (I-205 to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue) and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (Sunnyside Road to Highway 212). Additional bike lanes are provided (some intermittently) along 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, King Road, 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Mountain Gate Road and Clatsop Street within the Happy Valley City limits.

Bicycle trips are different from pedestrian and motor vehicle trips. Common bicycle trips are longer than walking trips and generally shorter than motor vehicle trips. Where walking trips are attractive at lengths of a quarter mile (generally not more than a mile), bicycle trips are attractive up to three miles. Bicycle trips can generally fall into three groups: commuting, activity-based and recreational. Commuter trips are typically home/work/home (sometimes linking to transit) and are made on direct, major connecting roadways and/or local streets. Bicycle lanes provide good accommodations for these trips. Activity based trips can be home-to-school, home-to-park, home-to-neighborhood commercial or home-to-home. Many of these trips are made on local streets with some connections to arterials and collectors. Their needs are for lower volume/speed traffic streets, safety and connectivity.

Recreational trips share many of the needs of both the commuter and activity-based trips, but create greater needs for off-street routes, connections to rural routes and safety. Typically, recreational bike trips will exceed the normal bike trip length.

### **Facilities**

Bicycle ways can generally be categorized as bike lanes, bicycle accommodation, or off-street bike paths/multi-use trails. Bike lanes are areas within the street right-of-way designated specifically for bicycle use. Federal research has indicated that bike lanes are the most cost effective and safe facilities for bicyclists when considering all factors of design. Bicycle accommodations are where bicyclists and autos share the same travel lanes, including a wider outside lane and/or bicycle boulevard treatment (priority to through bikés on local streets).

Multi-use paths are generally off-street routes (typically recreationally focused) that can be used by several transportation modes, including bicycles, pedestrians and other non-motorized modes (i.e. skateboards, roller blades, etc.). Wide sidewalks (greater than eight feet wide) can also be considered as multi-use paths. The term bikeway is used in this plan to represent any of the bicycle accommodations described above. The bicycle plan designates where bike lanes and regional multi-use paths are anticipated and any other bicycle ways are expected to be bike accommodations (i.e. shared with motor vehicles).

Bicycle lanes adjacent to the curb are preferred to bicycle lanes adjacent to parked cars or bicycle lanes combined with sidewalks. Five or six-foot bicycle lanes are recommended. Provision of a bicycle lane not only benefits bicyclist but also motor vehicles which gain greater shy distance/emergency shoulder area and pedestrians which gain buffer between walking areas and moving vehicles. Off-street trails and sidewalks that are constructed under a curb tight basis should be planned for 12 feet in width, which is desirable for mixed-use activity (pedestrian and bike). Signing and marking of bicycle lanes should follow the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control*

*Devices.* Design features in the roadway can improve bicycle safety. For example, using curb storm drain inlets rather than catch basins significantly improves bicycle facilities.

The Metro 2004 Regional Transportation System Plan (RTP) identifies the following corridors within the regional bicycle system:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • Sunnyside Road                              | Regional on-street bikeway                    |
| • 122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue | Regional on-street bikeway                    |
| • Mt. Scott Boulevard                         | Regional on-street bikeway                    |
| • Idleman Road                                | Community connector bikeway                   |
| • Mt. Scott Trail                             | Proposed regional corridor off-street bikeway |
| • East Buttes Power Line Trail                | Proposed regional corridor off-street bikeway |
| • Scouter Mountain Trail                      | Proposed regional corridor off-street bikeway |

A regional corridor bikeway provides point-to-point connections between the central city, regional centers, and larger town centers. They generally carry higher automobile speeds and volumes than community connector bikeways. By complying with the RTP designation, the Happy Valley Bicycle Master Plan is consistent with plans developed by Metro and Clackamas County.

The Pedestrian Master Plan (chapter 5) provides details on the development of the proposed trail system for Happy Valley. The proposed regional trails within the study area are shown on the Bicycle Master Plan (Figure 6-1) to illustrate how they integrate within the bicycle system. The locations of the regional trails are conceptual. Before decisions are made about specific trail alignment and appropriate use, there will be detailed planning and design process and many opportunities for public involvement.

### ***Recommended Bicycle Master Plan***

To meet transportation performance standards and serve future growth, the future transportation system needs multi-modal improvements to manage the forecasted travel demand. The extent of the recommended multi-modal improvements for Happy Valley is significant. Future growth can be accommodated with significant investment in transportation improvements.

A list of potential bicycle projects to meet the identified needs and achieve these strategies was developed into a Bicycle Master Plan. The Master Plan shown in Figure 6-1 and summarized in Table 6-1 is an overall plan and summarizes the ‘wish list’ of bicycle related projects in Happy Valley, providing a long-term map for planning bicycle facilities. These projects will be used to create an updated Bicycle Action Plan. The Action Plan consists of projects that the City should give priority to in funding. As development occurs, streets are rebuilt and other opportunities (such as grant programs) arise, projects on the Master Plan should be pursued as well. Additional local facilities such as bike lanes, bike routes, off-street trails and crossing enhancements recommended in this plan extend beyond the regional scope of the RTP.

The planning level cost estimates provided are based on general unit costs for transportation improvements, but do not reflect the unique project elements that can significantly add to project costs. Each of these project costs will need further refinement to detail right-of-way requirements and costs associated with special design details as projects are pursued.

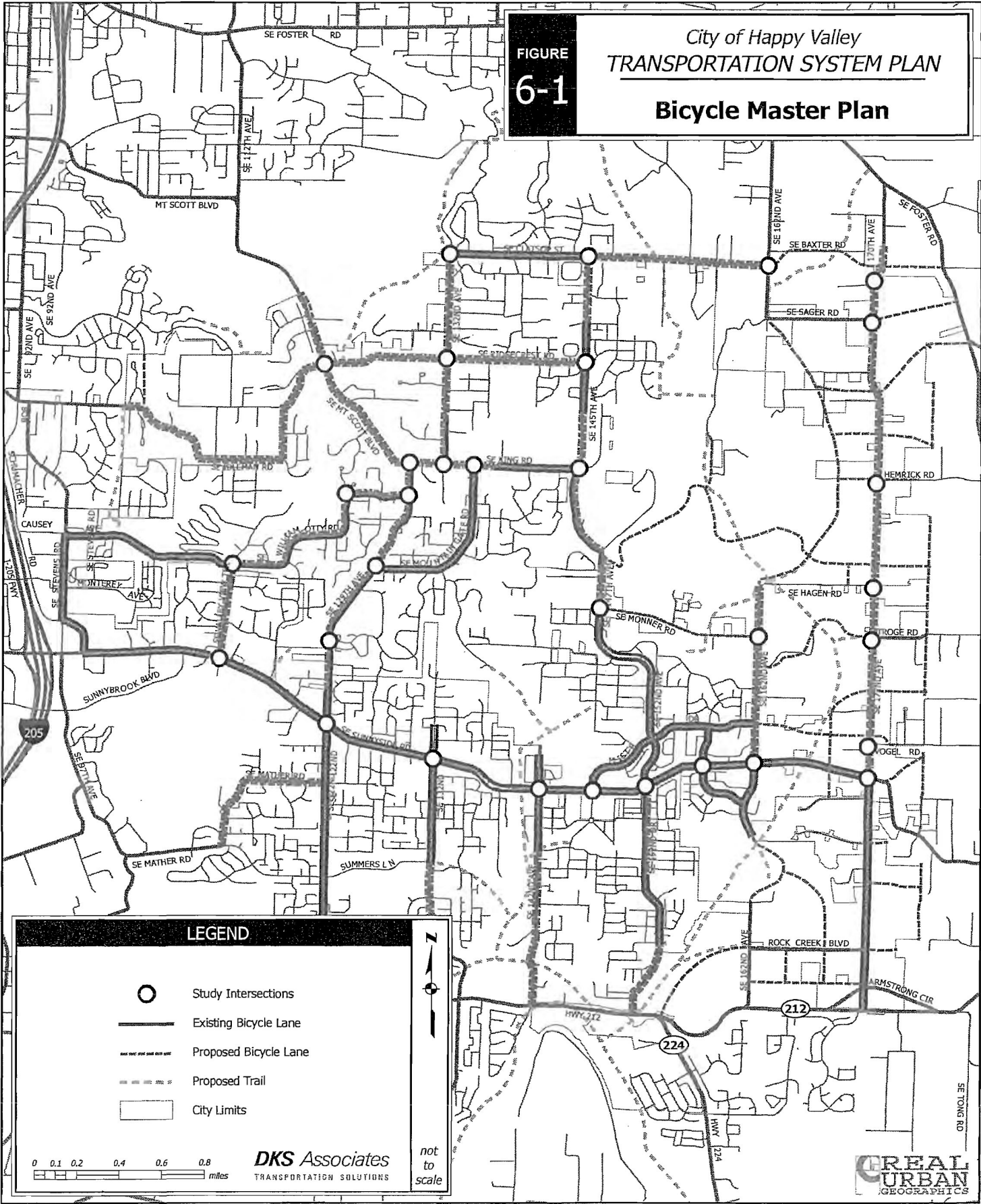
**Table 6-1: Bicycle Master Plan Projects**

Priority	Project	Location	From	To	Cost (\$1,000s)
<i>Bike Lanes on Existing Arterials &amp; Collectors</i>					
High	145th Avenue	East/West	Wallowa Way	Clatsop Street	\$250
High	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East/West	King Road	Purple Finch Loop	\$260
High	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	King Road	Monner Road	\$290
High	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	Alta Vista Drive	Monner Road	\$70
High	King Road	North/South	129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Regina Court	\$350
Medium	Mt. Scott Boulevard	East/West	Northern City limits	129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$800
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	West	King Road	Clatsop Street	\$400
Medium	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East	Clatsop Street	Geneva Way	\$350
Medium	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	East/West	Sunnyside Road	Clatsop Street	\$1,920
Medium	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East/West	Sunnyside Road	Hagen Road	\$660
Medium	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	West	Sunnyside Road	King Road	\$530
Medium	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	East	Mountain Gate Road	Scott Creek Lane	\$110
Low	Valley View Terrace	East/West	Sunnyside Road	William Otty Road	\$360
Low	Ridgecrest Road	North/South	Mt. Scott Boulevard	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$470
Low	Ridgecrest Road	North/South	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$510
Low	Idleman Road	North/South	Western City Limit	Mt. Scott Boulevard	\$1,130
Low	William Otty Road	North/South	Valley View	129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$870
Low	Monner Road	North/South	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$390
<i>Bike Lanes on New Arterials &amp; Collectors</i>					
	Johnson Creek Road Extension	Both	Mt. Scott Boulevard	132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	**
	Clatsop Street Extension West	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Clatsop Street Extension East	Both	Idleman Road	North City Limits	**
	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension North	Both	Hagen Road	Clatsop Street	**
	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension South	Both	157 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Highway 212	**
	Sager Road	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Foster Road	**
	Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Foster Road	**
	Scouter Mountain East Roadway #2	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Hemrick Road Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Scouter Mountain Road	Both	147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Troge Road Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	169 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Extension	Both	Sunnyside Road	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Misty Drive Extension	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Rock Creek Court Extension	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Creekwood Road Extension	Both	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Rock Creek Boulevard	Both	Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek Interchange	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Rock Creek East-West Collector	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	**
	Parklane Loop	Both	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Rock Creek Collector	**
	167 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Both	Rock Creek Boulevard	Rock Creek Collector	**

Priority	Project	Location	From	To	Cost (\$1,000s)
177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue		Both	Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Armstrong Circle	**
<i>Bike Lanes on Existing Arterials &amp; Collectors</i>					\$9,720
<i>Bike Lanes on New Arterials &amp; Collectors</i>					\$**
<b>Total Bicycle Master Plan Projects</b>					<b>\$30,720</b>

\*\*These project costs are included in a motor vehicle plan.

**FIGURE 6-1**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Bicycle Master Plan**



**LEGEND**

- Study Intersections
- Existing Bicycle Lane
- - - Proposed Bicycle Lane
- · · Proposed Trail
- ▭ City Limits

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

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not to scale

## Bicycle Action Plan

A bicycle system action plan project list was created to identify bicycle projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025, which meets the requirements of the updated Transportation Planning Rule<sup>1</sup>. The TSP goals and policies were used to rank the bicycle projects. The highest ranking City projects that are reasonably expected to be funded (see Chapter 10) were combined with projects identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario and projects with anticipated funding from other agencies to create the project list shown in Table 6-2.

**Table 6-2: Bicycle Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Sunnyside Road to Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$1,920
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from Sunnyside Road to King Road	Joint SDC Fund	2016-25	\$640
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Monner Road to Clatsop Street and Sunnyside Road to Highway 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$2,430
Clatsop Street Bike Lanes	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$300
145 <sup>th</sup> /147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Clatsop Street to Monner Road.	Metro/Other	2010-2015	\$1,040
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Bike Lanes*	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the roadway from Monner Road to Sunnyside Road.	Metro/Other	2016-2025	\$390
City of Happy Valley Costs				\$0
Joint SDC Fund				\$5,290
Other Agencies				\$1,430
<b>Total Bicycle Project Costs</b>				<b>\$6,720**</b>

\* Project identified in the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Financially Constrained scenario.

\*\*These project costs are included in a motor vehicle action plan.

### Plan Implementation

It is important that, as new development occurs, connections or accessways are provided to link the development to the existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities in as direct manner as is reasonable. If a development fronts a bikeway or sidewalk (as shown in the Bicycle or Pedestrian Master Plans), the developer shall be responsible for providing the bikeway or walkway facility as part of any half-street improvement required for project mitigation.

<sup>1</sup> OAR Chapter 660, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Division 012, Transportation Planning, adopted on March 15, 2005, effective April, 2005.

## 7. Transit Plan

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This chapter summarizes existing and future transit needs in the City of Happy Valley. The following sections outline the policies used to evaluate needs and the recommended transit plan for the City of Happy Valley. The method used to develop the transit plan combined TriMet, city staff and other agencies input.

### **Policies**

Several policies were developed for future transit facilities in Happy Valley. These policies are aimed at providing the City with priorities to direct its funds towards transit projects that meet the goals of the City. The policies for transit facilities are:

- Policy 3d: The City shall coordinate with TriMet to improve transit service in Happy Valley. Fixed route transit will use arterial and collector streets in Happy Valley. Park & Ride lots will be provided to accommodate concentrated transit demands where feasible.
- Policy 3g: Improve pedestrian access to transit as service demands increase in the future.
- Policy 3i: Implement regional alternative mode share targets to reduce the reliance on single-occupancy vehicles.
- Policy 6a: Design and construct transportation facilities to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

### **Needs**

TriMet (Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon) is the regional transit provider for the Portland metro area and operates three bus routes within Happy Valley today, #155, #156, and #157 (see Figure 7-1). Bus route #157 serves Happy Valley north of Sunnyside Road. Bus route #155 serves Sunnyside Road with connections to Clackamas Town Center. Bus route #156 serves areas south of Sunnyside Road. Within the City of Happy Valley there are currently no park and ride lots.

TriMet's Transit Investment Plan<sup>1</sup> (TIP) identifies strategies for meeting regional public transit needs, focusing on improvements to the total transit system, such as improvements on existing lines. Therefore the TIP focuses on targeted, strategic improvements to the system, including:

- Maintain the quality of the existing system
- Expand the high capacity transit system (commuter rail, light rail or bus rapid transit)
- Expand the Frequent Service system
- Improve local service

The quality of transit service within Happy Valley can be characterized by the following indicators:

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<sup>1</sup> *Transit Investment Plan* TriMet, 2003.



- Transit route coverage,
- Frequency,
- Reliability, and
- User amenities

The following sections present the analysis and findings for each of these service characteristics, and identify potential needs for future transit service improvements in Happy Valley.

### Transit Coverage

The minimum land use density<sup>2</sup> required to support a fixed route transit bus service with 1-hour scheduled between arrivals is about four housing units per acre or three employees per acre. Figure 7-1 shows those areas in Happy Valley that meet this transit supportive density threshold with the 2025 development forecasts, as well as the transit coverage area represented by a 0.25 mile radius from transit stops. This future 2025 transit coverage assessment serves as a general indication of transit demand corridors. The location and density of actual future development will ultimately determine transit service needs.

In general, about a third of the future 2025 transit supportive areas are currently covered with transit service. The residential areas roughly bordered by Sunnyside Road, 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Monner Road and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue show a potential need for future transit coverage. The Pleasant Valley area located northeast of the 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Street intersection also shows a demand for future transit coverage. The remaining portions of the City either are supported by transit service today or have forecasted land use not expected to meet the density thresholds in 2025. It is important to continue TriMet's LIFT Program and Ride Connection operated by the American Red Cross to areas within the City not supported by transit service. By law, TriMet must offer ADA complementary service such as LIFT within three-quarters of a mile from a fixed transit route.

Transit coverage can also be improved by providing adequate access to transit service. Typically, the recommended transit stop spacing<sup>3</sup> in urban areas is approximately 780 to 1,000 feet. Today, the bus stops on Sunnyside Road are located approximately 1,000-feet to 1,800-feet apart. As development occurs and ridership demand increases, the bus stop spacing on Sunnyside Road will be reduced but not spaced so closely as to compete with each other, increasing overall travel times for transit riders.

Several transit service recommendations will be submitted to TriMet. The recently annexed Rock Creek Area located south of Sunnyside Road between 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue is expected to develop as a major employment center with a need for future transit coverage. Bus route #10 currently provides service from downtown Portland to Foster Road at 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. An extension of this bus route will be considered further east on Foster Road, south on 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, west on Highway 212 with a returning loop to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue through the major employment center.

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<sup>2</sup> Thresholds for minimum land use density to support fixed-route transit service are based on definitions in the 2000 *Highway Capacity Manual*, Chapter 27 for transit service analysis methodologies.

<sup>3</sup> Bus Stop Guidelines 2002, TriMet, October 2002.



Bus route #155 currently provides service on Sunnyside Road west to 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. An extension of this bus route will be considered to the east in increments as new development occurs along Sunnyside Road.

Bus route #157 has relatively low ridership today with less than 50 boardings per day. The future demand for transit service in the area is not expected to increase enough to continue service on the same route. However, the residential areas near 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue north of Sunnyside Road to King Road show a transit supportive density that would warrant future transit service. Bus route #157 will be recommended for reconfiguration to remove service from Mountain Gate Road, 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue (north of King Road) and Clatsop Street and provide service on 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, King Road and 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue (south of King Road), Misty Drive and 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

Much of Happy Valley is currently located outside the designated TriMet district. The district is located west of 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Clatsop Street and Sunnyside Road and west of 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between Sunnyside Road and Highway 212. The TriMet district boundary will be extended to the east to 177<sup>th</sup> Avenue to include all of Happy Valley. This would allow for the future expansion of transit service in the City and the collection of transit revenue. A portion of the payroll taxes collected by the Oregon Department of Revenue are allocated to mass transit. The current rate<sup>4</sup> is \$6.518 per \$1,000 of the wages paid by an employer within the TriMet district.

### Transit Frequency

In addition to providing service to a geographic area, transit route frequency is a measure of transit quality of service and mode attractiveness. As development occurs within the study area and transit demand increases, bus service frequency will be increased to every 15 to 30 minutes, first during the peak period but over time if warranted by density and ridership demand.

### Transit Reliability

Transit service reliability is a key performance characteristic for retaining riders. Congested roadways, bottlenecks and traffic signals can delay transit vehicles and cause transit vehicles to arrive off schedule and close together. In the future, the Sunnyside Road and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue transit corridors will be faced with numerous traffic signal control delays and forecasted congestion.

A bus rapid transit system (BRT) can significantly improve bus operations, reliability and travel times for a modest capital investment. A BRT utilizes buses in service that are integrated with key components of the existing automobile transportation infrastructure, such as roads and rights-of-way, intersections and traffic signals. It allows for incremental construction and implementation and can be easily tailored to meet the specific transportation needs and opportunities within individual neighborhoods and transportation corridors.

Specific elements of a Bus Rapid Transit system include:

- Bus lanes – A lane on an urban arterial or city street is reserved for the exclusive or near-exclusive use of buses. Allows buses to avoid traffic congestion.
- Bus signal priority– Preferential treatment of buses at intersections can involve the extension of green time or actuation of the green light at signalized intersections upon detection of an approaching bus. Intersection priority can be particularly helpful when implemented in conjunction with bus lanes or streets, because general-purpose traffic does not intervene between buses and traffic signals.

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<sup>4</sup> Information provided on trimet.org, Payroll and Self-Employment Tax Information, June 2007.

- Traffic management improvements – Low-cost infrastructure elements that can increase the speed and reliability of bus service include bus boarding islands and curb realignments to minimize time lost by buses merging back into traffic after it stops.

Bus stop relocation can also improve transit reliability. Transit stops will be spaced appropriately to provide adequate accessibility to riders while limiting bus delays from frequent stops. Typically, the recommended transit stop spacing in urban areas is approximately 780 feet to 1000 feet in less dense areas. Transit stop relocations will be coordinated with pedestrian improvements, such as curb extensions, as they are constructed.

Individual intersections and stops can benefit from signal priority and timing improvements right away without a full BRT system being implemented. The City will consider implementing signal priority and individual management improvements as soon as practical in consultation with TriMet.

### User Amenities

The purpose of transit stop amenities is to improve the convenience and attractiveness of using the transit system. Good public transportation is important to the livability of a community.

Accessible transit stops are essential to a useable system. TriMet prioritizes the need for bus stop amenities by ridership and special circumstances (senior center, etc.). Potential improvements to the overall system include:

- Transit Tracker – Transit riders can utilize Transit Tracker by mobile phone to access next bus arrival times using the bus stop ID number provided at the bus stop. This feature is also available via the web.
- Bus shelters – Improve the convenience of using the transit system by providing a comfortable place to wait for the bus where ridership warrants are met.
- Curb extensions – The extension of the sidewalk area into the parking lane provides a more convenient pedestrian connection to a stopped bus.
- Street lighting – Bus stops will be highly visible locations so pedestrians can easily identify the locations and good security can be provided.
- Park and Ride Lots – Improves access to transit service by providing free designated parking lots near concentrated transit demand.

One of the most significant user amenities for bus services is a shelter at the transit stop. Most of the bus stops within the study area today have minimal amenities. These user amenity improvements are particularly important along the transit route #155 serving Sunnyside Road due to the higher volumes of passengers expected along this corridor. Potential park and ride lots are located on Sunnyside Road at the northeast corner of 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the southwest corner of 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

### ***Metro RTP***

In addition to the performance based needs discussed above, the Happy Valley TSP needs to consider Metro RTP designations for consistency. The RTP identifies regional bus transit designation<sup>5</sup> for the following facilities:

- Sunnyside Road
- 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue
- 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Regional bus service operates with minimum frequencies of 15 minutes with conventional stop spacing along the route. Covered bus shelters, special lighting, signal preemption and curb extensions are appropriate at high ridership locations along these routes.

Also, the RTP identifies several major transit stops on Sunnyside Road. Major bus stops are intended to provide a high degree of transit passenger comfort and access. Major transit stops shall provide schedule information, lighting, benches, shelters and trash cans.

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<sup>5</sup> Based on the *2000 Regional Transportation Plan*, Metro, August 12, 2000.

**Recommended Transit Plan**

To meet transportation performance standards and serve growth, the future transportation system needs multi-modal improvements to manage the forecasted travel demand. Future growth can be accommodated with significant investment in transportation improvements. TriMet is responsible for any changes in transit routes through their annual TIP report. In order for the City to have its transit needs assessed, the City can provide input to TriMet’s TIP through the Clackamas County Coordinating Committee or through the TIP Open House held every January.

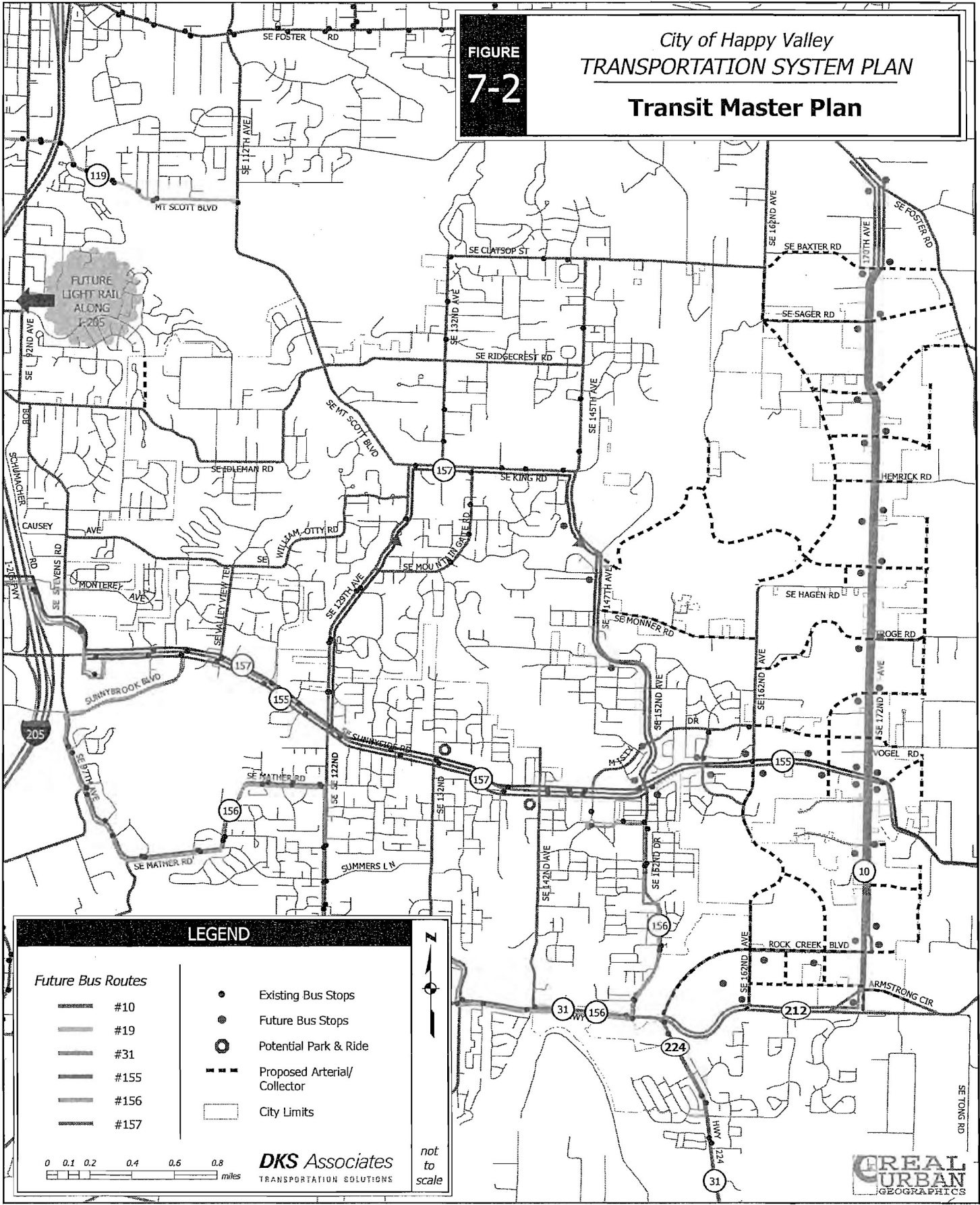
Transit projects were determined based on the identified needs, policies and project feasibility. Proposed transit master plan projects are summarized in Table 7-1 and shown in Figure 7-2. Transit enhancements within the Tri-Met service area are ultimately decided based on regional transit goals. Happy Valley will coordinate with TriMet to incorporate changes to bus service.

**Table 7-1: Transit Master Plan Projects**

Project	Description	Cost (\$1,000s)
TriMet District	Bring Happy Valley into the TriMet district.	\$0
Bus Stop Enhancements	Coordinate with TriMet to provide transit stop amenities including bus shelters and street lighting at all transit stops.	\$0
RTP Designated Major Transit Stops	To meet RTP requirements, amend development code regulations to require new development on sites at major transit stops to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Locate buildings within 20 feet of or provide a pedestrian plaza at the major transit stops.</li> <li>▪ Provide reasonably direct pedestrian connections between the transit stop and building entrances on the site.</li> <li>▪ Provide a transit passenger landing pad accessible to disabled persons (if not already existing to transit agency standards).</li> <li>▪ Provide an easement or dedication for a passenger shelter and underground utility connection from the new development to the transit amenity if requested by the public transit provider.</li> <li>▪ Provide lighting at a transit stop.</li> </ul>	\$0
Park & Ride Lots	Coordinate with TriMet to provide future park and ride lots.	\$0
Sunnyside Road Transit Signal Priority	Coordinate with TriMet to construct and implement transit signal priority on Sunnyside Road as congested conditions occur and ridership volumes increase.	\$10 per intersection
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Transit Signal Priority	Coordinate with TriMet to construct and implement transit signal priority on 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue as congested conditions occur and ridership volumes increase.	\$10 per intersection
Expand Bus Route #10	Bus route #10 will be extended to serve future transit demand in Pleasant Valley, on 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and at the planned major employment center north of Highway 212.	-
Reconfigure Bus Route #157	Bus route #157 will be reconfigures to serve future transit demand on 147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Misty Drive and 152 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue between Sunnyside Road and King Road.	-
Expand Bus Route #155	Bus route #155 will be extended further east on Sunnyside Road to serve future transit demand.	-
Transit Corridors	Direct growth to increase the density of development along transit routes in the study area in an effort to support regional transit service goals.	\$0
<b>Transit Project Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>

- These projects are under the jurisdiction of, and/or will be funded by, other agencies.

**FIGURE 7-2**  
*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Transit Master Plan**



**LEGEND**

<b>Future Bus Routes</b>	● Existing Bus Stops
— #10	● Future Bus Stops
— #19	○ Potential Park & Ride
— #31	- - - Proposed Arterial/Collector
— #155	□ City Limits
— #156	
— #157	

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

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**Transit Action Plan**

A transit system action plan project list was created to identify transit projects that are reasonably expected to be funded or implemented by the year 2025, which meets the requirements of the updated TPR<sup>6</sup>. Projects that are reasonably expected to be funded or implemented (see Chapter 10) were combined with projects identified in the RTP Financially Constrained scenario to create the project list shown in Table 7-2.

**Table 7-2: Transit Action Plan Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost (\$1,000s)</b>
TriMet District	Bring Happy Valley into the TriMet district.	\$0
Bus Stop Enhancements	Coordinate with TriMet to provide transit stop amenities including bus shelters and street lighting at all transit stops.	-
RTP Designated Major Transit Stops	To meet RTP requirements, amend development code regulations to require new retail, office, and institutional buildings on sites at major transit stops to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Locate buildings within 20 feet of or provide a pedestrian plaza at the major transit stops.</li> <li>▪ Provide reasonably direct pedestrian connections between the transit stop and building entrances on the site.</li> <li>▪ Provide a transit passenger landing pad accessible to disabled persons (if not already existing to transit agency standards).</li> <li>▪ Provide an easement or dedication for a passenger shelter and underground utility connection from the new development to the transit amenity if requested by the public transit provider.</li> <li>▪ Provide lighting at a transit stop (if not already existing to transit agency standards).</li> </ul>	\$0
Transit Corridors	Direct growth to increase the density of development along transit routes in the study area in an effort to support regional transit service goals.	\$0
<b>Transit Projects to be Funded by the City</b>		<b>\$0</b>

- These projects are under the jurisdiction of, and/or will be funded by, TriMet.

<sup>6</sup> OAR Chapter 660, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Division 012, Transportation Planning, adopted on March 15, 2005, effective April, 2005.



## 8. Motor Vehicle Plan

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This chapter summarizes needs for the motor vehicle system for future conditions in the City of Happy Valley. It also outlines the strategies to be used in evaluating needs and recommends plans for motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks, buses and other vehicles). The Motor Vehicle modal plan is intended to be consistent with other jurisdictional plans including Metro's Regional Transportation System Plan (RTP), Clackamas County's Transportation System Plan (TSP) and the Sunrise Interchange Area Management Plan.

### ***Policies***

Several policies were developed for future motor vehicle facilities in Happy Valley. These policies are aimed at providing the City with priorities to direct its funds towards motor vehicle projects that meet the goals of the City. The policies for motor vehicle facilities are:

- Policy 1a: Build residential and neighborhood streets to discourage speeding.
- Policy 1d: The City shall be open to alternative designs such as roundabouts, etc.
- Policy 2a: The City shall work to minimize traffic on local streets within the city by supporting improvements that limit the amount of cut-through traffic passing through Happy Valley except for on major arterials.
- Policy 2b: In development of roadway projects, impacts to adjacent homes/properties shall be considered, minimized, and balanced between providing a safe and efficient transportation facility.
- Policy 2c: Balance the functional classification system throughout the City.
- Policy 3e: Local streets shall be designed to encourage a reduction in trip length by providing connectivity and limiting out-of-direction travel. Connectivity shall be provided according to published Metro street connectivity guidelines that improve local circulation by providing connections to activity centers and destinations. Metro's Local Street System Design Criteria calls for no more than 530 feet between local street intersections.
- Policy 3j: Neighborhoods shall be connected to minimize out of direction travel for pedestrians and bicycles. This is achieved with a well developed local street system and off-street trail system.
- Policy 4a: Design of streets shall relate to their intended use and function.
- Policy 4e: Access management standards shall be developed in conjunction with the functional classification system for Happy Valley to improve safety in Happy Valley.
- Policy 4f: New roadways shall meet lighting standards. Existing roadways shall be systematically retrofitted with roadway lighting.

- Policy 8a: All collector, neighborhood route, and local streets in Happy Valley shall limit through truck traffic.
- Policy 8b: Specific arterials shall be designated as freight routes for through truck movements.
- Policy 9a: Protect the long term function and operation of the Sunrise interchanges, the Sunrise Expressway, OR 212 and OR 224 and the local street network within the Interchange Management Area.
- Policy 9b: Ensure that changes to the planned land use system are consistent with protecting the long-term function of the interchange and the local street system for a 20 year planning horizon from 2009.
- Policy 9c: Require that any comprehensive plan map/zoning map amendments or development code amendments that provide changes to land uses allowed by the existing zoning designations within the Interchange Management Areas shall be reviewed for transportation impacts in a manner that is consistent with OAR 660-012-0060.
- Policy 9d: Provide notice to ODOT for any land use actions proposed within the Interchange Management Areas

### ***Future Capacity Deficiencies***

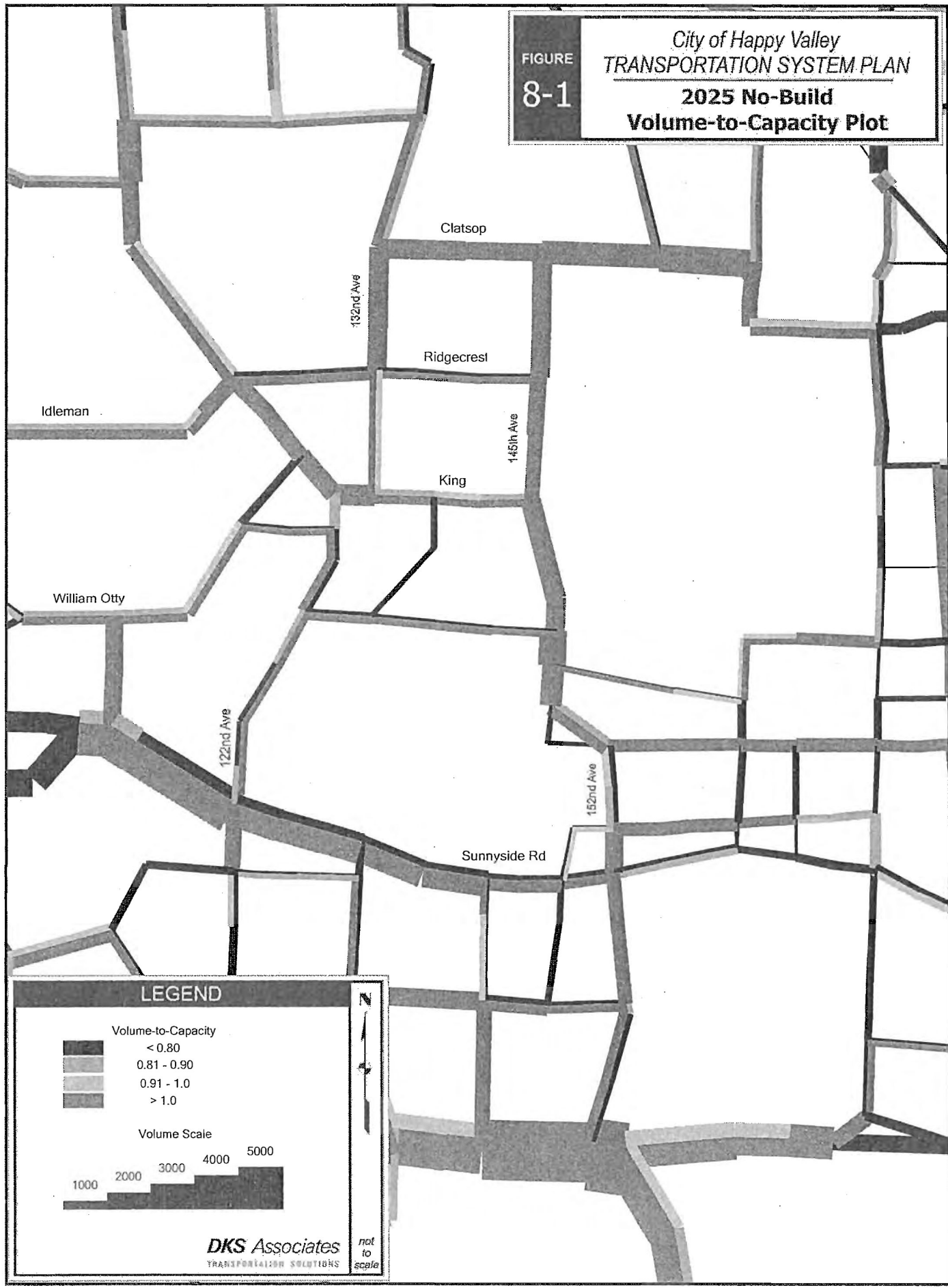
The base case analysis for the forecasted 2025 growth was essentially a no-build scenario based on the RTP Financially Constrained funding scenario. This scenario only includes transportation system improvements outside of the TSP study area that are expected to be constructed and implemented with the current funding levels. Figure 8-1 shows the forecasted demand to capacity ratio on roadways within the TSP study area for the no-build scenario. As shown in the figure, the no-build scenario transportation system does not have adequate roadway capacity to serve the expected future travel needs. Red roadway segments in Figure 8-1 indicate roadway segments that are over-capacity and do not meet either City or County traffic operating standards. The demand to capacity ratios exceed 1.0 on multiple key corridors in the study area including Sunnyside Road, 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, 145<sup>th</sup>/147<sup>th</sup>/152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Mt. Scott Boulevard, Idleman Road, Ridgecrest Road and Clatsop Street.

### ***Strategies***

To meet performance standards and serve future growth, the future transportation system needs multi-modal improvements and strategies to manage the forecasted travel demand. The extent and nature of the multi-modal improvements for Happy Valley are significant. The impact of future growth would be severe without investment in transportation improvements. Strategies for meeting automobile facility needs include the following:

- Local Circulation Enhancements
- Neighborhood Traffic Management
- Transportation Demand Management Programs to Reduce Peak Traffic for Employers in Happy Valley
- Additional Traffic Signals on Arterial/Collector Intersections

**FIGURE 8-1**  
*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**2025 No-Build**  
**Volume-to-Capacity Plot**



**LEGEND**

Volume-to-Capacity

- <math>< 0.80</math>
- <math>0.81 - 0.90</math>
- <math>0.91 - 1.0</math>
- <math>> 1.0</math>

Volume Scale

1000    2000    3000    4000    5000

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- Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)
- Intersection Modifications
- Transportation System Management (TSM)
- Regional Circulation Enhancements
- Mitigate all Intersections to Meet Mobility Standards
- Protect the Long-Term Function and Operation of Interchange Management Areas

The following sections outline the type of improvements that would be necessary as part of a long-range Motor Vehicle Master Plan. Phasing of implementation will be necessary since all of the improvements cannot be done at once. This will require prioritization of projects and periodic updating to reflect current needs. Most importantly, it will be understood that the improvements outlined in the following sections are a guide to managing growth in Happy Valley as it occurs over the next 20 years.

### ***Transportation System Management (TSM)***

Transportation System Management (TSM) focuses on low cost strategies to enhance operational performance of the transportation system by seeking solutions to immediate transportation problems, finding ways to better manage transportation, maximizing urban mobility, and treating all modes of travel as a coordinated system. These types of measures include such things as signal improvements, traffic signal coordination, traffic calming, access management, local street connectivity and intelligent transportation systems (ITS). Typically, the most significant measures that can provide tangible benefits to the traveling public are traffic signal coordination and systems.

TSM measures focus primarily on region wide improvements, however there are a number of TSM measures that could be used in a smaller scale environment such as the Happy Valley area. The following sections discuss TSM measures that could be appropriate for the Happy Valley 2025 TSP study area.

### **Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)**

ITS involves the application of 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 the efficiency of existing transportation infrastructure, which enhances the overall system performance and reduces the need to add capacity (e.g. travel lanes). Efficiency is achieved by 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.

Clackamas County has prepared an ITS plan for the urbanized area of the County. The Clackamas County ITS Plan<sup>1</sup> has identified arterial signal control ITS projects on major streets throughout the county. Sunnyside Road and 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue within the TSP study area have been identified for planned fiber optic cable and closed-circuit cameras at several major intersections.

Other ITS projects to consider in the future may include:

- Transit signal priority
- Signal coordination and optimization

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<sup>1</sup> Clackamas County ITS Plan, DKS Associates, Inc. and Zenn Associates, February 2003.

- Traffic monitoring and surveillance
- Information availability
- Incident management

In order to support future ITS projects including traffic signal operations, the City of Happy Valley and Clackamas County should require the installation of 3 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 3 inch conduit would ensure adequate wiring capacity to accommodate future ITS projects.

### Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM)

Happy Valley has neighborhood traffic management elements in place, such as speed humps, on streets within the study area. The city will consider additional traffic calming measures and work with the community to find the traffic calming solution that best meets their needs and maintains roadway function. Table 8-1 lists common NTM applications and suggests which devices may be supported by the Clackamas County Fire District. Neighborhood traffic management projects will include coordination with emergency agency staff to assure public safety.

**Table 8-1: Traffic Calming Measures by Roadway Functional Classification**

Traffic Calming Measure	Roadway Classification		
	Arterial	Collector	Neighborhood/ Local Street
Curb Extensions	Not Supported	Supported*	Traffic calming measures are acceptable on lesser emergency response routes that have connectivity (more than two accesses) and are accepted by the City of Happy Valley.
Medians	Supported	Supported	
Pavement Texture	Not Supported	Supported	
Speed Hump	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Roundabout	Supported**	Supported	
Raised Crosswalk	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Speed Cushion (provides emergency pass-through with no vertical deflection)	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Choker <sup>2</sup>	Not Supported	Not Supported	
On-Street Parking	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Traffic Circle	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Diverter (with emergency vehicle pass through)	Not Supported	Not Supported	

\* Only supported on roadways with on-street parking.

\*\* In special cases to be determined by City staff.

**Note:** It is desirable to have all traffic calming measures meet Clackamas County Fire District guidelines including minimum street width, emergency vehicle turning radius, and accessibility/connectivity.

### Access Management

Access Management is a broad set of techniques that balance the need to provide efficient, safe and timely travel with the ability to allow access to individual properties. Proper implementation of access management techniques will guarantee reduced congestion, reduced accident rates, less need for roadway widening, conservation of energy, and reduced air pollution.

<sup>2</sup> Chokers are not supported when they do not shadow parking. If parking is shadowed, see curb extensions.

Access management is the control or limiting of vehicular access on arterial and collector facilities to maintain the capacity of the facilities and preserve their functional integrity. Access management strives to strike a balance between maintaining the integrity of the facility and providing access to adjacent parcels. Numerous driveways can erode the capacity of arterial and collector roadways. Preservation of capacity is particularly important on higher volume roadways for maintaining traffic flow and mobility. Whereas local and neighborhood streets function to provide access, collector and arterial streets serve greater traffic volume. Numerous driveways or street intersections increase the number of conflicts and potential for collisions and decrease mobility and traffic flow. Happy Valley, as with every city, needs a balance of streets that provide access with streets that serve mobility.

Several access management strategies were identified to improve local access and mobility:

- Develop specific access management plans for major and minor arterial streets in Happy Valley to maximize the capacity of the existing facilities and protect their functional integrity.
- Work with land use development applications to consolidate driveways where feasible.
- Provide left turn lanes where warranted for access onto cross streets.
- Construct raised medians to provide for right-in/right-out driveways as appropriate.

New development and roadway projects located on City street facilities shall meet the access spacing standards summarized in Table 8-2. Access points include public streets, private streets, and private commercial or residential driveways. A variation to the access spacing standards may be granted in areas with limited property frontage and/or environmental constraints. Any variation to these spacing standards will require an access management plan to be approved by the City engineer. The maximum access spacing listed in this table is consistent with Metro<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 8-2: Access Spacing Standards for City Street Facilities**

Street Facility	Maximum Access Spacing	Minimum Access Spacing with Full Access	Minimum Access Spacing with Limited Access*
Major Arterial	-	1,000 feet	500 feet
Minor Arterial	-	600 feet	300 feet
Collector	530 feet	400 feet	200 feet
Neighborhood	530 feet	-	-
Local	530 feet	-	-

Note: Intersection and driveway spacing measured from centerline to centerline.

\* Limited Access – Vehicles are restricted to right-in/right-out turn movements. In some cases, left-in turn movements may be permitted.

Access management is not easy to implement and often requires long institutional memory of the impacts of short access spacing – increased collisions, reduced capacity, poor sight distance and greater pedestrian exposure to vehicle conflicts. The most common opposition response to access control is that “there are driveways all over the place at closer spacing than mine – just look out there”.

<sup>3</sup> Metro Regional Transportation Plan, 2000.

These statements are commonly made without historical reference. Many of the pre-existing driveways that do not meet access spacing requirements were put in when traffic volumes were substantially lower and no access spacing criteria were mandated. With higher and higher traffic volume in the future, the need for access control on all arterial and collector roadways is critical – the outcome of not managing access properly is additional wider roadways which have much greater impact than access control.

### Traffic Signal Spacing

Traffic signal spacing standards have been established as part of this Happy Valley TSP update. 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 queues. Optimum traffic signal spacing allows for the coordination of traffic signals along a corridor resulting in reduced overall vehicle delay.

A minimum traffic signal spacing of 1,000-feet is required for major arterial, minor arterial and collector facilities. A variation to the traffic signal spacing standard may be granted in areas with limited property frontage and/or environmental constraints. Any variation to the traffic signal spacing standard will require the approval of the City engineer.

### Local Street Connectivity

Much of the local street network in Happy Valley is built but is not well connected. Multiple access opportunities for entering or exiting neighborhoods are limited. There are a number of locations where neighborhood traffic is funneled onto one single street. This type of street network results in out-of-direction travel for motorists and an imbalance of traffic volumes that impacts residential frontage. The outcome can result in the need for wider roads, traffic signals and turn lanes (which can negatively impact traffic flow). By providing connectivity between neighborhoods, out-of-direction travel and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) can be reduced, accessibility between various travel modes can be enhanced and traffic levels can be balanced out between various streets. Additionally, public safety response time is reduced.

Some of these local connections can contribute with other street improvements to mitigate capacity deficiencies by better dispersing traffic. Several roadway connections will be needed within neighborhood areas to reduce out of direction travel for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists. This is most important in the areas where a significant amount of new development is possible.

Figure 8-2 shows the proposed Street Connectivity Plan for Happy Valley. In most cases, the connector alignments are not specific and are aimed at reducing potential neighborhood traffic impacts by better balancing traffic flows on neighborhood routes. The arrows shown in the figures represent potential connections and the general direction for the placement of the connection. In each case, the specific alignments and design will be better determined upon development review.

The criteria used 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
- Every 530 feet, a grid for automobiles

To protect existing neighborhoods from potential traffic impacts of extending stub end streets, connector roadways will incorporate neighborhood traffic management into their design and

construction. All stub streets will have signs indicating the potential for future connectivity. Additionally, new development that constructs new streets, or street extensions, must provide a proposed street map that:

- Provides full street connections with spacing of no more than 530 feet between connections except where prevented by barriers
- Provides bike and pedestrian access ways 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 close-end street longer than 200 feet or having no more than 10 dwelling units
- Includes street cross-sections demonstrating dimensions of ROW improvements, with streets designed for posted or expected speed limits

The arrows shown on Figure 8-2 indicate priority for local and neighborhood connections only. Other stub end streets in the road network may become cul-de-sacs, extended cul-de-sacs or provide collector or arterial connections. Pedestrian connections from the end of any stub end street that results in a cul-de-sac will be considered mandatory as future development occurs. The goal would continue to be improved city connectivity for all modes of transportation.

Topography and environmental conditions limit the level of connectivity in several areas of Happy Valley. The area north and south of Sunnyside Road between SE 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Rock Creek and the Scouter Mountain area between 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue are recognized as being particularly challenging and may require exceptional treatment to avoid overloading of narrow local streets.

### Functional Classification

The proposed functional classification of roadways was developed following detailed review of the existing Happy Valley TSP, Clackamas County TSP and the Rock Creek Plan functional classification. A proposed roadway system has been developed within the planned growth areas of the TSP study area. The proposed functional classification of these roadways is shown in Figure 8-3.

The following proposed Happy Valley TSP functional classifications are inconsistent with the Clackamas County TSP and/or the Rock Creek Plan.

- 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue changed from a minor arterial (County TSP) to a major arterial
- Monner Road changed from a local street (County TSP) to a neighborhood street
- 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (north of Sunnyside Road) changed from a local street (County TSP) to a collector street
- 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (north of Sunnyside Road) changed from a collector (County TSP and Rock Creek Plan) to a minor arterial
- Valley View Terrace changed from neighborhood street (Happy Valley TSP) to a collector street



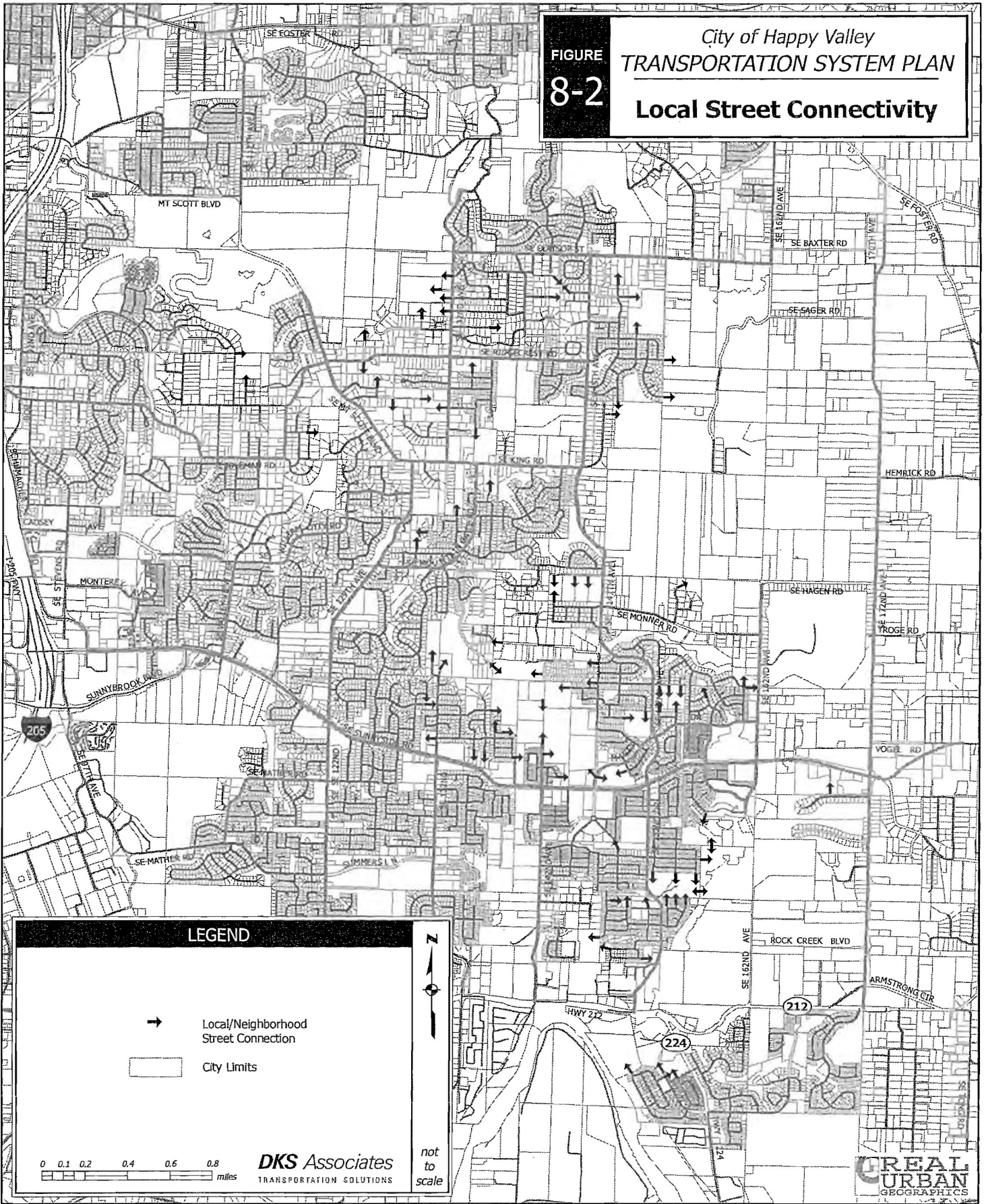
The following revisions are recommended to the current Happy Valley TSP:

- Hagen Road changed from a neighborhood street to a local street.

The criteria used to assess functional classification have two components: the extent of connectivity and the frequency of the facility type. Maps can be used to determine regional, city/district and neighborhood connections. The frequency or need for facilities of certain classifications is not routine or easy to package into a single criterion. While planning textbooks call for arterial spacing of a mile, collector spacing of a quarter to a half-mile, and neighborhood connections at an eighth to a sixteenth of a mile, this does not form the only basis for defining functional classification.

Changes in land use, environmental issues or barriers, topographic constraints, and demand for facilities can change the frequency for routes of certain functional classifications. While spacing standards can be a guide, they must consider other features and potential long term uses in the area (some areas would not experience significant changes in demand, where others will). It is acceptable for the city to re-classify street functional designations to have different naming conventions than the RTP street functional classifications, however, the general intent and purpose of the facility, whatever the name, will be consistent with regional, state and federal guidelines.

**FIGURE 8-2**  
**City of Happy Valley**  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Local Street Connectivity**



**LEGEND**

- Local/Neighborhood Street Connection
- ▭ City Limits

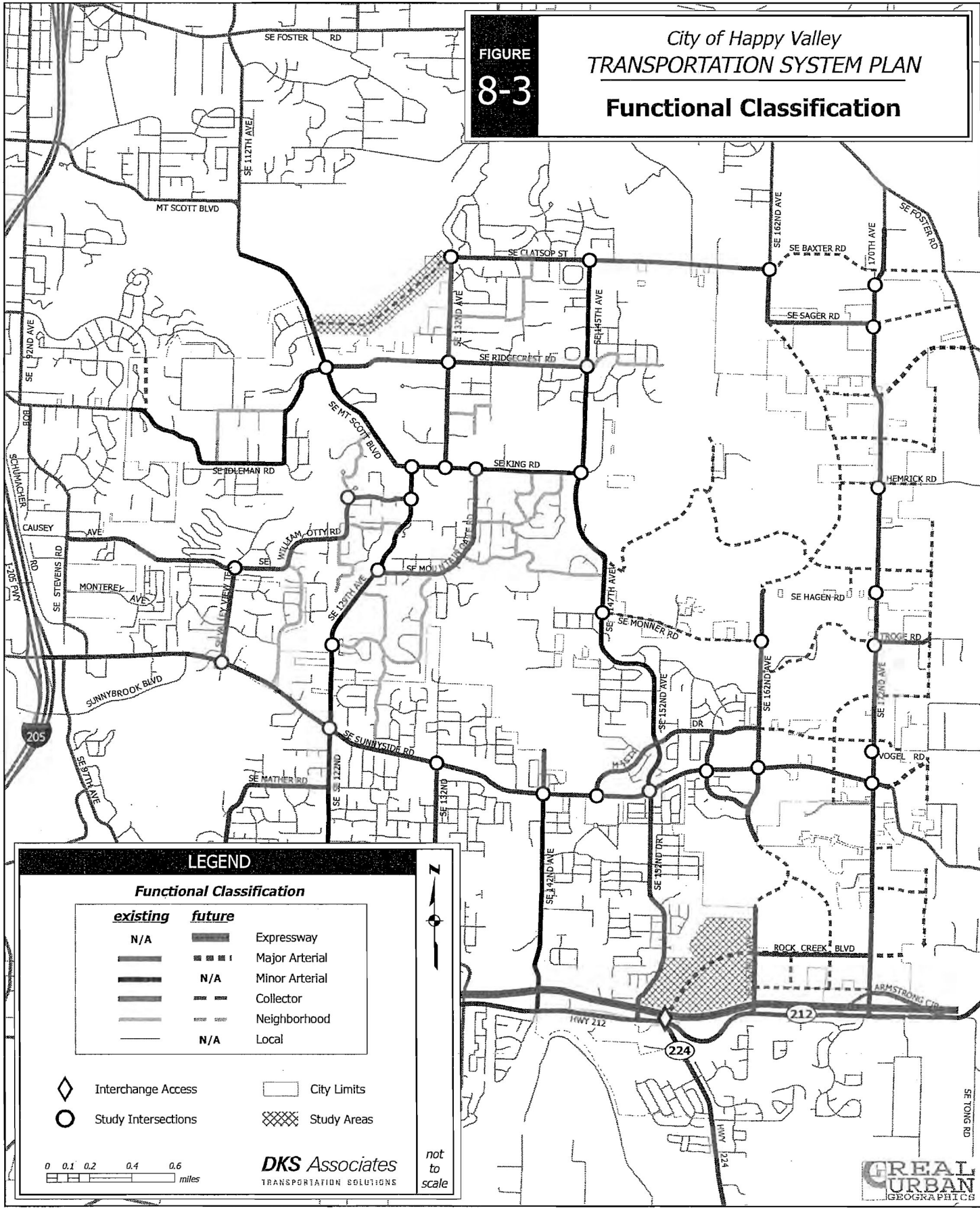
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 miles

**DKS Associates**  
TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS

not to scale

**FIGURE  
8-3**

*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Functional Classification**



## Roadway Cross-Section Standards

The design characteristics of streets in Happy Valley were developed to meet the function and demand for each facility type. Because 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 8-3 summarizes the proposed street characteristics for Happy Valley. Figures 8-4 through 8-8 show the cross-sections for arterials, collectors, neighborhood, local streets, alleyways and private streets in Happy Valley. Where center left turn lanes are identified (3 lane section), the actual design of the street may include sections without center turn lanes (2 lane section) near environmentally sensitive or physically constrained areas or with median treatments. The actual treatment will be determined within the design for implementation of each project.

Alternative collector and local cross-sections have been developed to allow for flexibility in design with an emphasis on streetscape elements. A hillside collector cross-section was developed for 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the east-west collector along the base of Scouter Mountain with a 12 foot path on the downhill side of the roadway and a narrower width to reduce environmental impacts. A collector cross-section with on-street parking was developed for the newly planned area east of 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to provide a neighborhood streetscape. Collector and local cross-sections were developed for roadways along commercial and industrial zoned parcels to provide an appropriate streetscape. Cross-sections for private streets and alleyways have also been added.

**Table 8-3: Proposed Street Characteristics**

Street Element	Characteristic	Width/Options
Vehicle Lane Widths: (Minimum widths)	Truck Route	12 feet
	Bus Route	11 feet
	Arterial	12 feet
	Collector	12 feet
	Neighborhood	10 feet
	Local	10 feet
	Turn Lane	12 feet <sup>4</sup>
On-Street Parking:		8 feet
Bicycle Lanes: (minimum widths)	New Construction	5 to 6 feet
	Reconstruction	5 to 6 feet
Sidewalks: (Minimum width)	Neighborhood/Local	5 feet
	Collector	5 feet
	Arterial	6 feet
Landscape Strips:	Required on all streets	5 feet
Medians:	5-Lane	Required
	3-Lane	Required
	2-Lane	Optional
Neighborhood Traffic Management:	Local	Not necessary
	Neighborhood	Consider if appropriate
	Collectors	Under special conditions
	Arterials	Prohibited
Transit:	Arterial/Collectors	Appropriate
	Neighborhood/Local	Only in special circumstances
	Local	Not appropriate

<sup>4</sup> In constrained conditions on collector and neighborhood facilities, a minimum width of 11 feet may be considered.

The local roadway cross-sections shown in Figure 8-7A provide for a 28-foot pavement section with parking on one side of the street and a 32-foot pavement section with parking on both sides of the street. This cross-section standard is based on the recommendations of the Fire Code Applications Guide from the Oregon Fire Code<sup>5</sup> and comments received from the Clackamas County Fire District #1 representatives. The intent of the local roadway cross-sections is to provide sufficient roadway width to adequately accommodate emergency vehicles.

Under some conditions a variation to the cross-sections may be requested from the City Engineer. Typical conditions that may warrant a variation include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Infill sites
- Innovative designs (roundabouts)
- Severe topographic or environmental constraints
- Existing developments and/or buildings that make it extremely difficult or impossible to meet the design standards.

### Street Right-of-Way Needs

Figure 8-9 summarizes the anticipated right-of-way needs for existing and proposed roadways within the TSP planning horizon. Planning level right-of-way needs can be determined utilizing street cross-sections and the lane geometry outlined later in this chapter. Special consideration was given to the proposed roadway network with environmental constraints such as creeks and steep grades. Several proposed roadways within the Scouter Mountain Area have been identified as two-lane roadways to reduce potential environmental impacts.

Wherever arterial or collectors cross each other, planning for additional right-of-way to accommodate turn lanes will be considered within 500 feet of the intersection. Specific right-of-way needs will need to be monitored continuously through the development review process to reflect current needs and conditions. This will be necessary since more specific detail may become evident in development review which requires improvements other than those outlined in this 20 year general planning assessment of street needs.

### Intersection Performance Standards

Policy 5a establishes minimum intersection operating standards to be maintained for the City of Happy Valley. The City shall utilize these standards to evaluate land use actions and proposed mitigations. All public facilities shall be designed to meet these standards.

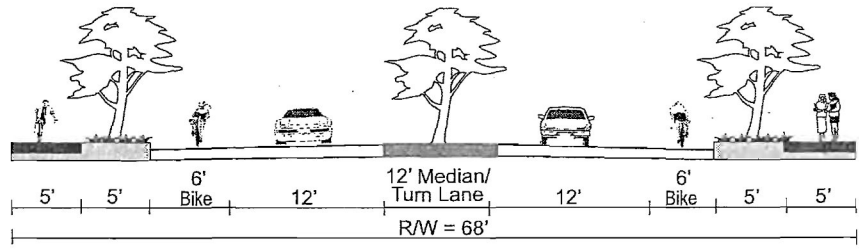
- All signalized intersections shall operate at level of service D and V/C ratio of 0.90 or better during the peak hours of analysis. Individual movements must meet level of service E and a V/C ratio of 1.0.
- All roundabout intersections shall operate at level of service D or better during the peak hours of analysis. Each approach must meet level of service E and a V/C ratio of 0.85.
- All unsignalized two-way stop controlled intersections shall operate at level of service E or better (based on average approach delay) for all side street approaches during the peak hours of analysis.
- All unsignalized all-way stop controlled intersections shall operate at level of service D or better based on average intersection delay during the peak hours of analysis.

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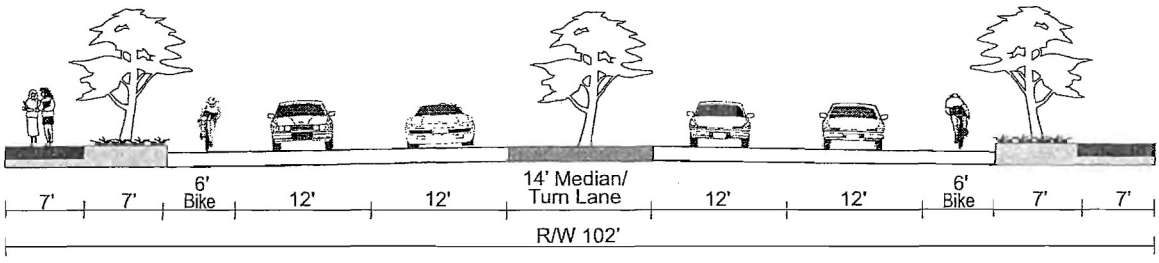
<sup>5</sup> Fire Code Applications Guide, Oregon Fire Code, Metro Code Committee, revised January 2005.

**FIGURE**  
**8-4**  
 City of Happy Valley  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Arterial Facility Cross-Section**

**MINOR ARTERIAL**  
**3 Lane Section**



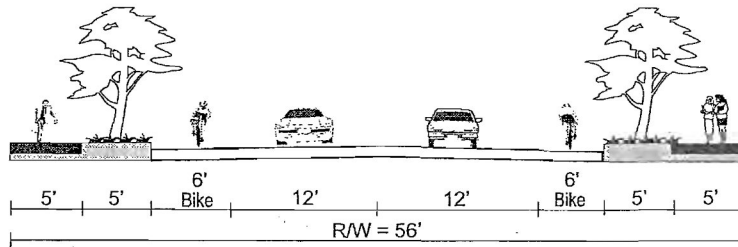
**MAJOR ARTERIAL**  
**5 Lane Section**



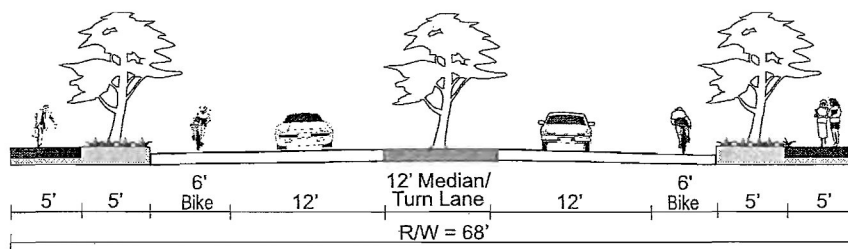
Note: Along commercial zoning frontage and major transit stops, the sidewalk and planter strip width may be combined to provide sidewalks and street tree wells. Other design elements in these areas may include narrower travel lanes, on-street parking, and other boulevard treatments.

City of Happy Valley  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**8-5A Collector Facility Cross-Section**

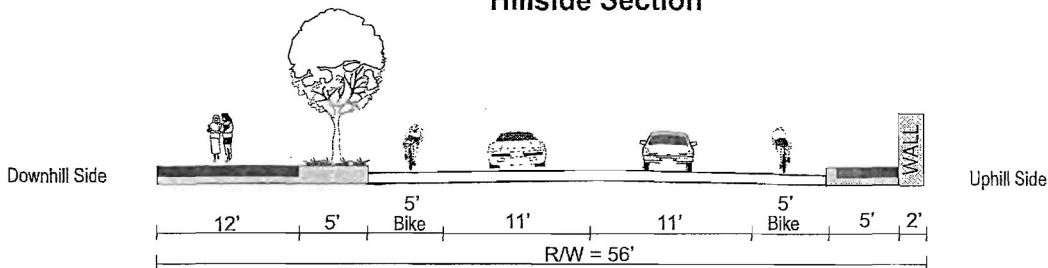
**2 Lane Section**



**3 Lane Section**



**Hillside Section**



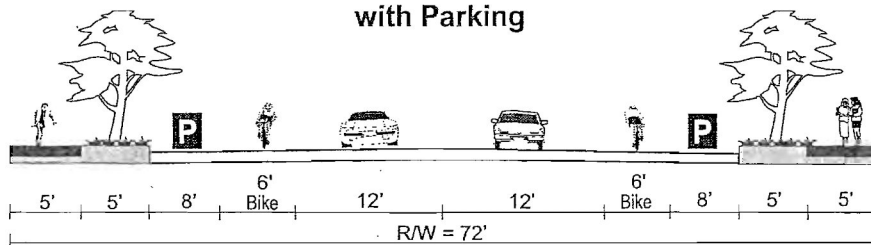
Note: Two lane cross-section may be considered when environmental constraints (creeks, topography, etc.) are present to limit the impacts of the roadway. A two lane cross-section may only be considered when a center left turn lane is not required. Use of this cross-section requires City Engineer's approval.

Note: Hillside cross-section to be used on the future 162nd Avenue along the eastern base of Scouter Mountain and the future east-west roadway along the southern base of Scouter Mountain. If a retaining wall is required on the uphill side of the roadway, it should be located within the right of way. The uphill sidewalk may be omitted if expected pedestrian usage is expected to be very low due to the frontage development per the City Engineer's approval. If the uphill sidewalk is omitted, the retaining wall must be at least 3 feet back from the face of curb. The 56 foot right-of-way shown is based on an assumed 2 foot retaining wall width, the actual right-of-way needs will vary.

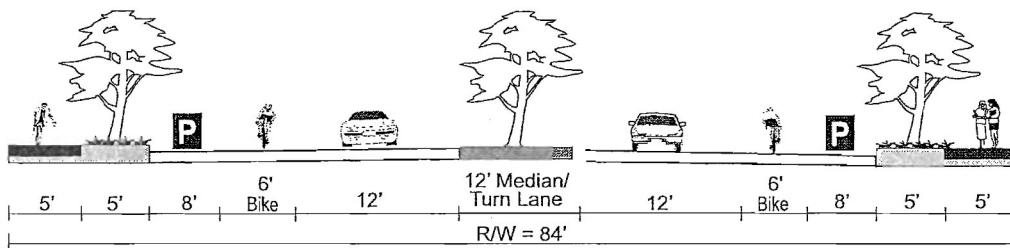
FIGURE  
8-5B

City of Happy Valley  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN  
Collector Facility Cross-Section

2 Lane Section  
with Parking



3 Lane Section  
with Parking



Note: Collector cross-sections with on-street parking may be considered on roadways located east of SE 162nd Avenue when the frontage property is zoned attached residential, multi-family residential or commercial. On-street parking should not be allowed within 100 feet of an intersection. The posted speed limit should be 30 miles per hour or less with on-street parking. Angled on-street parking may be considered based on a review of vehicle speed, volume and safety. Angled on-street parking would require additional right-of-way, typically 20 feet minimum.

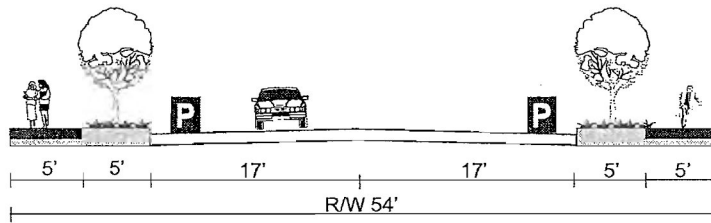
No single family driveways are allowed on collector roadways, therefore alleyways should be considered for residential fronting properties. Along commercial zoning frontage, the five foot wide sidewalk and five foot wide planter strip may be replaced with ten foot wide sidewalk with street tree wells.



City of Happy Valley  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Neighborhood Facility**  
**Cross-Section**

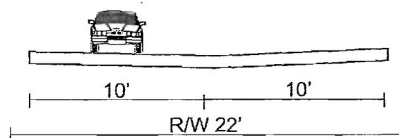
FIGURE  
**8-6**

**Neighborhood  
Street**

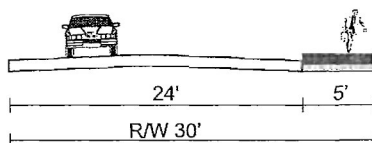


**FIGURE 8-7A** *City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Local Facility Cross-Section**

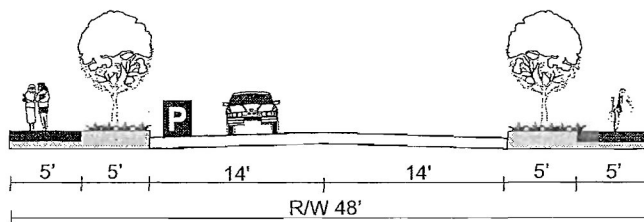
**Private Alleyway**



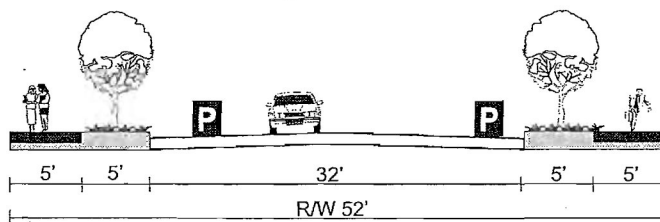
**Private Street**



**Local Street  
 Parking on One Side**



**Local Street  
 Parking on Both Sides**

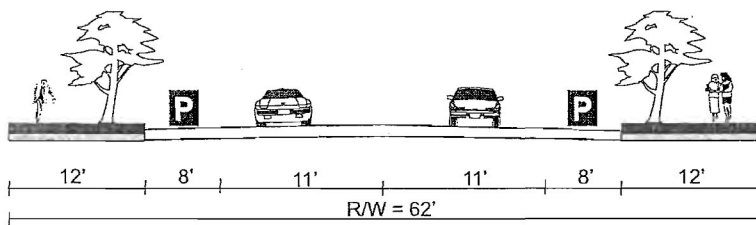


Note: Alleyway cross-section should provide a minimum of 22 feet of clear distance (between buildings, dumpsters, etc.) to accommodate emergency vehicle access. Alleyway drainage design per City Design Manual.

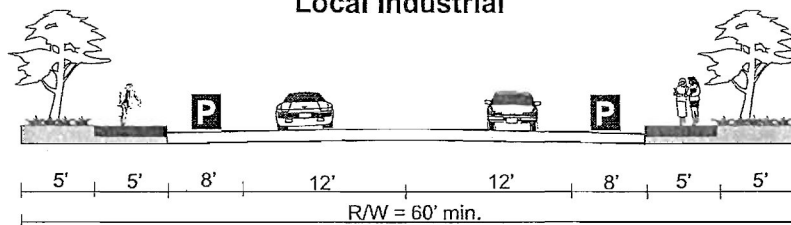
**FIGURE**  
**8-7B**

*City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Local Facility Cross-Section**

**Local Commercial**



**Local Industrial**



Note: Local Commercial cross-section to be used when any of the frontage property is zoned General Commercial, Community Commercial, Mixed Use Residential or Mixed Use Employment (retail/office use). Angled on-street parking may be considered based on a review of vehicle speed, volume and safety. Angled on-street parking would require additional right-of-way, typically 20 feet minimum.

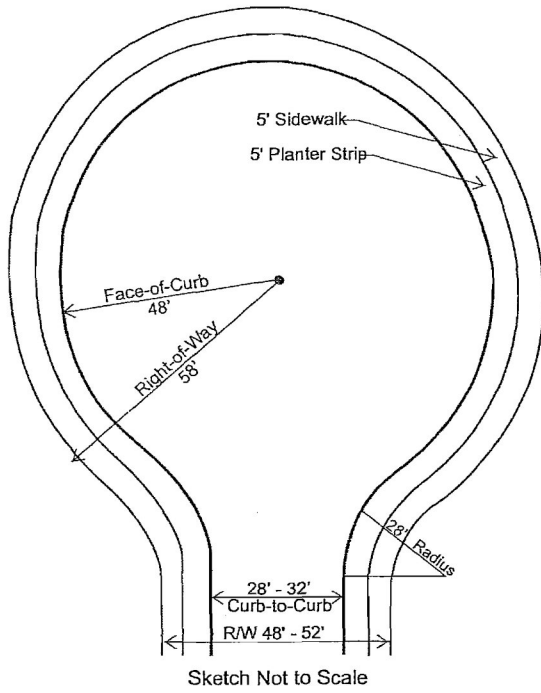
Note: Local Industrial cross-section to be used when the majority of the frontage property is zoned Regional Significant Industrial Area or Mixed Use Employment (industrial use).

FIGURE

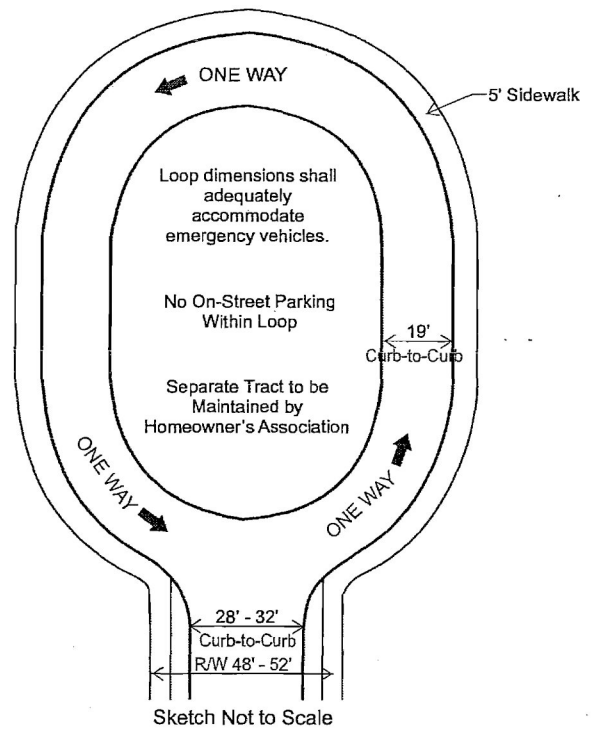
8-8

City of Happy Valley  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN  
Cul de Sac, Loop Turn-Around  
& Hammerhead Cross-Sections

CUL DE SAC



LOOP TURN-AROUND





## Parking Requirements

The City of Happy Valley currently has off-street parking ratios (minimum and maximum) standards consistent with the TPR and RTP parking ratio requirements. In addition, there are several parking policies<sup>6</sup> that will be considered including:

- Allow the designation of residential parking districts to protect residential areas from spillover parking generated by adjacent commercial, employment, or mixed-use areas, or other uses that generate a high demand for parking.
- Provide Metro annual parking data when requested that demonstrates compliance with the minimum and maximum parking ratios, including the application of any variances to the regional standards.
- Require parking lots more than three acres in size to provide street-like features along major driveways; including curbs, sidewalks, and street trees or planter strips. Major driveways in new residential and mixed-use areas shall meet connectivity standards for full street connections.

## ***Transportation Demand Management (TDM)***

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is the 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 Happy Valley area 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 growth.

Generally, TDM focuses on reducing vehicle miles traveled and promoting alternative modes of travel for large employers of an area. This is due in part to the Employee Commute Options (ECO) rules that were passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1993 to help protect the health of Portland area residents from air pollution and to ensure that the area complied with the Federal Clean Air Act.<sup>7</sup>

Research has shown that a comprehensive set of complementary policies implemented over a large geographic area can have an effect on the number of vehicle miles traveled to/from that area.<sup>8</sup> However, the same research indicates that in order for TDM measures to be effective, they should go beyond the low-cost, uncontroversial measures commonly used such as carpooling, transportation coordinators/associations, priority parking spaces, etc. Setting TDM goals and policies for new development will be necessary to help implement TDM measures in the future.

The more effective TDM measures include elements related to parking and congestion pricing, improved services for alternative modes of travel, and other market-based measures. However, TDM includes a wide variety of actions that are specifically tailored to the individual needs of an area. Table 8-4 provides a list of several strategies outlined in the ECO program that could be applicable to the Happy Valley area.

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<sup>6</sup> *Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, Title 2: Regional Parking Policy*, Metro, September 22, 2004.

<sup>7</sup> Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Division 30.

<sup>8</sup> *The Potential for Land Use Demand Management Policies to Reduce Automobile Trips*, ODOT, by ECO Northwest, June 1992.

**Table 8-4: Transportation Demand Management Strategies**

Strategy	Description	Potential Trip Reduction	
Telecommuting	Employees work 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)	
Compressed Work Week	Schedule where employees work their regular scheduled number of hours in fewer days per week.	7-9% (9 day/80 hr) 16-18% (4 day/40 hr) 32-36% (3 day/36 hr)	
Transit Pass Subsidy	For employees who take transit to work on a regular basis, the employer pays for all or part of the cost of a monthly transit pass.	19-32% (full subsidy, high transit service) 2-3% (half subsidy, medium transit service)	
Cash Out Employee Parking	An employer that has been subsidizing parking (free parking) discontinues the subsidy and charges all employees for parking. An amount equivalent to the previous subsidy is then provided to each employee, who then can decide which mode of travel to use.	<u>Reduction</u> 8-20% 5-9% 2-4%	<u>Transit</u> High Medium Low
Reduced Parking Cost for HOVs	Parking costs charged to employees are reduced for high occupancy vehicles (HOV) such as carpools and vanpools.	1-3%	
Alternative Mode Subsidy	For employees that commute to work by modes other than driving alone, the employer provides a monetary bonus to the employee.	21-34% (full subsidy of cost, high alternative modes) 2-4% (half subsidy of cost, medium alternative modes)	
Bicycle Program	Provides 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%	
On-site Rideshare Matching for HOVs	Employees who are interested in carpooling or vanpooling provide information to a transportation coordinator regarding their work hours, availability of a vehicle and place of residence. The coordinator then matches employees who can reasonably rideshare together.	1-2%	
Provide Vanpools	Employees that live near each other are organized into a vanpool for their trip to work. The employer may subsidize the cost of operation and maintaining the van.	15-25% (company provided van with fee) 30-40% (subsidized van)	
Gift/Awards for Alternative Mode Use	Employees are offered the opportunity to receive a gift or an award for using modes other than driving alone.	0-3%	
Walking Program	Provide support services for those who walk to work. This could include buying walking shoes or providing lockers and showers.	0-3%	
Company Cars for Business Travel	Employees are allowed to use company cars for business-related travel during the day	0-1%	
Guaranteed Ride Home Program	A company owned or leased vehicle or taxi fare is provided in the case of an emergency for employees that use alternative modes.	1-3%	
Time off with Pay for Alternative Mode Use	Employees are offered time off with pay as an incentive to use alternative modes.	1-2%	

Source: *Guidance for Estimating Trip Reductions from Commute Options*, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, August 1996.

With many regional trips destined to, or traveling through, the Happy Valley area, region wide TDM measures should help to reduce congestion. Metro has established non-SOV (Single Occupancy Vehicle) mode share targets to be achieved by 2040. The 2040 non-SOV model target for corridors (Sunnyside Road) is 45-55%.<sup>9</sup>

The Metro 2025 Regional Demand Model provides an analysis tool for monitoring non-SOV trip percentages between the various RTP funding scenarios. The forecasted non-SOV trip percentages take into account all RTP improvement projects (including transit, pedestrian, and bicycle system improvements), as well as the TAZ performance factors (which includes an increase in parking pricing and a decrease in transit pass fees paid by individual riders). Parking factors are based on a ratio of parking costs in comparison to a South/North Draft Environmental Impact Study (DEIS) parking survey. Transit Pass factors represent the amount of full transit fare that a transit rider is expected to pay (considering ECO rule and discount downtown fares). The RTP projects included in the 2025 financially constrained and priority models for the study area are shown in Table 8-5 and Table 8-6, respectively.

**Table 8-5: TDM Improvements included in the RTP Financially Constrained System\***

RTP #	Location	Improvement	Jurisdiction	Time-Line	Cost (\$1,000s)
5103	County-wide	Advanced transportation system management and ITS program	Clackamas County	2004-2009	\$6,514
5211	SE 129 <sup>th</sup> to Mountain Gate Rd	Scott Creek Lane Pedestrian Improvements (construct pedestrian path and bridge crossing)	Happy Valley	2004-2009	\$104
5207	Sunnyside Rd to Mt. Talbert	Mt. Scott Trail	Clackamas County/ Happy Valley	2016-2025	\$767
5064	Clackamas TC to Oregon City	I-205 Rapid Bus	TriMet	2004-2009	-
7009	145 <sup>th</sup> /147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Widen to provide bike lanes from Clatsop Street to Monner Road	Clackamas County/ Happy Valley	2010-2015	\$1,040
7010	162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Widen to provide bike lanes from Monner Road to Sunnyside Road	Clackamas County/ Happy Valley	2016-2025	\$393
7011	Monner Road	Widen to provide bike lanes from 147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Clackamas County/ Happy Valley	2016-2025	\$393
7022	Sunnyside Road Frequent Bus	Provide improvements that enhance new frequent bus service from Clackamas regional center to Damascus	TriMet	2010-2015	\$913
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$10,124</b>

\*This project list is based on the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Update.

<sup>9</sup> Based on the 2000 Metro Regional Transportation Plan, Ordinance No. 00-869A (August 10, 2000), page 1-62.



**Table 8-6: Additional TDM Improvements included in the RTP Priority System\***

RTP #	Location	Improvement	Jurisdiction	Time-Line	Cost (\$1,000s)
8030	Region-wide	Vehicle purchases to provide for expanded service – 3.8% per year	TriMet	2004-2025	\$546,000
8033	Region-wide	Bus operating facilities	Tri-Met	2004-2025	\$152,062
8045	Region-wide	Bus stop improvements	Tri-Met	2004-2025	\$13,212
8048	Region-wide	Transit Signal Priority	Tri-Met	2004-2025	\$83,746
8051	Region-wide	Regional Travel Options TDM Program	Tri-Met	2004-2025	\$47,124
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$843,584</b>

\*This project list is based on the 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Update.

An analysis was performed to determine the level of non-single occupant vehicle (SOV) mode share forecasted in 2025. The travel model provides estimates of the various modes of travel that can be generally assessed at the transportation analysis zone level. Generally, the areas served by bus service have the highest levels of non-SOV mode use. The overall Happy Valley TSP study area forecasted non-SOV percentage with the RTP financially constrained improvements is 40%. Additional improvements in the RTP priority scenario increase the overall non-SOV percentage to 42%, which corresponds to an increase of approximately 2%.

These forecasted non-SOV percentages can only be achieved with significant improvements to the transportation system and implementation of trip reduction strategies. The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and Tri-Met to implement strategies to assure that the TDM assumptions in the RTP are implemented. The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and Tri-Met to implement the pedestrian, bicycle and transit system improvements, which offer alternative modes of travel. The recommended TDM action plan includes:

- Support continued efforts by Happy Valley, TriMet, Metro, and Clackamas County to develop productive TDM measures that reduce commuter vehicle miles and peak hour trips.
- Encourage the development of high speed communication in all part of the city (fiber optic, digital cable, DSL, etc). The objective would be to allow employers and residents the maximum opportunity to rely upon other systems for conducting business and activities than the transportation system 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.
- Implement motor vehicle minimum and maximum parking ratios for new development.
- Continued implementation of street connectivity requirements.
- Work with employers to install bicycle racks.
- Implementation of bicycle, pedestrian, motor vehicle and transit system action plan.

### ***Sunrise Project Interchange Management Areas***

The Sunrise Project is being undertaken by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Clackamas County to address congestion and safety problems in the existing OR 212/224 corridor and to serve the growing demand for regional travel and access to the state highway system through the year 2030. The Sunrise Project will construct a new, east-west expressway located in the western, urbanized portion of Clackamas County. The project limits start just west of SE Webster Road at OR 224 and extend approximately 5 miles to SE 172nd Avenue at OR 212, just east of Rock Creek Junction, where OR 212 and OR 224 diverge to the east and south. The proposed expressway would have six through-lanes (three in each direction) with auxiliary lanes in some locations to reduce traffic merging and weaving movements between interchanges.

Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 734-051-0155(6) requires that an IAMP be prepared for any new or significantly reconstructed interchange. The purpose of an IAMP is to protect the function of the interchange over time, to ensure safe and efficient operations between connecting roadways, and to minimize the need for future major interchange improvements. The purpose of an IAMP is also to protect the state's investment in the facility. Because new interchanges are very costly, state and local governments and citizens have an interest in ensuring that they function as intended and for as long a period as possible, while still supporting planned land use.

Three Interchange Area Management Plans (IAMPs) have been prepared for new highway interchanges on the Sunrise Expressway; the Rock Creek IAMP, Midpoint IAMP and Sunrise West IAMP. The IAMPs were prepared in conjunction with a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) for the Sunrise Project. The Sunrise Project Interchange Management Areas are shown in Figure 8-10.

#### **Midpoint Interchange Management Area**

The Midpoint interchange will be located in the vicinity of SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and mostly located north of Highway 212. The purpose of the interchange is to provide much needed access to/from the Clackamas Industrial Area, thereby helping maintain the economic viability of this major industrial/distribution center. Land in this management area is contained within two jurisdictions: Clackamas County and the City of Happy Valley. The boundary was defined by Clackamas County in conjunction with ODOT and has been deemed sufficient and approved by the Sunrise Policy Review Committee. The Midpoint IAMP is shown in Figure 8-11.

Most of the Midpoint IAMP study area was developed with a variety of industrial and commercial uses including warehouse and distribution; construction-related businesses; automotive-related sales, repair and storage; and business parks for commercial, light industrial and manufacturing uses. Many of the industrial uses have frontage on and direct access to Highway 212/224. South of Highway 212/224, the UPRR runs east/west through the study area, providing direct rail access for many businesses.

The comprehensive plan designations and the zoning designations in the Sunrise Midpoint IAMP study area are completely consistent, which means there is little opportunity for re-zoning under the current Comprehensive Plan. Land designated for employment uses dominate, with more than 96 percent of the land area designated either industrial or commercial. Residential designations take up just under four percent of the study area.

Generally, the existing land uses correspond to the adopted plan and zoning designations. Inconsistencies include preexisting nonconforming single family residential uses and some commercial uses in the Light Industrial zone.

Employment uses dominate in the Midpoint IAMP, with nearly 82 percent land area in industrial, office, commercial and warehouse uses. Residential use takes up approximately two percent of the land use area with single family and manufactured home park development. The remaining developed land area is occupied by emergency services or military uses and rights-of-way.

### Rock Creek Interchange Management Area

The Rock Creek interchange will be located at the eastern end of the Clackamas Industrial Area and connect the eastern terminus of the Sunrise Expressway to OR 224 and OR 212. The primary function of this interchange will be to provide access to the emerging Rock Creek Employment area. Land in this management area is contained within three jurisdictions: Clackamas County and the cities of Happy Valley and Damascus. The boundary was defined by Clackamas County in conjunction with ODOT and has been deemed sufficient and approved by the Sunrise Policy Review Committee. This Interchange Management Areas is focused on the new Sunrise Rock Creek interchange that is approximately 400 feet north of the existing Rock Creek Junction. The Rock Creek IAMP is shown in Figure 8-12.

Much of the area surrounding the Rock Creek interchange is undeveloped urban. Highway approaches are mostly driveways and at-grade intersections. To the east are the city of Damascus and eventually the OR 212 interchange with US 26. To the west are urban Clackamas County and the interchange of OR 212/224 and I-205. The primary land uses and zoning in the vicinity of the proposed interchange are Mixed Employment (to accommodate the planned Providence hospital center), Regionally Significant Industrial lands (RSIA), and residential lands. The Comprehensive Plans for the cities of Happy Valley and Damascus and for Clackamas County show that similar future land uses are projected for this area, with the lands to the north being mixed employment and industrial, and the lands to the south being residential.

The Rock Creek interchange will improve connections between the Sunrise Expressway and OR 212 and OR 224 to the east and south, and the local street networks of Happy Valley and Damascus. The interchange will be used to support the development that is authorized in the Clackamas County and cities of Damascus and Happy Valley Comprehensive Plans rather than to encourage rezoning of property for uses that generate greater volumes of traffic than planned by the Comprehensive Plans for the Interchange Management Areas.

### Sunrise West Interchange Management Area

The Sunrise West interchange will serve as the western connection to the Sunrise Expressway. The primary function of this interchange will be to provide direct connections to I-205 and OR 224 and secondary connections to SE 82<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, SE 82<sup>nd</sup> Drive and OR 212. Land in this management area is contained within Clackamas County jurisdiction. Much of the area surrounding the interchange is developed urban Clackamas County and the Lawnfield Business Area.

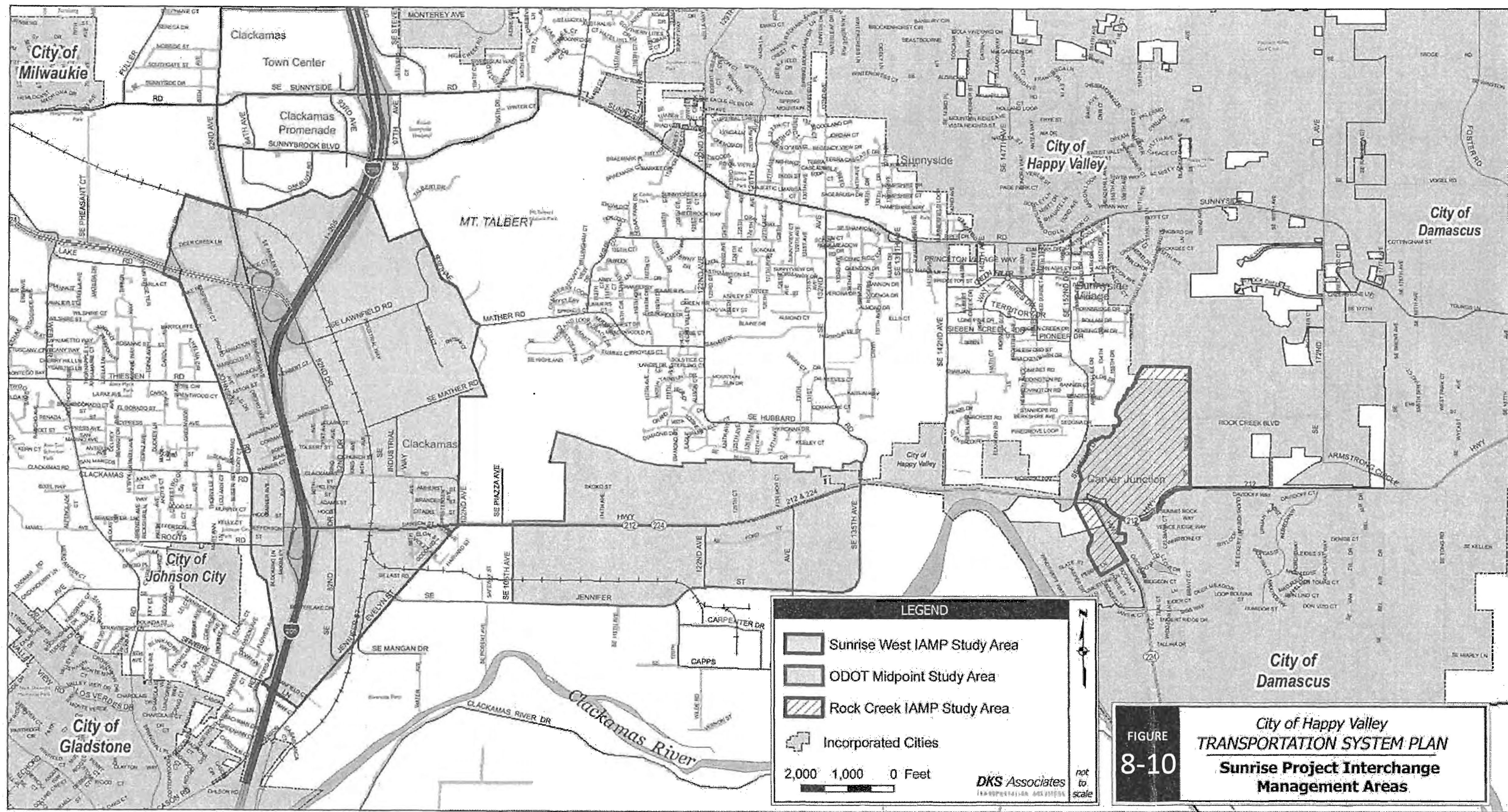
### Sunrise IAMP Implementation

The IAMPs for the Sunrise management areas provide the policies and standards to be applied to the roadway network. The IAMPs include the following elements.

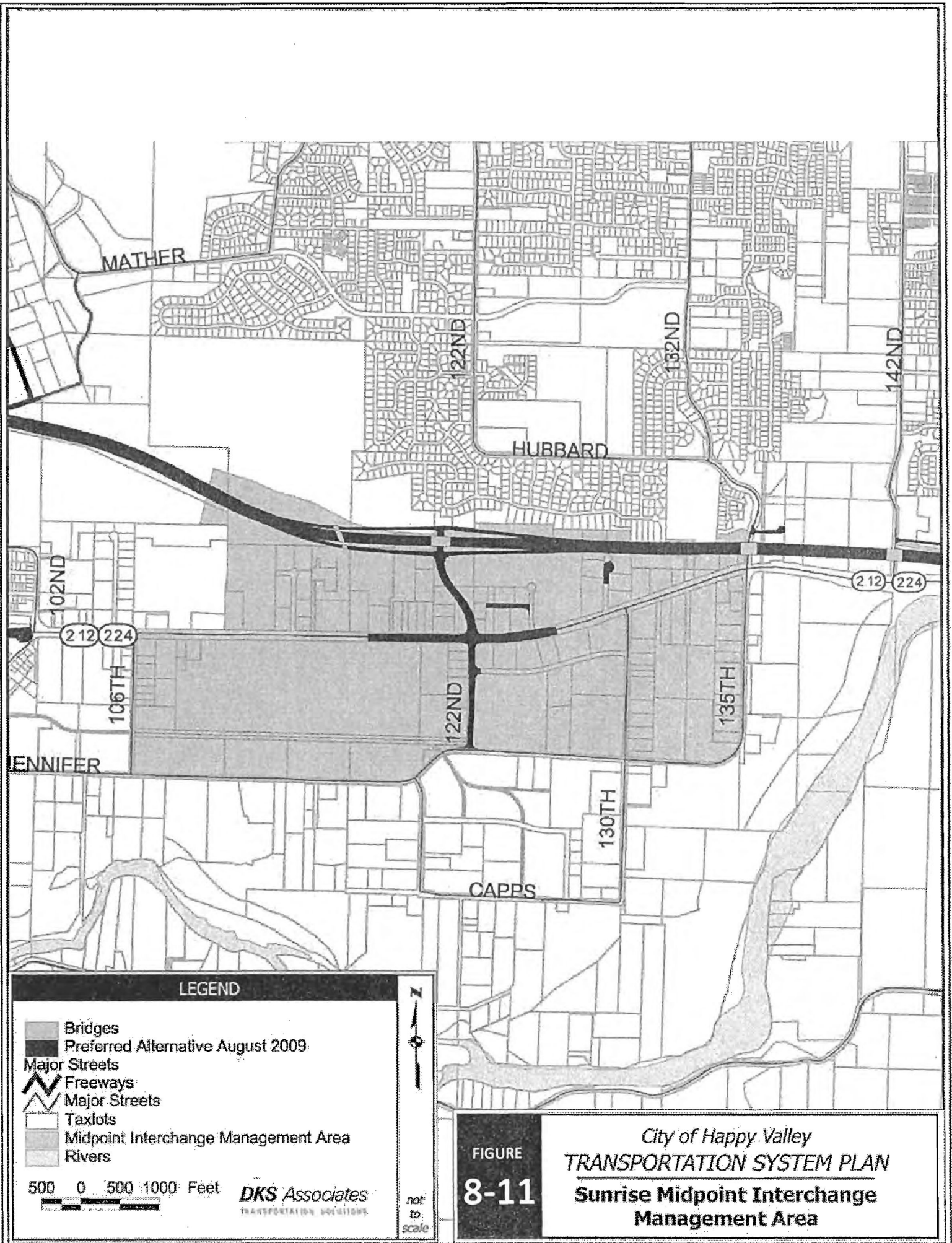
- Interchange Area Management policies
- ODOT mobility standards
- ODOT minimum access spacing standards
- Future traffic operation projections
- Access Management Plan with existing and future access points

The City of Happy Valley will coordinate with Clackamas County and ODOT to support the implementation of the Sunrise Project Interchange Management Areas. This effort will include the following actions for Rock Creek, Midpoint and Sunrise West interchange management areas.

- Require that any comprehensive plan map/zoning map amendments or development code amendments that provide changes to land uses allowed in the existing zoning designations within the Interchange Management Areas shall be reviewed for transportation impacts in a manner that is consistent with OAR 660-012-0060. If the proposed new land uses are shown to exceed mobility standards at the interchange, the change either shall not be allowed or the developer shall be held responsible for required improvements to bring the interchange operation in line with urban mobility standards
- Support the implementation of state access management standards (OAR Chapter 734 Division 51 as amended and the Oregon Highway Plan) on state highway facilities within the Interchange Management Areas.
- Proposed development within the interchange management areas shall comply with the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations that implement the identified access management plan to maintain safe operations of the Sunrise interchanges. This may include property access consolidation, restriction or closure.
- Proposed future actions that would amend the local jurisdictional boundaries in the vicinity of the Sunrise interchanges will be monitored.
- Improve highway operations and safety by supporting construction of public roads that provide reasonable alternative access within the Interchange Management Areas. When reasonable access is provided, the City supports eliminating direct highway access to state highway facilities.
- Provide notice to ODOT for any land use actions proposed within the Interchange Management Areas as identified on Map V-12



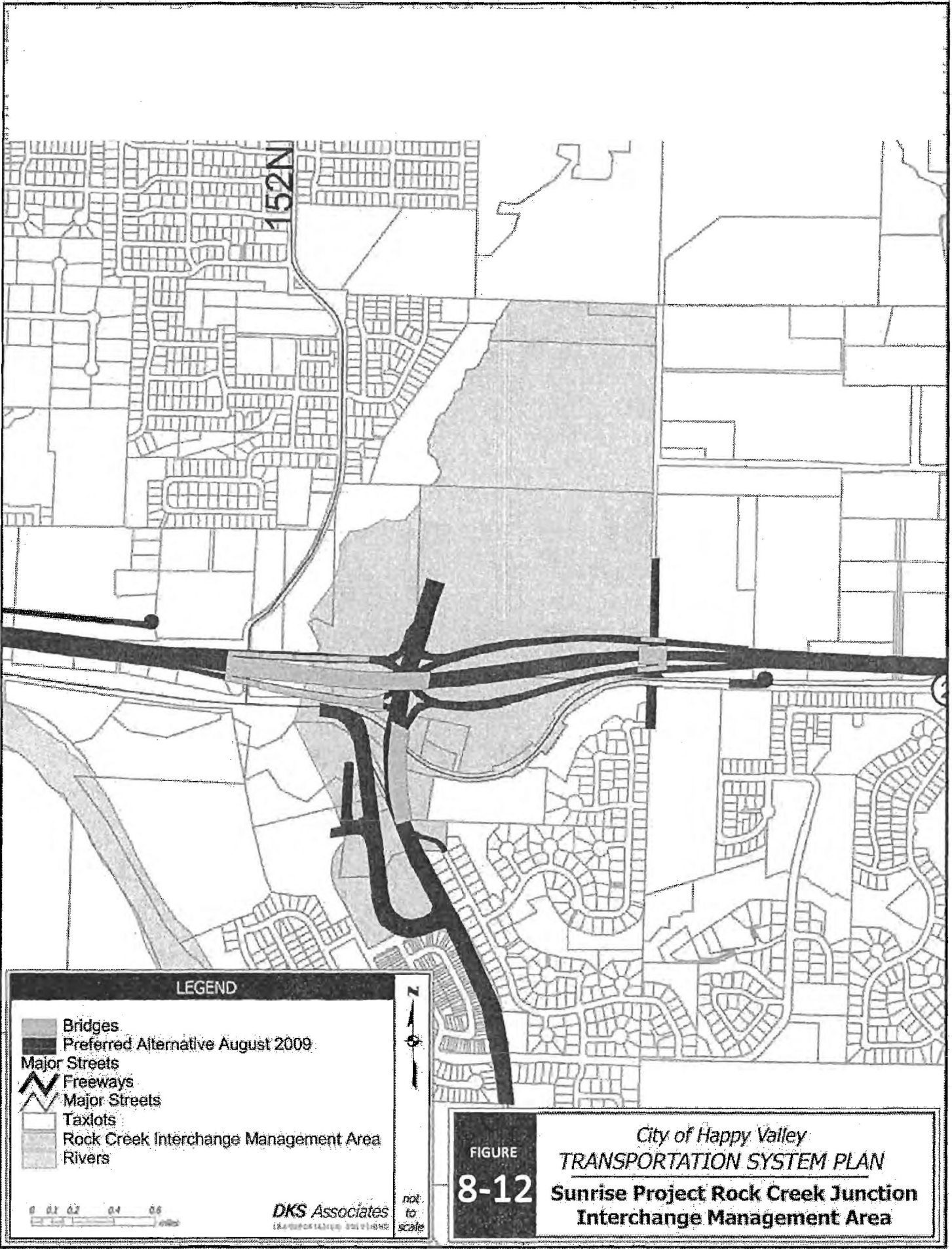












**FIGURE 8-11** *City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Sunrise Midpoint Interchange Management Area**

*DKS Associates*  
 TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS

not to scale



**LEGEND**

-  Bridges
-  Preferred Alternative August 2009
-  Major Streets
-  Freeways
-  Major Streets
-  Taxlots
-  Rock Creek Interchange Management Area
-  Rivers



*DKS Associates*  
(A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS)

not  
to  
scale

**FIGURE**  
**8-12** *City of Happy Valley*  
**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**  
**Sunrise Project Rock Creek Junction**  
**Interchange Management Area**

### ***Future Intersection Capacity Analysis***

The motor vehicle capacity needs within the TSP study area were determined for future conditions. This section presents the capacity analysis conducted to determine the street improvements that would be necessary as part of a long-range master plan. Phasing of implementation will be necessary since not all the improvements can be done at once. This will require prioritization of projects and periodic updating to reflect current needs. The improvements outlined in the following section are a guide to defining the types of right-of-way and street needs that will be required as development occurs.

Year 2025 traffic volume forecasts were analyzed to identify locations where evening peak hour performance will drop below minimum desirable levels. This analysis focuses on the 25 study intersections. Traffic volumes were developed as described previously (Chapter 4) and applied to existing intersection geometries. The value in reviewing the motor vehicle system performance is that it highlights where the planned system fails to meet performance standards. These locations will be reviewed to consider street improvements alternatives that could better serve planned growth.

#### **2025 No-Build**

A 2025 no-build alternative was created by removing all future capacity projects within the study area and regional facilities in the surrounding area from the 2025 financially constrained model. This scenario evaluated the impact of allowing the development of the 2025 land use forecast without constructing the supporting transportation infrastructure. The 2025 no-build traffic forecasts found that the existing roadway system in the TSP study area is insufficient to handle future capacity needs. As previously shown in Figure 8-1, the majority of roadways operate with over capacity conditions which translate to significant congestion. As expected, all study intersections operate below standard under the 2025 no-build scenario.

#### **2025 Financially Constrained**

The 2025 financially constrained scenario includes transportation improvements that are reasonably funded and likely to be constructed by the year 2025. This scenario comprises TDM improvements identified in Table 8-5 plus capacity projects identified in the RTP financially constrained system, shown in Table 8-7.

The construction of the Sunnyside Road widening project from 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue has been completed. The most significant project included in the financially constrained system within the study area is the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue widening project. This improvement widens 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to a five-lane facility from Highway 212 to Foster Road. The portion of the project from Sunnyside Road to Highway 212 will begin construction in early 2009. This project is fully designed and funded, therefore the existing conditions of this Plan shows the project as complete.

The Highway 224 Extension project, also known as the first phase of the Sunrise Corridor, provides a major new east-west roadway near the study area. In the financially constrained scenario, the project would construct a new four-lane facility from I-205 to 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. Preliminary plans provided by Clackamas County indicate that access to the facility would be limited to ramps at I-205 and a new interchange near 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue just north of Highway 212/224. This project does not include the extension of 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue south of Hubbard Road.



**Table 8-7: RTP Financially Constrained Motor Vehicle Capacity Improvements\***

RTP #	Location	Improvement	Jurisdiction	Time-Line	Cost (\$1,000s)
5021	Highway 224 Extension (Sunrise Corridor)	Construct a new four-lane highway from I-205 to 122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	ODOT	2010-15	\$84,315
5066	122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	East Sunnyside Road Improvements (widen to five lanes to improve safety and accessibility to Damascus)	Clackamas County	2010-15	\$45,045
5209	122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Sunnyside Road to King Road (widen to three lanes, smooth curves)	Clackamas County	2016-25	\$3,465
7000	172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Widen to 5 lanes from Foster Road to Highway 212	Clackamas County	2016-25	\$8,085
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$132,825</b>

\* Based on 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Update, and includes Financially Constrained Motor Vehicle System projects.

Table 8-8 summarizes the study intersection performance for the 2025 financially constrained scenario. Based on the analysis, the majority of the study intersections would not meet demands with the capacity improvements identified in the RTP financially constrained system. The majority of signalized and four-way stop controlled study intersections operate at LOS F with a demand to capacity ratio greater than 1.0. Most unsignalized intersections operate LOS F for the minor street approach and LOS B or worse for the major street approach.

Forecasted volumes on Sunnyside Road from Valley View Terrace to 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue in the eastbound and westbound directions are significantly higher than existing volumes. Without a new parallel east-west route to provide additional capacity for the forecasted land use, the planned five-lane section for Sunnyside Road cannot perform adequately. Forecasted volumes within the center of Happy Valley are also considerably higher than today. The significant congestion on Sunnyside Road results in diverted trips on 122<sup>nd</sup>/129<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the north, continuing through the City primarily on King Road, Mt. Scott Boulevard and Idleman Road.

Table 8-8: 2025 Financially Constrained Intersection Level of Service (PM Peak Hour)

Intersection	Level of Service	Delay	Volume/Capacity
<b>Unsignalized Intersections</b>			
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hagen Road	C/F	>50	-
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	B/F	>50	-
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/D	59.9	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	F	>50	>1.0
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest	B/F	>50	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	B/F	>50	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue /King Road	B/F	>50	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	F	>50	>1.0
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	A/F	>50	-
122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive	D/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	B/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	B/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt.Scott Boulevard	F	>50	>1.0
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	C	22.0	0.85
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	F	>50	>1.0
Valley View/William Otty Road	F	>50	>1.0
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Troge Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
170 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (Baxter Road)/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
<b>Signalized Intersections</b>			
Sunnyside Road/Valley View Terrace	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	26.8	1.0
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/152 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/157 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	E	80.0	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0

Notes: A/A=major street LOS/minor street LOS  
 Signalized and all-way stop delay = average vehicle delay in seconds for entire intersection  
 Unsignalized delay = highest minor street approach delay  
 \*All-way stop control intersection

## 2025 Priority

The 2025 Priority scenario includes additional transportation improvement projects that do not have an identified funding source and may not be constructed by the year 2025. This scenario builds on the planned TDM improvements (summarized in Tables 8-5 and 8-6) and capacity improvements previously identified for the 2025 financially constrained system (Table 8-7). Table 8-9 identifies the additional capacity improvements that are included in the priority scenario.

**Table 8-9: RTP Priority Motor Vehicle Capacity Improvements\***

RTP #	Location	Improvement	Jurisdiction	Time-Line	Cost (\$1,000s)
5003	Sunrise Highway Unit 1, Phase 2	Construct new 4-lane facility from 122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Rock Creek Junction	ODOT	2004-09	\$104,550
5005	Sunrise Highway Unit 2, Phase 1	Construct new 4-lane facility from Rock Creek Junction to 242 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	ODOT	2004-09	\$184,800
5006	Sunrise Highway Unit 2, Phase 2	Construct new 4-lane facility from 242 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to US 26	ODOT	2004-09	\$177,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$466,350</b>

\* Based on 2004 Federal Regional Transportation Plan Update, and includes Priority Motor Vehicle System projects.

The Sunrise Corridor project identified in the priority system would provide a significant extension to the east. The project would construct a new four-lane facility from the 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue interchange to US 26 in Gresham. Preliminary plans provided by Clackamas County indicate that access to the facility near the study area would be limited to an interchange at the Rock Creek Junction near the Highway 212/224 split. No direct access to the Sunrise Corridor would be provided from 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue or 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

With the addition of the priority projects, several study intersection improve to acceptable operating standards. The majority of the signalized study intersections on Sunnyside Road east of 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue meet the level of service standard. This improvement is due in part to the reduction in east-west volume that is now traveling on the Sunrise Corridor. Although volumes are lower in the center of Happy Valley, operating conditions continue at LOS F for the minor street approach at most unsignalized study intersections. Table 8-10 summarizes the study intersection performance for the 2025 priority scenario.

Based on the 2025 priority analysis, the majority of the study intersections would not meet the City's level of service standard with the capacity improvements identified in the RTP priority system. Additional capacity improvements will be needed to provide an adequate transportation system for the forecasted land use.

**Table 8-10: 2025 Priority Intersection Level of Service (PM Peak Hour)**

Intersection	Level of Service	Delay	Volume/ Capacity
<b>Unsignalized Intersections</b>			
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hagen Road	B/F	>50	-
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/F	>50	-
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/D	26.7	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	F	>50	>1.0
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest	B/F	>50	-
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	B/F	>50	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue /King Road	A/F	>50	-
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	F	>50	>1.0
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	A/F	>50	-
122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive	B/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	B/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	A/F	>50	-
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt.Scott Boulevard	F	>50	>1.0
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	A	9.2	0.43
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	F	>50	>1.0
Valley View/William Otty Road	F	>50	>1.0
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Troge Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
170 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (Baxter Road)/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>50	>1.0
<b>Signalized Intersections</b>			
Sunnyside Road/Valley View Terrace	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	25.1	0.89
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	C	30.5	0.78
Sunnyside Road/152 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	32.0	0.77
Sunnyside Road/157 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	C	32.3	0.75
Sunnyside Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	D	36.0	0.67
Sunnyside Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	30.6	0.66

Notes: A/A=major street LOS/minor street LOS  
 Signalized and all-way stop delay = average vehicle delay in seconds for entire intersection  
 Unsignalized delay = highest minor street approach delay  
 \*All-way stop control intersection.

## Priority Plus TSP Recommended Projects

Based on the priority system analysis, additional capacity improvements are recommended to accommodate the forecasted land use within the TSP study area. The following sections summarize the evaluation of proposed planning level roadway network, roadway extensions and intersection improvements to meet future capacity needs.

### Proposed Roadway Network

The forecasted 2025 land use indicates significant growth in both housing and employment within the TSP study area. The portion of Happy Valley bounded loosely by Clatsop Street to the north, 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the east, Highway 212 to the south and the west City limits is expected to experience moderate growth in the next 20 years. The major growth areas are the Rock Creek Area bounded by Sunnyside Road, Highway 212, 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, the Scouter Mountain Area bounded by 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Clatsop Street, Monner Road and Hagen Road and the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue corridor from Highway 212 to Foster Road. The recommended planning level roadway system and traffic control are shown in Figure 8-13.

#### Rock Creek Area – (bounded by Sunnyside, Highway 212, 152<sup>nd</sup> and 172<sup>nd</sup>)

The Rock Creek Area includes moderate housing growth south of Sunnyside Road and a major employment center north of Highway 212 expected to generate more than 5,000 jobs in the next 20 years. An arterial and collector roadway system was developed within the Rock Creek Area to accommodate the future motor vehicle demands. The RTP identified the Sunrise Corridor project would provide a direct regional connection to this area with the planned Rock Creek interchange to alleviate some of the future demand on Sunnyside Road. The proposed Rock Creek Area roadway system is consistent with the conceptual roadway system developed by Clackamas County for the Damascus/Boring Concept Plan.<sup>10</sup>

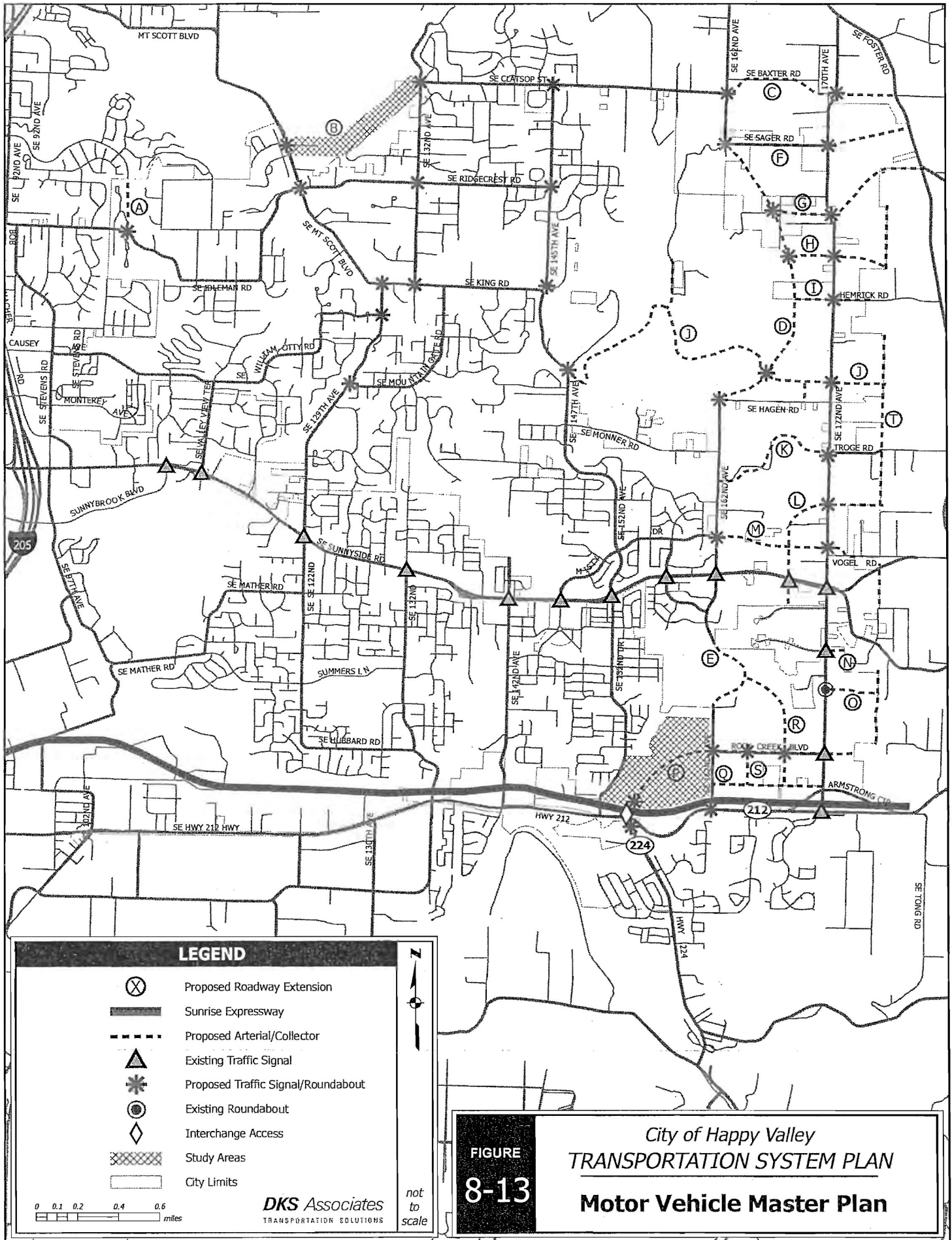
172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue would serve as the major north-south arterial in the area. The future design of 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue from Sunnyside Road to Highway 212 was recently completed by Clackamas County. The roadway was designed with access management strategies appropriate for a major arterial, including minimum 1,000 foot traffic signal spacing and a raised center median to restrict mid-block left turn movements.

Rock Creek Boulevard would serve as a 5-lane major arterial through the employment center to connect the Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek interchange to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Damascus to the east. This would serve local demand from the employment center and provide access to the regional roadway system for trips outside the study area.

The extension of 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue south of Sunnyside Road to Highway 212 would provide area-wide connectivity between the residential neighborhoods planned north of Sunnyside Road and the future residential and employment center planned south of Sunnyside Road. This new north-south roadway extension is needed to alleviate future demands on 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue extension has several geographical challenges including a creek crossing and steep grades.

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<sup>10</sup> Damascus/Boring Concept Plan, Draft Transportation System Recommendations, Clackamas County, June 17, 2005.



A supporting collector roadway system was defined within the employment center area to provide local circulation. The collector facilities were planned a minimum of 1,000 feet apart to establish desirable traffic signal spacing.

The identified roadway network within the Rock Creek Employment Area between Rock Creek and 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue does not propose specific alignments but rather serves as a guideline for potential roadway connections. A transportation master plan will be developed for the area which considers all reasonable roadway network alternatives combined with future land use proposals to produce a balance between circulation/capacity needs and land use/environmental sensitivities in the study area.

Scouter Mountain Area – (bounded by 145<sup>th</sup>, 172<sup>nd</sup>, Clatsop, Monner and Hagen)

The Scouter Mountain Area has recently been annexed into the City with potential for future residential land use. The forecasted land use includes approximately 5,000 dwelling units on Scouter's Mountain and the adjacent area. Several geographical constraints were considered with the development of the proposed roadway system in this area. The peak elevation of Scouter Mountain is 940-feet while the elevation of the surrounding roadways (145<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Monner Road and Clatsop Street) are as low as 420-feet. As a result, finding a feasible alignment for several desired roadway connections was difficult. It was assumed that roadways with estimated grades of 12% or lower would be reasonable.

The need for an east-west collector roadway connecting 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was identified; however, the existing contours in the area result in roadways with grades in excess of 15%. The preliminary alignment for Scouter Mountain Road was selected along the south side of Scouter's Mountain to limit the grade of the roadway and potential environmental impacts.

The extension of 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between Hagen Road and Clatsop Street would provide area-wide north-south connectivity and alleviate future traffic demands on 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The proposed 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue alignment is intended to follow the contours of the hillside to keep grades and environmental impacts at a minimum.

The extension of Clatsop Street from 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue would provide the only east-west roadway connection between the Happy Valley bowl area (west of 145<sup>th</sup> Avenue) and the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue corridor. The Clatsop Street extension would be located within the Baxter Road right-of-way for the majority of alignment to reduce environmental impacts.

A supporting north-south and east-west collector roadway system was defined within the area to provide local circulation. The collector facilities were planned approximately one-quarter mile apart to establish desirable traffic signal spacing. The location of the collector intersections along 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue is coordinated with the proposed land uses.

Pleasant Valley Golf Course Area – (bounded by 162<sup>nd</sup>, 172<sup>nd</sup>, Sunnyside and Hagen)

The Pleasant Valley Golf Course and the adjacent property to the south have a potential for future residential redevelopment. The forecasted land use includes approximately 1,000 dwelling units and 300 employees within the area.

As part of this TSP update, Hagen Road from 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was reclassified from a neighborhood street to a local street. The roadway currently has single family homes along the frontage resulting in significant impacts if the roadway were improved to the collector cross-section and extended further to the east and west. To reduce impacts, a new collector roadway is recommended north of Hagen Road. The new collector would be located an appropriate distance north of Hagen Road to allow for single family development along the north side of Hagen Road

and a deep enough block on the south side of the new collector to allow for development. The new Scouter's Mountain Road would extend to the west connecting to 147<sup>th</sup> Avenue north of Monner Road and to the east to 177<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Hagen Road would end in a cul de sac just west of 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

A supporting north-south and east-west collector roadway system was defined within the area to provide local circulation. The collector facilities were planned approximately one-quarter mile apart to establish desirable traffic signal spacing. The extension of Troge Road west of 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue is shown with the alignment included as part of the current Pleasant Valley PUD site plans. The Sunnyside Road Improvements Phase 3B plans include a proposed traffic signal at Sunnyside Road/169<sup>th</sup> Avenue. A collector roadway is proposed from this intersection to the north continuing to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue north of Vogel Road to provide adequate access to the adjacent commercial land use. The east-west extension of Misty Drive from 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue would have several geographical challenges including a creek crossing and steep grades.

#### Sunrise Corridor

The 2025 Priority scenario includes the Sunrise Corridor project as a four lane expressway from I-205 to US 26. The forecasted 2025 Priority scenario volumes on Sunnyside Road between I-205 and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue indicate a need for additional east-west capacity in the study area. To accommodate future traffic demands, the Sunrise Corridor may require additional lanes. The Sunrise Corridor project is an on-going planning effort by ODOT. Specific project needs such as cross-section and alignment will be determined in the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement planned for completion in early 2009.

#### 177<sup>th</sup> Avenue

The need for a north-south collector facility to the east of 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was identified. This new north-south roadway would alleviate future demands on 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue by providing an adequate roadway circulation system. The proposed 177<sup>th</sup> Avenue alignment would have several geographical challenges including creek crossings and steep grades.

#### **Roadway Extension Projects**

There are a number of locations in Happy Valley where, due to the lack of alternative routes, there is an imbalance of traffic volumes that load onto one street. A well connected transportation system limits out of direction travel for motorists, bicycles and pedestrians and reduces vehicle miles traveled within the study area. Several roadway extension projects are recommended to:

- Allow local traffic to make in-town trips using well connected streets without traveling on arterial roadways.
- Limit traffic growth on Ridgecrest Road and 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.
- Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) within the study area by limiting out of way travel patterns for all modes.
- Provide an adequate roadway system for future local development.

An extension of Clatsop Street west of 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue connecting to Mt. Scott Boulevard would fill in a large gap in the street system. This roadway would provide additional east-west capacity in the northern part of the City and improve connectivity for all modes of travel. The proposed connections would alleviate future traffic demands on Ridgecrest Road and 132<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The identified Clatsop Street extension does not propose a specific roadway alignment but rather serves as a guideline for a potential roadway connection. A detailed transportation subarea analysis will



be required which considers all reasonable roadway network alternatives combined with future land use proposals to produce a balance between circulation/capacity needs and land use/environmental sensitivities in the study area.

The Johnson Creek extension continues the existing roadway up the hill to Idleman Road. The proposed connections would provide an alternative route into Happy Valley from I-205 and improve connectivity for all modes of travel. The majority of this facility was constructed as part of the Altamont PUD.

### **Study Intersection Improvements**

With the addition of the proposed roadway network and extensions described in the previous sections, the 2025 priority system plus TSP recommended project scenario was developed to forecast study intersections volumes. The operational analysis found that significant improvements would be required at the majority of the study intersections to accommodate the forecasted growth.

These potential improvements include traffic signal control or roundabout control, additional turn lanes, roadway widening, access management and traffic signal coordination.

### **Preliminary Traffic Signal Warrants**

Preliminary traffic signal warrants<sup>11</sup> were evaluated at all unsignalized study intersections under year 2025 priority traffic volume conditions. The Peak Hour Warrant analysis was based on PM peak hour traffic volumes. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 8-11.

Preliminary traffic signal warrants were met at several study intersections under year 2025 priority plus traffic volume conditions. Intersections meeting PM peak hour traffic signal warrants will be analyzed at a future date based on Eight Hour Warrants before construction of a traffic signal occurs. Meeting traffic signal warrants does not guarantee that a signal will be installed, but provides criteria to be utilized along with engineering judgment. The installation of a roundabout shall also be considered at intersections with substandard performance before a traffic signal is installed.

Traffic signal control or roundabout control is recommended in the Motor Vehicle Master Plan at several study intersections based on the preliminary traffic signal warrant analysis to improve traffic operations and safety for both vehicles and pedestrians.

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<sup>11</sup> Preliminary Signal Warrants, MUTCD Warrant 3 (Peak Hour Vehicular Volume).

**Table 8-11: 2025 Priority System PM Peak Hour Signal Warrant Analysis**

Intersection	PM Peak Hour Signal Warrant Met?
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hagen Road	No
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	No
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	No
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	Yes
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	Yes
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	Yes
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue /King Road	Yes
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	Yes
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	Yes
122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Spring Mountain Dr	No
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	Yes
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	Yes
129 <sup>th</sup> Ave/King Road/Mt. Scott Blvd	Yes
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	No
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	Yes
Valley View/William Otty Road	No
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes
Troge Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes
170 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (Baxter Road)/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Yes

**Motor Vehicle Master Plan**

The Motor Vehicle Master Plan combines both improvement projects identified in prior plans (Happy Valley TSP, Clackamas County TSP, Rock Creek Plan, Metro RTP, etc.) and those determined as the outcome of the Happy Valley TSP update analysis. These improvements are shown in Figure 8-13 and listed below in Table 8-12. The proposed new roadways/extension projects listed in Table 8-12 have been identified (i.e. Roadway A) to correspond with the labels shown in Figure 8-13.

The planning level cost estimates provided are based on general unit costs for transportation improvements, but do not necessarily reflect the unique project elements that can significantly add to project costs. Each of these project costs will need further refinement to detail right-of-way requirements and costs associated with special design details as projects are pursued. The estimated cost to obtain required right-of-way was included in all of the roadway widening projects. Right-of-way costs were also included in the cost estimates for the 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue extensions (north and south) and the Rock Creek major arterial. The construction of these roadways would be required prior to construction of the adjacent properties to support the future development. It was assumed that the new roadway/extension projects (except the 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

extensions and the Rock Creek major arterial) would be constructed on land dedicated by the associated development, therefore, right-of-way costs are not included in their cost estimates.

**Table 8-12: Motor Vehicle Master Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Cost (\$1,000s)
<i>Roadway Widening</i>		
Clatsop Street Widening West	Widen to 3-lane collector between 132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$3,350
Clatsop Street Widening East	Widen to 3-lane collector between 145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$4,450
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening North	Widen to 5-lane major arterial between Sunnyside Road and Clatsop Street	\$21,300
Sager Road Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	\$1,950
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector between Sunnyside Road and King Road and smooth curves	\$4,800
King Road Widening	Widen to a 3-lane collector cross-section between 129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and 145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$3,500
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Clatsop Street to King Road	\$4,550
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Clatsop Street to Monner Road	\$7,700
Mt. Scott Boulevard	Widen to 3-lane collector from 129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to north City limits	\$4,450
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Palermo Avenue to Sunnyside Road	\$3,900
Idleman Road Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Mt. Scott Boulevard to west city limits, correct roadway alignment.	\$9,250
Valley View Terrace Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Sunnyside Road to William Otty Road	\$1,400
<i>New Roadways/Extensions</i>		
Johnson Creek Road Extension (Roadway A)	Extend Johnson Creek Road to connect to Idleman Road.	\$1,000
Clatsop Street Extension West** (Roadway B)	Construct a new 3-lane collector between 132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Mt. Scott Boulevard.	\$3,000
Clatsop Street Extension East** (Roadway C)	Construct a new 3-lane collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Foster Road.	\$3,400
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension North** (Roadway D)	Construct a new 2/3-lane collector between Hagen Road and Clatsop Street.	\$14,600
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension South** (Roadway E)	Construct a new 3-lane collector south of the Taralon development to Highway 212.	\$8,800
Sager Road** (Roadway F)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to Foster Road.	\$1,600
Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1** (Roadway G)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue. Construct a new 5-lane arterial from 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to Foster Road/Tillstrom Road.	\$3,850
Scouter Mountain East Roadway #2** (Roadway H)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$1,850
Hemrick Road Extension** (Roadway I)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$1,700
Scouter Mountain Road** (Roadway J)	Construct a new east-west collector on the south side of Scouter's Mountain between 147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$7,600

Project	Improvement	Cost (\$1,000s)
	and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	
Troge Road Extension** (Roadway K)	Construct a new 3-lane collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$2,700
169 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Extension** (Roadway L)	Construct a new 3-lane collector from Sunnyside Road to 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	\$2,950
Misty Drive Extension** (Roadway M)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$3,200
Rock Creek Court Extension** (Roadway N)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$1,000
Creekwood Road Extension** (Roadway O)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector from 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	\$1,000
Rock Creek Boulevard** (Roadway P)	Construct a new 5-lane east-west major arterial from 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to the Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek interchange.	\$17,000
Rock Creek East-West Collector** (Roadway Q)	Construct a new 3-lane east-west collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue.	\$2,100
Parklane Loop** (Roadway R)	Construct a new 3-lane north-south collector from 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue to Rock Creek Collector	\$2,450
167 <sup>th</sup> Avenue** (Roadway S)	Construct a new 3-lane north-south collector from Rock Creek Boulevard to Rock Creek Collector	\$650
177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue** (Roadway T)	Construct a new 3-lane north-south collector from Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1 to Armstrong Circle.	\$11,950
<i>Intersection Improvements</i>		
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mt. Scott Boulevard/King Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout, add eastbound right turn lane	\$500
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout, improve vertical curve, align eastbound and westbound approaches	\$500
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Clatsop Street	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/King Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
Johnson Creek Road/Idleman Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Street	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Sager Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain East Roadway #2	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hemrick Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Troge Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/169 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Extension	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Misty Drive	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
Sunnyside Road/169 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Street	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Sager Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250

Project	Improvement	Cost (\$1,000s)
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain East Roadway #1	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain East Roadway #2	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hemrick Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Misty Drive	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Scouter Mountain Road	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Parklane Loop	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Rock Creek Boulevard	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Rock Creek Collector	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
167 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Rock Creek Boulevard	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
Parklane Loop/Rock Creek Boulevard	Install a traffic signal or roundabout	\$250
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Master Plan Cost</b>		<b>\$172,250</b>

\*\*These projects would only occur with future development or redevelopment and would not be initiated by the City.  
Note: Right-of-way is included in the cost estimates for the widening projects, the 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue extensions (north and south) and the new Rock Creek major arterial roadway.

Table 8-13 summarizes study intersection capacity operations for the 2025 Priority Plus scenario with includes the recommended Motor Vehicle Master Plan projects. The recommended improvements for each study intersection are summarized in Table 8-12 above. The majority of study intersections meet City operating standards.

The 122nd Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive intersection continues to operate with LOS F for the minor street approach under the 2025 Priority Plus scenario. Based on the 2025 forecast, this intersection does not meet warrants for a traffic signal or additional turn lanes. The local street connectivity within the Spring Mountain Drive neighborhood is adequate to provide alternative routes to signalized intersection at both 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Sunnyside Road. Therefore, no improvements at the 122nd Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive intersection are recommended.

The signalized study intersections on Sunnyside Road from Valley View Terrace to 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue continue to operate below minimum performance standards under the 2025 Priority Plus scenario. Major roadway improvements to this portion of Sunnyside Road have recently been constructed. Additional roadway improvements to this newly completed construction project are not feasible within the next 20 years. Therefore, no additional roadway projects are recommended at these intersections in the Motor Vehicle Master Plan.

The Sunnyside Road corridor within the TSP study area is forecasted to carry significant east-west volumes in the 2025 Priority Plus scenario which includes a four-lane Sunrise Corridor facility from I-205 to US 26. A large portion of the volume increase is attributed to nearby planned major growth areas, including Pleasant Valley and Damascus/Boring. Although local transportation plans (some preliminary) have been developed for these planned growth areas, their expected impacts to adjacent areas (including Happy Valley) and regional facilities will need to be addressed.

Table 8-13: 2025 Priority Plus Intersection Level of Service (PM Peak Hour)

Intersection	Level of Service	Delay	Volume/ Capacity
<b>Unsignalized Intersections</b>			
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Hagen Road	-/C	16.7	-
147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/D	32.9	-
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Monner Road	A/D	30.4	-
122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Spring Mountain Drive	B/F	>50.0	-
William Otty Road/Kimberly Court	A/A	8.8	0.42
Valley View/William Otty Road	C	17.9	0.80
<b>Signalized Intersections</b>			
Sunnyside Road/Valley View Terrace	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/122 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/142 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	E	74.0	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	F	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/152 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	E	>80	>1.0
Sunnyside Road/157 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	C	32.0	0.65
Sunnyside Road/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	35.0	0.66
Sunnyside Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	D	38.8	0.75
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road/Mt.Scott Boulevard	D	38.6	0.85
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/William Otty Road	B	17.0	0.66
129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Mountain Gate Road	B	13.0	0.79
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest Road	B	16.1	0.65
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	B	17.5	0.59
132 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue /King Road	B	17.1	0.85
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Clatsop Road	B	13.4	0.49
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Ridgecrest	B	16.2	0.53
145 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/King Road	B	17.6	0.65
Mt. Scott Boulevard/Idleman Road/Ridgecrest Road	C	20.7	0.64
Clatsop Street/162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	35.0	0.66
Vogel Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	17.0	0.66
Troge Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	13.0	0.79
Hemrick Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	B	13.4	0.49
Sager Road/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	32.0	0.65
170 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (Baxter Road)/172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	C	20.7	0.64

Notes: A/A=major street LOS/minor street LOS  
 Signalized and all-way stop delay = average vehicle delay in seconds for entire intersection  
 Unsignalized delay = highest minor street approach delay  
 \*All-way stop control intersection

### Motor Vehicle Action Plan

A motor vehicle system action plan project list was created to identify motor vehicle projects that are reasonably expected to be funded by the year 2025, which meets the requirements of the updated Transportation Planning Rule<sup>12</sup>. Table 8-14 shows the action plan which combines projects identified in the RTP Priority scenario with additional projects that have been identified in the TSP update analysis. The construction of new collector and arterial facilities would only occur to support future development or redevelopment and would not be initiated by the City. The potential funding source serves as a guide for financing options the City should pursue. The estimated schedule is based on the RTP time line unless more current information is available.

**Table 8-14: Motor Vehicle Action Plan Projects**

Project	Improvement	Potential Funding Source	Estimated Schedule	Cost (\$1,000s)
172 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening North	Widen to 5-lane major arterial between Sunnyside Road and Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	2021-2025	\$21,300
122 <sup>nd</sup> /129 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector between Sunnyside Road and King Road and smooth curves.	Joint SDC Fund	2016-2025	\$4,800
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Widening	Widen to 3-lane collector from Hagen Road to Palermo Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$3,900
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension South**	Construct a new 3-lane collector south of the Taralon development to Highway 212.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$8,800
162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Extension North**	Construct a new 2/3-lane collector between Hagen Road and Clatsop Street.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$14,600
Clatsop Street Extension East**	Construct a new 3-lane collector between 162 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$3,400
Scouter Mountain Road**	Construct a new east-west collector on the south side of Scouter's Mountain between 147 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$7,600
Rock Creek Boulevard**	Construct a new 5-lane east-west major arterial from 177 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to the Sunrise Corridor Rock Creek interchange.	Joint SDC Fund	-	\$17,000
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Project Costs</b>				<b>\$81,400</b>

\*\*These projects would only occur with development or redevelopment and would not be initiated by the City.

<sup>12</sup> OAR Chapter 660, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Division 012, Transportation Planning, adopted on March 15, 2005, effective April 2005.

## ***Trucks***

Efficient truck movement plays a vital role in the economical movement of raw materials and finished products. The establishment of through truck routes provides for this efficient movement while at the same time maintaining neighborhood livability, public safety, and minimizing maintenance costs of the roadway system. Sunnyside Road and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue are recommended as designated through truck routes in the TSP study area. The objective of these route designations is to allow these routes to focus on design criteria that are “truck friendly”; i.e. 12-foot travel lanes, longer access spacing, 35-foot (or larger) curb returns and pavement design that accommodates a larger share of trucks.



## 9. Other Modes Plan

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This chapter summarizes existing and future rail, air and water transportation needs in the City of Happy Valley. While auto, transit, bicycle and pedestrian transportation modes have a more significant effect on the quality of life in Happy Valley, other modes of transportation must be considered and addressed.

### ***Policies***

No goals or policies were developed related to rail, air, water or pipeline transportation systems. However, one policy was developed which relates to the future use of alternative fuel vehicles in Happy Valley:

- Policy 1c: The City shall encourage the use of alternative fuel vehicles and the use of more efficient transportation modes.

### ***Recommended Facilities***

#### **Alternative Fuel Vehicles**

The use of alternative fuel vehicles should be encouraged in Happy Valley. This could be achieved by providing incentives for electric car charging spaces at key activity centers and biodiesel fuel stations within the City. Alternative fuel vehicles would use the same right-of-way as gasoline-powered vehicles.

#### **Rail**

There are no rail facilities within the City of Happy Valley. There are not expected to be any rail facilities within the City in the near future. Due to these considerations, no policies or recommendations in this area of transportation is provided for Happy Valley.

#### **Air**

There are no airports within the City of Happy Valley. Passenger service to Happy Valley residents is provided via Portland International Airport, approximately 10 miles to the north of Happy Valley.

#### **Water**

There are no navigable waterways in the Happy Valley TSP study area. No policies or recommendations in this area of transportation are provided.

## 10. Financing & Implementation

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This chapter outlines the funding sources that can be used to meet the needs of the transportation system. The costs for the elements of the transportation system plan are outlined and compared to the potential revenue sources. Options are discussed regarding how the costs of the plan and revenues can be balanced.

### **Current Funding Strategies**

Transportation funding is commonly viewed as a user fee system where the users of the system pay for infrastructure through motor vehicle fees (such as gas tax and registration fees) or transit fares. However, a great share of motor vehicle user fees goes to road maintenance, operation and preservation of the system rather than construction of new system capacity. Much of what the public views as new construction is commonly funded (partially or fully) through local improvement districts (LIDs) and frontage or off-site improvements required as mitigation for land development.

The City of Happy Valley currently utilizes three sources to fund construction of its transportation infrastructure as described below. These sources collect revenue each year that is used to maintain street facilities or construct new roadway improvements, with some restrictions on the type and location of projects.

### ***State Fuel Tax and Vehicle License Fee***

The State of Oregon Highway Trust Fund collects various taxes and fees on fuel, vehicle licenses, and permits. A portion is paid to cities annually on a per capita basis. By statute, the money may be used for any road-related purpose. Happy Valley uses it for street operating needs.

Oregon gas taxes are collected as a fixed amount per gallon of gasoline served. Gas tax in Oregon has not increased since 1992 (currently 24 cents per gallon), and this tax does not vary with changes in gasoline prices. There is no adjustment for inflation tied to the gas tax, so the lack of change since 1992 means that the net revenue collected has gradually eroded over time as the cost to construct and repair transport systems increase. Fuel efficiency in new vehicles has further reduced the total dollars collected through this system. Oregon vehicle registration fees are collected as a fixed amount at the time a vehicle is registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles. Vehicle registration fees in Oregon have recently increased from \$15 per vehicle per year to \$27 per vehicle per year for passenger cars, with similar increases for other vehicle types. There is no adjustment for inflation tied to vehicle registration fees.

In 2004, Happy Valley received about \$313,000 in State gas tax and vehicle license fee revenue. Essentially all of these funds are spent on roadway surface maintenance of local streets. Because there is no index for cost inflation, this revenue level will increase only proportionate with the city's population growth, which is expected to be significant. Happy Valley is expected to receive approximately \$14.9 million over the next 20 years based on population forecasts.

### **Portland General Electric Privilege Tax**

The privilege tax represents the fee PGE pays a city for the use of the public right-of-way for utilities. Privilege taxes are typically calculated at 3.5 to 5 percent of annual gross revenues within the city limits. For the fiscal year 2004/2005, Happy Valley set aside approximately \$39,000 of the privilege tax received into a sidewalk fund. Assuming that the current tax received remains relatively consistent and the same portion is set aside, Happy Valley can expect to receive \$780,000 for the sidewalk fund over the next 20 years.

### **System Development Charge**

The System Development Charge (SDC) for streets is used as a funding source for all capacity adding projects for the transportation system. The current Happy Valley/Clackamas County Joint Transportation SDC District was adopted in 2006. This district is bordered by I-205 to the west, Multnomah County to the north, 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the east and Highway 212 to the south. The funds collected can be used to construct or improve portions of streets within the district.

The SDC fee is collected from new development based on the proposed land use and size. The SDC fees are determined based on each land use's potential to generate vehicle trips. The current SDC rate<sup>1</sup> for a single family home is \$6,642 per dwelling unit and it is among the highest transportation SDC rates in the State of Oregon. Other current SDC rates range from \$8,098 per 1,000 square feet for a general office building to \$38,310 per 1,000 square feet for a supermarket.

For fiscal year 2004/2005, the income from the SDC for development within Happy Valley was \$1,309,320. The SDC income potential over the next 20 years was estimated based on the forecasted household and employment growth within the future City limits. Happy Valley is expected to collect approximately \$150 million from SDC fees over the next 20 years based on land use forecasts.

### **Summary**

Table 10-1 summarizes the current funding sources and the estimated revenue over the next 20 years. Total revenues collected over 20 years would be \$166 million with the current sources. The majority of these funds are from estimated SDC fees which are based on the future land use forecasts and would be obtained from potential development. If the forecasted future growth does not occur then the amount of SDC revenue would be reduced drastically.

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<sup>1</sup> Transportation System Development Charges Methodology Update Report, Happy Valley/Clackamas County Joint Capital Improvement Plan Area, Don Ganer & Associates, Inc., November 30, 2006.

**Table 10-1: Current Transportation Revenues for Happy Valley**

Funding Category	2004/2005 Annual Amount Collected	Estimated 20 Year Revenues
State Fuel Apportionment & Vehicle License Fee	\$313,000	\$14,930,000
PGE Privilege Tax	\$39,000	\$780,000
System Development Charge (Street)	\$1,309,000	\$150,309,896
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,661,000</b>	<b>\$166,019,896</b>

Source: City of Happy Valley

## Projects and Programs

This section presents the recommended projects and programs developed for the City of Happy Valley to serve local travel for the coming 20 years. The Pedestrian, Bicycle Transit, and Motor Vehicle projects were identified in the Action Plan for each mode, and represent those projects that have the highest short-term need for implementation to satisfy performance standards, or other policies established for the Happy Valley Transportation System Plan. The costs for the remaining motor vehicle projects noted in the Motor Vehicle Master Plan are identified, but these have not been included in the funding needs analysis for the city because the Action Plan is limited to projects most likely to be funded within the planning horizon. Other projects on the Master Plan list require additional funding, and they are expected to be built beyond the 20 year horizon.

### Project Cost Estimates

Cost estimates (general, order of magnitude) were developed for the projects identified in the motor vehicle, bicycle, transit, and pedestrian elements. Cost estimates from the existing RTP, County and/or City projects in Happy Valley were used in this study, if available. Other projects were estimated using general unit costs for transportation improvements, but do not reflect the unique project elements that can significantly add to project costs<sup>2</sup>. Development of more detailed project costs can be prepared in the future with more refined financial analysis. Since many of the projects overlap elements of various modes, the costs were developed at a project level incorporating all modes, as appropriate. It may be desirable to break project mode elements out separately, however, in most cases, there are greater cost efficiencies of undertaking a combined, overall project. Each of these project costs will need further refinement to detail right-of-way requirements and costs associated with special design details as projects are pursued.

All cost estimates are based on 2005 dollars. The historical construction costs price index has increased by 2.5 to 2.75 percent per year according to Engineering News Record research<sup>3</sup>. Construction costs have increased 100 percent in the 20 years from 1979 to 1999.

### Other Transportation Programs and Services

In addition to the physical system improvements identified in the previous section, the transportation facilities will require on-going operation and maintenance improvements across a variety of areas. These other transportation programs are recommended to respond to the specific

<sup>2</sup> General plan level cost estimates do not reflect specific project construction costs, but represent an average estimate. Further preliminary engineering evaluation is required to determine impacts to right-of-way, environmental mitigation and/or utilities. Experience has shown that individual projects costs can increase by 25 to 75 percent as a result of the above factors.

<sup>3</sup> Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index as reported for the past ten years for 20 cities around the United States. Reference: <http://www.enr.com/features/conEco/costIndexes/constIndexHist.asp>

policies and needs in maintaining roadway pavement quality, supporting safe routes to schools programs, allocations for implementing neighborhood traffic management, and on-going update and support of related planning documents.

### **Roadway Maintenance**

The current annual cost of maintaining roadways under the jurisdiction of Happy Valley was estimated at \$381,000, a portion of which is paid for by gas tax revenues from the state. Future annual maintenance costs for Happy Valley roadways will likely increase as the City takes jurisdiction over existing roadways from Clackamas County and new roadways within the City limits. It was assumed that over the next 20 years, the number of roadway miles the City would be responsible for maintaining would double. To estimate the City's road maintenance responsibility over the next 20 years, the annual maintenance costs (in 2005 dollars) for Happy Valley was increased by 50% resulting in an estimated cost of \$11.4 million to maintain roadways.

### **School Safety Program**

Each school within the city should be evaluated to review the convenience and safety of connections for pedestrians and bicycle travel from the neighborhoods that they serve. A "Safe Route to School" plan identifies key routes for pedestrian and bike circulation around the schools, and suggests needed improvements to traffic controls, crossing management, and on-site circulation that would improve safety for school-aged children. An annual allocation of \$5,000 is set aside for this purpose.

### **Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM)**

Specific NTM projects are not defined. These projects will be subject to neighborhood consensus based upon City placement and design criteria. A City-wide NTM program, if desired, should be developed with criteria and policies adopted by the City Council. Speed humps can cost \$2,000 to \$4,000 each and traffic circles can cost \$3,000 to \$8,000 each. A speed trailer can cost about \$10,000. It is important, where appropriate, that any new development incorporate elements of NTM as part of its on-site mitigation of traffic impacts. Annual allocation of \$10,000 is identified for the program development and implementation of NTM projects.

### ***Happy Valley Costs for TSP Action Plans***

The cost estimates outlined in the Transportation System Plan to implement the Action Plans for Motor Vehicles, Transit, Bicycles and Pedestrians total \$82 million, and the recommended transportation operations and maintenance programs would add \$11.7 million for a total cost over 20 years of \$93.6 million. Refer to Chapter 4 through 9 for details on the individual projects by travel mode. Note that some additional projects are listed in the Action Plans that are expected to be funded by other agencies (Metro, TriMet). These non-City costs have not been included in the estimates in Table 10-2, but are identified in the master plans.

**Table 10-2: Happy Valley Transportation Action Plan Costs over 20 years (2005 Dollars)**

Transportation Element	Approximate Cost (\$1,000)
<b>System Improvement Projects (Action Plans projects to be funded by the City)</b>	
Pedestrian	\$510
Bicycle	\$0
Transit	\$0
Motor Vehicle	\$81,400
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>	<b>\$81,910</b>
<b>Operations and Maintenance Programs and Services</b>	
Road Maintenance (\$381,000/yr plus 150%)	\$11,430
School Safety Program (\$5,000/yr)	\$100
Neighborhood Traffic Management (\$10,000/yr)	\$200
<b>Total Operations and Maintenance Programs</b>	<b>\$11,730</b>
<b>20 YEAR TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,640</b>

The estimated \$93.6 million for transportation capital projects and maintenance is expected to be adequately funded by the 20-year revenue estimate of \$166 million (see Table 10-1). New funding sources to allow additional project on future Action Plans are discussed in the next section.

## **New Funding Sources and Opportunities**

The new transportation improvement projects and recommended programs will require funding beyond the levels currently collected by the City. There are several potential funding sources for transportation improvements. This section summarizes several funding options available for transportation improvements. These are sources that have been used in the past by agencies in Oregon. In most cases, these funding sources, when used collectively, are sufficient to fund transportation improvements for local communities. Due to the complexity of today's transportation projects, it is necessary to seek several avenues of funding projects. Unique or hybrid funding of projects generally will include these funding sources combined in a new package.

Within the Portland region, funding for major transportation projects often is brought to a vote of the public for approval. This is usually for a large project or list of projects. Examples of this public funding include the Westside Light Rail Project. Because of the need to gain public approval for transportation funding, it is important to develop a consensus in the community that supports needed transportation improvements. That is the value of the Transportation System Plan. In most communities where time is taken to build a consensus regarding a transportation plan, funding sources can be developed to meet the needs of the community.

Transportation program funding options range from local taxes, assessments, and charges to state and federal appropriations, grants, and loans. All of these resources can be constrained based on a variety of factors, including the willingness of local leadership and the electorate to burden citizens and businesses; the availability of local funds to be dedicated or diverted to transportation issues from other competing City programs; and the availability and competitiveness of state and federal funds. Nonetheless, it is important for the City to consider all of its options and understand where its power may exist to provide and enhance funding for its Transportation programs.

The following funding sources have been used by cities to fund the capital and maintenance aspects of their transportation programs. There may be means to begin to or further utilize these sources, as described below, to address new needs identified in the Transportation System Plan.

**General Fund Revenues**

At the discretion of the City Council, the City can allocate General Fund revenues to pay for its Transportation program (General Fund revenues primarily include property taxes, use taxes, and any other miscellaneous taxes and fees imposed by the City). This allocation is completed as a part of the City’s annual budget process, but the funding potential of this approach is constrained by competing community priorities set by the City Council. General Fund resources can fund any aspect of the program, from capital improvements to operations, maintenance, and administration. Additional revenues available from this source to fund new aspects of the Transportation program are only available to the extent that either General Fund revenues are increased or City Council directs and diverts funding from other City programs.

**Voter-Approved Local Gas Tax**

Several communities in Oregon have adopted local gas taxes by public vote. The taxes are paid to the city monthly by distributors of fuel. The process for presenting such a tax to voters will need to be consistent with Oregon State law as well as the laws of the City of Happy Valley. Table 10-3 summarizes the cities in Oregon that collect a local gas tax.

**Table 10-3: Local Gas Taxes in Oregon**

City	2004 Population	Vote Passage Date	Tax Rate
Cottage Grove	9,010	2003	3 cents/gallon
Dundee	2,900	2004	2 cents/gallon
Eugene	144,640	2003	3 cents/gallon
Sandy	6,360	2003	1 cent/gallon
Springfield	55,350	2003	3 cents/gallon
Stanfield	1,980	1999	1 cent/gallon
The Dalles	12,410	1986	3 cents/gallon
Tillamook	4,350	1982	1.5 cents/gallon
Woodburn	21,790	1989	1 cent/gallon

Source: League of Oregon Cities, Local Gas Tax Information, May 2005.

Currently, Happy Valley does not have any gas stations within the City. However, as forecasted growth occurs, especially along Sunnyside Road and 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, there is a potential for several gas stations to be constructed within the City and additional transportation revenue to be generated.

### ***Street Utility Fee Revenue***

A number of Oregon cities supplement their street funds with street utility fees. Local cities with adopted street utility fees include Lake Oswego, Wilsonville and Tualatin. Establishing user fees to fund applicable transportation activities and/or capital construction ensures that those who create the demand for service pay for it proportionate to their use. The street utility fees are recurring monthly or bi-monthly charges that are paid by all residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional users. The fees are charged proportionate with the amount of traffic generated, so a retail commercial user pays a higher rate than a residential user. Typically, there are provisions for reduced fees for those that can demonstrate they use less than the average rate implies, for example, a resident that does not own an automobile or truck.

From a system health perspective, forming a utility also helps to support the ongoing viability of the program by establishing a source of reliable, dedicated funding for that specific function. Fee revenues can be used to secure revenue bond debt used to finance capital construction. A street utility can be formed by Council action and does not require a public vote.

It is recommended that the City consider establishing a street utility fee in the near future to increase capital funding. Street utility fees can provide a stable source of dedicated revenue useable for transportation system operations and maintenance and/or capital construction. Rate revenues can also secure revenue bond debt if used to finance capital improvements. Street utilities can be formed by Council action, and billed through the City utility billing system.

### ***Other Funding Sources***

#### **Urban Renewal District**

An Urban Renewal District (URD) would be a tax-funded district within the City. The URD would be funded with the incremental increases in property taxes that result from construction of applicable improvements. This type of tax increment financing has been used in Oregon since 1960. Uses of the funding include, but are not limited to, transportation. It is tax-increment funded rather than fee funded and the URD could provide for renewal that includes, but is not limited to, transportation projects.

#### **Local Improvement District Assessment Revenue**

The City may set up Local Improvement Districts (LIDs) to fund specific capital improvement projects within defined geographic areas, or zones of benefit. LIDs impose assessments on properties within its boundaries. LIDs may not fund ongoing maintenance costs. They require separate accounting, and the assessments collected may only be spent on capital projects within the geographic area. Citizens representing 33% of the assessment can terminate a LID and overturn the planned projects so projects and costs of a LID must meet with broad approval of those within the boundaries of the LID.

#### **Direct Appropriations**

The City can seek direct appropriations from the State Legislature and/or U.S. Congress for transportation capital improvements. There may be projects identified in the Plan for which the City may want to pursue these special, one-time appropriations.

#### **Special Assessments**

A variety of special assessments are available in Oregon to defray costs of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, street lighting, parking and CBD or commercial zone transportation improvements. These



assessments would likely fall within the Measure 50 limitations. A regional example would be the Westside LRT where the local share of funding was voter approved as an addition to property tax.

### Employment Taxes

TriMet collects a tax for transit operations in the Portland region through payroll and self employment taxes. Approximately \$145 million are collected annually in the Portland region for transit.

### Debt Financing

While not a direct funding source, debt financing can be used to mitigate the immediate impacts of significant capital improvement projects and spread costs over the useful life of a project. Though interest costs are incurred, the use of debt financing can serve not only as a practical means of funding major improvements, but is also viewed as an equitable funding strategy, spreading the burden of repayment over existing and future customers who will benefit from the projects. The obvious caution in relying on debt service is that a funding source must still be identified to fulfill annual repayment obligations.

**Voter-Approved General Obligation Bond Proceeds:** Subject to voter approval, the City can issue General Obligation (G.O.) bonds to debt finance capital improvement projects. G.O. bonds are backed by the increased taxing authority of the City, and the annual principal and interest repayment is funded through a new, voter-approved assessment on property City-wide (a property tax increase). Depending on the critical nature of any projects identified in the Transportation Plan, and the willingness of the electorate to accept increased taxation for transportation improvements, voter-approved G.O. bonds may be a feasible funding option for specific projects. Proceeds may not be used for ongoing maintenance.

**Revenue Bonds:** Revenue bonds are debt instruments secured by rate revenue. In order for the City to issue revenue bonds for transportation projects, it would need to identify a stable source of ongoing rate funding. Interest costs for revenue bonds are slightly higher than for general obligation bonds, due to the perceived stability offered by the “full faith and credit” of a jurisdiction.

**Oregon Transportation Infrastructure Bank Loans:** A statewide revolving loan fund designed to promote innovative transportation funding solutions. State support for the program is provided by the Financial Services Branch of ODOT. In general, eligible projects include highway, transit, bikeway and pedestrian access projects. Projects are rated on established criteria and recommended based on the rankings. Repayment of loans must begin within five years of project completion and must be complete within 30 years or at the end of the useful life of the project.

### ***Next Steps***

Happy Valley is currently investigating the use of a street utility fee to help fund local transportation projects. A transportation analysis of street utility fees will be conducted to determine the steps needed to establish a street utility fee, calculate potential utility fees for various land uses in the city, estimate annual revenue generation, identify priority transportation projects to be constructed and evaluate implementation of the program.

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