



Rural Transportation Planning OVERVIEW





Presentation overview

Overview of transportation planning

Transportation System Plan (TSP)

Rural planning: Objectives, strategies and designations

- Functional classification
- Roadway freight
- Rural road enhancement corridors
- Pedestrian system
- Bicycle system

Project selection and development process

Questions and discussion

Rural planning

Rural planning is limited to operations, system management and maintenance by Statewide Planning Goals

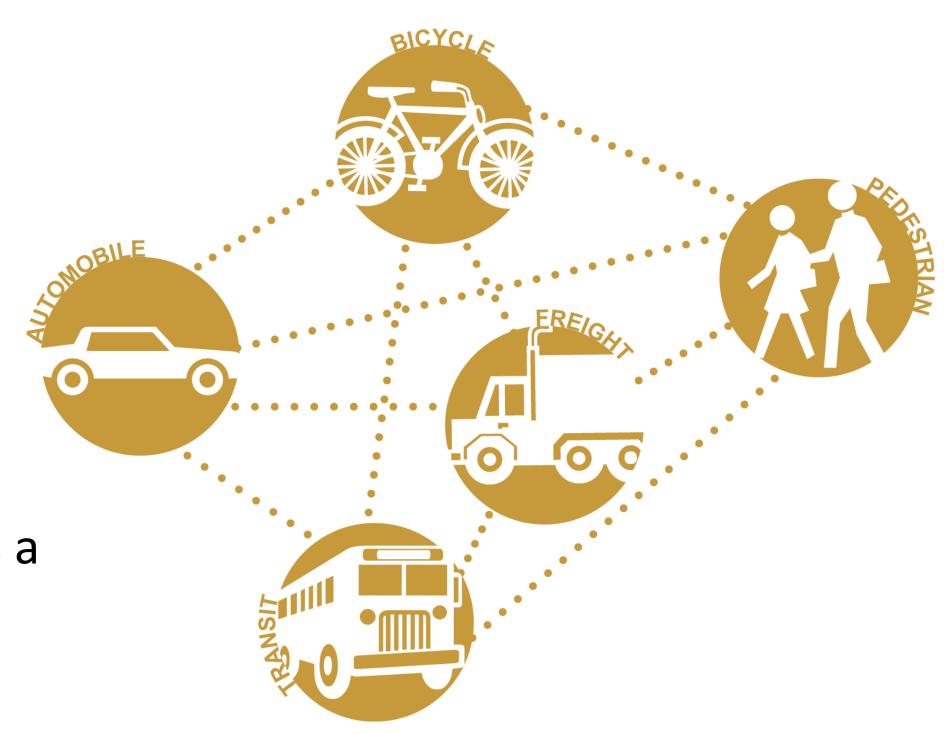
- Statewide planning goals emphasize protecting rural agriculture and resources
- Land Use: Rural Natural Resource Plan
- Transportation: Countywide TSP
 - Capital improvements to provide capacity are not allowed
 - Safety improvements, operations and maintenance only



Transportation System Plan

Transportation System Plan (TSP) Identifies:

- Need
- Mode
- Function
- General Location
- Envisions an integrated multimodal transportation network
- The backbone of this network is a system of arterial and collector complete streets.



TSP goals



- 1. Safety
- 2. Economic Vitality
- 3. Livability
- 4. Natural Environment
- 5. Mobility
- 6. Accessibility
- 7. Connectivity
- 8. Active Transportation
- 9. Coordination
- 10. Funding

11. Maintenance

Guiding Principles

System Design

Implementation



Rural objectives and strategies

Economic Vitality

Objective 2.4 Encourage rural economic vitality in Washington County.

- Strategy 2.4.1: Facilitate the safe, efficient movement of agricultural and forest products, including agricultural machinery.
- Strategy 2.4.2: Consider developing rural road safety strategies to address conflicts between agricultural equipment, log trucks, cars and bicycles on rural roads.
- Strategy 2.4.3: Consider the transportation and land use needs of agricultural and forest industries when designing roadway improvements in the rural area.
- Strategy 2.4.4: Facilitate safe travel for rural tourism traffic, including the safe operation of designated scenic driving and bicycling routes.



Rural objectives strategies, continued

Livability

Objective 3.4 Identify, limit and/or mitigate adverse impacts of transportation on rural, agricultural and resource areas in Washington County.

- Strategy 3.4.1: Consider education, enforcement and engineering solutions to mitigate conflicts between motor vehicles, bicycles and agricultural equipment on rural roads.
- Strategy 3.4.2: Involve affected property owners early in the project development process to address land use compatibility issues adjacent to roads that form the boundary between urban areas, urban reserves, rural areas and/or rural reserves on a case-by-case basis.



Rural objectives strategies, continued

Other rural strategies:

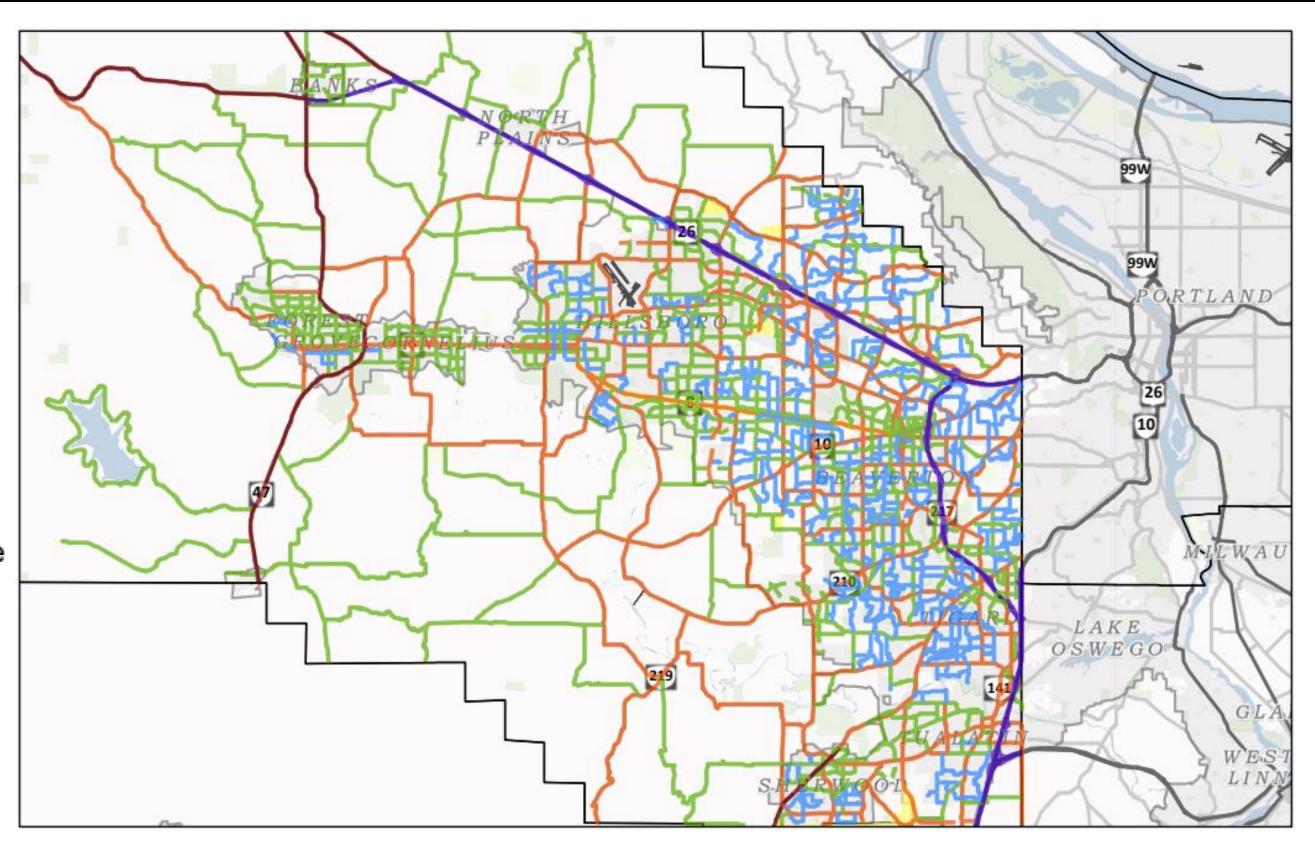
- **Natural Environment** Strategy 4.2.6: In agricultural areas avoid and/or limit significant disruption of farming activities during both project implementation and maintenance, in accordance with Policy 15 of the Rural/Natural Resource Plan, as appropriate.
- Active Transportation Strategy 8.2.6: In rural pedestrian activity areas, which includes recreational trail crossings, consider improvements that enhance pedestrian safety. Pedestrian system also identifies several regional trails in the rural area
- **Coordination** Strategy 9.1.2: Utilize input from the Urban Road Maintenance District Advisory Committee (URMDAC) and the Rural Roads Operations and Maintenance Advisory Committee (RROMAC). Identify needs for advisory committee membership and fill the positions.



Countywide functional classification

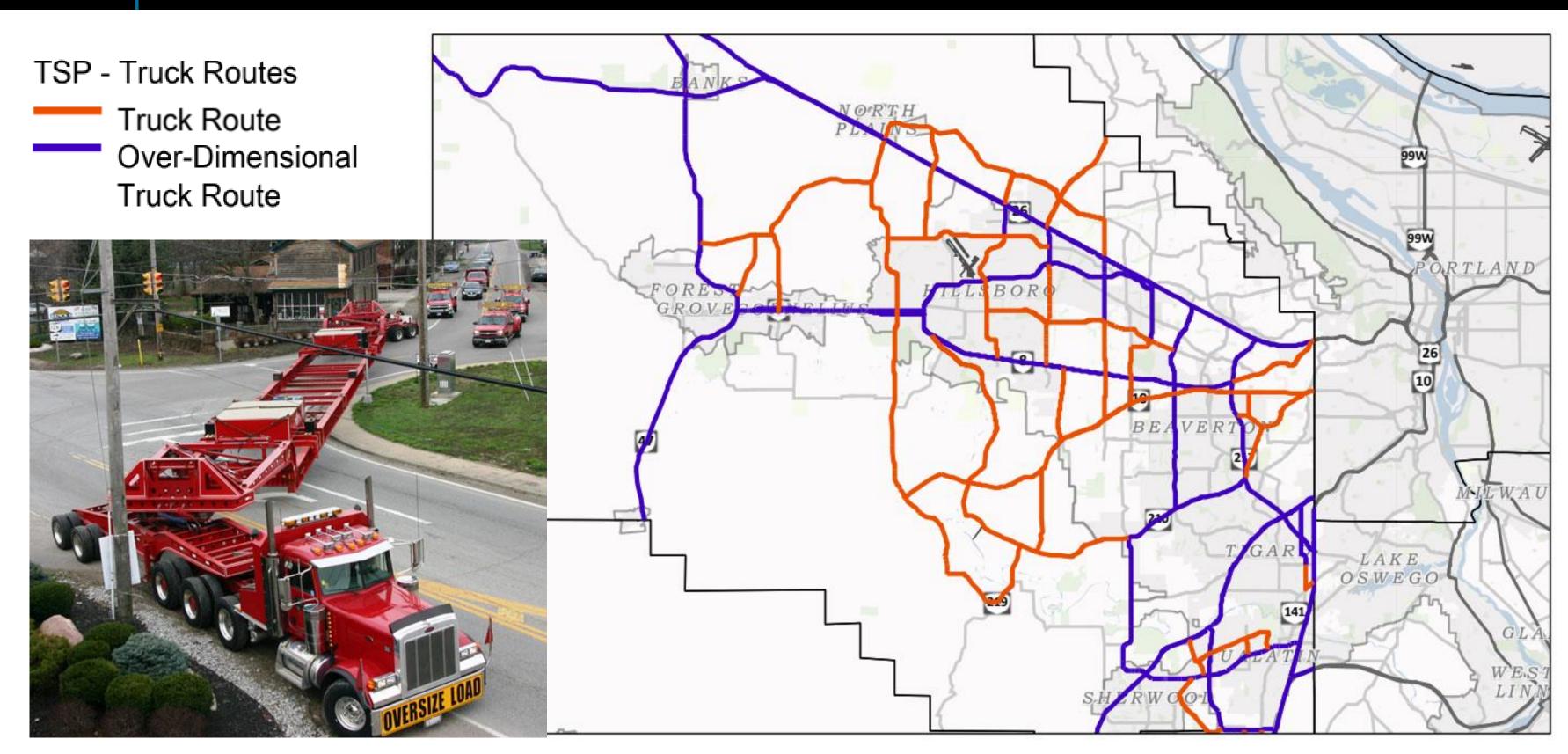
Functional Classification

- Freeway
- Principal Arterial
- Arterial
- Collector
- Neighborhood Route
- Proposed Arterial
- Proposed Collector
- Proposed Neighborhood Route





Roadway freight system





Rural road enhancement study corridors

Many rural roadways were originally designed and built to accommodate local and agricultural-related traffic. Now they may host urban traffic, farm equipment and commercial freight traffic.

 Identify corridor where conflicting travel needs of different uses should be considered and monitored.

- Considerations for:
 - Bicycle travel
 - Recreational and commercial freight travel
 - Farm machinery





Rural road enhancement corridors amp





Trails Existing/Proposed

- Regional Trail
- Community Trail

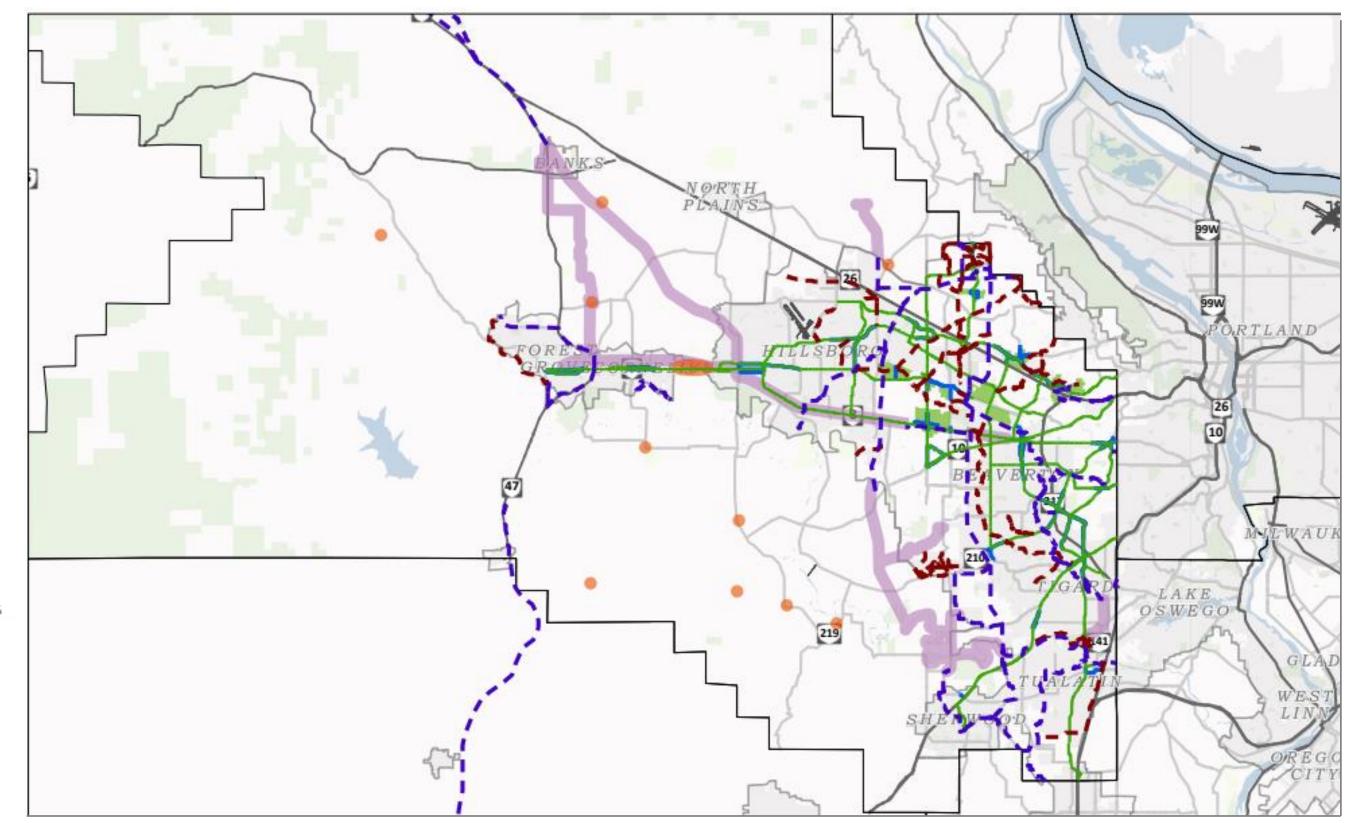
Pedestrian Lines

- Pedestrian Parkway
- Street Scape Overlay

Rural Pedestrian Activity Areas

- Pedestrian/Bicycle District
- Rural Pedestrian Activity Areas

Regional Trail Refinement Areas



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Bicycle system





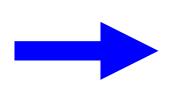
Rural maintenance strategies

Objective 11.3: Maintain transportation facilities, within funding limitations, to adequately protect public safety, private property and the environment and to provide a system that is structurally sound and reliable.

- Strategy 11.2.2: Review maintenance service levels and Annual Road Maintenance Program with and seek feedback from the Urban Road Maintenance District Advisory Committee (URMDAC) and the Rural Roads Operations and Maintenance Advisory Committee (RROMAC).
- Strategy 11.3.2: Utilize RROMAC to assist with identifying and evaluating the cost effectiveness and efficiency of maintenance program activities in the rural area.
- Strategy 11.3.3: Consult with both URMDAC and RROMAC to establish appropriate service levels for pavements (including sidewalks and bike lanes), bridges, culverts, gravel roads, roadside drainage facilities and landscape areas.
- Strategy 11.3.5: Strive to limit soil disruption and/or damage to drainage tiles when conducting maintenance activities in rural agricultural areas.



Transportation project process



Transportation System Planning

Set goals, objectives and strategies
Facility need, mode, function and general location

Project Selection Prioritize limited funding
Select specific projects that implement the plan

Project Development How to implement the project Specific assessment of engineering alternatives

Design & Construction

Project delivery
Final design refinement and construction

Scope of Decision Making

Process from idea to implementation:

- 1. Identify in the TSP
- 2. Prioritize funding
- 3. Preliminary Engineering
- 4. Design and construction

The TSP is the first step.

Other steps (funding) may take years to be achieved



Questions and discussion

- What other information would be helpful?
- What questions do you have?

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