

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	ITEM NO:	5
FLORENCE PLANNING COMMISSION	Meeting Date:	September 12, 2023
	Department:	Comm. Dev.
ITEM TITLE:	Resolution PC 23 17 TA 04 & PC 23 18 CPA 02 – Transportation System Plan Update Implementation – Recommendation to Florence City Council to Make Legislative Amendments to the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan, Florence City Code Title 10, and to adopt and implement the 2023 Florence Transportation System Plan.	

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

Proposal: The proposal includes adopting the draft Transportation System Plan document, making Legislative Amendments to the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan 2020, and amending Florence City Code Title 10 Chapters 1, 2, 3, 35, and 36 to incorporate state legislation related to transportation systems, parking, and perform general housekeeping items.

Background: Upon receiving a grant to partially fund work in 2022 the City of Florence entered into an agreement with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to update the Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP) with Kittleson & Associates selected as consultants. The agreement was initially expected to end before June 30, 2023, but an extension was granted April 2023 through September 30, 2023 after it was determined additional time was required to complete this project than initially anticipated. The City anticipates ODOT will be requesting one more extension to see this project through adoption which, is anticipated late September or October.

For the course of this project a TSP Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) was formed and held 4 meetings where they reviewed the 6 technical memos prepared by Kittleson & Associates, heard overviews of the tech memos, and held discussions. The first 3 TSP STAC meetings were followed by a public open house where community members were invited to ask questions, learn more about this project, and provide comments. Following the final TSP STAC meeting on June 29, 2023 the City Council and Planning Commission met in a joint work session on July 11, 2023 to review the draft TSP document and TSP STAC recommendations. Newsletter and Open House flyers were available in both English and Spanish with Spanish Interpreters available at each of the three open houses in an effort to ensure inclusivity throughout this project.

Process: Land use code updates consist of a three-step review and approval process—Initiation, 1st Evidentiary Hearing, and 2nd Hearing. The meeting on August 8, 2023 served as the initiation meeting after which staff completed the 35-day Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) noticing. This September 12th meeting held by the PC represents the 1st Evidentiary hearing and serves to review draft documents and legislative changes for recommendation to the City Council. The City Council will tentatively hold an adoption hearing during a regularly scheduled meeting time and day on September 25, 2023.

The timeline may change if either PC or City Council determines more information is required or if it is determined that any hearing should be continued

Packet Overview: There are five attachments to this AIS.

1. Resolution,
2. Findings of Fact - proposed,
3. Draft TSP Document & Prospectus Sheets
4. Draft Florence TSP Implementing Ordinances
5. Draft Title 10 Code Updates-Additional Housekeeping
6. Draft Comp Plan Amendments-TSP Associated

The 6 tech memos that support the draft TSP document and implementing ordinances are part of the record but are not attachments. Each of these documents have been previously reviewed by the TSP STAC and during the two joint work session between Planning Commission and City Council. These tech memos are included in the Technical Appendix available from review at the project webpage at: <https://www.projectcomment.com/florencetsp>

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Recommend approval of the Legislative Amendments to the Florence Realization 2020 Comp Plan and Florence City Code Title 10 to adopt and implement the 2023 Transportation System Plan as presented in Resolution PC 23 17 TA 04 & PC 23 18 CPA 02; or
2. Modify the findings and/or amendment language, and recommend approval of the proposed amendments as modified; or
3. Recommend denial of the amendments through resolution with reasons for the recommendation; or
4. Continue the public hearing to a date certain or leave the written record open.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff proposes the Planning Commission recommend approval of the Legislative Amendments to the Florence Realization 2020 Comp Plan and Florence City Code Title 10 to adopt and implement the 2023 Transportation System Plan

AIS PREPARED BY: Clare Kurth, Assistant Planner

ITEM'S ATTACHED:

- Attachment 1:**
Resolution PC 23 17 TA 04 & PC 23 18 CPA 02
- Attachment 2:**
Findings of Fact - proposed
- Attachment 3:**
TSP Document & Prospectus Sheets
- Attachment 4:**
Florence TSP Implementing Ordinances
- Attachment 5:**
Title 10 Code Updates-Additional Housekeeping
- Attachment 6:**
Draft Comp Plan Amendments-TSP Associated

**CITY OF FLORENCE
PLANNING COMMISSION**

RESOLUTION PC 23 18 CPA 02 & PC 23 17 TA 04

A RESOLUTION TO RECOMMEND LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORENCE REALIZATION 2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND FLORENCE CITY CODE TITLE 10 TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT THE DRAFT 2023 FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN TO THE FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, Florence City Code (FCC) Title 10, Chapter 1, Section 3-C provides that a legislative amendment of the Comprehensive Plan and Title 10 may be initiated by resolution of the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, April 19, 2022, the City entered into an agreement with the Oregon Department of Transportation to update the Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP) with funding assistance provided by a grant of the Transportation and Growth (TGM) Management Program; and

WHEREAS, An amendment to the TGM Grant Agreement was signed April 4, 2023 providing an extension from June 30, 2023 to September 30, 2023 with ODOT; and

WHEREAS, a Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) was formed to review deliverables and provide guidance on the project and the Committee met four time throughout the project; and

WHEREAS, the City held three public open houses to obtain comment on the project; and

WHEREAS, the STAC met one time after the third and final open house to provide guidance on changes to the draft TSP document in response to the public comment; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held an initiation hearing on August 8, 2023.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission of the City of Florence the Legislative Amendments to the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan and Florence City Code Title 10 as described in the Draft 2023 Florence Transportation System Plan be reviewed by the City of Florence City Council.

ADOPTED BY THE FLORENCE PLANNING COMMISSION the 12th day of September 2023.

SANDRA YOUNG, Chairperson
Florence Planning Commission

DATE



Adoption Findings

Florence Transportation System Plan Update

DATE September 5, 2023

TO Wendy Farley-Campbell, Clare Kurth, Erin Reynolds, Mike Miller, City of Florence
Michael Duncan, Oregon Department of Transportation

FROM Clinton “CJ” Doxsee & Brandon Crawford, MIG|APG

CC Matt Bell, KAI

OVERVIEW

The Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP) provides strategic long-range policy guidance that will govern transportation investments and initiatives in the City over the next 20 years. The TSP seeks to optimize the City’s transportation system, enhance connectivity, and promote sustainable practices in compliance with Statewide Planning Goals.

This memorandum offers sample findings that will aid city staff in the adoption process of the updated TSP. The objective of the sample findings is to demonstrate how the updated TSP aligns with relevant state policies and planning documents. These findings supplement the information provided in the Florence TSP Implementing Ordinances memorandum included as Attachment A.

The sample findings describe how the updated TSP is consistent with state requirements, however City staff will also need to undertake additional work to review existing policies in the Comprehensive Plan and incorporate new policies provided in the updated TSP. This integration will ensure that land use decisions are coordinated with transportation infrastructure improvements.

SAMPLE FINDINGS OF COMPLIANCE

The first public hearing will be scheduled in September 2023 to consider adoption of the updated Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP). The following findings demonstrate that the updated TSP is consistent with relevant state policies and planning documents. This section includes findings demonstrating that the updated TSP are in compliance with the following:

- Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan
- Florence City Code (FCC) Title 10: Zoning Regulations
- OAR 660 Division 12 Transportation Planning Rule (TPR)
- Statewide Planning Goals
- Oregon Transportation Plan
- Oregon Highway Plan

Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan

PLAN ADOPTION, AMENDMENTS, REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION

Amendments to the Plan may be initiated by citizens, citizen groups, the Citizen Advisory Committee, the Planning Commission or the City Council. In any amendment proceedings, the City Council shall obtain the recommendation of the Planning Commission and the Citizen Advisory Committee before taking action on a proposed major amendment. Minor changes which do not have significant effects beyond the immediate area of the change require the recommendation of the Planning Commission. Minor changes may be initiated at any time. Notice of a public hearing for a proposed plan amendment shall be required at least 35 days prior to the first Planning Commission hearing.

The proposal is consistent with this Comprehensive Plan text because:

- *The proposal was initiated by Planning Commission Resolution;*
- *This is a major amendment because it does have significant effects beyond the immediate area of the change, the Planning Commission serves as the Citizen Advisory Committee, and the Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council; and*
- *Notice of the public hearing was sent to DLCD at least 35 prior to the date for the first Planning Commission hearing.'*

Policies

3. The City Council shall ensure that a cross-section of Florence citizens is involved in the planning process, primarily through their appointments to the Planning Commission, Design Re-view Board, Citizen Advisory Committee and other special committees.
4. Official City meetings shall be well publicized and held at regular times. Agendas will provide the opportunity for citizen comment.

5. Records of all meetings where official action is taken shall be kept at City Hall and made available on request to the public.
6. Planning documents and background data shall be available to interested citizens.
8. Citizen involvement shall be assured in the review and update of the Comprehensive Plan.

The proposal is consistent with these Comprehensive Plan policies because:

- *All public meetings are held at regular meeting times, notices posted on the city and project website and at city hall with notification to the media; and the meetings provide the opportunity for citizen comment;*
- *Records of all meetings where official action is taken are kept at City Hall and made available on request to the public;*
- *Planning documents and background data are available to interested citizens;*
- *A cross section of Florence citizens has been involved in the planning process. Public involvement opportunities and activities included the following:*
 - *Three public open houses.*
 - *A project website available through the City's website, which included project information/background, project documents, details on project/public meetings, and a comment log to write to the project team.*
 - *A Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) was assembled to help guide the planning process and inform updates to the TSP. The STAC held four meetings that focused on TSP development. The STAC was comprised of representatives from City of Florence Planning and Public Works Departments, Lane County Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue, Lane Transit District, Siuslaw School District, Florence City Council and Planning Commission, the Florence Transportation Advisory Committee, and Florence residents.*
 - *The draft TSP was discussed with the Florence Planning Commission and City Council at multiple work sessions and public hearings.*

CHAPTER 2: LAND USE

Policies

1. Designation and location of land uses shall be made based on an analysis of documented need for land uses of various types, physical suitability of the lands for the uses proposed, adequacy of existing or planned public facilities and the existing or planned transportation network to serve the proposed land use, and potential impacts on environmental, economic, social and energy factors.

The proposal is consistent with this Comprehensive Plan policy because the Comprehensive Plan, TSP, and Code supplement and clarify the current documented adequacy of existing and planned public facilities to serve the proposed land uses and potential impacts on environmental factors.

RESIDENTIAL

Policies

4. Residential developers shall, in order to obtain subdivision approval, provide streets of a suitable width and cross-section, sidewalks, other transportation facilities consistent with the Transportation System Plan, conveyance of natural drainage flows through the site, stormwater management systems, appropriate traffic safety signs and street lights, and normal and incidental public and quasi-public utilities including water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, and underground electric, cable, telephone and potentially fiber optic cable.

The proposal is consistent with this Comprehensive Plan policy because the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, TSP, and Code implement this requirement for residential developers, in order to obtain subdivision approval, to provide streets of a suitable width and cross-section, sidewalks, other transportation facilities consistent with the TSP. The TSP and Code include new or amended cross section standards for the following:

- *Minor Arterials (new cross section)*
 - *Munsel Lake Road & Heceta Beach Road (amended standard section includes a multi-use path)*
 - *Collector – On Street Parking (reduced parking width and increased sidewalk width)*
 - *Collector – Bike Sharrows (increase shared lane and sidewalk width)*
 - *Collector – No parking (increase sidewalk and bike lane width, reduce travel lane width)*
 - *Collector – Bike Lanes and On-Street Parking (increase sidewalk width)*
11. New residential subdivisions shall dedicate rights-of-way and construct pedestrian and bicycle trails in accordance with the City’s Transportation System Plan or where the extension of an existing pedestrian and bicycle facility is warranted as a logical extension of that city wide transportation system.

The proposal is consistent with this Comprehensive Plan policy because the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, TSP, and Code implement this requirement for new residential subdivisions to dedicate rights-of-way and construct pedestrian and bicycle trails in accordance with the City’s TSP or where the extension of an existing pedestrian and bicycle facility is warranted as a logical extension of that city wide transportation system. See findings to Comp Plan Residential Policy 4 above for more details on amendments to right-of-way improvement standards. In addition, amendments to Florence City Code (FCC) 10-35-2-6 authorize the City to require conditions of approval for any development/land use approval to include bicycle and pedestrian improvements.

COMMERCIAL

Policies

6. All commercial developments shall be expected to meet a minimum level of improvement and development standards, either initially or at the time of reuse or redevelopment.
7. Commercial areas shall be planned in relation to the capacity of existing and future transportation systems and public infrastructure (sewer, water, stormwater).
9. Commercial facilities along highways and arterials shall be designed to avoid congestion through alternative local street access or consistent with the City's access management guidelines found within its Transportation System Plan.

The proposal is consistent with these Comprehensive Plan policies because the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Code implement and supplement these requirements for all commercial developments to meet a minimum level of improvement and development standards, either initially or at the time of reuse or redevelopment; to be planned in relation to the capacity of existing and future transportation systems; and for commercial facilities along highways and arterials to be designed to avoid congestion through alternative local street access or consistent with the City's access management guidelines found within its TSP. Amendments to right-of-way improvement/cross-section standards will improve transportation options and capacity to support commercial development in the City. See findings to Comp Plan Residential Policy 4 above for more details on amendments to right-of-way/cross-section improvement standards. In addition, amendments to Code section 10-35-2-6 authorize the City to require conditions of approval for any development/land use approval to include bicycle and pedestrian improvements. Draft TSP Table 14 includes updated Access Spacing Standards, which will help manage congestion associated with commercial development. These access spacing standards are included in FCC 10-35-2-7 – Intersection Separation.

CHAPTER 8: PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

OPEN SPACE

13. The City shall encourage and support public/private efforts to insure permanent public access and views of the Siuslaw River and its scenic estuary.
14. The City shall develop an interconnecting trail system, providing a full circular route around the Florence area and incorporating Rhododendron Drive, Munsel Lake, beaches, dunes, Old Town, Port and Siuslaw Estuary. The system shall also connect the various parks, residential areas, business, public places through the following actions:
 - a. Consider the potential to establish or maintain bikeways and/or walkways prior to vacating any public easement or right-of-way;
 - b. Develop and adopt a Comprehensive Trail Plan that includes bicycle and pedestrian facilities and provides for park connections;

- c. Develop the bike lanes and multi-use paths identified in the Florence Transportation System Plan to connect bicyclists and pedestrians to parks, commercial centers and nature areas;
- d. Develop and adopt bike and pedestrian facility design standards; and
- e. Develop a system of trails and pathways to provide a safe network that links neighborhoods, parks, natural open space, schools, employment centers, shopping locations, recreation facilities and other key community destinations.

The proposal is consistent with these Comprehensive Plan policies through the following recommended TSP Objectives:

- *Objective 2A: Provide convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians to major activity centers.*
- *Objective 2B: Design streets, bikeways and walkways to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote convenient circulation.*
- *Objective 3B: Close key gaps in the pedestrian or non-motorized system, creating short, easy, and accessible loops within the network.*
- *Objective 3C: Provide pedestrian or non-motorized connectivity to schools, business districts, transit stops and corridors, and/or parks – including bicycle parking.*

Multiple proposed TSP projects support the above Comprehensive Plan policies as well, including:

- *Project P4 – Construct sidewalks with landscape strips on one side of Munsel Lake Road and a multi-use path on the other side of Munsel Lake Road between US 101 and Spruce Street.*
- *Project P5 – Construct multi-use path on one side of Munsel Lake Road between Spruce Street and Ocean Dunes Drive.*
- *Project P6 – Construct multi-use path on one side of Munsel Lake Road between Ocean Dunes Drive and N Fork Road.*
- *Project P11 – Construct a multi-use path on one side of Rhododendron Drive between 9th Street and Wild Winds Street.*
- *Project P12 – Construct a multi-use path on one side of Rhododendron Drive between Wild Winds Street and 35th Street.*
- *Project P13 – Construct a multi-use path on one side of Rhododendron Drive between 35th Street and Heceta Beach Road.*
- *Projects MU1 – MU9 include installation of new multi-use paths or improvements to existing multi-use paths throughout the City.*
- *Project B1 – B49 include construction of buffered bike lanes, shoulder bikeways, and shared lane pavement markings on or along several City streets.*

CHAPTER 11: UTILITIES AND FACILITIES

PUBLIC FACILITY PLAN

Policies

1. The following plans, in addition to the Transportation System Plan in Chapter 12, comprise the Florence Public Facility Plan, adopted as a supporting document to this Comprehensive Plan:
 - a. City of Florence Wastewater Facilities Plan, Brown and Caldwell, October, 1997, as amended
 - b. City of Florence Water System Master Plan Update, January, 2011, as amended
 - c. City of Florence Wellfield and Water Treatment Expansion Project, February, 2001
 - d. City of Florence Stormwater Management Plan, October 2000, as amended
3. Amend the Public Facility Plan, and the Comprehensive Plan, in order to modify, add to, or delete projects from the project lists in the Public Facility Plan for water, wastewater, and stormwater or to make significant changes to project location from that described in the Public Facility Plan.

The proposal is consistent with these Comprehensive Plan policies because the Comprehensive Plan provides that the TSP is adopted as a supporting document to the Comprehensive Plan and is part of the Public Facilities Plan.

CHAPTER 12: TRANSPORTATION

The proposal amends Chapter 12 for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Planning Rule, and the other criteria in these findings.

DOWNTOWN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Objectives:

6. To achieve a balanced transportation/land use solution for Highway 101 that maintains its historic function as both the Coast's primary transportation route, and as the center of Florence's downtown.
8. To ensure that the transportation objectives of the downtown plan are consistent with the Transportation System Plan, the Oregon Highway Plan, and ODOT's adopted plans for Highway 101 and Highway 126.
9. To identify suggested transportation improvements needed to facilitate redevelopment of the downtown area consistent with land use and retail market strategies.

The TSP is consistent with the Downtown Implementation Plan through the following proposed TSP Objectives:

- *Objective 2D: Preserve the function of both US 101 and OR 126 for regional traffic while building transportation connections between the City and these highways.*

- *Objective 6B: Ensure consistency with statewide planning documents such as the Transportation Planning Rule, Oregon Transportation Plan, Oregon Highway Plan, and ODOT modal plans.*

Several proposed TSP projects are also intended to balance transportation access and needs for the Old Town area. These include:

- *Project MU2 – Install a multi-use path from the Boardwalk in Old Town to south end of Munsel Creek Trail.*
- *Project C12 – Install marked crosswalks with curb extensions on 2nd St at Nopal St, Oak St, and Harbor St; install midblock crossings at Bay St and the boardwalk.*
- *Project P14 – Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of 2nd Street within Old Town.*
- *Parking management projects PM1-PM10 apply to Old Town.*

Florence City Code (FCC) Title 10: Zoning Regulations

Chapter 1: Zoning Administration

Section 3: Amendments and Changes

FCC 10-1-3-C: LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

1. **Initiation:** A legislative change in zoning district boundaries, in the text of this Title, Title 11 or in the Comprehensive Plan may be initiated by resolution of the Planning Commission or by a request of the Council to the Planning Commission that proposes changes be considered by the Commission and its recommendation returned to the Council, or by an application for an amendment by a citizen.
2. **Notice and Public Hearing:** Such notice and hearing as prescribed by state law and the Comprehensive Plan then in effect. (Amd. by Ord. 30, Series 1990).

The proposal is consistent with the criteria in FCC 10-1-3-C because:

- *The proposal is a legislative change in the text of Florence City Code and in the Comprehensive Plan, affecting a large number of properties with broad policy application;*
- *The amendments were initiated by Planning Commission Resolutions;*
- *Notice of the public hearing was sent to DLCD at least 35 days prior to the proposed date for the first Planning Commission hearing, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, above; and*
- *Notice of the proposed change was provided in accordance with the state law, as described in the Finding of compliance with State law, below.*

3. OREGON STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS (OAR 660.015)

The proposal is consistent with the following applicable Statewide Planning Goals; Statewide Planning Goals not cited below are not applicable to this proposal.

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT [OAR 660-015-0000(1)]

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The citizen involvement program shall be appropriate to the scale of the planning effort. The program shall provide for continuity of citizen participation and of information that enables citizens to identify and comprehend the issues.

Federal, state and regional agencies and special-purpose districts shall coordinate their planning efforts with the affected governing bodies and make use of existing local citizen involvement programs established by counties and cities.

The citizen involvement program shall incorporate the following components:

1. Citizen Involvement -- To provide for widespread citizen involvement. The citizen involvement program shall involve a cross-section of affected citizens in all phases of the planning process. As a component, the program for citizen involvement shall include an officially recognized committee for citizen involvement (CCI) broadly representative of geographic areas and interests related to land use and land use decisions. Committee members shall be selected by an open, well publicized public process.
2. Communication -- To assure effective two-way communication with citizens. Mechanisms shall be established which provide for effective communication between citizens and elected and appointed officials.
3. Citizen Influence -- To provide the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process. Citizens shall have the opportunity to be involved in the phases of the planning process as set forth and defined in the goals and guidelines for Land Use Planning, including Preparation of Plans and Implementation Measures, Plan Content, Plan Adoption, Minor Changes and Major Revisions in the Plan, and Implementation Measures.
4. Technical Information -- To assure that technical information is available in an understandable form. Information necessary to reach policy decisions shall be available in a simplified, understandable form. Assistance shall be provided to interpret and effectively use technical information. A copy of all technical information shall be available at a local public library or other location open to the public.
5. Feedback Mechanisms -- To assure that citizens will receive a response from policy-makers. Recommendations resulting from the citizen involvement program shall be retained and made available for public assessment. Citizens who have participated in this program shall receive a response from policy-makers. The rationale used to reach land-use policy decisions shall be available in the form of a written record.

The proposal is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 1 because the process used to develop and adopt these Comprehensive Plan and Code amendments insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process as follows:

- *Three public open houses.*
- *A project website available through the City’s website, which included project information/background, project documents, details on project/public meetings, and a comment log to write to the project team.*
- *A Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) was assembled to help guide the planning process and inform updates to the TSP. The STAC held four meetings that focused on TSP development. The STAC was comprised of representatives from City of Florence Planning and Public Works Departments, Lane County Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue, Lane Transit District, Siuslaw School District, Florence City Council and Planning Commission, the Florence Transportation Advisory Committee, and Florence residents.*
- *The draft TSP was discussed with the Florence Planning Commission and City Council at multiple work sessions and public hearings.*

GOAL 2: LAND USE PLANNING [OAR 660-015-0000(2)]

PART I -- PLANNING

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

All land-use plans and implementation ordinances shall be adopted by the governing body after public hearing and shall be reviewed and, as needed, revised on a periodic cycle to take into account changing public policies and circumstances, in accord with a schedule set forth in the plan. Opportunities shall be provided for review and comment by citizens and affected governmental units during preparation, review and revision of plans and implementation ordinances.

The proposal is consistent with Goal 2 because:

- *Existing, state, regional, and local plans, policies, standards, and laws relevant to the TSP were reviewed and evaluated to guide the development of the TSP. Current land use patterns and potential impacts were also addressed through an existing and future condition analysis.*
- *Coordination between state, regional, and local agencies was accomplished through both the Project Management Team, which consisted of key City staff members, and the STAC, which included stakeholders from partner agencies and other transportation interests.*
- *The Comprehensive Plan amendments provide a policy framework as a basis for land use decisions and the implementing Code amendments provide for supporting documents that provide the factual base for these decisions;*

- *The ordinance adopting the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, TSP, and Code will be adopted by the City Council after public hearing;*
- *Further amendments to the TSP will be reviewed and, as needed, revised on a periodic cycle to take into account changing public policies and circumstances; and*
- *Opportunities have been and will be provided for review and comment by citizens and affected governmental units during this review and revision of the Comprehensive Plan, TSP and City Code, as reflected in the Public Involvement Plan.*

GOAL 5, OPEN SPACE, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Requires the conservation of open space and the protection of natural and scenic resources.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because the City Code requires a review of environmental impacts of transportation projects where they impact Goal 5 resource sites. In addition, draft TSP Goal 4 – Minimize Environmental Impacts – includes the following objectives:

- *Objective 4A: Minimize the impacts on natural and cultural resources when constructing transportation facilities.*
- *Objective 4B: Set policies that encourage the use of low-emission transportation modes.*
- *Objective 4C: Select alternatives which balance the requirements of other goals with the need to minimize air, water, light, and noise pollution.*
- *Objective 4D: Construct transportation facilities that minimize impacts on natural resources, including streams, wetlands, and wildlife corridors.*

GOAL 6, AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Requires the maintenance and improvement of the quality of air, water and land resources.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it contains many projects that support a more compact land use pattern and encourage the use of alternatives to the automobile, including the following:

- *45 pedestrian projects (draft TSP Table 5)*
- *9 multi-use path projects (draft TSP Table 7)*
- *49 bicycle projects (draft TSP Table 8)*
- *7 transit projects (draft TSP Table 9)*

In addition to these projects, several TSP objectives support air and water quality, including the following:

- *Objective 2A: Provide convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians to major activity centers.*
- *Objective 2B: Design streets, bikeways and walkways to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote convenient circulation.*
- *Objective 3A: Create a non-motorized network that has a high degree of comfort (i.e. minimal Level of Traffic Stress).*

- *Objective 3B: Close key gaps in the pedestrian or non-motorized system, creating short, easy, and accessible loops within the network.*
- *Objective 3C: Provide pedestrian or non-motorized connectivity to schools, business districts, transit stops and corridors, and/or parks – including bicycle parking.*
- *Objective 3D: Promote demand management programs (i.e. incentives to use nonautomotive modes, parking management) to reduce single occupancy vehicle trips.*
- *Objective 3E: Support comfortable and reliable transit service for transit stops and corridors, including (but not limited to) stop amenities, identifying a regional service hub, etc..*

GOAL 7, AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND HAZARDS

Requires the protection of life and property from natural disasters and hazards.

Draft TSP Goal 5 – Adding Resilience to the Network and Planning for Emergencies – includes the following objectives:

- *Objective 5A: Design and construct new transportation facilities that add resilience to the network.*
- *Objective 5B: Locate new transportation facilities outside the tsunami inundation zones where feasible.*
- *Objective 5C: Develop transportation facilities that both enhance community livability and serve as tsunami evacuation routes.*
- *Objective 5D: Coordinate evacuation route and signage planning in conjunction with existing or proposed transportation system plan pedestrian and bicycle route planning efforts.*
- *Objective 5E: Design streets to efficiently and safely accommodate emergency service vehicles.*

GOAL 8, RECREATIONAL NEEDS

Requires satisfaction of the recreational needs of both citizens and visitors to the state.

Several proposed TSP projects improve facilities or access to recreation destinations in the community or the proposed project may serve as a recreation facility itself. This includes the 9 multi-use path projects that are detailed in draft TSP Table 7. In addition, draft TSP Objective 2F is for the City to balance the community's tourism economy with the transportation related impacts from visitors.

GOAL 9, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Requires provision of adequate opportunities for a variety of economic activities vital to public health, welfare, and prosperity.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it reinforces the City's freight network with transportation projects that will provide access to freight facilities and employment sites.

The TSP includes a Freight System plan which identifies new or modified policy statements to support freight movement.

In addition, draft TSP Goal 2 – Building Facilities that Support Economic Development and are Cost-Effective – includes the following objectives:

- *Objective 2A: Provide convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians to major activity centers.*
- *Objective 2B: Design streets, bikeways and walkways to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote convenient circulation.*
- *Objective 2C: Provide the efficient movement of goods, services, and people and maintain City minimum vehicular operating standards.*
- *Objective 2D: Preserve the function of both US 101 and OR 126 for regional traffic while building transportation connections between the City and these highways.*
- *Objective 2E: Minimize negative impacts of vehicular traffic to existing and future neighborhoods, and to developable and developed commercial and industrial sites.*
- *Objective 2F: Balance the City's strong tourism economy with the transportation related impacts from visitors.*

GOAL 10, HOUSING

Requires provision for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it reinforces the livability of Florence's neighborhoods by including bicycle and sidewalk projects. TSP goals, objectives, and projects support the City's housing needs by providing necessary facilities/infrastructure and access to existing and future residential areas. Florence Comprehensive Plan policies also support this goal. In addition, TSP Objective 6D encourages the TSP and transportation system to be consistent with the goals and policies in the Housing Implementation Plan.

The existing transportation system inventory evaluated current land uses and population employment estimates to understand how the transportation system is being used. Analysis on community characteristics and conditions provided a fundamental basis to understand transportation needs with respect to housing developments in the City.

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITY PLANNING

[OAR 660-015-0000(11)]

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Urban and rural development shall be guided and supported by types and levels of urban and rural public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of the urban, urbanizable, and rural areas to be served. A provision for key facilities shall be included in each plan. Cities or counties shall develop and adopt a public facility plan for areas within an urban

growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500 persons. To meet current and long-range needs, a provision for solid waste disposal sites, including sites for inert waste, shall be included in each plan.

Urban Facilities and Services – Refers to key facilities and to appropriate types and levels of at least the following: police protection; sanitary facilities; storm drainage facilities; planning, zoning and subdivision control; health services; recreation facilities and services; energy and communication services; and community governmental services.

Public Facilities Plan – A public facility plan is a support document or documents to a comprehensive plan. The facility plan describes the water, sewer and transportation facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the appropriate acknowledged comprehensive plan or plans within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500.

The proposal is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 11 because:

- *The proposed amendments continue to provide a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban development;*
- *Through the TSP, urban development in Florence will be guided and supported by types and levels of urban public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of the urban and urbanizable areas to be served;*
- *A provision for key facilities is included in the Comprehensive Plan;*

GOAL 12, TRANSPORTATION

Requires provision of a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it completely updates the City's transportation policies and meets all the requirements of the TPR, including balancing the needs of all users of the transportation system and strengthening each modal network through the identification of projects. Findings for the TPR follow the Statewide Planning Goal findings. Florence Comprehensive Plan policies in Chapter 12, Transportation also support this goal.

Goal 13, Energy Conservation

Requires development of a land use pattern that maximizes the conservation of energy based on sound economic principles.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it supports a balanced transportation system that encourages additional walking, bicycling, and transit trips and reduces reliance on the single-occupant vehicle. See findings to Goal 5 and Goal 6 for details on TSP goals, objectives, and projects that support energy conservation.

Goal 14, Urbanization

Requires provision of an orderly and efficient transition of rural lands to urban use.

The TSP is consistent with this goal because it supports the intensification of development in Florence by providing a multimodal transportation system. The TSP supports the urban growth boundary by improving mobility and accessibility inside the urbanized areas, and consequently reducing the potential need for conversion of rural lands to urban uses. TSP objectives and projects that encourage bicycle and pedestrian mobility and transit use support compact development patterns, thereby reducing pressure for the City to expand the Urban Growth Boundary.

Oregon Revised Statutes

4. OREGON REVISED STATUTES

ORS 197.175 Cities' and counties' planning responsibilities; rules on incorporations; compliance with goals.

(2) Pursuant to ORS chapters 195, 196 and 197, each city and county in this state shall:

- (a) Prepare, adopt, amend and revise comprehensive plans in compliance with goals approved by the commission;
- (b) Enact land use regulations to implement their comprehensive plans;

The proposal is consistent with ORS 197.175 because the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan are in compliance with Statewide Planning Goals, as stated in the above findings; and the amendments to the Code implement the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.

ORS 197.250 Compliance with goals required.

Except as otherwise provided in ORS 197.245, all comprehensive plans and land use regulations adopted by a local government to carry out those comprehensive plans and all plans, programs, rules or regulations affecting land use adopted by a state agency or special district shall be in compliance with the goals within one year after the date those goals are approved by the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

The proposal is consistent with ORS 197.245 because the amendments are consistent with the goals, as stated in the above findings.

ORS 197.253 Participation in local proceedings required for submitting comments and objections.

Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 197.251 (2)(a), a person may not submit written comments and objections to the acknowledgment request of any city or county that submits its plan or regulations to the Land Conservation and Development Commission for acknowledgment for the first time after August 9, 1983, unless the person participated either orally or in writing in the local government proceedings leading to the adoption of the plan and regulations. [1983 c.827 §5a]

The proposal is consistent with ORS 197.253 because written comments and objections to the amendments will be allowed only if the person participated in the City process to adopt the

amendments. Notices will be sent to persons who participated informing them of the decision by the City Council and the appeal process.

POST-ACKNOWLEDGMENT PROCEDURES

ORS 197.610 Local government notice of proposed amendment or new regulation; exceptions; report to commission. (1) A proposal to amend a local government acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulation or to adopt a new land use regulation shall be forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development at least 35 days before the first evidentiary hearing on adoption. The proposal forwarded shall contain the text and any supplemental information that the local government believes is necessary to inform the director as to the effect of the proposal. The notice shall include the date set for the first evidentiary hearing.

The proposal is consistent with ORS 197.610 because the proposal was forwarded to the Department of Land Conservation and Development on August 8, 2023 at least 35 days before the September 12, 2023 public hearing, the first evidentiary hearing on adoption; the proposal forwarded contained the comprehensive plan, zoning code, and transportation system plan text; and the notice included the date set for the first evidentiary hearing.

ORS 197.615 Submission of adopted comprehensive plan or land use regulations changes to Department of Land Conservation and Development

(1) When a local government adopts a proposed change to an acknowledged comprehensive plan or a land use regulation, the local government shall submit the decision to the Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development within 20 days after making the decision.

The proposal is consistent with ORS 197.615 because, after adoption, the City will submit to DLCD a copy of the adopted text of the comprehensive plan provision or land use regulation together with the findings adopted by the City; the text and findings will be mailed or otherwise submitted not later than five working days after the final decision by the City Council; if the proposed amendments have been substantially amended, the City will specify the changes that have been made in the notice provided to the director; and, the mailed text and findings will include a signed statement by the person mailing them indicating the date of deposit in the mail.

OAR 660 Division 12 Transportation Planning Rule (TPR)

DIVISION 12: TRANSPORTATION (OAR 660-012-0000)

Transportation Planning Rule Findings

The Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) was adopted in 1991 and amended in 1996, 2006, and 2022 to implement Statewide Planning Goal 12 (Transportation). Local jurisdictions are required to comply with the TPR and adopt TSPs as part of their comprehensive plans. The TSP complies with the TPR because it is adopted as a supporting document to Florence's Comprehensive Plan and meets the specific requirements noted below.

Section 660-012-0000, the Purpose, of the TPR to provide and encourage a safe, convenient, and economic transportation system. This division also implements provisions of other statewide planning goals related to transportation planning in order to plan and develop transportation facilities and services in close coordination with urban and rural development.

The TSP is supportive of the purpose (660-012-0000) because it contains goals, objectives, policies, and projects, to meet projected needs and needs of the transportation disadvantaged; to promote a safe, convenient, economic, and balanced transportation system; and to coordinate transportation and land use planning.

Section 660-012-0020(1), Coordinated Network of Transportation Facilities, of the TPR requires TSPs to establish a coordinated network of transportation facilities adequate to serve state, regional and local transportation needs.

The TSP complies with this requirement because it incorporates transportation improvements on the state, regional and local networks for all modes. There is no Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) for the Florence UGB. The Florence TSP was coordinated with Lane County and the Oregon Transportation Plan, as discussed in findings for Florence Comprehensive Plan Chapter 1: Citizen Involvement. In addition, the following TSP Objectives promote coordination with regional and state partners:

- *Objective 2D: Preserve the function of both US 101 and OR 126 for regional traffic while building transportation connections between the City and these highways.*
- *Objective 6A: Ensure consistency with local plans including the Comprehensive Plan, state plans, transit plans, and the plans of neighboring jurisdictions.*
- *Objective 6B: Ensure consistency with statewide planning documents such as the Transportation Planning Rule, Oregon Transportation Plan, Oregon Highway Plan, and ODOT modal plans.*
- *Objective 6C: Partner with local, county, and state agencies to invest in a transportation network that meets everyone's needs.*
- *Objective 6D: Meet the goals and policies laid out in the City's other planning efforts, including the Housing Implementation Plan Project*

Section 660-012-0020(2)(a), Determination of Transportation Needs, of the TPR requires TSPs to include a determination of transportation needs as provided in 660-012-0030.

The TSP fulfills this requirement as demonstrated in the findings below for 660-012-0030 of the TPR.

Section 660-012-0030(1)(a), Determination of Transportation Needs, of the TPR requires TSPs to identify state, regional and local transportation needs relevant to the planning area and the scale of the transportation network being planned.

The TSP meets this requirement because it identifies state, regional and local transportation needs relevant to the Florence UGB and bases needs on projections of future travel demand. The

Technical Appendices in Volume II of the TSP document existing conditions and forecast needs, which helped to inform identification of TSP goals, objectives, policies, and projects that are intended to meet the City's transportation needs. There is no Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) for the Florence UGB. The Florence TSP was coordinated with Lane County and the Oregon Transportation Plan.

Section 660-012-0030, Determination of Transportation Needs (1)(b), of the TPR requires TSPs to identify the needs of the transportation disadvantaged.

The TSP process identified Title VI and Environmental Justice populations in the City, which informed transportation needs for the transportation disadvantaged. Identified needs for the transportation disadvantaged were addressed in evaluation criteria used to develop preferred and cost-constrained plans. The needs of the transportation disadvantaged are also reflected in TSP goals, objectives, and policies.

Section 660-012-0030, Determination of Transportation Needs (1)(c), of the TPR requires TSPs to identify the needs for movement of goods and services to support industrial and commercial development.

The TSP process evaluated existing and future conditions, which informed identification of transportation needs to support movement of goods and services. Existing and Future Conditions are documented in TSP Technical Appendices in Volume II.

Section 660-012-0030, Determination of Transportation Needs (3)(a), of the TPR requires TSPs to use 20-year population and employment forecasts in determining state, regional, and local needs.

The TSP process included a 20-year employment and population forecast, which helped inform transportation needs. Population and employment forecasts are documented in Technical Appendices in TSP Volume II.

Section 660-012-0030, Determination of Transportation Needs (3)(b), of the TPR requires TSPs to include, as part of their determination of needs, measures to reduce reliance on the automobile.

As mentioned, the TSP includes a number of objectives and projects that promote non-motorized travel, including several pedestrian projects (TSP Tables 5-6), multi-use path project (TSP Table 7), bicycle projects (TSP Table 8), and transit projects (TSP Table 9). See findings for Statewide Goal 6 for more details on how the TSP includes measures to reduce reliance on the automobile. In addition, the TSP discusses pedestrian system needs (TSP Chapter 4), bicycle system needs (TSP Chapter 5), and public transportation system needs (TSP Chapter 6).

Section 660-012-0020(3)(a) of the TPR requires an inventory, assessment of capacity, and conditions for transportation facilities.

The TSP process included an inventory of existing transportation facilities and services to help establish near and long-term transportation needs. The transportation system inventory is documented in Technical Appendices in TSP Volume II.

Section 660-012-0020(3)(b) A system of planned transportation facilities, services and major improvements. The system shall include a description of the type or functional classification of planned facilities and services and their planned capacities and performance standards.

The Major Street Connectivity and Capacity Plan includes new major street connections and identifies street connectivity and intersection capacity projects (TSP Table 3).

Section 660-012-0020(2)(b), Road Plan, of the TPR requires a plan that includes a system of arterials and collectors and standards for the layout of local streets and other important non-collector street connections.

The TSP includes a Functional Classification Plan which inventories the City's arterials and collectors in TSP Figure 2 and TSP Table 2. TSP Exhibits 1-3 include cross-section standards for each functional classification.

Section 660-012-0020(2)(c), Public Transportation Plan, of the TPR requires an inventory and assessment of public transportation services including services for the transportation disadvantaged.

TSP Chapter 6 summarizes existing public transportation services and facilities in the City. Chapter 6 also discusses public transportation needs, including service improvements and stop improvements.

Section 660-012-0020(2)(c), Public Transportation Plan, of the TPR requires a plan for public transportation that includes existing and planned transit streets, terminals, major transit stops, and park-and-ride stations.

TSP Chapter 6 includes a Public Transportation Plan which identifies seven public transportation projects (TSP Table 9).

Section 660-012-0020(2)(e); Air, Rail, Water, and Pipeline Transportation Plan, of the TPR requires TSPs to identify where major facilities are located or planned within the planning area.

TSP Chapter 7 summarizes the City's air, rail, water, and pipeline facilities. Chapter 7 includes the Air System Plan, which identifies airport projects in the Florence Municipal Airport Master Plan Update (TSP Table 10).

Section 660-012-0020(2)(f), Transportation System Management, of the TPR requires TSPs to address travel demand with measures which may include traffic signal improvements, traffic control devices, channelization, access management, ramp metering, and restriping for HOV lanes.

TSP Chapter 9 identifies potential transportation demand management strategies (TDM – TSP Table 11) and it includes eight TDM policies. Chapter 9 also identifies potential Neighborhood Traffic Management strategies (TSP Table 12) and Parking Management Strategies (TSP Table 13).

Section 660-012-0025(2), Complying with Statewide Goals, of the TPR requires findings of compliance with applicable statewide planning goals.

The TSP is consistent with this requirement because statewide planning goal findings are included in earlier sections in these findings that demonstrate compliance.

Section 660-012-0025(2), Complying with Comprehensive Plan, of the TPR requires findings of compliance with applicable acknowledged comprehensive plan policies.

The TSP is consistent with this requirement because the findings of compliance with Florence's Comprehensive Plan are contained in earlier sections of these findings that demonstrate compliance.

Section 660-012-0040(1) and (2)(a-c), Transportation Financing Program, of the TPR requires TSPs to include a financing program that lists planned transportation facilities and major improvements, an estimate of timing, and rough cost estimates.

TSP Chapter 10 includes a summary of transportation system costs, organized by project type and priority (TSP Table 16). In addition, every individual project listed in each plan chapter includes a cost estimate and priority level.

Section 660-012-0040(3), Transportation Financing Program, of the TPR requires TSPs to include in the transportation financing program a discussion of the facility provider's existing funding mechanisms and the ability of these and possible new mechanisms to fund the development of the identified transportation improvements.

TSP Table 17 in TSP Chapter 10 lists potential funding sources.

Section 660-012-0045(1)(c), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires regulations that provide for consolidated review of land use decisions required to permit a transportation project.

FCC 10-1-1-5.B allows for consolidated proceedings when an applicant applies for more than one type of land use or development permit for the same or multiple parcels of land.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(a), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to include measures that control access, such as driveway and road spacing, median control, and signal spacing standards consistent with the functional classification of streets.

The TSP update includes amendments to FCC 10-35-2-7 to update access spacing standards for driveways and streets/intersections for alleys, local streets, collectors, and arterials.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(b), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to include standards to protect operation of roads, transit-ways and major transit corridors.

FCC 10-1-1-4.E outlines the criteria for when a Traffic Impact Study may be required. Per this FCC section, Traffic Impact Studies are intended to determine capacity and safety impacts from a particular development proposal, whether the development will meet City transportation standards for capacity and safety, to mitigate anticipated impacts, and to implement applicable

TPR regulations. FCC 10-35-2-5 establishes Traffic Study standards, which include the required components of a Traffic Impact Study and authorizes the City to include conditions of approval.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(c), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to protect public use airports by controlling land uses within airport noise corridors and imaginary surfaces, and by limiting physical hazards to air navigation.

FCC 10-21-1 establishes the Airport Development District, which is intended to encourage and support the operation of the City's airport by allowing aviation-compatible uses. FCC 10-21-2, the Public Use Airport Safety and Compatibility Overlay Zone, is intended to establish safety standards to promote air navigation safety and reduce potential hazards to land uses near the airport. This Section includes provisions for the Airport Imaginary Surfaces, Airport Noise Impact Boundary, and the Airport Secondary Impact Area. These provisions require land uses within these zones to be compliant with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(d), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to include a process for coordinated review of future land use decisions affecting transportation facilities, corridors or sites.

FCC 10-1-1-5.B allows for consolidated proceedings when an applicant applies for more than one type of land use or development permit for the same or multiple parcels of land.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(e), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to include a process to apply conditions to development proposals in order to minimize impacts and protect transportation facilities, corridors or sites.

FCC 10-36-1.E authorizes the City to require improvements to public facilities as a condition of development approval, provided the improvements are roughly proportional to the impact of the development on the facilities. FCC 10-35-2-5 – Traffic Study Requirements – authorizes the City to require conditions of approval in order for a development proposal to meet operations and safety standards consistent with the planned transportation system. FCC 10-35-2-6 authorizes the city to require consolidation of vehicle access points, recording of reciprocal access easements, installation of traffic control devices, and other mitigation measures as a condition of approval to land use approval to ensure safe and efficient operation of the City's transportation system. The TSP update includes amendments to FCC 10-35-3 to authorize the roadway authority to include conditions of approval to require bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The TSP update also includes amendments to FCC 10-35-2-6 to allow multi-modal transportation improvements as mitigation measures as a type of condition of approval.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(f), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to provide notice to public agencies providing transportation facilities and services to ODOT.

FCC 10-1-1-6-2.D requires notice of any Type II decision to the airport, per ORS 227.175 and FCC 10-21-2-4, as well as any governmental agency entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement. This provision also requires notice be provided to ODOT for proposals adjacent to or

expected to have an impact on state roadways. Per FCC Table 10-1-1, Subdivisions and Partitions are Type II procedures, and therefore they require notice to ODOT if they are adjacent to or expected to have an impact on state roadways.

FCC 10-1-1-6-3.B requires notices for quasi-judicial land use hearings (Type III decision) to the airport, per ORS 227.175 and FCC 10-21-2-4, as well as any governmental agency entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement. This provision also requires notice be provided to ODOT for proposals adjacent to or expected to have an impact on state roadways.

FCC 10-21-2-4 requires notice for any land use decision to the airport sponsor and the Department of Aviation for any land use decision within the Public Use Airport Zone. FCC 10-1-1-6-4.D requires notice to any affected government agency of a hearing for a Type IV decision, which may include transportation agencies.

Section 660-012-0045(2)(g), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to include measures to ensure that amendments to land use designations, densities, and design standards are consistent with the functions, capacities, and levels-of-service of facilities identified in the TSP.

FCC 10-1-2 establishes rules and procedures for zoning map amendments, and FCC 10-1-3 provides rules and procedures for zoning and comprehensive plan amendments. Neither section requires that amendments must be consistent with transportation facility functions, capacities, or performance standards as identified in the TSP. TSP updates include FCC amendments to add language to FCC 10-1-2 and 10-1-3 that ensures zoning map and ordinance amendments are consistent with the planned transportation system.

Section 660-012-0045(3)(a), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to require bicycle parking facilities as part of new multifamily residential development of four units or more, new retail, office and institutional developments, and all transit transfer stations and park-and-ride lots.

FCC 10-3-10 establishes bicycle parking requirements. Bicycle parking is required for all non-residential uses at a rate of one space per every ten off-street vehicle spaces. Bicycle parking is required for triplexes, quadplexes, cluster housing, and multi-family housing at a rate of 1 space per 3 units, and bicycle parking is required at a rate of 1 space per 20 bedrooms for group living and 1 space per 8 bedrooms for dormitories.

Section 660-012-0045(3)(b), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to require on-site pedestrian and bicycle facilities within new subdivisions, multifamily development, planned developments, shopping centers, commercial districts adjacent to residential areas and transit stops, and neighborhood activity centers within one-half mile of the development.

FCC 10-35-3-2 – Site Design and Layout – requires all developments to provide a continuous pedestrian system. These provisions include requirements for pedestrian walkway systems to connect to all future phases of development, existing or planned adjacent off-site trails, adjacent public parks or open space, and previously reserved public access easements on neighboring properties. These provisions also require developments to include safe, direct, and convenient

walkways and pedestrian connections that are within the development site. Provisions for internal pedestrian connections also include requirements for walkway connections for all on-site parking areas, and the City may also require raised walkways for parking areas with 80 or more parking spaces. FCC 10-35-4 requires proposed developments within a quarter mile of an existing or proposed transit stop to demonstrate a pedestrian route from building entrances to the transit facility or to the nearest public right-of-way that provides access to the transit facility. FCC 10-36-2-5 includes cross section requirements for each street functional classification in the City. Bike lanes, shoulder bikeways, or shared lane pavement markings are required for collectors and other specific street segments, such as portions of Munsel Lake Road, Rhododendron Drive, and Heceta Beach Road. Multi-use paths and/or sidewalks are required along all streets and roads in the City. Per FCC 10-36-2-6, cul-de-sacs are allowed only when environmental or topographical constraints, existing development, or conflicting City requirements preclude street extensions or through circulation.

FCC 10-35-2-7 establishes spacing standards between driveways and intersections. FCC 10-36-2-9.C allows mid-block connections and multi-use paths in lieu of street connections and authorizes the City to require multi-use paths off cul-de-sacs to provide bicycle and pedestrian connections to adjacent development or paths.

Section 660-012-0045(3)(e), Implementation of the TSP, of the TPR requires TSPs to require internal pedestrian circulation within new office parks and commercial developments be provided through clustering of buildings, construction of accessways, walkways and similar techniques.

FCC 10-35-3-2 – Site Design and Layout – requires all developments to provide a continuous pedestrian system. These provisions include requirements for pedestrian walkway systems to connect to all future phases of development, existing or planned adjacent off-site trails, adjacent public parks or open space, and previously reserved public access easements on neighboring properties. These provisions also require developments to include safe, direct, and convenient walkways and pedestrian connections that are within the development site. Provisions for internal pedestrian connections also include requirements for walkway connections for all on-site parking areas, and the City may also require raised walkways for parking areas with 80 or more parking spaces.

Section 660-012-0045(5), Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements in Developed Areas, of the TPR requires TSPs to identify improvements for bicycles and pedestrians to meet local travel needs in developed areas.

This TPR requirements is currently addressed in the following areas:

- *Bicycle/pedestrian connection between cul-de-sacs and adjacent streets. See response to section -0045(3)(b)*
- *Site design criteria that create pedestrian paths – see response to section -004(3)(b)*

Section 660-012-0045(6). Local governments shall establish standards for local streets and accessways that minimize pavement width and total right-of-way consistent with the operational

needs of the facility. The intent of this requirement is that local governments consider and reduce excessive standards for local streets and accessways in order to reduce the cost of construction, provide for more efficient use of urban land, provide for emergency vehicle access while discouraging inappropriate traffic volumes and speeds, and which accommodate convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation. Notwithstanding section (1) or (3) of this rule, local street standards adopted to meet this requirement need not be adopted as land use regulations.

TSP Exhibits 1-3 include cross-section standards. Amendments are recommended to update the cross-sections in FCC 10-36-2-5 to be consistent with the cross-section updates in TSP Exhibit 1. New and amended cross sections include the following:

- *Minor Arterials (new standard cross section)*
- *Munsel Lake Road & Heceta Beach Road (amended standard section includes a multi-use path)*
- *Collector – On Street Parking (increased sidewalk width)*
- *Collector – Bike Sharrows (increased sidewalk width)*
- *Collector – No parking (increased sidewalk and bike lane width, reduce travel lane width)*
- *Collector – Bike Lanes and On-Street Parking (increased sidewalk and bike lane width, reduced travel lane width)*

Section 660-012-050(3), Project Development, of the TPR requires project development to include findings of compliance with applicable requirements where those findings have not been made as part of the transportation system plan or refinement plan.

The TSP is consistent with this section of the TPR because it states that findings necessary for project development will be completed before projects are approved. The City Code includes adequate findings to exempt transportation projects within existing rights-of-way except those impacting significant Goal 5, 7, 16, 17, or 18 resource sites.

Section 660-012-0060, Plan Amendments, of the TPR requires local governments to ensure that plan amendments, which significantly affect the transportation system, be consistent with adopted land use and transportation plans.

FCC 10-1-3 authorizes amendments to zoning district boundaries and zoning regulations. The approval criteria do not contain specific requirements that ensure proposed amendments are consistent with planned facilities within the adopted TSP.

Statewide Planning Goals

The City is proposing to adopt an update of the 2012 Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP), thereby amending the state-acknowledged Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan. The following findings demonstrate that the adoption of the updated TSP is consistent with relevant Statewide Land Use Planning Goals.

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

Goal 1 requires the development of a citizen involvement program that is widespread, allows two-way communication, provides for citizen involvement through all planning phases, and is understandable, responsive, and funded.

Citizen involvement and public participation activities for the Florence TSP were addressed through the following activities and project elements:

- *Three public open houses.*
 - *A project website available through the City's website, which included project information/background, project documents, details on project/public meetings, and a comment log to write to the project team.*
 - *A Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) was assembled to help guide the planning process and inform updates to the TSP. The STAC held four meetings that focused on TSP development. The STAC was comprised of representatives from City of Florence Planning and Public Works Departments, Lane County Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue, Lane Transit District, Siuslaw School District, Florence City Council and Planning Commission, the Florence Transportation Advisory Committee, and Florence residents.*
 - *The draft TSP was discussed with the Florence Planning Commission and City Council at multiple work sessions and public hearings.*

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

This goal requires that a land use planning process and policy framework be established as a basis for all decisions and actions relating to the use of land. All local governments and state agencies involved in the land use action must coordinate with each other. City, county, state and federal agency and special districts plans and actions related to land use must be consistent with the comprehensive plans of cities and counties and regional plans adopted under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 268.

Existing state, regional, and local plans, policies, standards, and laws relevant to City transportation planning were reviewed and evaluated to guide the development of the TSP (Technical Memorandum #1: Plans and Policy Review). Current land use patterns and potential impacts were also addressed through an existing and future conditions analysis (Technical Memorandum #3A: Inventory, Technical Memorandum #3B: Traffic Operations, Technical Memorandum #4: Future Conditions). This analysis summarized the City's current zoning and land use inventories, which were used to help evaluate the relationship between the City's land use conditions and transportation system needs. In addition, relevant land use considerations were addressed through coordination between state, regional, and local agencies participating on the STAC.

Goal 9: Economic Development

This goal requires that local comprehensive plans and policies contribute to a stable and healthy

economy in all regions of the state.

Goal 2 of the draft TSP addresses economic development. The intent of this TSP goal is to provide a transportation system that supports businesses and encourages economic development in Florence. Goal objectives include providing a transportation system that supports the movement of goods and services, supports desired land uses and activities, and encourages tourism.

Goal 10: Housing

This goal requires that the City plans provide for the appropriate type, location, and phasing of public facilities and services sufficient to support housing development in areas presently developed or undergoing development or redevelopment.

The existing transportation system inventory evaluates current land uses and population and employment estimates to understand how the transportation system is being used. Analysis on community profile and existing conditions (Technical Memorandum #3A: Inventory) provides a fundamental basis to understand the transportation needs with respect to housing developments in the City.

Specifically, a greater need for pedestrian facilities was identified throughout the City, as many existing streets are not built to standard and either lack sidewalks and/or safe crossing options. As such, the pedestrian-oriented projects in the draft TSP focus on areas that need improvements to best serve different walking trips for people of all ages and abilities. Similarly, the bicycle-oriented projects in the draft TSP focus on providing a more complete bicycle route network throughout the City. These sidewalk improvement projects, bicycle improvements, and crosswalk improvements will help facilitate multimodal options and safety for many of Florence's residential areas.

Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

Goal 11 requires cities and counties to plan and develop a timely, orderly, and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development. The goal requires that urban and rural development be "guided and supported by types and levels of urban and rural public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of the urban, urbanizable, and rural areas to be served."

Transportation facilities, including streets, bikeways, and sidewalks are considered primary types of public facilities that are managed by Lane County, the City of Florence, and ODOT.

The draft TSP reflects existing and future transportation conditions and identified transportation needs for Florence's transportation system. The proposed transportation system improvement list in the draft TSP includes intersection and street solutions to meet identified transportation needs while remaining consistent with City policy, goals, and objectives.

The draft TSP was guided by and developed to be consistent with current transportation goals and policies found in the Comprehensive Plan and other relevant regional and state goals and

policies.

Goal 12: Transportation

Goal 12 requires cities, counties, metropolitan planning organizations, and ODOT to provide and encourage a “safe, convenient and economic transportation system.” This is accomplished through development of Transportation System Plans based on inventories of local, regional, and state transportation needs. Goal 12 is implemented through OAR 660, Division 12, also known as the Transportation Planning Rule (“TPR”). The TPR contains numerous requirements governing transportation planning and project development. (See the “OAR 660, Division 12” section of this document for findings of compliance with the TPR.)

The draft TSP was guided by project goals and objectives that address accessibility and connectivity; community and economic vitality; equity; health; safety and security; land use and transportation integration; mobility; coordination; and funding. Proposed multimodal and safety-related transportation improvements were evaluated against these objectives. The inventory and analysis of existing and future conditions identified opportunities to improve the transportation system; transportation needs were identified in the inventory, by advisory committee and PMT members and the public, and through capacity analysis based on projected future traffic volumes. Transportation solutions are documented in draft the TSP and include projects for the intersection/street, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit system elements. Evaluation criteria, relative to the TSP goals and objectives, were used to evaluate transportation system alternatives that could address identified needs.

One of the primary functions of the TPR is to promote coordination of land use and transportation planning at all levels of government. The updated TSP will be adopted as the transportation element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan; TSP adoption will be accomplished through a legislative Comprehensive Plan amendment. In addition, the City is proposing to adopt land use and land division ordinance amendments to ensure consistency between adopted development requirements and the goals, objectives, and recommendations of the TSP.

Oregon Transportation Plan

The Oregon Transportation Plan (OTP) is the state’s long-range, multimodal transportation plan. The OTP is the overarching policy document for a series of modal and topic plans that together form the State’s transportation system plan. A local TSP must be consistent with applicable OTP goals and policies. Findings of compatibility will be part of the basis for TSP approval. The following findings demonstrate how the draft TSP complies with State transportation policy.

POLICY 1.2 – Equity, Efficiency and Travel Choices

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to promote a transportation system with multiple travel choices that are easy to use, reliable, cost-effective and accessible to all potential users, including the transportation disadvantaged.

The draft TSP is a multi-modal plan and includes many proposed improvements that enhance mobility and safety for all system users – including those that choose not to drive or that are unable to drive. Provisions for street designs can be found in Chapter 3 of the TSP. These street design standards include facilities to accommodate all users and are intended to accommodate forecasted traffic conditions.

The Pedestrian and Bicycle plan elements presents policies, programs, and projects planned to accommodate and support bicycle and pedestrian travel over the next 20 years. Plan elements were identified based on a review of the 2012 TSP elements, existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and input from advisory committee and PMT members and the public.

The Pedestrian and Bicycle plan elements identify improvements to the network of facilities that will improve safety and comfort for pedestrians and bicyclists. The TSP includes several projects for installing sidewalk facilities, to enhance roadway crossings, and to construct multi-use paths.

The Public Transportation plan element focuses on collaboration with transit providers to provide service enhancements, capital improvements, and policies that will support bus movement, add amenities, and possibly refine transit routes and schedules.

POLICY 2.1 - Capacity and Operational Efficiency

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to manage the transportation system to improve its capacity and operational efficiency for the long-term benefit of people and goods movement.

POLICY 2.2 – Management of Assets

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to manage transportation assets to extend their life and reduce maintenance costs.

The type, condition, and performance of facilities that provide transportation for people, goods, and services are documented in Technical Memorandum #3A: Inventory. Findings in this work are based on existing conditions and identify existing needs and opportunities to improve the system based on project goals and objectives. Similarly, Technical Memorandum #4: Future Conditions, builds on existing conditions findings by anticipating future transportation system needs within the City through the year 2042.

Regulations and standards that are proposed to implement the TSP are designed to preserve and maintain the transportation network and include access management requirements, TPR consistency, and standards to allow the City to condition approval to include transportation improvements.

In addition, the proposed regulations and standards include new traffic impact study (TIS) requirements. TIS requirements can be considered a tool that will ensure roadways continue to operate in a manner that is consistent with their identified planned function.

POLICY 4.1 - Environmentally Responsible Transportation System

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to provide a transportation system that is environmentally responsible and encourages conservation and protection of natural resources.

Improving the pedestrian and bicycle networks is generally considered to provide the greatest benefit for encouraging non-auto trips, thereby minimizing energy consumption and air quality impacts. The draft TSP includes Pedestrian and Bicycle plan elements that enhance safety and efficiency of non-motorized traveling. The Pedestrian and Bicycle plan elements identify improvements to the network of facilities that will improve safety and comfort for pedestrians and bicyclists. The TSP includes several projects for installing sidewalk facilities, enhance roadway crossings, and to construct multi-use paths.

POLICY 5.1 – Safety

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to continually improve the safety and security of all modes and transportation facilities for system users including operators, passengers, pedestrians, recipients of goods and services, and property owners.

Transportation alternatives for the City were developed and evaluated to address transportation needs based on current and future forecast conditions, which included a review and analysis of the most recent available 5-year crash history (2016-2020) at the time of study both citywide and for study intersections within the City.

The TSP includes a traffic safety plan in Chapter 3. The traffic safety plan identifies projects that will increase visibility and driver awareness at several intersections with a history of frequent and/or severe injury crashes, including bike and pedestrian related crashes.

POLICY 7.1 – A Coordinated Transportation System

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to work collaboratively with other jurisdictions and agencies with the objective of removing barriers so the transportation system can function as one system.

The City needs to coordinate with multiple agencies, including ODOT, Lane County and regional transit providers to effectively plan for a multi-modal transportation system within the City. As the publicly funded grant project manager, ODOT staff have been involved in project management meetings as well as the public meetings addressed under Statewide Goal 1. Further, the development of the TSP included coordination and collaboration from these agencies primarily through participation in the four advisory committee meetings.

POLICY 7.3 – Public Involvement and Consultation

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to involve Oregonians to the fullest practical extent in transportation planning and implementation in order to deliver a transportation system that meets the diverse needs of the state.

The TSP process incorporated several public engagement activities that helped guide its development. Public involvement and engagement components of the TSP process included a public-facing project website, four advisory committee meetings, three public open houses, and work sessions and planned public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council (see response to Statewide Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement, for a more thorough description of the TSP public involvement process).

POLICY 7.4 - Environmental Justice

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to provide all Oregonians, regardless of race, culture or income, equal access to transportation decision-making so all Oregonians may fairly share in benefits and burdens and enjoy the same degree of protection from disproportionate adverse impacts.

The TSP process included several opportunities for public involvement and input as described in detail in TSP Chapter 1, and findings for Statewide Planning Goal 1. Information regarding the planning process was made available through the project's website. Three public open houses were conducted at major milestones during the development of the TSP.

Oregon Highway Plan

The 1999 Oregon Highway Plan (OHP) establishes policies and investment strategies for Oregon's state highway system over a 20-year period and refines the goals and policies found in the OTP. Policies in the OHP emphasize the efficient management of the highway system to increase safety and to extend highway capacity, partnerships with other agencies and local governments, and the use of new techniques to improve road safety and capacity. These policies also link land use and transportation, set standards for highway performance and access management, and emphasize the relationship between state highways and local road, bicycle, pedestrian, transit, rail, and air systems. The Draft TSP meets the State policies as follows:

Policy 1A (Highway Classification) defines the function of state highways to serve different types of traffic that should be incorporated into and specified through IAMPs.

The state facilities within Florence provide statewide connectivity. The facilities are currently designated according to a functional classification that establishes the primary function and the associated access management requirements. Access management for State facilities is outlined in OAR 734-051, and spacing standards are dependent on several variables, including average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes, posted speed, and functional classification.

TSP Chapter 3 shows the proposed cross section standards by local functional classification for the City, which include right-of-way, pavement, and shoulder width. The City has three functional classifications: arterial, collector, and local streets. In addition, recommended amendments to the development ordinance include revisions to incorporate the proposed functional classifications and their right-of-way width and minimum access spacing (Appendix I: Amendments and Implementation memo).

Policy 1F (Highway Mobility Standards) sets mobility standards for ensuring a reliable and acceptable level of mobility on the highway system by identifying necessary improvements that would allow an intersection to function in a manner consistent with OHP mobility standards.

Policy 1G (Major Improvements) requires maintaining performance and improving safety by improving efficiency and management before adding capacity. ODOT works with regional and local governments to address highway performance and safety.

The TSP analyzed traffic operations at key study intersections and roadway segments to determine existing conditions and forecasted travel demand. The analyses for study intersections were compared to ODOT performance standards to identify needs for improvements.

Policy 3A (Classification and Spacing Standards) sets access spacing standards for driveways and approaches to the state highway system.

Policy 3D (Deviations) establishes general policies and procedures for deviations from adopted access management standards and policies.

The TSP identifies new access spacing standards applicable to streets under the City's jurisdiction. Land development ordinances would implement the access spacing standards in the City's development code. The TSP recognizes the importance of collaborating with ODOT to encourage access point consolidation as redevelopment occurs in order to move close to meeting OHP spacing standards. The TSP includes policy language for coordination and access management to achieve this objective.

Policy 4B (Alternative Passenger Modes) It is the policy of the State of Oregon to advance and support alternative passenger transportation systems where travel demand, land use, and other factors indicate the potential for successful and effective development of alternative passenger modes.

The TSP includes Pedestrian and Bicycle plan elements that identify projects to enhance the City's network of facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists.



CITY OF
FLORENCE



VOLUME I:
Transportation System Plan

JUNE 2023

City of Florence, Oregon

Transportation System Plan Update

Prepared for:

The City of Florence



Prepared by:



Kittelison & Associates, Inc.
851 SW 6th Avenue, Suite 600
(503) 228-5230

June 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The progress of this plan was guided by the Project Management Team (PMT) and the Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC). The PMT and STAC members are identified below, along with members of the consultant team. The STAC members devoted a substantial amount of time and effort to the development of the Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP) Update, and their participation was instrumental in the development of this document. The Consultant Team and PMT believe that the City of Florence's future transportation system will be better because of their commitment.

Project Management Team (PMT)

- » Wendy Farley-Campbell, Florence Planning Director
- » Mike Miller, Florence Public Works Director
- » Michael Duncan, Oregon Department of Transportation
- » Matt Bell, Kittelson & Associates, Inc.

Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC)

- » Sally Wantz, City Council
- » Bill Meyer, Florence Urban Renewal
- » Andrew Miller, City Planning Commission
- » Sandi Young, City Planning Commission
- » Jo Beaudreau, Chamber of Commerce
- » Joseph Cullivan, Florence Transportation Committee
- » Gary Trevisian
- » Michael Schick, Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue / Western Lane Ambulance
- » Andy Grzeskowiak
- » Russ Pierson, Lane Community College
- » Nate Jakubowski, US Coast Guard
- » Becky Taylor, Lane County Public Works Transportation
- » Sasha Vartanian, Lane County Public Works Transportation
- » John Ahlen, Lane Transit District
- » Kristine Sirmans, Lane Council of Governments Senior Services
- » Kate Wilson, Lane Council of Governments Transit
- » Rebecca Jennings, Coos County Transit Connection
- » David Huntington, Port of Siuslaw
- » Donna Matthews

- » Jacob Blankenship
- » Josh Stevens, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw
- » Garrett Gray, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw
- » Wendy Farley Campbell, City of Florence
- » Mike Miller, City of Florence
- » Erin Reynolds, City of Florence
- » John Pitcher, City of Florence
- » Dorothy Upton, ODOT Region 2 Traffic
- » Arielle Ferber, ODOT Region 2 Traffic
- » Dejan Dudich, ODOT Transportation Planning Analysis Unit
- » Mark Bernard, ODOT Transit
- » Bill Johnston, ODOT Region 2 Planning
- » Katie Scott, ODOT Mobility Advisory Committee (Statewide Freight)
- » Hui Rodomsky, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
- » Michael Duncan, Oregon Transportation Growth Management

Consultant Team

- » Susan Wright, Kittelson & Associates, Inc.
- » Matt Bell, Kittelson & Associates, Inc.
- » Russ Doubleday, Kittelson & Associates, Inc.
- » Darci Rudzinski, MIG
- » CJ Doxsee, MIG

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 (ODOT) and Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD). This TGM grant is financed, in part, by the federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), local government, and State of Oregon funds. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect views or policies of the State of Oregon.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	8
Chapter 1. Introduction	14
Overview	14
TSP Process	15
Public Involvement and Committees	15
Plan Area.....	16
TSP Organization and Methodology.....	16
Chapter 2. Goals and Objectives.....	17
Goals and Objectives.....	17
Goal 1: Creating a Safe TransportaTion System for All.....	17
Goal 2: Building facilities that support economic development & are cost-effective.....	18
Goal 3: Meeting the wide-ranging transportation needs of all users	18
Goal 4: Minimizing environmental impacts	18
goal 5: Adding resilience to the network & planning for emergencies	19
Goal 6: Coordinating with local, regional, & state partners	19
Project Selections and Prioritization	19
Chapter 3. Roadway System.....	20
Roadway System.....	20
Roadway System Needs.....	20
Jurisdiction	21
Functional Classification Plan	23
Street Cross Sections	26
Major Street Connectivity and Capacity Plan	30
Traffic Safety Plan	35
Freight System	38
Freight Generators and Routes.....	38
Freight Policies.....	38
Chapter 4. Pedestrian System	40
Pedestrian System	40
Pedestrian System Needs	40
Pedestrian System Plan.....	41
Pedestrian System Policies.....	50
Safe Routes to School.....	50
Safe Routes to School Policies	50

Chapter 5. Bicycle System	51
Bicycle System	51
Bicycle System Needs	51
Bicycle System plan.....	52
Bicycle System Policies.....	55
Chapter 6. Public Transportation System	58
Public Transportation System	58
Public Transportation System Needs	58
Public Transportation System Plan	59
Public Transportation System Policies.....	61
Chapter 7. Air, Rail, Water, & Pipeline Systems	63
Air System	63
Air System Plan	63
Air System Policies.....	64
Rail System.....	64
Rail System Policies	64
Water System	64
Port of Siuslaw Strategic Business Plan	65
Water System Policies.....	66
Pipeline System	66
Pipeline System Policies.....	66
Chapter 8. Equity Plan	67
Equity Plan.....	67
Chapter 9. Managing the Transportation System.....	69
Managing the Transportation System.....	69
Transportation System Management.....	69
Transportation Demand Management	69
Neighborhood Traffic Management	71
Parking Management	72
Access Management	74
Emerging Technology	75
Chapter 10. Implementation Plan	77
Implementation Plan	77
Current Funding Sources	77
Transportation System Cost Summary.....	78
Potential Funding Sources.....	78

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1. Minor Arterial Cross Sections.....	26
Exhibit 2. Collector Cross Sections.....	28
Exhibit 3. Local Street Cross Sections	29

List of Figures

Figure 1: Roadway Jurisdictions	22
Figure 2. Functional Classification.....	24
Figure 3. Major Street Connection Projects	33
Figure 4. Local Street Connections.....	34
Figure 5. Traffic Safety Projects.....	37
Figure 6. Pedestrian System Plan – Street Segment Projects	45
Figure 7. Pedestrian System Plan – Pedestrian Crossing Projects	47
Figure 8. Pedestrian System Plan – Multi-use Path Projects.....	49
Figure 9. Bicycle System Plan Projects	57
Figure 10. Public Transportation System Plan Projects	62

List of Tables

Table 1A. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Roadway and Intersection Projects	8
Table 2. Functional Classification Plan (Arterials and Collector Streets)	25
Table 3. Major Street Connectivity and Capacity Plan Projects	30
Table 4. Traffic Safety Plan.....	35
Table 5. Street Segment Projects	42
Table 6. Pedestrian Crossing Projects	46
Table 7. Multi-Use Path Projects.....	48
Table 8. Bicycle System Plan Projects	53
Table 9: Public Transportation System Plan Projects	60
Table 10. Florence Municipal Airport Master Plan Update Project List.....	63
Table 11. Potential TDM Strategies.....	70
Table 12. Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) Options by Functional Classification.....	71
Table 13. Parking Management Strategies	72
Table 14. City Access Spacing Standards	74
Table 15. ODOT Access Spacing Standards.....	75
Table 16: Transportation System Cost Summary.....	78
Table 17: Potential Funding Sources.....	78

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP) identifies the plans, policies, programs, and projects needed to address gaps, deficiencies, and needs within the city's transportation system over the next 20 years. The preferred plan consists of all projects identified throughout the TSP planning process while the cost constrained plan consists of projects the City anticipates being able to fund over the next 20 years¹. The amount of local funds available for capital projects in the TSP is estimated to be approximately \$10 million or roughly \$0.5 million per year.

The full cost of the preferred plan is approximately \$87.3 million over the 20-year period, including \$36.2 million in high priority projects, \$27.9 million in medium priority projects, and \$23.2 million in low priority projects. Based on the anticipated funds available for capital improvements, the cost constrained plan includes the high priority projects.² Although the projected funding based on current revenue sources does not cover the full cost of the high priority projects, the City plans to pursue additional funding to support the cost constrained plan.

Cost Constrained Plan

The following sections summarize the cost constrained plan projects. Additional information on these projects is provided throughout the TSP.

ROADWAY PLAN

The roadway plan includes projects to increase the efficiency of the transportation system. The cost constrained projects include a refinement plan for US 101, a streetscape plan for Bay Street, and several projects to improve intersections.

Table 1A. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Roadway and Intersection Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
Roadway Projects				
R1	US 101 (Refinement Plan)	Complete a refinement plan from Munsel Lake Road to the 21 st St to evaluate the potential to reconfigure of the roadway with a 3-lane cross section	High	\$150
R2	Bay Street (Streetscape Plan)	Complete a streetscape design plan from Kingwood Street to Nopal Street to evaluate the potential reconfiguration of the roadway	High	\$50

¹ The cost constrained plan does not limit the City or ODOT from advancing other projects in the TSP in response to changes in development patterns and funding opportunities that are not known at this time. There is no obligation to do these projects, nor assurance that these projects will be completed.

² The high priority projects include those that are most likely to be funded by the City over the 20-year planning horizon. The medium and low priority projects are aspirational and will be funded through grants and additional funding sources as they become available and/or by private developers as part of future development.

Intersection Projects				
R17¹	US 101/Munsel Lake Road	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	High	\$1,250
R21¹	US 101/OR 126	Restripe the eastbound and southbound approaches to maximize the available storage	High	\$50
R22¹	OR 126/Quince Street	Implement turning movement restrictions (right-in/right-out/left-in)	High	\$150
R24	9 th Street/Kingwood Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
R26	35 th Street/Kingwood Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
R27	35 th Street/Oak Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
Total High Priority Cost				\$1,800

Note: The cost estimates do not include right-of-way acquisition or wetland mitigation due to the high variability depending on location, parcel sizes, and other characteristics. The cost estimates reflect the full cost of the projects, including costs likely to be funded by others, such as ODOT or private developers.

1. Project will require coordination with ODOT and approval from the State or Regional Traffic Engineer. Further evaluation will be required to determine the most appropriate form of traffic control.

TRAFFIC SAFETY PLAN

The traffic safety plan includes projects to increase visibility and driver awareness. The cost constrained projects include improvements at several intersections with a history of frequent and/or severe injury crashes, including ped/bike-related crashes.

Table 1B. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Traffic Safety Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
S2¹	US 101/Munsel Lake Road	Install advance intersection warning signs with flashing beacons and install intersection lighting	High	\$150
S5¹	US 101/OR 126	Increase visibility of traffic signal heads (larger bulbs, reflective backplates, etc.)	High	\$50
S6¹	US 101/Rhododendron Drive	Increase visibility of traffic signal heads (larger bulbs, reflective backplates, etc.)	High	\$50
S7¹	OR 126/Quince Street	Install street lighting and evaluate need for traffic control modification (Coordinate with Project R22)	High	\$100
S8	Rhododendron Drive/Heceta Beach Road	Install advance intersection warning signs on Heceta Beach Road; trim vegetation in SE and SW corners to increase sight distance; and install intersection lighting	High	\$150
S9	Kingwood Street/15 th Street	Install advance intersection warning signs on Kingwood Street and trim vegetation in SE corner to increase sight distance	High	\$100
S10	Kingwood Street/9 th Street	Install advance intersection warning signs on 9 th Street; install additional intersection lighting; and evaluate need for traffic control modification (Coordinate with Projects R24 and R25)	High	\$100
Total High Priority Cost				\$700

Note: The cost estimates do not include right-of-way acquisition or wetland mitigation due to the high variability depending on location, parcel sizes, and other characteristics. The cost estimates reflect the full cost of the projects, including costs likely to be funded by others, such as ODOT or private developers.

1. Project will require coordination with ODOT and approval from the State or Regional Traffic Engineer.

PEDESTRIAN PLAN

The pedestrian plan includes projects to improve access and circulation for people walking and using mobility devices. The cost constrained projects include new sidewalks, crosswalks, multi-use paths, and trails.

Table 1C. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Pedestrian Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
P1	US 101 37 th St to UGB	Complete sidewalks on both sides of the street	High	\$3,090
P2	OR 126 US 101 to N Fork Road	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street from Spruce Street to Tamarack Street and a multi-use path on the north side from Tamarack Street to N Fork Road	High	\$1,605
Lane County Streets				
P3	Heceta Beach Rd US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street with stormwater facility	High	\$2,750
P4	Munsel Lake Rd US 101 to Spruce St	Construct sidewalks with landscape strips on one side of the street and a multi-use path on the other side of the street	High	\$450
P5	Munsel Lake Rd Spruce St to Ocean Dunes Dr	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$2,125
P6	Munsel Lake Rd Ocean Dunes Dr to N Fork Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$705
P7	N Fork Rd OR 126 to Munsel Lake Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$1,310
City Streets – Arterial				
P11	Rhododendron Dr 9 th St to Wild Winds St	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$1,040
P12	Rhododendron Dr Wild Winds St to 35 th St	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$1,295
P13	Rhododendron Dr 35 th St to Heceta Beach Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$3,730
City Streets – Collector				
P14	2nd St US 101 to Harbor St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street within Old Town	High	\$530
P18	35th St Rhododendron Dr to Kingwood St	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street	High	\$1,105
P19	35th St Kingwood St to Oak St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$505
P20	35th St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$255

	Oak St to US 101			
P33	Oak St 27 th St to 35 th St	Construct sidewalk on the east side of the street	High	\$950
City Streets – Other Streets of Significance				
P43	Laurel St-Old Town Wy US 101 to Maple St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$405
Total High Priority Cost				\$21,850

1. Project cost included in roadway system cost.

Table 1D. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Pedestrian Crossing Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
C11	US 101	Install enhanced crossing treatments on US 101 at 46 th St and 42 nd /43 rd St	High	\$250
Lane County Streets				
C5	Munsel Lake Rd	Install enhanced crossing treatments on Munsel Lake Rd at Munsel Landing County Park and at Ocean Dunes Dr	High	\$50
City Streets				
C9	Oak St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at 35 th St, 27 th St, and 21 st St; install second crosswalk and school crosswalk signs at 30 th St	High	\$200
C12	Old Town	Install marked crosswalks with curb extensions on 2 nd St at Nopal St, Oak St, and Harbor St; install midblock crossings at Bay St and the boardwalk	High	\$250
Total High Priority Cost				\$750

Note: Further evaluation will be required to identify the type of enhanced crossing treatments needed at each crossing location.

1. Installation of enhanced crossing treatments will require approval by and coordination with ODOT.

Table 1E. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Multi-use Path Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
MU1	Munsel Creek Multi-use Path	Install and/or improve the segments of the Munsel Creek Trail between Quince Street and 16 th Street and between 25 th Street and 29 th Street. Between 16 th St and 25 th St, the path uses the existing West Park Drive, 18 th St, Willow Loop, 23 rd St, and Willow St roadway alignments (MU1-A). Extend the path from the Munsel Lake Greenway to Munsel Lake Road (MU1-B)	High	\$3,180
MU2	Estuary Trail	Install a multi-use path from the Boardwalk in Old Town to south end of Munsel Creek Trail	High	\$1,375
Total High Priority Cost				\$4,555

BICYCLE PLAN

The bicycle plan includes projects to improve access and circulation for people riding their bike. The cost constrained projects include new shared-lane pavement markings ("sharrows"), shoulder bikeways, on-street bike lanes, and buffered bike lanes.

Table 1F. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Bicycle Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
B1	US 101 37 th St to UGB	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes) OR construct bike facilities consistent with US 101 Refinement Plan	High	\$360
B6	OR 126 US 101 to Tamarack St	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes)	High	\$65
Lane County Streets				
B8	Heceta Beach Rd US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P3)	High	\$915
B9	Munsel Lake Rd US 101 to Spruce St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P4)	High	\$65
B10	Munsel Lake Rd Spruce St to Ocean Dunes Dr	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P5)	High	\$710
B11	Munsel Lake Rd Ocean Dunes Dr to N Fork Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P6)	High	\$235
B12	N Fork Rd OR 126 to Munsel Lake Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P7)	High	\$435
City Streets – Arterials				
B16	Rhododendron Dr 9 th St to Wild Winds St	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P11)	High	\$345
B17	Rhododendron Dr Wild Winds St to 35 th St	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P12)	High	\$430
B18	Rhododendron Dr 35 th St to Heceta Beach Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P13)	High	\$1,245
City Streets – Collectors				
B19	2nd St US 101 to Harbor St	Extend shared lane pavement markings from Maple St to US 101	High	\$5
B35	Maple St US 101 to Bay St	Add shared lane pavement markings	High	\$5
B36	Oak St 20 th St to 27 th St	Construct bike lanes from 20 th St to Siuslaw Middle School Dwy (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$200
B39	Quince St 2 nd St to OR 126	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$180
B41	Spruce St 42 nd St to 35 th St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from 42 nd St to 37 th St (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$210
B42	Spruce St 32 nd St to 17 th St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from 25 th St to 17 th Street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$430

B43	Spruce St 17 th St to OR 126	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$245
City Streets – Other Roads of Interest				
B46	Laurel St-Old Town Wy US 101 to Laurel St	Add shared lane pavement markings	High	\$5
B49	West Park Dr/18th St/Willow Lp/Willow St	Add shared lane pavement marking (coordinate with Project MU1)	High	\$15
Total High Priority Cost				\$6,100

1. Project cost included in roadway system cost.

TRANSIT PLAN

The transit plan includes projects to improve service for people taking the bus. The cost constrained projects include new service in the northern part of the City, new stop amenities, and additional information on available service.

Table 1G. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Transit Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
T1	Local Service	Add service to Rhododendron Dr and Heceta Beach neighborhood	High	0 ¹
T3	Marketing	Improve marketing for intercity service, specifically for Link Lane service to Eugene and to Yachats	High	\$50
T5	Bus Stops	Add shelters and/or benches to existing bus stops and build bus stops that are accessible	High	\$250
Total High Priority Cost				\$300

1. Project will be funded by others or in conjunction with others.

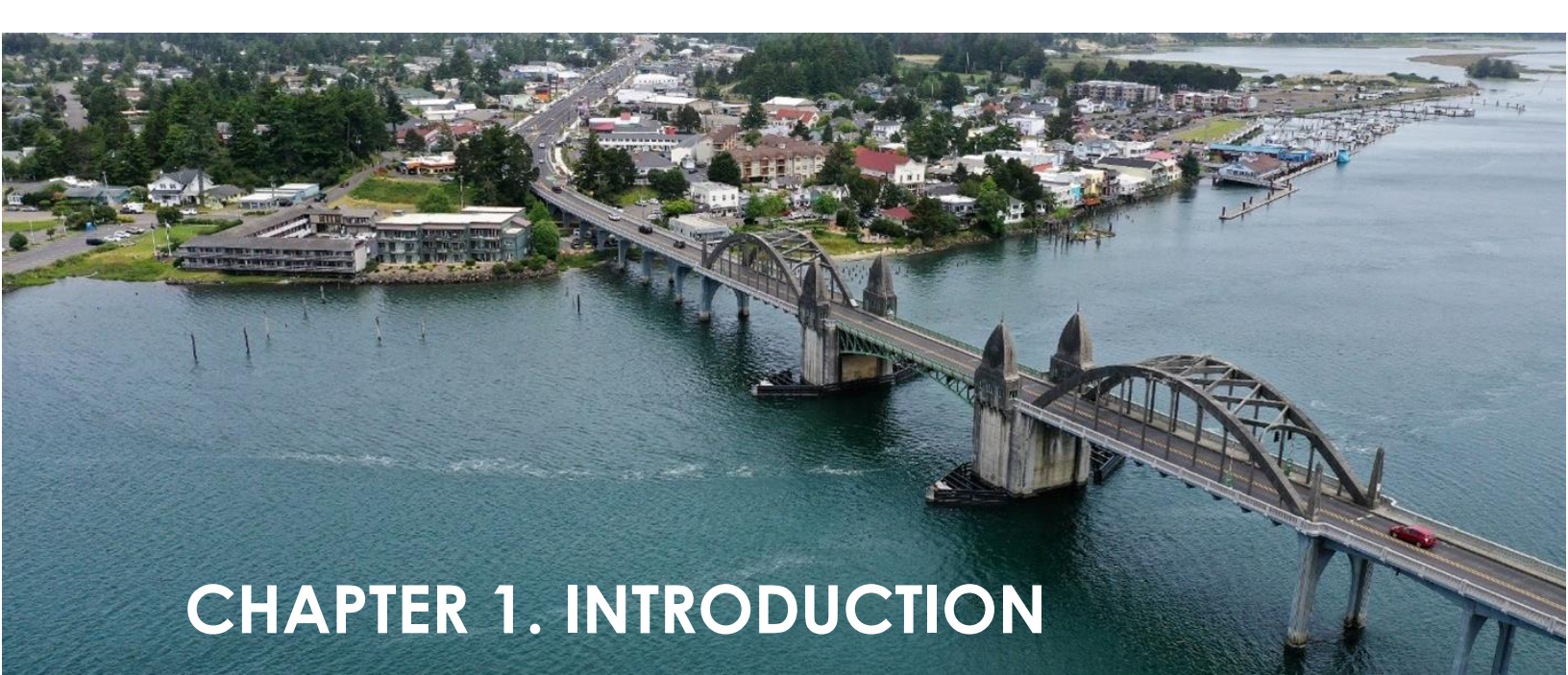
PARKING MANAGEMENT PLAN

The parking management plan includes projects to improve the efficiency of the parking system. The cost constrained projects include new wayfinding signs, on-street parking designations, and increased regulations in Old Town.

Table 1H. Cost Constrained Plan Projects – Parking Management Strategies

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
PM1	US 101, OR 126, and Quince St	Install wayfinding signs that direct motorists to off-street public parking facilities in Old Town	High	\$50
PM4	Old Town Area A	Stripe on-street parking stalls on both sides of all streets in Old Town Area A	High	\$50
PM5	Old Town Area A	Install signage on both sides of all streets in Old Town Area A to indicate time limitations (3-hours), hours of enforcement (8:00 AM to 5:00 PM), and directional arrows indicating the stalls where restrictions apply	High	\$50
Total High Priority Cost				\$150

1. Project will be self-funded, funded by others, or in conjunction with others.



CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

The City of Florence (City), in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), initiated an update of the urban area's Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2021. This plan is intended to guide the management and implementation of the transportation facilities, policies, and programs, within the urban area over the next 20 years. This represents the vision of the City as it relates to the future of the transportation system while remaining consistent with state and other local plans and policies. The plan also provides the necessary elements for adoption by the governing bodies into the City's Comprehensive Plan.

State of Oregon planning rules require that the TSP be based on the current comprehensive plan land use map and must provide a transportation system that accommodates the expected 20-year growth in population and employment that will result from implementation of the land use plan. The contents of this TSP update are guided by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 197.712 and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCDD) administrative rule known as the Oregon Transportation Planning Rule (TPR). These laws and rules require that jurisdictions develop the following:

- » a road plan for a network of arterial and collector streets;
- » a bicycle and pedestrian plan;
- » an air, rail, water, and pipeline plan;
- » a transportation financing plan; and
- » policies and ordinances for implementing the TSP.

The TPR requires that the TSP incorporate the needs of all users and abilities. In addition, the TPR requires that local jurisdictions adopt land use and subdivision ordinance amendments to protect transportation facilities and to provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities between residential, commercial, and employment/institutional areas. It is further required that local communities coordinate their respective plans with the applicable county, regional, and state transportation plans.

TSP Process

The Florence TSP was updated through a process that identified transportation needs, analyzed potential options for addressing those needs over the next 20 years, and provided a financial assessment of funding and a prioritized implementation plan. The following steps were involved in this process:

- » Reviewing state, regional, and local transportation plans and policies that the Florence TSP must either comply with or be consistent with.
- » Gathering community input through working with a project advisory committee and a public workshop at key points in the project.
- » Establishing goals and objectives, identify and assess alternatives, and prioritize future needs.
- » Using a detailed inventory of existing transportation facilities and serve as a foundation to establish needs near- and long-term.
- » Identifying and evaluating future transportation needs to support the land use vision and economic vitality of the urban area.
- » Prioritizing improvements and strategies that are reflective of the community's vision and fiscal realities.
- » Preparing for review and adoption by local agencies, including the Florence City Council, Florence Planning Commissioners, and Lane County.

Public Involvement and Committees

The TSP update process provided residents the opportunity to share their respective visions for the future of the transportation system. Comments were gathered at three public open houses during the TSP development process. A project website was also maintained throughout the project that provided interested parties with the most recent documents available, information on upcoming meetings, and the ability to provide general comments to the project team. All of this input informed the development of the TSP goals and policies as well as the planned improvements.

The planning process was guided by a Stakeholder Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC). The STAC was comprised of a wide range of participants: local and state officials from key agencies including the City of Florence Planning and Public Works Departments, Lane County Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue, Lane Transit District, Siuslaw School District, and members of the Florence City Council, Planning Commission, Transportation Advisory Committee, and citizens.

Members of the STAC reviewed the technical aspects of the TSP. They held four meetings that focused on all aspects of the TSP development, including the evaluation of existing gaps and deficiencies, and forecast needs; the development of alternatives; the selection of preferred alternatives; the development of the draft TSP; and the review of implementing ordinances.

In addition to the STAC, the draft plans were discussed with the City Planning Commissions and City Council at work sessions and at public hearings.

Plan Area

This TSP covers publicly owned transportation facilities within the existing city urban growth boundary (UGB). Based on the TPR, the plan focuses on arterial and collector streets and their intersections, pedestrian and bicycle facilities along the arterial and collector streets and at other off-street locations, public transportation, and other transport facilities and services, including rail service, air service, pipelines and water service.

TSP Organization and Methodology

Development of the TSP began with the preparation of transportation goals and objectives to guide development of the TSP and the long-term vision for the transportation system. These goals and objectives are presented in Section 2 of this plan. Section 3 through 10 present the Roadway Plan, Pedestrian & Bicycle Plan, Transit Plan, and the Air, Rail, Water, and Pipeline Plans. These sections discuss the existing conditions and future needs of each system (where applicable), and any relative plan elements that have been included in the TSP.

Sections 1 through 10 comprise Volume I of the TSP and provide the main substance of the plan. These are supplemented by Technical Appendices in Volume II that contain the Technical Memoranda documenting the existing conditions analysis, forecast needs, and alternatives analysis that informed the TSP update.

This TSP update includes proposed improvements to non-City facilities. Without additional action by the governmental entity that owns the subject facility or land (i.e., Lane County or the State of Oregon), any project in this Plan that involves a non-City facility is merely a recommendation for connecting the pedestrian and bicycle network. As in most facility planning efforts, moving towards, and planning for, a well-connected network depends on the cooperation of multiple jurisdictions; the TSP is intended to facilitate discussions between the City and its governmental partners as they work together to achieve a well-connected network. The TSP does not, however, obligate its governmental partners to take any action or construct any projects.



CHAPTER 2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project team developed goals and objectives for the TSP update to help guide the review and documentation of existing and future transportation system needs, the development and evaluation of potential alternatives to address the needs, and the selection and prioritization of preferred alternatives for inclusion in the TSP update. The goals and objectives were also used to inform recommendations for policy language that will serve as guidance for future land use and transportation decision making. The goals and objectives will enable the City to plan for, and consistently work toward, achieving the community vision.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives for the TSP update are described below. The goals provide direction for where the City would like to go, while the objectives provide a more detailed breakdown of the goals with specific outcomes the City desires to achieve. The goals and objectives are based on a review of the goals and objectives in the previous TSP, information from the ODOT TSP guidelines, and discussions with City staff about the important issues prevalent in the community and transportation system.

GOAL 1: CREATING A SAFE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ALL

Prioritize the safe movement for all users and for all modes within the community along city, county, and state roadways. Minimize crashes and fatalities that occur on the transportation network.

- Objective 1A:* Address known safety issues at locations with a history of fatal or severe injury crashes.
- Objective 1B:* Provide safe pedestrian crossings on state highways and at additional locations off state highways.
- Objective 1C:* Support roadway improvements that provide safe access for all users, regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation.

GOAL 2: BUILDING FACILITIES THAT SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ARE COST-EFFECTIVE

Build transportation facilities that are suited for the community and its continued economic development. Transportation decisions should balance the needs of the summer peak period and the needs of the year-round population, where those may be in conflict.

- Objective 2A:* Provide convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians to major activity centers.
- Objective 2B:* Design streets, bikeways and walkways to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote convenient circulation.
- Objective 2C:* Provide the efficient movement of goods, services, and people and maintain City minimum vehicular operating standards.
- Objective 2D:* Preserve the function of both US 101 and US 126 for regional traffic while building transportation connections between the City and these highways.
- Objective 2E:* Minimize negative impacts of vehicular traffic to existing and future neighborhoods, and to developable and developed commercial and industrial sites.
- Objective 2F:* Balance the City's strong tourism economy with the transportation related impacts from visitors.

GOAL 3: MEETING THE WIDE-RANGING TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF ALL USERS

Build a transportation system that meets the needs of all users in Florence. Invest in non-automotive transportation modes to help people travel within Florence. Connect neighborhoods to major activity centers without needing to use an automobile.

- Objective 3A:* Create a non-motorized network that has a high degree of comfort (i.e. minimal Level of Traffic Stress).
- Objective 3B:* Close key gaps in the pedestrian or non-motorized system, creating short, easy, and accessible loops within the network.
- Objective 3C:* Provide pedestrian or non-motorized connectivity to schools, business districts, transit stops and corridors, and/or parks – including bicycle parking.
- Objective 3D:* Promote demand management programs (i.e. incentives to use non-automotive modes, parking management) to reduce single occupancy vehicle trips.
- Objective 3E:* Support comfortable and reliable transit service for transit stops and corridors, including (but not limited to) stop amenities, identifying a regional service hub, etc..

GOAL 4: MINIMIZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Support policies and programs that minimize pollution and reduce impacts to the environment and climate change. Recognize that transportation impacts are more likely to be felt negatively by historically marginalized communities.

- Objective 4A:* Minimize the impacts on natural and cultural resources when constructing transportation facilities.
- Objective 4B:* Set policies that encourage the use of low-emission transportation modes.

Objective 4C: Objective 4C: Select alternatives which balance the requirements of other goals with the need to minimize air, water, light, and noise pollution.

Objective 4D: Objective 4D: Construct transportation facilities that minimize impacts on natural resources such as streams, wetlands, and wildlife corridors.

GOAL 5: ADDING RESILIENCE TO THE NETWORK & PLANNING FOR EMERGENCIES

Create a transportation network that can quickly evacuate residents in the event of a major earthquake and/or tsunami and can build resilience within the community.

Objective 5A: Design and construct new transportation facilities that add resilience to the network.

Objective 5B: Locate new transportation facilities outside the tsunami inundation zones where feasible.

Objective 5C: Develop transportation facilities that both enhance community livability and serve as tsunami evacuation routes.

Objective 5D: Coordinate evacuation route and signage planning in conjunction with existing or proposed transportation system plan pedestrian and bicycle route planning efforts.

Objective 5E: Design streets to efficiently and safely accommodate emergency service vehicles.

GOAL 6: COORDINATING WITH LOCAL, REGIONAL, & STATE PARTNERS

Foster good relationships with public and private partners in the common interest of building the city's transportation network.

Objective 6A: Ensure consistency with local plans including the Comprehensive Plan, state plans, transit plans, and the plans of neighboring jurisdictions

Objective 6B: Ensure consistency with statewide planning documents such as the Transportation Planning Rule, Oregon Transportation Plan, Oregon Highway Plan, and ODOT modal plans

Objective 6C: Partner with local, county, and state agencies to invest in a transportation network that meets everyone's needs

Objective 6D: Meet the goals and policies laid out in the City's other planning efforts, including the Housing Implementation Plan Project

Project Selections and Prioritization

The selection and prioritization of projects included in the TSP update was determined based on the goals and objectives described above and application of the project evaluation criteria. See *Tech Memo #2 and Tech Memo #6 in the Volume II Technical Appendix for additional information.*



CHAPTER 3. ROADWAY SYSTEM

Roadway System

The roadway system within Florence serves a majority of trips across all travel modes. In addition to motor vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and others use the roadway system to travel throughout the city. The roadway system consists of two state highways (US 101 and OR 126), several Lane County streets, and numerous City of Florence streets.

ROADWAY SYSTEM NEEDS

Several roadway system needs were identified throughout the planning process. The needs reflect an inventory and evaluation of the roadway system, as well as input from the project team, project advisory committee, and the community. ODOT, Lane County, and the City of Florence all own and operate streets within the city and use different standards to determine the need for improvements. This can create challenges when there are overlapping operational, safety, and congestion issues, which intensify during the peak summer months. The following needs rose to the top throughout the planning process.

Disconnected Street Grid

The street network in Florence is on a grid system south of 9th Street and east of Kingwood Street, as well as along US 101 north toward approximately 37th Street. Outside of these two areas, the street network is not as connected, with several land uses (the Florence Municipal Airport, Florence Golf Links, existing sand dunes) that prevent a more connected street network. The only roads that connect Rhododendron Drive with US 101 are 9th Street, 35th Street, and Heceta Beach Road. This disconnected street network could hamper the city's ability to evacuate coastal residents during a potential Cascadia Subduction Zone event. On a more day-to-day basis, the disconnected street grid means that a large number of local motor vehicle trips are taken on a small handful of streets, including US 101.

Functional Classification Shortfalls

A roadway's functional classification determines its role in the transportation system, as well as its width, right-of-way dedications, driveway (access) spacing requirements, and types of pedestrian and bicycle facilities provided. There are a few streets in Florence (maintained either by the City or another jurisdiction) that are either not constructed to the functional classification standard (often missing walking or biking infrastructure) or

should likely have a higher classification level given the existing traffic and connections that the street provides.

Traffic Congestion

The traffic modeling for the TSP Update shows two intersections (US 101/Munsel Lake Road and Kingwood Street/35th Street) that exceed their mobility standard, and two additional intersections (US 101/35th Street and US 101/OR 126) have 95th percentile queues that exceed the available storage. Given the summer season volumes along the state highways, as well as the limited street connectivity that leads to local traffic utilizing these state highways, it is important to ensure that the roadway network is balanced to meet the needs of all users in Florence without building a system that is unsuitable during the off-peak seasons.

Traffic Safety

Traffic safety has a significant impact on how people use the transportation system, particularly in areas where real or perceived safety risks may prevent people from using more active travel modes, such as walking, biking, and taking transit. The most recent five years of complete crash data totaled 338 reported crashes in Florence. These included 2 fatal crashes, 15 serious injury crashes, 127 moderate or minor injury crashes, and 194 property damage only (PDO) crashes. The real or perceived safety risks may reflect the crash history of an area or the physical and/or operational characteristics of the roadways (winding curves, steep grades, high traffic volumes, high travel speeds, excessive heavy vehicles, etc.). Working to improve traffic safety for all roadway users is a top priority.

The roadway plan summarized below includes projects to increase the efficiency of the transportation system through changes in the functional classification and designation of roadways, improvements in major street connectivity, roadway capacity investments, and safety improvements.

JURISTICATION

Streets within Florence are owned and operated by three jurisdictions: ODOT, Lane County and the City of Florence. Each jurisdiction is responsible for determining the functional classification of the streets, defining major design and multimodal features, and approving construction and access permits. Coordination is required among the jurisdictions to ensure that the streets are planned, operated, maintained, and improved to safely meet public needs. Figure 1 illustrates the jurisdiction of streets within Florence. The following summarizes information on the ODOT, County, and City facilities within Florence.

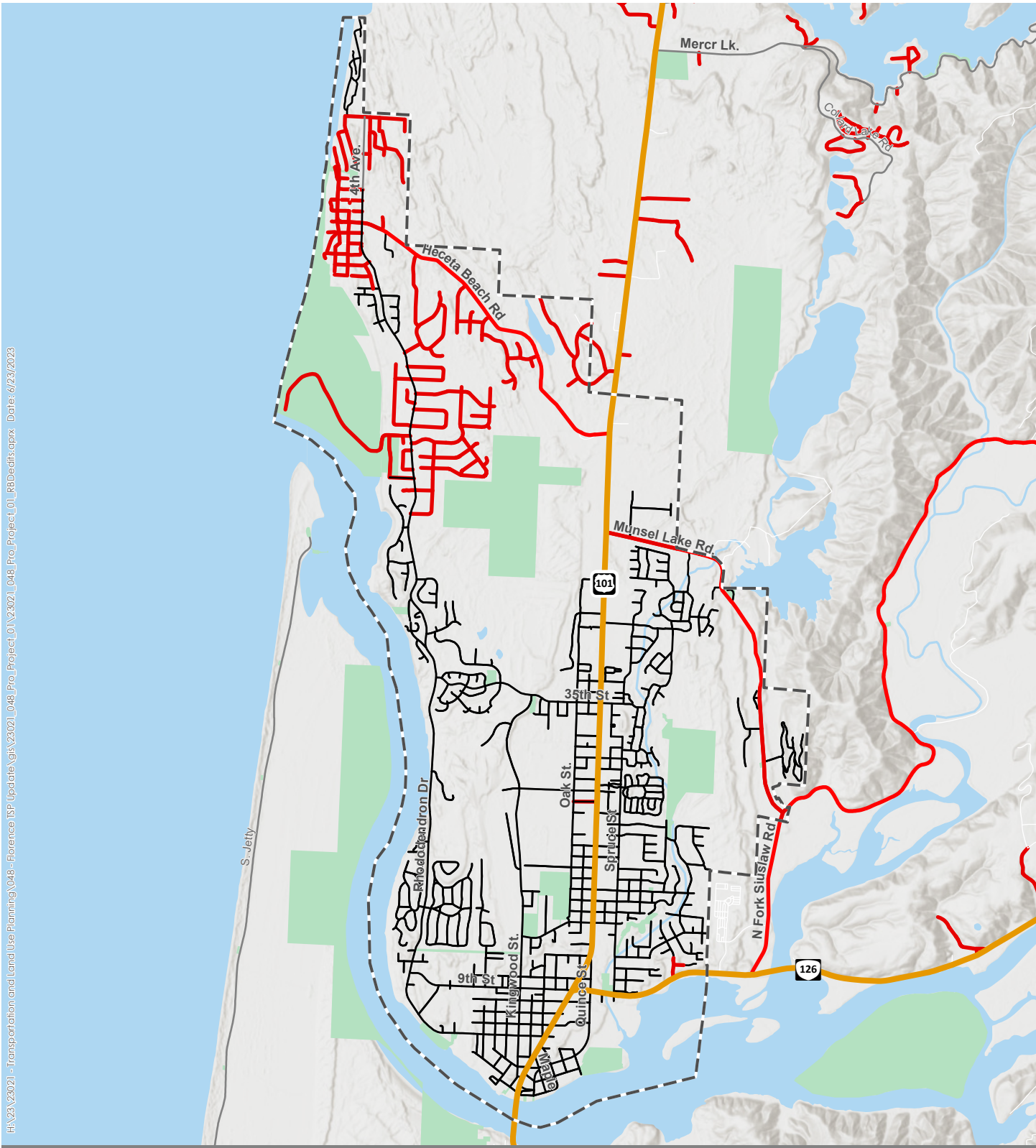
ODOT Facilities

ODOT owns and operates two state highways within Florence: US 101 and OR 126. US 101 is the main north-south route through Florence and connects with OR 126 and other major City and County facilities. US 101 continues to the north and south along the Oregon coastline and connects Florence with Washington and California. OR 126 is the main east-west route to/from Florence and connects with US 101 and other major City and County facilities. OR 126 continues to the east along the Siuslaw River and connects Florence with OR 36 and the City of Eugene.

County Facilities

Lane County owns and operates a few major facilities within Florence, including:

- » Heceta Beach Road
- » Harbor Vista Road (within the campground)
- » Munsel Lake Road
- » N Jetty Road
- » North Fork Siuslaw Road



- ODOT
- Lane County
- City of Florence
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 1

These roads either provide regional connections (In addition OR 126, Munsel Lake Road provides the only street connection between US 101 and N Fork Siuslaw Road) or provide access to government property (Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue, the US Coast Gard Station on the Siuslaw River, and Harbor Vista County Campground and Park).

City Facilities

The city owns and operates all other major facilities within Florence, including:

- » 2nd Street
- » 4th Avenue
- » 9th Street
- » 15th Street
- » 20th Street
- » 21st Street
- » 27th Street
- » 30th Street
- » 32nd Street
- » 35th Street
- » 42nd Street
- » 43rd Street
- » 46th Street
- » Bay Street
- » Maple Street
- » Kingwood Street
- » Oak Street
- » Quince Street
- » Redwood Street
- » Rhododendron Drive
- » Spruce Street

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION PLAN

A street's functional classification determines its role in the transportation system, as well as its width, right-of-way dedications, driveway (access) spacing requirements, and types of pedestrian and bicycle facilities provided. Figure 2 illustrates the functional classification of streets within Florence. The functional classification is typically established by a local jurisdiction (city or county) based on the following hierarchy:

- » **Arterials** are intended to serve high volumes of traffic, particularly through traffic, at relatively high speeds. They also serve truck movements and typically emphasize traffic movement over local land access.
- » **Collectors** serve traffic from the local street system and distribute it to the arterial street system. These roadways provide a balance between traffic movement and land access and should be designed as best to facilitate traffic circulation throughout the City.
- » **Local Streets** provide land access and carry locally generated traffic at relatively low speeds to the collector street system. Local streets should provide connectivity through neighborhoods but should be designed to discourage cut-through vehicular traffic.

ODOT Highway Classification

ODOT has a separate classification system for its highways, which guides the planning, management, and investment for state highways. ODOT's categories, from highest to lowest, are Interstate, Statewide, Regional, and District highways. According to the Oregon Highway Plan (OHP), both US 101 and OR 126 are classified as Statewide Highways. The OHP defines Statewide Highways as follows:

- » **Statewide Highways** typically provide inter-urban and inter-regional mobility and provide connections to larger urban areas and recreation areas that are not directly served by Interstate Highways. A secondary function is to provide connections for intra-urban and intra-regional trips. The management objective is to provide safe, efficient, high-speed, continuous-flow operation. In constrained and urban areas, interruptions to flow should be minimal. Inside Special Transportation Areas, local access may also be a priority.

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_043_Proj\Project_01_RB\Credits.aprx Date: 7/4/2023



Roads

- Highway / Major Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector
- Local Street
- Future Collector

- Future Local Street
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 2

**Functional Classification Plan
Florence, Oregon**



Special Transportation Areas and Urban Business Areas

In addition to the functional classifications identified above, the segment of US 101 from 30th Street to OR 126 is designated as an Urban Business Area (UBA) and the segment of US 101 from OR 126 to Bay Street is designated as a Special Transportation Area (STA). According to the OHP:

- » An **Urban Business Area** (UBA) is a highway segment designation that may be applied to existing areas of commercial activity or future nodes or various types of centers of commercial activity within urban growth boundaries or urban unincorporated community boundaries on District, Regional or Statewide Highways where vehicular accessibility is important to continued economic viability.
- » A **Special Transportation Area** (STA) is a designated district of compact development located on a state highway within an urban growth boundary in which the need for appropriate local access outweighs the considerations of highway mobility except on designated OHP Freight Routes where through highway mobility has greater importance.

Table 2 summarizes the functional classifications of arterial and collector streets within Florence by jurisdiction.

Table 2. Functional Classification Plan (Arterials and Collector Streets)

Street	Segment	Classification
ODOT Streets		
US 101	North city limits to south city limits	Highway/Major Arterial
OR 126	US 101 to east city limits	Highway/Major Arterial
Lane County Streets		
4th Avenue	Falcon Street to Joshua Lane	Collector
Heceta Beach Road	Rhododendron Drive to US 101	Minor Arterial
Munsel Lake Road	US 101 to North Fork Road	Minor Arterial
North Fork Road	OR 126 to Munsel Lake Road	Minor Arterial
City Streets		
2nd Street	US 101 to Quince Street	Collector
4th Avenue	Heceta Beach Rd to Falcon Street	Collector
9th Street	Rhododendron Dr to US 101	Minor Arterial
15th Street	Oak St to Spruce Street	Collector
20th Street	Kingwood Street to US 101	Collector
21st Street	Oak St to Spruce St	Collector
27th Street	Kingwood St to US 101	Collector
30th Street	Oak St to Spruce St	Collector
32nd Street	Redwood St to Spruce St	Collector
35th Street	Rhododendron Dr to US 101	Minor Arterial
35th Street	US 101 to Spruce St	Collector
42nd Street	US 101 to Spruce St	Collector
43rd Street	Oak St to US 101	Collector
46th Street	Oak St to US 101	Collector
Airport Road	Kingwood St to Oak St	Collector
Bay Street	Kingwood St to Maple St	Collector
Kingwood Street	Bay St to 35 th Street	Collector
Maple Street	US 101 to Bay St	Collector

Oak Street	15 th St to 46 th St	Collector
Quince Street	2 nd St to US 101	Collector
Redwood Street	32 nd St to 35 th St	Collector
Rhododendron Drive	Heceta Beach Rd to 9 th Street	Minor Arterial
Rhododendron Drive	9 th St to US 101	Collector
Spruce Street	OR 126 to 32 nd St and 35 th St to 42 nd St	Collector

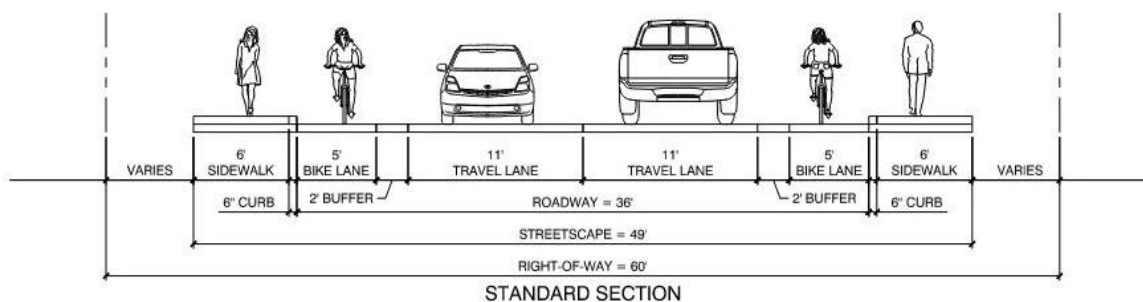
Several changes to the City’s functional classification plan were made as part of the TSP update, each of which increases the classification of City roadways from local streets to collectors. The changes are intended to better align the classifications with roadway uses and to provide further arterial and collector connectivity within the built network. The City will coordinate with ODOT and Lane County to address discrepancies in the functional classification of roadways between jurisdictions following adoption of the TSP.

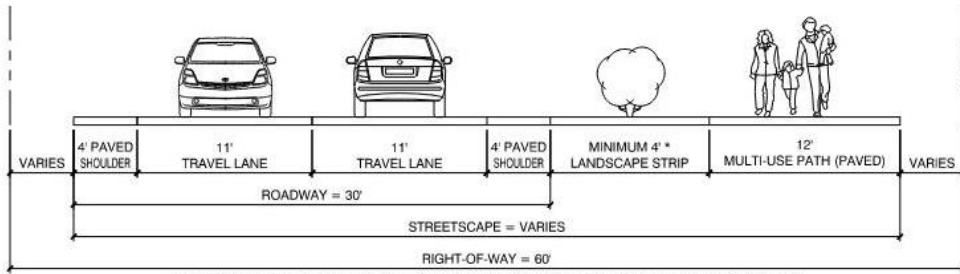
STREET CROSS SECTIONS

Street cross sections that reflect the unique characteristics of Florence are presented below. The design of a street can (and will) vary from street to street and segment to segment due to adjacent land uses and demand. The street cross sections are intended 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. Exhibits 1 through 6 illustrate the street cross-section for each functional classification.

Unless prohibited by significant topographic or environmental constraint, newly constructed streets should meet the maximum standards indicated in the cross sections. When widening an existing street, the City may use lesser standards than the maximum to accommodate physical and existing development constraints where determined to be appropriate by the Public Works Director. In some locations “green streets” (those that utilize vegetation or pervious material to manage drainage) may be appropriate due to design limitations or adjacent land use.

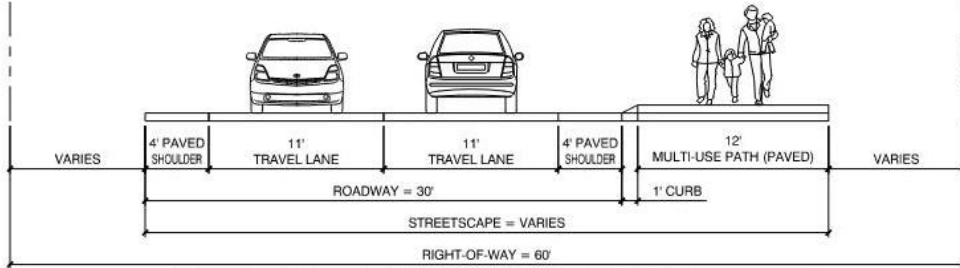
Exhibit 1. Minor Arterial Cross Sections





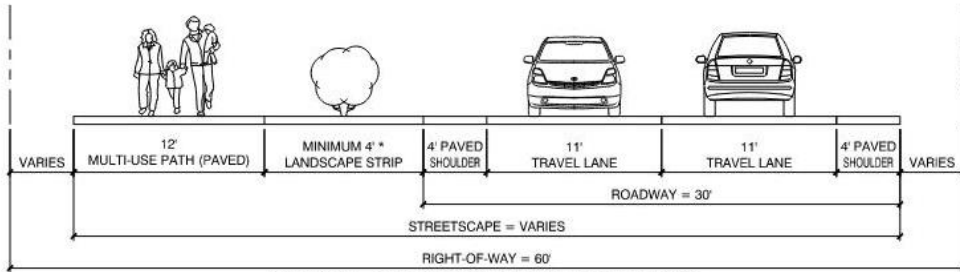
**RHODODENDRON DRIVE: 9TH STREET TO HECETA BEACH ROAD **
(STANDARD SECTION WITH SEPARATED PATH)**

* WHERE PHYSICAL SPACE DOES NOT ALLOW A 4' SEPARATION, A VERTICAL CURB, BARRIER, OR RAIL SHOULD BE USED TO SEPARATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC AND THE MULTI-USE PATH AS SHOWN IN ALTERNATE SECTION BELOW.
** PER RHODODENDRON DRIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).



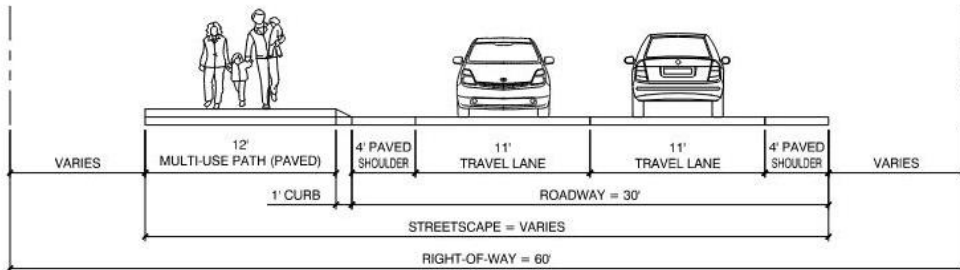
**RHODODENDRON DRIVE: 9TH STREET TO HECETA BEACH ROAD *
(ALTERNATE SECTION WITH RAISED PATH)**

* PER RHODODENDRON DRIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).



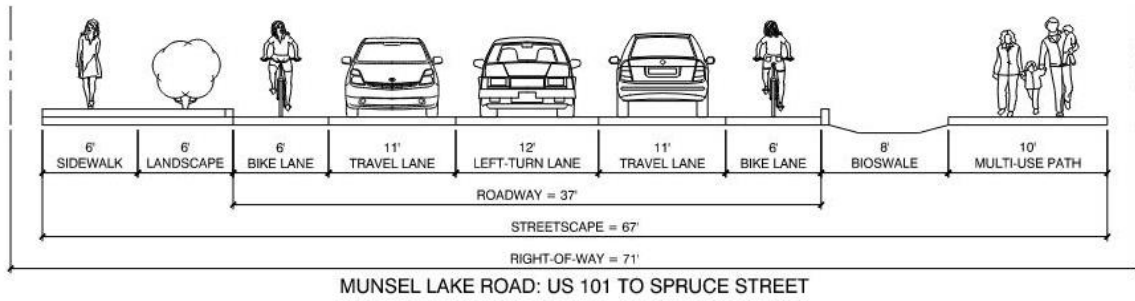
**MUNSEL LAKE ROAD & HECETA BEACH ROAD
(STANDARD SECTION WITH SEPARATED PATH)**

* WHERE PHYSICAL SPACE DOES NOT ALLOW A 4' SEPARATION, A VERTICAL CURB, BARRIER, OR RAIL SHOULD BE USED TO SEPARATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC AND THE MULTI-USE PATH.



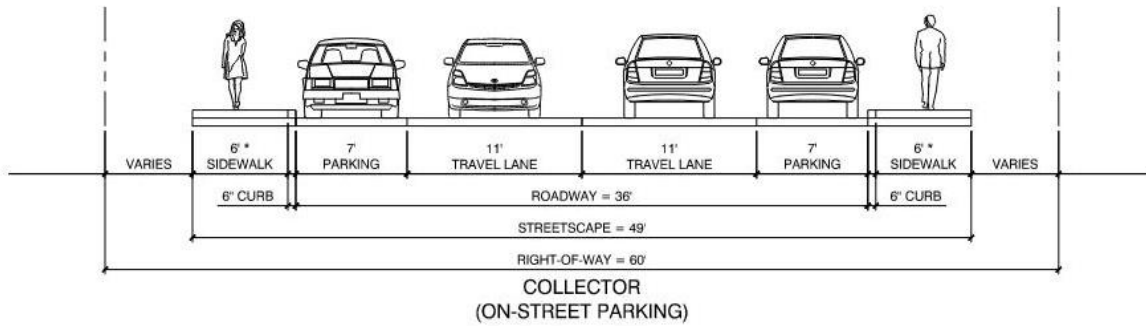
**MUNSEL LAKE ROAD & HECETA BEACH ROAD *
(ALTERNATE SECTION WITH RAISED PATH)**

* SLOPED CURB SAME AS FOR ALTERNATE SECTION ON RHODODENDRON DRIVE AND DOCUMENTED IN RHODODENDRON DRIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).

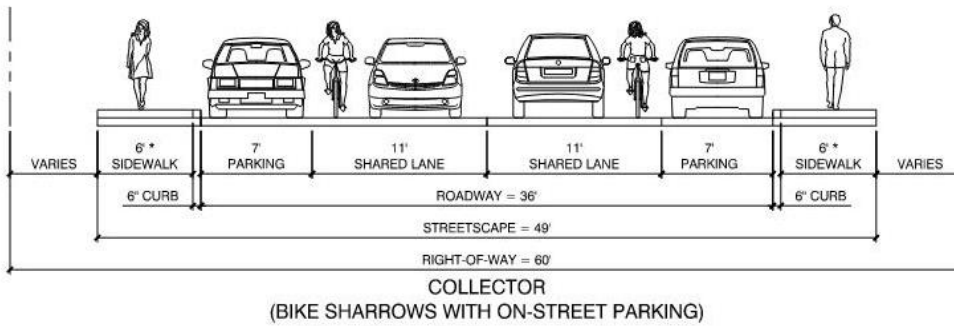


SOURCE: JRH TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING 4/27/09.

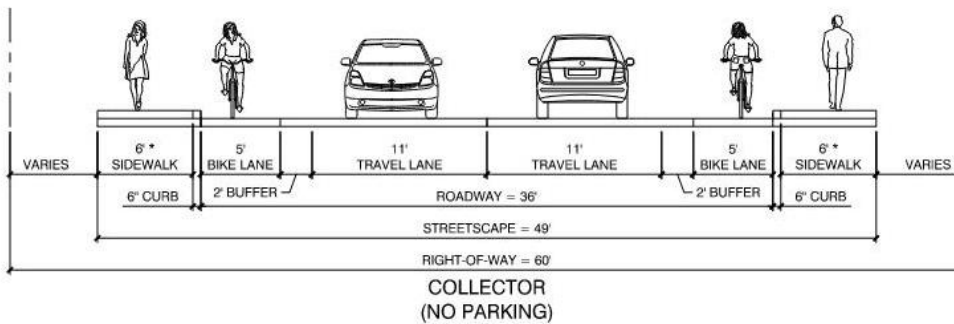
Exhibit 2. Collector Cross Sections



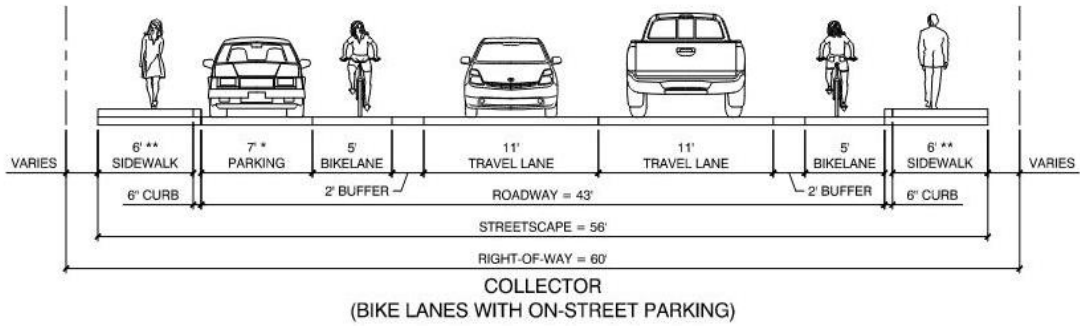
* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS: COLLECTORS WITH 7 BIKE LANES AND NO ON-STREET PARKING MAY HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS AND COLLECTORS IN HIGH PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AREAS SHOULD HAVE 12' SIDEWALKS.



* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS: COLLECTORS WITH 7 BIKE LANES AND NO ON-STREET PARKING MAY HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS AND COLLECTORS IN HIGH PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AREAS SHOULD HAVE 12' SIDEWALKS.



* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.



* PARKING LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.
 ** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.

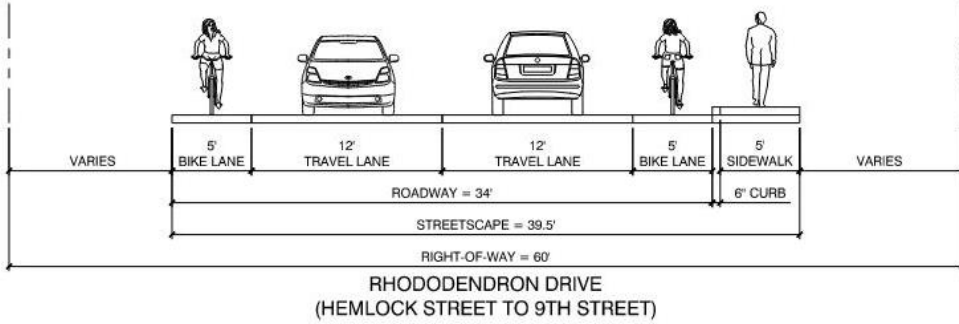
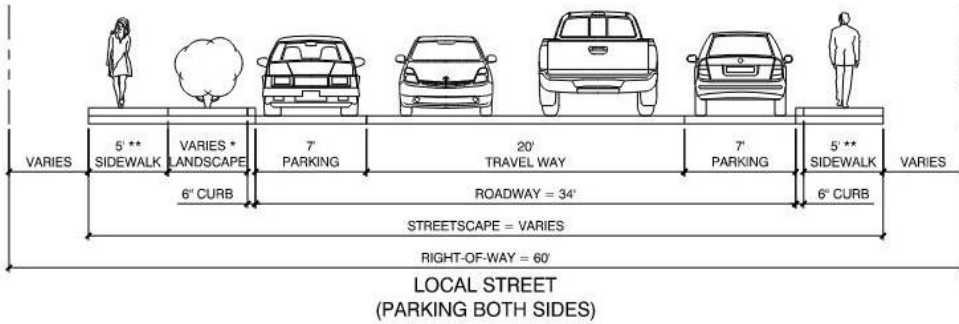
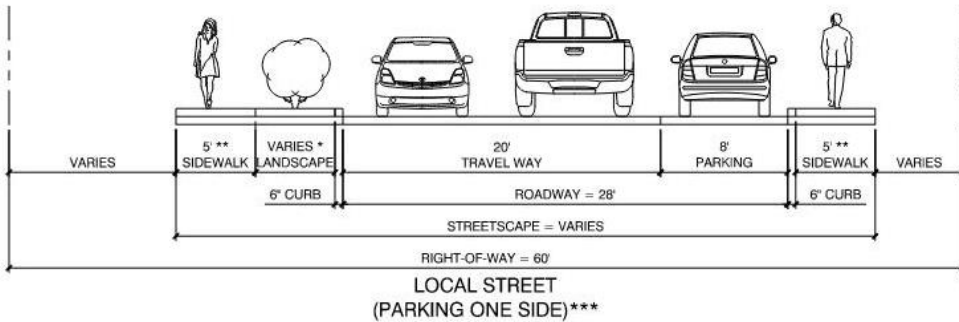


Exhibit 3. Local Street Cross Sections



* OPTIONAL LANDSCAPE WIDTH AND LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.
 ** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.



* OPTIONAL LANDSCAPE WIDTH AND LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.
 ** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.
 *** REQUIRES APPROVAL BY CITY ENGINEER.

MAJOR STREET CONNECTIVITY AND CAPACITY PLAN

The major street connectivity and capacity plan includes several new major street connections (arterials and collectors) that will enhance north-south and east-west connectivity within the city. The new connections reflect a review of existing major street connections as well as planned connections identified in the 2012 TSP. The future street system needs to balance the benefits of providing a well-connected roadway system with the connectivity challenges in the city due to existing constraints.

Table 3 identifies the major street connectivity and intersection capacity projects developed for the street system. The priorities shown in Table 3 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar street improvements in the northwest. Figure 3 illustrates the location of the major street connectivity and capacity plan projects.

Table 3. Major Street Connectivity and Capacity Plan Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
Street Projects				
R1	US 101 (Refinement Plan)	Complete a refinement plan from Munsel Lake Road to the 21 st St to evaluate the potential to reconfigure of the roadway with a 3-lane cross section	High	\$150
R2	Bay Street (Streetscape Plan)	Complete a streetscape design plan from Kingwood Street to Nopal Street to evaluate the potential reconfiguration of the roadway	High	\$50
R3	Pacific View Drive	Extend the roadway from the southern terminus to Rhododendron Drive at New Hope Lane	Low	\$1,965
R4	Munsel Lake Road	Extend the roadway from US 101 to Oak Street (Coordinate with Project R17)	Medium	\$775
R5	Munsel Lake Road/46 th Street	Extend Munsel Lake Road OR 46 th Street from Oak Street to Rhododendron Drive – if 46 th Street is extended, the US 101/46 th Street intersection may need to be reconfigured	Low	\$5,460
R6	Oak Street	Extend the roadway from 46 th Street to Heceta Beach Road	Medium	\$4,805
R7	20 th Street	Extend the roadway from the western terminus to Kingwood Street – includes potential realignment with Airport Lane	Medium	\$320
R8	Spruce Street	Extend the roadway from the northern terminus to Heceta Beach Road	Low	\$1,905
R9	Spruce Street	Extend the roadway from OR 126 to the 8 th Street Extension	Medium	\$260
R10	8 th Street	Extend the roadway from Quince Street to the Spruce Street Extension – includes a bridge over Munsel Creek	Medium	\$1,260
R11	Heceta Beach Road	Extend the roadway from US 101 to Spruce Street (Coordinate with Project R16)	Low	\$835
R12	4 th Avenue	Upgrade the roadway from Heceta Beach Rd to Joshua Lane to Collector standard	Low	\$2,085
R13	20 th Street	Upgrade the roadway from Kingwood Street to US 101 to Collector standard	Medium	\$1,260

R14	Quince Street	Upgrade the roadway from OR 126 to US 101 to Collector standard	Low	\$420
R15	Xylo Street	Upgrade the roadway from Willow Ct to 12 th St	Medium	\$465
Intersection Projects				
R16¹	US 101/Heceta Beach Road	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	Medium	\$1,250
R17¹	US 101/Munsel Lake Road	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	High	\$1,250
R18¹	US 101/35 th Street	Restripe the eastbound approach to the intersection to maximize the available storage	Medium	\$50
R19¹	US 101/27 th Street	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	Medium	\$1,250
R20¹	US 101/15 th Street	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	Low	\$1,250
R21¹	US 101/OR 126	Restripe the eastbound and southbound approaches to maximize the available storage	High	\$50
R22¹	OR 126/Quince Street	Implement turning movement restrictions (right-in/right-out/left-in)	High	\$150
R23¹	OR 126/Spruce Street	Reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control (e.g., traffic signal, roundabout) when warranted – cost estimate reflects a traffic signal	Low	\$1,250
R24	9 th Street/ Kingwood Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
R25	9 th Street/ Kingwood Street	Reconfigure the intersection as a mini-roundabout when warranted	Low	\$1,250
R26	35 th Street/ Kingwood Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
R27	35 th Street/Oak Street	Reconfigure the intersection to all-way stop-control when warranted	High	\$50
R28	Rhododendron Drive/Jetty Road	Install separate left- and/or right-turn lanes at the intersection	Low	\$250
Total High Priority Cost				\$1,800
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$11,695
Total Low Priority Cost				\$16,670
Total Cost				\$30,165

Note: The cost estimates do not include right-of-way acquisition or wetland mitigation due to the high variability depending on location, parcel sizes, and other characteristics. The cost estimates reflect the full cost of the projects, including costs likely to be funded by others, such as ODOT or private developers.

1. Project will require coordination with ODOT and approval from the State or Regional Traffic Engineer. Further evaluation will be required to determine the most appropriate form of traffic control.

Major Street and Intersection Policies

- » Florence shall develop a coordinated street network which facilitates the mobility and accessibility of community residents.
- » As city limits are expanded, Florence shall simultaneously annex land and the county roads found within, or bordering, the newly annexed land.

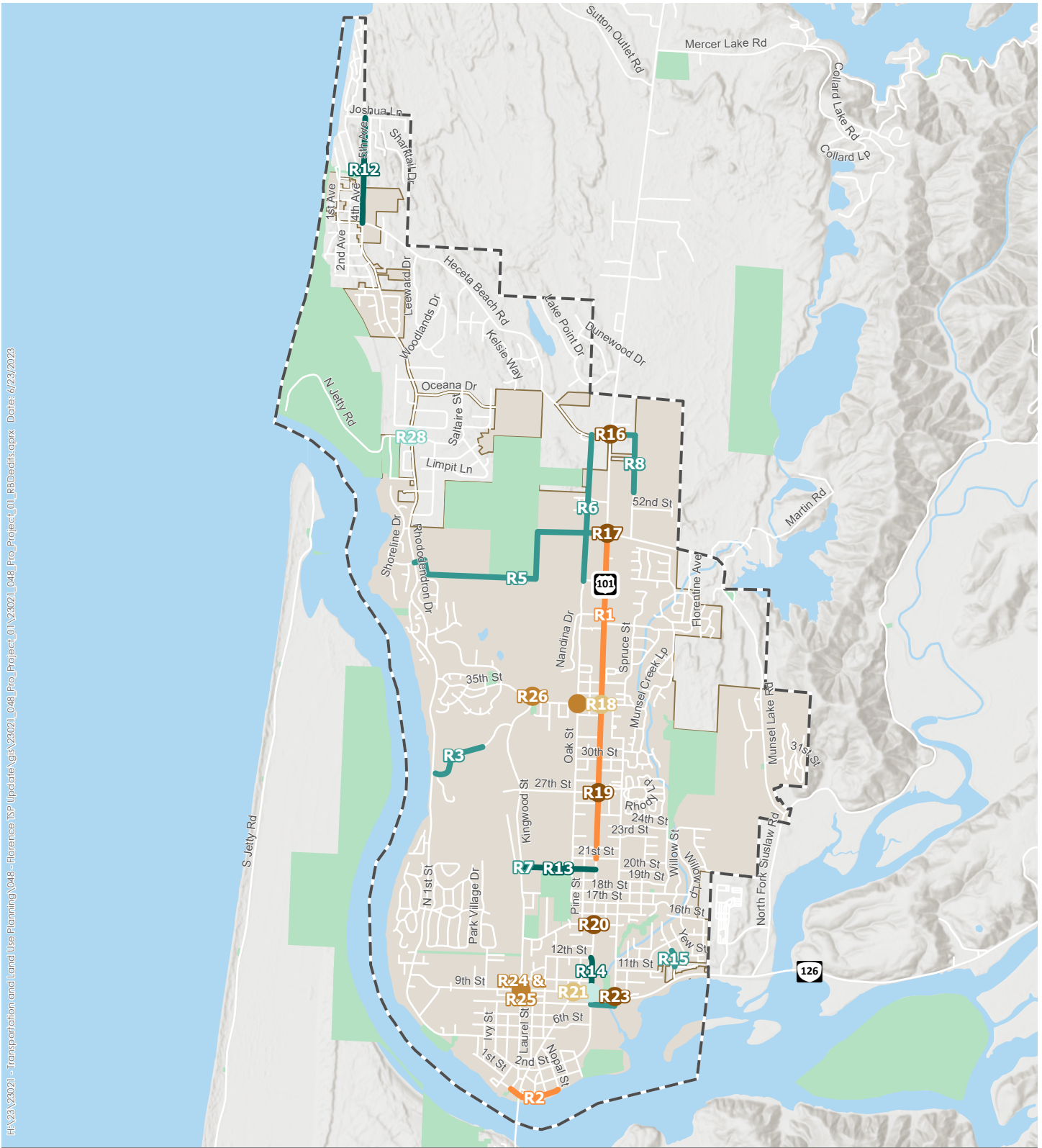
Lane County maintains the County road system, which exists largely outside of urban areas, to a rural standard. Traditionally, as city limits expand to encompass County road segments,

ownership of these road segments are transferred to the City, so the roads may be maintained to urban standards.

Local Street Connectivity

Several local street connections were identified as part of the 2012 TSP, including an extension of Pacific View Drive to connect with Rhododendron Drive and an extension of the street grid with anticipated development along 9th Street near Peace Health Medical Center. Figure 4 illustrates the location and general orientation of the local street connections. Roadway alignments and cost estimates are not provided as they are anticipated to be determined as part of future development. Any local street connections that are desired to be city-initiated projects should be identified as a high priority and included in the cost-constrained plan. Otherwise, the City will refer to the local street connections shown in Figure 4 during development review to ensure future development and redevelopment improve local street access and circulation within the city.

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_048_Proj\Project_01_R6Credits.aprx Date: 6/23/2023

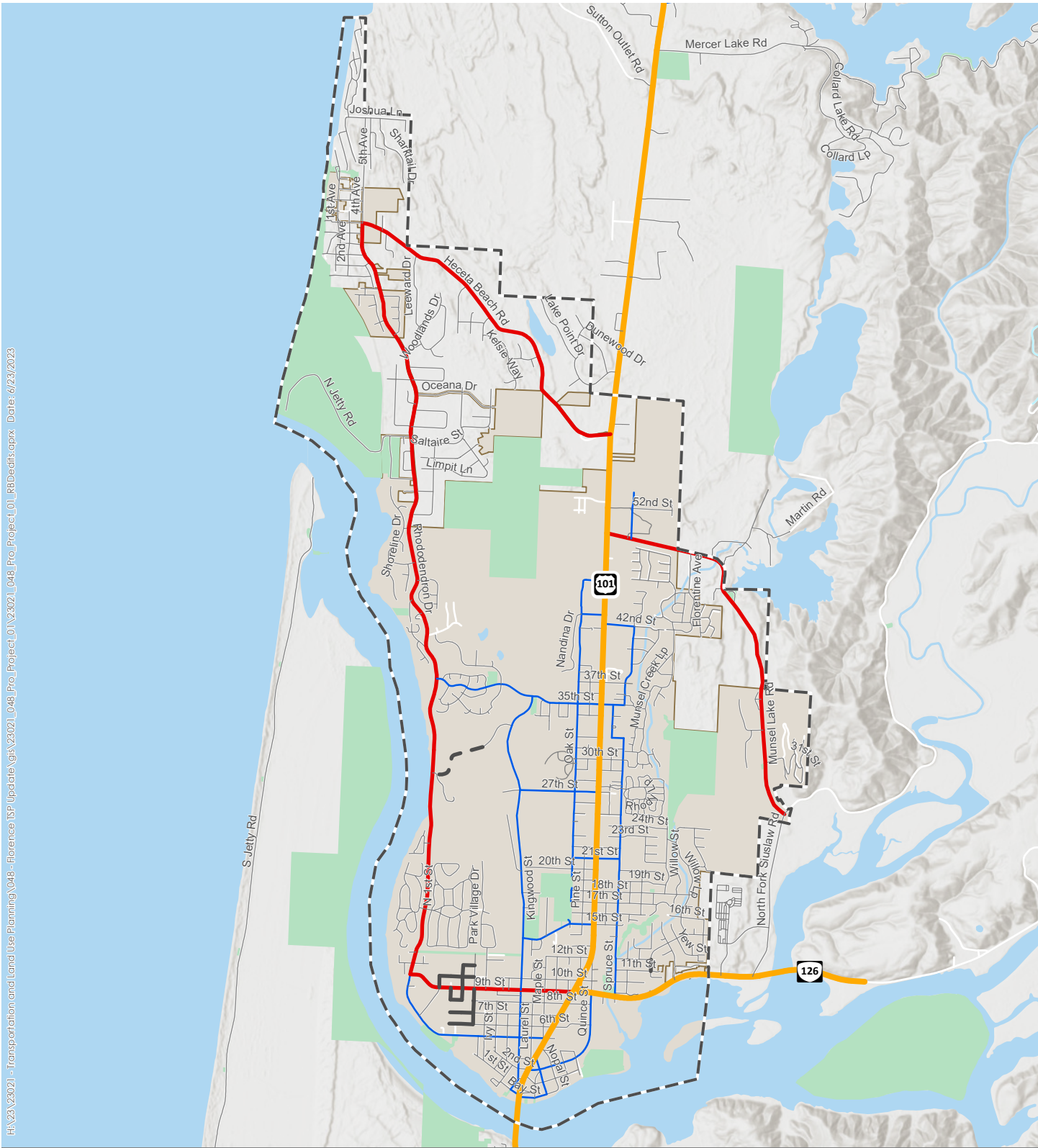


- Upgrade Classification
- Build Roadway
- Refinement/Streetscape Plan
- Reconfigure Intersection
- All-Way Stop Control
- Add Storage
- Turn Lane Changes
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 3

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_043_Proj\Project_01_R6\Credits.aprx Date: 6/23/2023



Roads

- Highway / Major Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector
- Local Street

- Future Local Street
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 4

TRAFFIC SAFETY PLAN

Traffic safety has a significant impact on how people use the transportation system, particularly in areas where real or perceived safety risks may prevent people from using more active travel modes, such as walking, biking, and taking transit. Several of the traffic safety projects identified throughout the development of the TSP are addressed under the roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian system plans. These projects include roadway and intersection enhancements that address specific safety issues and new bike lanes, sidewalks, crosswalks, etc. that provide separation between travel modes. The traffic safety projects described below include those that are not addressed under other plans.

Traffic Safety Plan Projects

The traffic safety plan projects include enhancements at locations with a history of fatal and severe injury crashes as well as locations with high crash rates. Table 4 identifies the projects developed for the TSP to address traffic safety. The priorities shown in Table 4 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar roadway improvements in the northwest. Figure 5 illustrates the location of the traffic safety projects.

Table 4. Traffic Safety Plan

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
S1 ^{1,2}	US 101/Heceta Beach Road	Install advance intersection warning signs with flashing beacons; install southbound dynamic speed feedback sign after entering Florence; and install intersection lighting	Medium	\$250
S2 ¹	US 101/Munsel Lake Road	Install advance intersection warning signs with flashing beacons and install intersection lighting	High	\$150
S3 ¹	US 101/46 th Street	Install advance intersection warning signs with flashing beacons; install street name signs; install intersection lighting; and trim/remove vegetation	Medium	\$150
S4 ¹	US 101/12 th Street	Install street lighting and evaluate need for traffic control modification	Low	\$50
S5 ¹	US 101/OR 126	Increase visibility of traffic signal heads (larger bulbs, reflective backplates, etc.)	High	\$50
S6 ¹	US 101/Rhododendron Drive	Increase visibility of traffic signal heads (larger bulbs, reflective backplates, etc.)	High	\$50
S7 ¹	OR 126/Quince Street	Install street lighting and evaluate need for traffic control modification (Coordinate with Project R22)	High	\$100
S8	Rhododendron Drive/Heceta Beach Road	Install advance intersection warning signs on Heceta Beach Road; trim vegetation in SE and SW corners to increase sight distance; and install intersection lighting	High	\$150
S9	Kingwood Street/15 th Street	Install advance intersection warning signs on Kingwood Street and trim vegetation in SE corner to increase sight distance	High	\$100
S10	Kingwood Street/9 th Street	Install advance intersection warning signs on 9 th Street; install additional intersection lighting; and evaluate need for traffic control modification (Coordinate with Projects R24 and R25)	High	\$100
			Total High Priority Cost	\$700
			Total Medium Priority Cost	\$400

	Total Low Priority Cost	\$50
	Total Cost	\$1,150

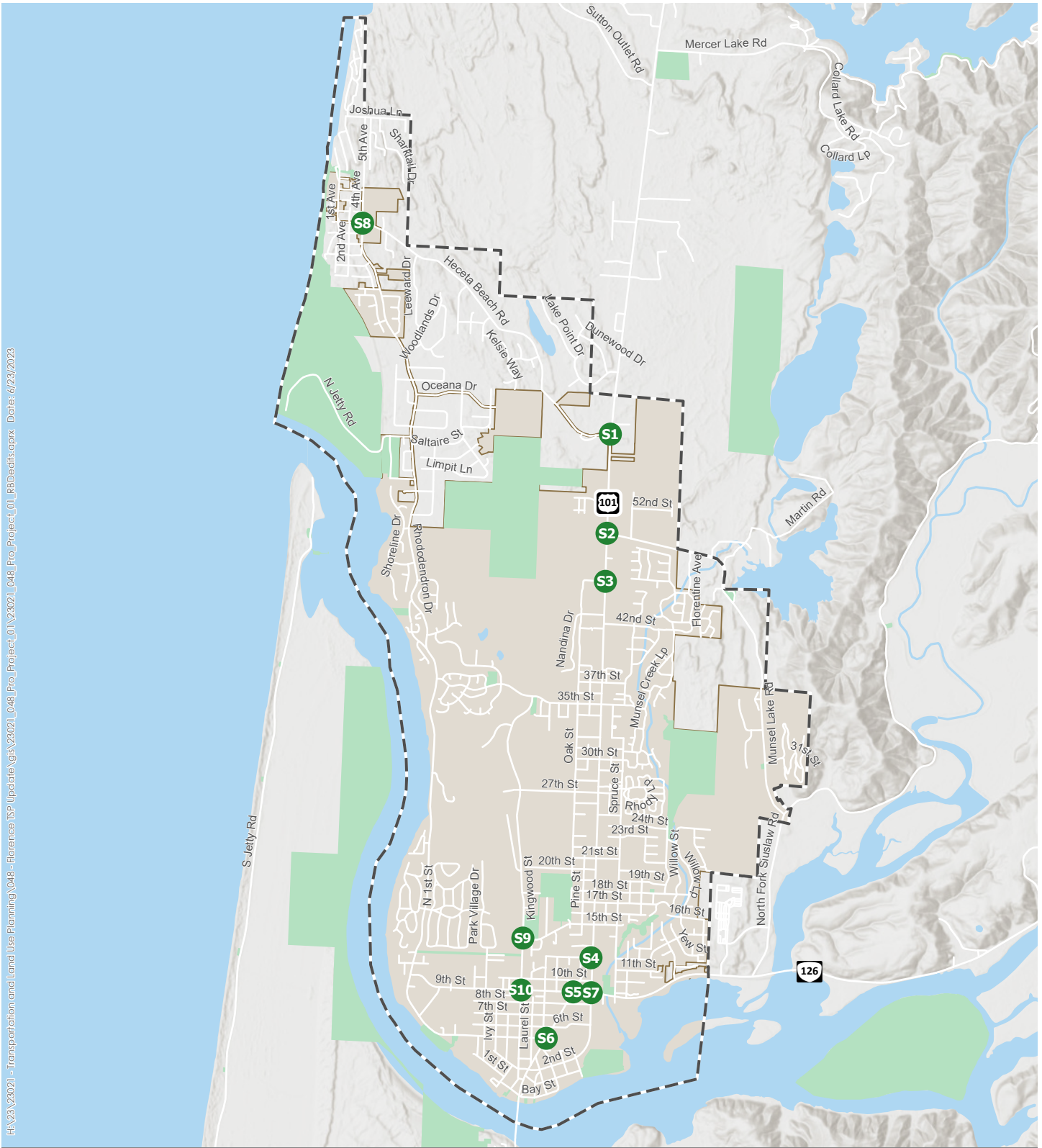
Note: The cost estimates do not include right-of-way acquisition or wetland mitigation due to the high variability depending on location, parcel sizes, and other characteristics. The cost estimates reflect the full cost of the projects, including costs likely to be funded by others, such as ODOT or private developers.

1. Project will require coordination with ODOT and approval from the State or Regional Traffic Engineer.
2. Speed feedback signs are considered enforcement tools, and the City will be expected to fund, operate, and maintain the speed feedback signed under an ODOT permit.

In addition to the Safety Alternatives projects identified in Table 4, several additional alternatives were considered along specific roadways:

- » US 101 and OR 126 – implement traffic calming/speed reduction treatments at the approach to major intersections.
- » Heceta Beach Road – implement traffic calming/speed reduction treatments from Rhododendron Drive to US 101.
- » Munsel Lake Road – implement traffic calming/speed reduction treatments from US 101 to N Fork Road.
- » N Fork Road – implement traffic calming/speed reduction treatments from US 101 to Munsel Lake Road.
- » Kingwood Street – implement traffic calming measures/speed reduction treatments from 20th Street to 35th Street.
- » Oak Street – implement traffic calming measures/speed reduction treatments from 35th Street to 46th Street.
- » 15th Street-Airport Road – implement traffic calming/speed reduction treatments from Kingwood Street to US 101.

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_043_Proj\Project_01_R6\Credits.aprx Date: 6/23/2023



- Traffic Safety Alternatives
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 5

Traffic Safety Projects Florence, Oregon

Freight System

Freight plays a major role in Florence's transportation network. With two state highways that operate as freight routes, as well as several freight generators within the city, freight needs are broad and significant.

FREIGHT GENERATORS AND ROUTES

The OHP identifies all interstate highways and certain Statewide, Regional, and District Highways as freight routes. These routes are intended to facilitate efficient and reliable interstate, intrastate, and regional truck movement through a designated freight route system. The OHP identifies US 101 (south of OR 126) and OR 126 (east of US 101) as freight routes, as well as high clearance routes and reduction review routes in Florence.³

There are several freight generators within Florence, including:

- » **Port of Siuslaw:** The Port of Siuslaw, located off of 1st Street immediately to the east of Old Town Florence, is a publicly-chartered special district with commercial and sport boat moorages.
- » **Florence Municipal Airport:** The airport, which serves twin-engine aircraft and small jets, averages approximately 134 aircraft operations per week and is home to 25 aircraft.
- » **Florence Industrial Park:** The Florence Industrial Park, located off Pacific View Drive, is a partially developed industrial area currently owned by the Port of Siuslaw. Currently, there are two industrial businesses located there: a motor vehicle hydraulics and pump cylinders company, and a machine shop.
- » **Grocery stores (Safeway, Grocery Outlet, Bi-Mart, and Fred Meyer):** These four grocery stores are all located along US 101.

The Port of Siuslaw, located on Harbor Street, connects with Quince Street, a wide, two-lane road with approximately 20-foot lanes. Quince Street provides a direct connection to US 101 and OR 126, both of which are freight routes. Project B37 proposes adding bike lanes onto Quince Street, which will allow for modal separation from freight vehicles.

The Florence Municipal Airport is located off Kingwood Street, a two-lane road with approximately 12- to 14-foot lanes. To the south, Kingwood Street connects with 9th Street, providing access to US 101 and OR 126. To the north, Kingwood Street connects with 35th Street, providing access to US 101. The Florence Industrial Park, located on Pacific View Drive, is also located off of Kingwood Street.

The four grocery stores in Florence are all located along US 101. Only one of these stores, Safeway, is located along a portion of US 101 that is designated as a freight route. However, US-101 is a four- to five-lane facility that freight vehicles can navigate.

FREIGHT POLICIES

The freight policies, established from the *Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan* and through the planning process to create this TSP Update, are provided below:

³ Per OAR 731-012-0010, projects identified on reduction review routes must be reviewed for potential reductions in vertical and horizontal clearance and must include input from affected stakeholders and local governments.

- » Accommodate local freight traffic on Kingwood Street via 9th Street, 27th Street, and 35th Street.
- » Ensure that planned pedestrian and bicycle improvements on City streets with local freight traffic (Kingwood Street, 9th Street, 27th Street, 35th Street, Quince Street, and 2nd Street) are designed to allow for safe and distinct space for all modes.
- » Develop policies related to maintenance along designated freight routes to ensure the facilities do not become degraded over time.
- » Develop policies related to pedestrian and bicycle facilities along designated freight routes to ensure greater separation of travel modes.
- » Establish truck loading zones within the downtown area and develop policies related to the use of the truck loading zones, specifically for businesses on Bay Street.



CHAPTER 4. PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM

Pedestrian System

Pedestrian facilities in Florence consist of sidewalks, multi-use paths and trails, as well as marked and unmarked, signalized and unsignalized, pedestrian crossings. These facilities provide residents and visitors with the ability to travel between residential areas, schools, parks, churches, retail/commercial centers, and other major destinations within Florence (Old Town/Bay Street, Peace Health, and the Siuslaw Public Library, among others) by foot or mobility device.

PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM NEEDS

Inventory and public outreach indicate that the pedestrian system needs include filling gaps in the existing sidewalk network, adding new sidewalks, and adding safe crossing locations. US 101 and OR 126 are ODOT facilities while Heceta Beach Road, Munsel Lake Road, N Jetty Road, and N Fork Road are County facilities. The City of Florence will need to partner with these jurisdictions to implement the pedestrian system plans and policies identified below.

Incomplete Sidewalk Networks

There are several streets throughout the city with incomplete sidewalk networks which limit mobility for people walking or using a mobility device beyond a few blocks. The residential street grid south of 9th Street and west of US 101, located within walking distance of Old Town, has several streets with incomplete sidewalk networks, including Kingwood Street. Other streets outside of this area, such as Airport Road and Spruce Street just north of OR 126, are missing sidewalks for short sections. These incomplete sidewalk networks are especially challenging for older adults, a significant portion of Florence's population, to navigate on foot.

No Sidewalks

Several streets or small neighborhoods have no sidewalks. Neighborhoods west of Spruce Street and north of OR 126 have few streets with more than a sidewalk on one side. Other neighborhoods, including areas along 35th Street to the west of Kingwood Street, have no sidewalks. Major streets such as US 101 north of 37th Street, Rhododendron Drive north of 9th Street, Heceta Beach Road, and Munsel Lake Road have no sidewalks. Missing sidewalks on local neighborhood streets limit pedestrian mobility at a local level, and missing collector or arterial street sidewalks limit citywide pedestrian mobility.

Safe Crossing Locations

ODOT has invested in rectangular rapid flashing beacons (RRFBs) with pedestrian refuge islands at several locations along US 101 and OR 126. These treatments increase pedestrian visibility and allow pedestrians to cross one direction of traffic at a time. Safe crossing locations are limited along many other high-volume or high-speed roadways around the city, including US 101 near Fred Meyer, Rhododendron Drive near Exploding Whale Park, Oak Street near the city's public schools, and Spruce Street. Table 6 below identifies locations for enhanced crossing treatments (like RRFBs) to create safer pedestrian crossing conditions.

PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM PLAN

The pedestrian system plan consists of new sidewalks that fill gaps and provide new facilities along city streets, enhanced crossings that enable people to safely cross streets, and multi-use paths that augment and support the sidewalks. Collectively, these facilities will help enhance and expand the multimodal transportation system and encourage more people to walk.

Street Segment Projects

The types of pedestrian facilities included in the pedestrian system plan include:

- » **Sidewalks:** Sidewalks are the primary building block of the pedestrian system. They provide an important means of mobility for walkers as well as people with disabilities, families with strollers, and others who may not be able to travel on an unimproved surface. Ideally, sidewalks are provided on both sides of the street; however, some areas with physical or right-of-way constraints may require a sidewalk on one side only.
- » **Sidewalks with Landscape Strips:** Sidewalks with landscape strips (or on-street parking, on-street bike lanes, or other bicycle facilities) provide additional separation between people walking or using a mobility device and vehicles on the roadway. This treatment increases the comfort level for those using the sidewalk.
- » **Multi-Use Paths** (adjacent to the roadway network): Multi-use paths are facilities that serve pedestrians and bicyclists and can be constructed adjacent to roadways where topography, right-of-way, or other issues preclude construction of sidewalks and bike facilities. They may also be constructed away from the roadway within their own right-of-way. Multi-use paths can be used to create long distance links within and between communities and provide regional connections. They play an integral role in recreation, commuting, and accessibility due to their appeal to users of all ages and skill levels.
- » **Maintain Sidewalks:** On roadways where there is already a complete sidewalk network, maintenance is important to ensure that these sidewalk facilities remain usable in the future. Eroded concrete, buckled sidewalk, and tree root incursions are some ways that sidewalks could become degraded over time. Maintenance is especially important for people using a mobility device since they cannot easily step over a small area of degraded sidewalk.

Table 5 identifies the *street segment projects* developed for the pedestrian system plan. The priorities shown in Table 5 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar roadway improvements in the northwest. Figure 6 illustrates the location of the *street segment projects*.

Table 5. Street Segment Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
P1	US 101 37 th St to UGB	Complete sidewalks on both sides of the street	High	\$3,090
P2	OR 126 US 101 to N Fork Road	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street from Spruce Street to Tamarack Street and a multi-use path on the north side from Tamarack Street to N Fork Road	High	\$1,605
Lane County Streets				
P3	Heceta Beach Rd US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street with stormwater facility	High	\$2,750
P4	Munsel Lake Rd US 101 to Spruce St	Construct sidewalks with landscape strips on one side of the street and a multi-use path on the other side of the street	High	\$450
P5	Munsel Lake Rd Spruce St to Ocean Dunes Dr	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$2,125
P6	Munsel Lake Rd Ocean Dunes Dr to N Fork Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$705
P7	N Fork Rd OR 126 to Munsel Lake Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$1,310
P8	N Jetty Rd Rhododendron Dr to North Jetty Beach	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	Medium	\$1,550
City Streets – Arterial				
P9	9th St US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P10	Rhododendron Dr US 101 to Hemlock St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P11	Rhododendron Dr 9 th St to Wild Winds St	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible) ²	High	\$1,040
P12	Rhododendron Dr Wild Winds St to 35 th St	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$1,295
P13	Rhododendron Dr 35 th St to Heceta Beach Rd	Construct multi-use path on one side of the street (include landscape strip as feasible)	High	\$3,730
City Streets – Collector				
P14	2nd St US 101 to Harbor St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street within Old Town	High	\$530
P15	21st St Oak St to US 101	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P16	21st St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$255

	US 101 to Spruce St			
P17	27th St US 101 to Kingwood St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street between US 101 and Oak St	Medium	\$840
P18	35th St Rhododendron Dr to Kingwood St	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street	High	\$1,105
P19	35th St Kingwood St to Oak St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$505
P20	35th St Oak St to US 101	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$255
P21	35th St US 101 to Spruce St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P22	42nd St US 101 to Spruce St	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street	Medium	\$325
P23	43rd St Oak St to US 101	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$245
P24	46th St Oak St to US 101	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P25	Airport Rd/15th St Kingwood St to US 101	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$805
P26	Bay St Kingwood St to Nopal St	Reconstruct sidewalks to increase width (Coordinate with project R2)	Medium	\$550
P27	Kingwood St Bay St to 9 th St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$1,090
P28	Kingwood St 9 th St to Airport Wy	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$560
P29	Kingwood St Airport Wy to 20 th St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$720
P30	Kingwood St 20 th St to 35 th St	Reconstruct sidewalks with landscape strips OR implement traffic calming	Low	\$2,000
P31	Maple St US 101 to Bay St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P32	Oak St 20 th St to 27 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P33	Oak St 27 th St to 35 th St	Construct sidewalk on the east side of the street	High	\$950
P34	Oak St 35 th St to 46 th St	Reconstruct sidewalks with landscape strips OR implement traffic calming	Low	\$1,335
P35	Quince St 2 nd St to OR 126	Reconstruct and fill-in Sidewalks	Medium	\$365
P36	32nd-Redwood St Spruce St to 35 th St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on south and west side of the street	Medium	\$480
P37	Spruce St 42 nd St to 35 th St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$875
P38	Spruce St 32 nd to 17 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P39	Spruce St	Fill sidewalks gaps on both sides of the street	Medium	\$1,005

	17 th St to OR 126			
P40	Spruce St Munsel Lake Rd to northern terminus	Construct sidewalks on the west side of the street	Low	\$495
City Streets – Other Streets of Significance				
P41	4th Ave Heceta Beach Rd to Joshua Ln	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project R12)	Low	\$0 ¹
P42	20th St Kingwood St to US 101	Construct sidewalks on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project R13)	Medium	\$0 ¹
P43	Laurel St-Old Town Wy US 101 to Maple St	Fill in sidewalk gaps on both sides of the street	High	\$405
P44	30th St Oak St to US 101	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
P45	30th St US 101 to Spruce St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
Total High Priority Cost				\$21,850
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$9,665
Total Low Priority Cost				\$3,830
Total Cost				\$35,345

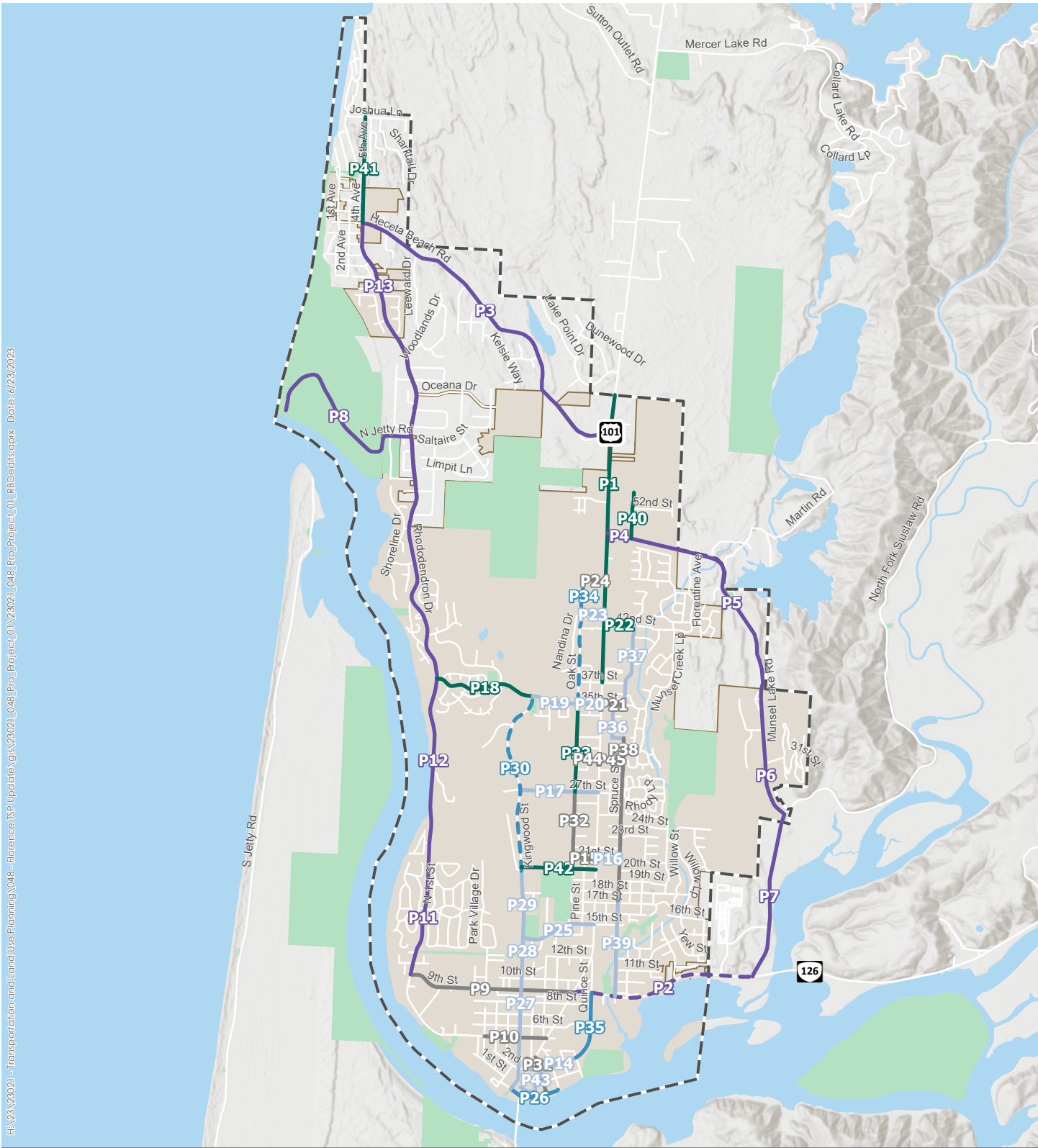
1. Project cost included in roadway system cost.

2. This project will require further evaluation and consideration of impacts to adjacent land uses.

Pedestrian Crossing Projects

The types of pedestrian facilities included in the pedestrian system plan include:

- » **Marked Crosswalks:** Crosswalks enable people to safely cross streets. Planning for appropriate crosswalks requires the community to balance vehicular mobility needs with providing crossing locations along the desired routes of pedestrians.
- » **Enhanced Crossing Treatments:** Enhanced crossing treatments provide additional elements at a street crossing location compared to a marked crosswalk. Enhanced crosswalk treatments include geometric features such as curb extensions and raised median islands with pedestrian refuges as well as signing and striping, flashing beacons, signals, countdown heads, and leading pedestrian intervals. Many of these treatments can be applied simultaneously to further alert drivers of the presence of pedestrians in the roadway.
- » **Leading Pedestrian Intervals:** At signalized intersections, pedestrians can be given a 3-7 second head start in entering the intersection before vehicles are given a green light. Functionally speaking, an all-red phase is established and pedestrians are given a walk sign to cross before vehicles are allowed to move. Leading pedestrian intervals, also known as LPIs, are designed to make pedestrians more visible to turning motorists as they cross the street at a signalized intersection. According to the National Association of City Transportation Officials, LPIs can reduce pedestrian-vehicle crashes at signalized intersections by as much as 60 percent.



- Multi-Use Path
- - - Multi-Use Path and Sidewalks
- Build Sidewalks
- Reconstruct Sidewalks
- - - Reconstruct Sidewalks/Traffic Calming
- Fill Sidewalk Gaps
- Maintain Existing Facility
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 6

**Pedestrian Plan Projects - Street Segments
Florence, Oregon**

Table 6 identifies the *pedestrian crossing projects* developed for the pedestrian system plan. The priorities shown in Table 6 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar roadway improvements in the northwest. Figure 7 illustrates the location of the *pedestrian crossing projects*.

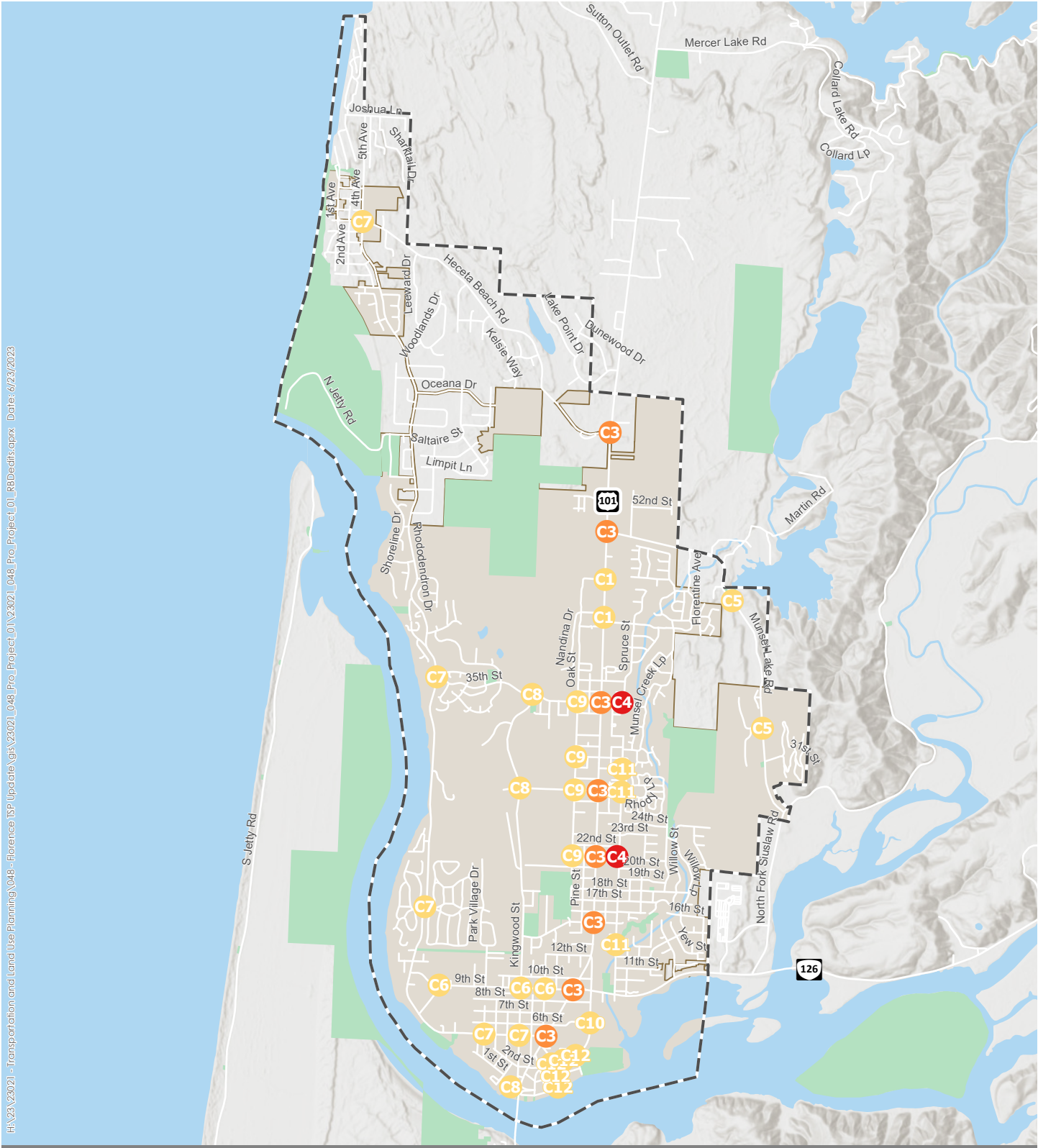
Table 6. Pedestrian Crossing Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
C1 ¹	US 101	Install enhanced crossing treatments on US 101 at 46 th St and 42 nd /43 rd St	High	\$250
C2 ¹	US 101	Install enhanced crossing treatments on US 101 at 27 th St	Medium	\$250
C3 ¹	US 101	Install protected intersection treatments at all signalized intersections as feasible – include at future intersections if a signal is being constructed	Low	\$1,500
C4 ¹	US 101	Add leading pedestrian intervals on US 101 at 35 th St and 21 st St	Medium	\$50
Lane County Streets				
C5	Munsel Lake Rd	Install enhanced crossing treatments on Munsel Lake Rd at Munsel Landing County Park and at Ocean Dunes Dr	High	\$50
City Streets				
C6	9 th St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at existing crosswalks: Maple St, Kingwood St, and PeaceHealth access road	Medium	\$150
C7	Rhododendron Dr	Install enhanced crossings treatments on Rhododendron Dr at Kingwood St, Hemlock St, Greentrees Village, 35 th St, and Heceta Beach Rd	Medium	\$250
C8	Kingwood St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at Bay St, 27 th St, and 35 th St	Medium	\$100
C9	Oak St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at 35 th St, 27 th St, and 21 st St; install second crosswalk and school crosswalk signs at 30 th St	High	\$200
C10	Quince St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at the Florence Events Center access	Medium	\$50
C11	Spruce St	Install enhanced crossing treatments at multi-use path locations at 13 th St, 27 th St, and 29 th St	Medium	\$150
C12	Old Town	Install marked crosswalks with curb extensions on 2 nd St at Nopal St, Oak St, and Harbor St; install midblock crossings at Bay St and the boardwalk	High	\$250
Total High Priority Cost				\$750
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$1,000
Total Low Priority Cost				\$1,500
Total Cost				\$3,250

Note: Further evaluation will be required to identify the type of enhanced crossing treatments needed at each crossing location.

1. Installation of enhanced crossing treatments will require approval by and coordination with ODOT.

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_048_Proj\Project_01_R6\Credits.aprx Date: 6/23/2023



- Enhanced Crossing
- Protected Intersection
- Leading Pedestrian Interval
- Traffic Calming
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 7

Multi-Use Path Projects

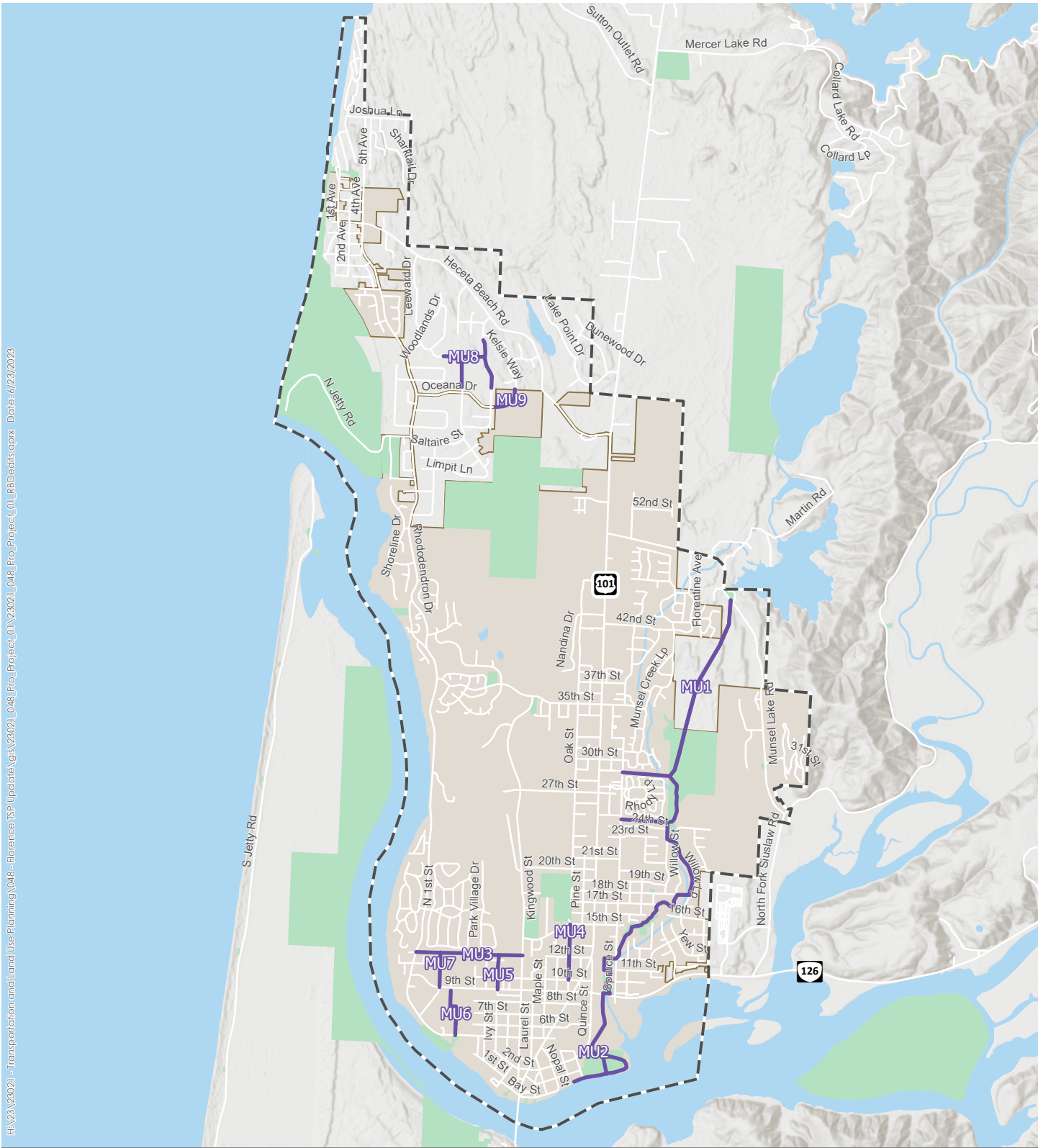
The types of pedestrian facilities included in the pedestrian system plan include:

- » **Multi-use Paths:** In addition to multi-use paths that run adjacent to roadways, multi-use paths can be located outside of the right-of-way of the vehicular roadway network. Multi-use paths can be used to create long distance links within and between communities and provide regional connections. They play an integral role in recreation, commuting, and accessibility due to their appeal to users of all ages and skill levels. The City of Florence has several multi-use paths that provide off-street connections to various destinations.

Table 7 identifies the *multi-use projects* developed for the pedestrian system plan. The priorities shown in Table 7 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar roadway improvements in the northwest. Figure 8 illustrates the location of the *multi-use path projects*.

Table 7. Multi-Use Path Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
MU1	Munsel Creek Multi-use Path	Install and/or improve the segments of the Munsel Creek Trail between Quince Street and 16th Street and between 25th Street and 29th Street. Between 16th St and 25th St, the path uses the existing West Park Drive, 18th St, Willow Loop, 23rd St, and Willow St roadway alignments (MU1-A). Extend the path from the Munsel Lake Greenway to Munsel Lake Road (MU1-B)	High	\$3,180
MU2	Estuary Trail	Install a multi-use path from the Boardwalk in Old Town to south end of Munsel Creek Trail	High	\$1,375
MU3	12th Street Multi-use Path	Install and/or improve the existing path between Kingwood Street and Rhododendron Drive	Medium	\$830
MU4	Oak Street Shared-use Path	Install a multi-use path from Oak Street at 15th Street to 10th Street	Medium	\$435
MU5	Ivy Street Multi-use Path	Install a multi-use path from 12th Street to 8th Street	Medium	\$265
MU6	Elm Street Multi-use Path	Install a multi-use path in the existing Elm Street right-of-way between 9th Street and Rhododendron Drive	Medium	\$365
MU7	Driftwood Street Multi-use Path	Install a multi-use path in the existing Driftwood Street right-of-way between 12th Street and 9th Street	Medium	\$265
MU8	North Florence County Park Multi-use Path	Install a network of multi-use paths within the County Park in the North Florence area	Low	\$940
MU9	Oceana Drive Multi-use Path	Install a multi-use path from the eastern terminus of Oceana Drive to the southern Terminus of Kelsie Way	Low	\$240
Total High Priority Cost				\$4,555
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$2,160
Total Low Priority Cost				\$1,180
Total Cost				\$7,895



- Multi-Use Path Alternatives
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 8

Pedestrian Plan Projects - Multi-Use Paths Florence, Oregon

PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM POLICIES

The pedestrian system policies are provided below:

- » The City will create a map (available on paper and electronically) showing safe walking routes.
- » The City will educate pedestrians about the rules of the road and provide information about state law as well as City Code.
- » The City will explore opportunities to further connect the multi-use path and trail system.
- » The City will systematically upgrade ADA facilities at intersections along major roadways.
- » The City will systematically upgrade sidewalks within Old Town to meet City standards.

Safe Routes to School

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) plans make it safer for students to walk, bike, or take public transportation to school. Safer routes encourage more walking and biking and provide convenient and accessible options to and from school and in surrounding neighborhoods. SRTS programs include six components known as the Six E's: evaluation, education, encouragement, engineering, enforcement, and equity. The following summarizes several plans and policies the City can implement to support SRTS within the city.

SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL POLICIES

The Safe Routes to School policies are provided below:

- » Coordinate with the Siuslaw School District to develop SRTS plans for local schools.
- » Develop education programs that provide students with information on transportation options and the benefits of walking and biking to school.
- » Develop encouragement programs that generate excitement and interest in walking and biking through events and activities.
- » Continue to implement physical improvements to the transportation system aimed at making walking and biking to school safer, more comfortable and convenient.
- » Several alternatives are identified within the pedestrian and bicycle sections of this memorandum that could help the city further enhance the transportation system around schools.
- » Develop an evaluation program that assesses which strategies and approaches are successful.
- » Develop an equity program that ensures that program initiatives are benefiting all demographic groups.



CHAPTER 5. BICYCLE SYSTEM

Bicycle System

Bicycle facilities in Florence consist of on-street bike lanes, shared-lane pavement markings, multi-use paths, and bicycle parking. These facilities provide residents and visitors with the ability to travel between residential areas, schools, parks, churches, retail/commercial centers, and other major destinations within Florence (Old Town/Bay Street, Peace Health, and the Siuslaw Public Library, among others) by bike.

BICYCLE SYSTEM NEEDS

Inventory and public outreach indicate that the bicycle system needs include increasing the comfort of existing facilities and adding new facilities to streets that have no existing infrastructure. US 101 and OR 126 are ODOT facilities while Heceta Beach Road, Munsel Lake Road, N Jetty Road, and N Fork Road are County facilities. The City of Florence will need to partner with these jurisdictions to implement the bicycle system plans and policies identified below. Additionally, US 101 from the Siuslaw River Bridge to 9th Street and all of OR 126 is an Reduction Review Route, meaning that any changes to the roadway will need to be reviewed by ODOT's Mobility Advisory Committee, which reviews freight considerations on state roadways.

Improving Existing Bicycle Facilities

Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress (BLTS) measures the comfort of cycling on a given street. The existing bike lanes on US 101 and OR 126 have relatively high BLTS scores, which means they are suitable for some adults. Through public outreach, the City learned that some residents avoid cycling on US 101 because it is not comfortable. The City will need to work with ODOT to improve the bicycle facilities on these streets.

Adding New Bicycle Facilities

There are several arterial and collector streets within Florence that do not have bicycle facilities. These include Rhododendron Drive north of Wild Winds Street, Heceta Beach Road, Munsel Lake Road, and others. The lack of bicycle facilities on these streets limits mobility for people who live and work along these corridors. Adding new bicycle facilities will allow for safer and more comfortable bicycle travel.

BICYCLE SYSTEM PLAN

The bicycle system plan consists of new on-street bike lanes, buffered bike lanes, shoulder bike lanes, shared-lane pavement markings, and traffic calming. Collectively, these facilities will help enhance and expand the multimodal transportation system and encourage more people to bike.

The types of bicycle facilities included in the bicycle system plan include:

- » **On-Street Bike Lanes:** On-street bike lanes provide a dedicated space for the exclusive use of cyclists on the roadway surface. They are usually 5 to 6-feet wide and include an 8-inch stripe along the roadway and bike symbols at intersections. On-street bike lanes are typically placed at the outer edge of the roadway surface but to the inside of right-turn lanes and/or on-street parking. On-street bike lanes can improve the safety and security of cyclists and can provide direct connections between origins and destinations.
- » **Buffered Bike Lanes:** Buffered bike lanes are enhanced versions of on-street bike lanes that include an additional striped buffer of typically 2-3 feet between the bike lane and the vehicle travel lane and/or between the bike lane and the vehicle parking lane. They are typically located along streets that require a higher level of separation to improve bicyclist comfort.
- » **Shoulder Bike Lanes:** For streets that have an adjacent multi-use path, shoulder bike lanes remain an important component of the roadway cross-section. Shoulder bike lanes, which can be narrower than on-street bike lanes, provide space for bicyclists to use the road if they choose, as well as provide shoulder space for vehicles.
- » **Shared Lane Pavement Markings:** Shared lane pavement markings (often called "sharrows") are used to indicate a shared space for bicyclists and motorists. Sharrows are suitable on roadways with relatively low traffic volumes (<2,500 Average Daily Traffic) and low travel speeds (<25 MPH); however, they may also be used to transition between discontinuous bicycle facilities along roadways with higher volumes and speeds.
- » **Traffic Calming:** Traffic calming measures are designed to both slow traffic speeds and divert some traffic toward a higher classification roadway. Traffic calming treatments are divided into horizontal and vertical elements. Horizontal elements typically narrow the roadway or limit the distance that a motorist can see ahead. Treatments include curb extensions, median islands, traffic circles, chicanes, etc. Vertical elements are located within the travelway and are designed to slow travel speeds. Treatments include speed humps, speed cushions, speed tables, raised crosswalks, etc.
- » **Maintain Existing Infrastructure:** It is important for the City to maintain existing bicycle infrastructure as it adds other areas of its bicycle network. Clearing the bike lanes of debris also should not be overlooked as a maintenance task.

Table 8 identifies the projects developed for the bicycle system plan. The priorities shown in Table 8 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. The cost estimates are based on average unit costs for similar roadway improvements in the northwest. Figure 9 illustrates the location of the bicycle system plan projects.

Table 8. Bicycle System Plan Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
ODOT Streets				
B1	US 101 37 th St to UGB	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes) OR construct bike facilities consistent with US 101 Refinement Plan	High	\$360
B2	US 101 37 th St to 21 st St	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes) OR construct bike facilities consistent with US 101 Refinement Plan	Medium	\$205
B3	US 101 21 st St to Siuslaw River Bridge	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes)	Medium	\$345
B4	US 101 Siuslaw River Bridge	Provide flashing beacon lights to indicate when people are biking on the bridge and consider advisory speed signs when the flashing beacons are activated	Medium	\$80
B5	US 101 Siuslaw River Bridge	Coordinate with ODOT and the Oregon Coast Trail to build a separate bike and pedestrian bridge	Low	\$0 ²
B6	OR 126 US 101 to Tamarack St	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes)	High	\$65
B7	OR 126 Tamarack St to UGB	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
Lane County Streets				
B8	Heceta Beach Rd US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P3)	High	\$915
B9	Munsel Lake Rd US 101 to Spruce St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P4)	High	\$65
B10	Munsel Lake Rd Spruce St to Ocean Dunes Dr	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P5)	High	\$710
B11	Munsel Lake Rd Ocean Dunes Dr to N Fork Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P6)	High	\$235
B12	N Fork Rd OR 126 to Munsel Lake Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P7)	High	\$435
B13	N Jetty Rd Rhododendron Dr to North Jetty Beach	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P8)	Medium	\$515
City Streets – Arterials				
B14	9th St US 101 to Rhododendron Dr	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B15	Rhododendron Dr US 101 to 9 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A

B16	Rhododendron Dr 9 th St to Wild Winds St	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P11)	High	\$345
B17	Rhododendron Dr Wild Winds St to 35 th St	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P12)	High	\$430
B18	Rhododendron Dr 35 th St to Heceta Beach Rd	Construct shoulder bikeways on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project P13)	High	\$1,245
City Streets – Collectors				
B19	2nd St US 101 to Harbor St	Extend shared lane pavement markings from Maple St to US 101	High	\$5
B20	21st St Oak St to US 101	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$5
B21	21st St US 101 to Spruce St	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$5
B22	27th St US 101 to Kingwood St	Construct bike lanes from Oak St to US 101	Medium	\$205
B23	35th St Rhododendron Dr to Kingwood St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B24	35th St Kingwood St to Oak St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B25	35th St Oak St to US 101	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B26	35th St US 101 to Spruce St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B27	42nd St US 101 to Spruce St	Add shared lane pavement markings from Spruce to eastern terminus and create bike connection between the eastern terminus and Munsel Creek Lp	Medium	\$5
B28	43rd St Oak St to US 101	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$5
B29	46th St Oak St to US 101	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B30	Airport Rd/15th St Kingwood St to US 101	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$10
B31	Bay St Kingwood St to Maple St	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$5
B32	Kingwood St Bay St to 9 th St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires removing on-street parking) OR implement traffic calming measures	Medium	\$265
B33	Kingwood St 9 th St to Airport Wy	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from 9 th St to 10 th St (will require removing on-street parking) OR implement traffic calming measures	Medium	\$135
B34	Kingwood St Airport Wy to 35 th St	Construct buffered bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires narrowing travel lanes) OR implement traffic calming measures	Medium	\$215

B35	Maple St US 101 to Bay St	Add shared lane pavement markings	High	\$5
B36	Oak St 20 th St to 27 th St	Construct bike lanes from 20 th St to Siuslaw Middle School Dwy (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$200
B37	Oak St 27 th St to 35 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B38	Oak St 35 th St to 46 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B39	Quince St 2 nd St to OR 126	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$180
B40	32nd-Redwood St Spruce St to 35 th St	Maintain existing facilities	N/A	N/A
B41	Spruce St 42 nd St to 35 th St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from 37 th to 42 nd (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$210
B42	Spruce St 32 nd St to 17 th St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street from 25 th St to 17 th Street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$430
B43	Spruce St 17 th St to OR 126	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (requires removing on-street parking)	High	\$245
City Streets – Other Roads of Interest				
B44	4th Ave Heceta Beach Rd to Falcon St	Construct bike lanes on both sides of the street (coordinate with Project R12)	Low	\$0 ¹
B45	20th St Kingwood St to US 101	Add shared lane pavement markings	Medium	\$10
B46	Laurel St-Old Town Wy US 101 to Laurel St	Add shared lane pavement markings	High	\$5
B47	30th St Oak St to US 101	Add shared lane pavement markings	Low	\$5
B48	30th St US 101 to Spruce St	Add shared lane pavement markings	Low	\$5
B49	West Park Dr/18th St/Willow Lp/Willow St	Add shared lane pavement marking (coordinate with Project MU1)	High	\$15
Total High Priority Cost				\$6,100
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$2,010
Total Low Priority Cost				\$10
Total Cost				\$8,120

1. Project cost included in roadway system cost.

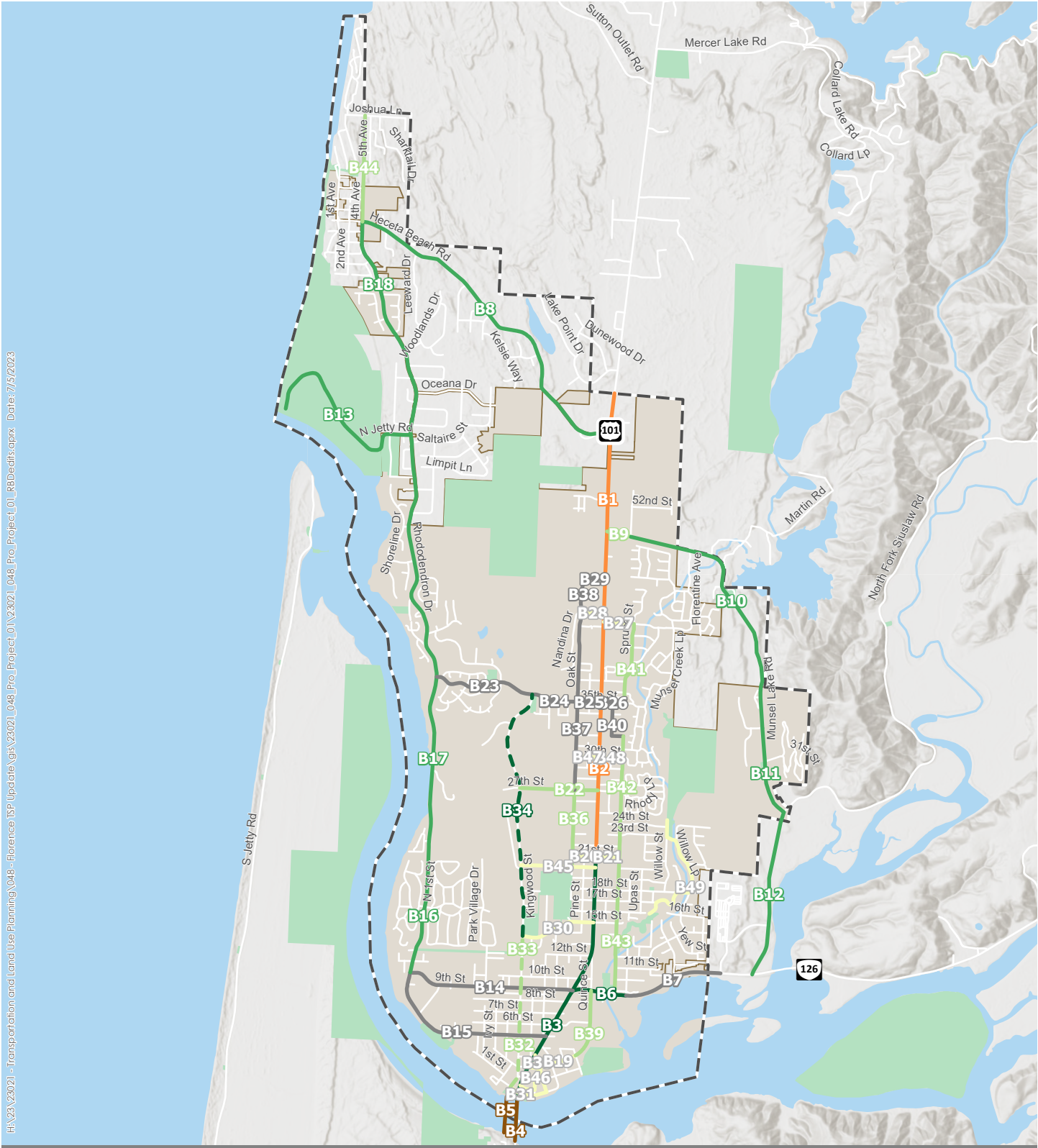
BICYCLE SYSTEM POLICIES

The bicycle system policies are provided below:

- » The City will perform regular street sweeping of US 101.
- » The City will perform regular enforcement of “No Parking in Bicycle Lanes”.
- » The City will institute a program to educate and encourage existing businesses to provide bicycle parking.
- » The City will work toward becoming a “Bicycle-Friendly Community”.

- » The City will create a map (available on paper and electronically) showing designated bicycle route through town (roads with bicycle lanes, multi-use paths, sharrows).
- » The City will partner with the Port to promote bicycle camping.
- » The City will educate bicyclists about rules of the road.
- » The City will partner with PeaceHealth to promote Bike to Work/School month, week, day.
- » The City will replace storm drains dangerous to bicyclists with drains that have cross-members.

H:\23\23021 - Transportation and Land Use Planning\048 - Florence TSP Update\GIS\23021_048_Proj\Project_01\23021_048_Proj\Project_01_B3Decidit.aprx Date: 7/5/2023



- US 101 Refinement Plan
- Siuslaw River Bridge
- Buffered Bike Lanes
- - - Buffered Bike Lanes/Traffic Calming
- Shoulder Bikeway
- Bike Lanes
- · · Bike Lanes/Traffic Calming
- Shared Lane Pavement Markings
- Maintain Existing Facilities
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary

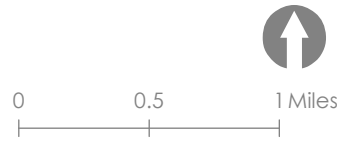


Figure 9

**Bicycle Plan Projects
Florence, Oregon**



CHAPTER 6. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Public Transportation System

Public transportation in Florence is provided by three transit service providers – Rhody Express, Link Lane, and Coos County Area Transit. These providers operate a mixture of local and intercity service, providing connections to other transit services outside of the city.

- » **Rhody Express** provides two local fixed-route transit lines in the city. The North Loop serves areas north of 21st Street, along US 101, Spruce Street, and Oak Street, between the Grocery Outlet and Fred Meyer. The South Loop serves areas south of 21st Street, along Spruce Street, US 101, 9th Street, Rhododendron Drive, Kingwood Street, and Quince Street, circulating between Grocery Outlet, Safeway/Dunes Village Center, Peace Health Campus, the Old Town District, and Three Rivers Casino.
- » **Link Lane** runs two intercity bus routes that both terminate in Florence. The Eugene-Florence Connector provides bus service between Florence and Eugene along OR 126, with stops in Veneta and Mapleton. The Florence-Yachats Connector provides bus service between Florence and Yachats along US 101. The only stop in Florence is located at the Grocery Outlet, which connects to the Rhody Express routes as well as the Eugene-Florence Connector.
- » **Coos County Area Transit (CCAT)** operates the Florence Express, intercity bus service between North Bend and Florence along US 101, with stops in Lakeside, Winchester Bay, Reedsport, and Gardiner. Stops in Florence are located at the Grocery Outlet (which connects to all other transit service in Florence) and Three Rivers Casino.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM NEEDS

Inventory and public outreach indicate that there is a need for transit service in areas outside of where existing local or intercity services currently operate. Additionally, the existing service lacks amenities for those waiting for service or connecting between transit routes. Link Lane, which is a partnership between Lane Council of Governments and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, is creating a transit development plan to identify service improvements within its broader Lane County service area. The City should ensure that it is set-up to capitalize on these coming transit investments. Focusing on local service improvements and bus stop enhancements will improve the transit experience and capitalize on Link Lane's transit planning work.

Service Improvements

Existing Rhody Express service is focused on areas south of 15th Street/Airport Road, and on Oak Street and Spruce Street north of 15th Street/Airport Road. Existing intercity service is focused primarily on US 101 and OR 126. This leaves large portions of the city – notably areas to the west of Oak Street and areas around Rhododendron Drive and Heceta Beach Road – without transit service. Link Lane’s ongoing Transit Development Plan will identify additional intercity service, but any service expansion is unlikely to address the local needs where transit service is lacking.

Stop Improvements

A typical Rhody Express bus stop in Florence consists of a pole with the Rhody Express sign and a bus schedule. There are often no other amenities, such as seating, shelter, trash cans, or lighting. Additionally, there are two locations – the Grocery Outlet at Spruce Street/21st Street and Three Rivers Casino – where multiple transit services connect but where limited transit center infrastructure is present. Addressing the needs of the small and the large transit stops will make the ridership experience more pleasant for everyone.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

The public transportation plan consists of new fixed-route service (local and intercity), bus stop amenities, transit centers, park and rides, and mobility hubs. These facilities will expand and enhance the existing public transportation system and encourage more people to walk, bike, and take transit.

The types of facilities included in the public transportation plan include:

- » **Fixed-Route Service (local and intercity):** Fixed-route service refers to transit service that runs on regular, scheduled routes, with designated transit stops. Fixed-route service is typically characterized by service frequency (the time between arrivals), service hours (the number of hours service is provided throughout the day), and service coverage (the amount of the population, households, and jobs served by transit). Fixed-route service can operate at a local level within a city or at an intercity level over longer distances.
- » **Bus Stops:** Bus stops are designated locations where residents can access local transit service. Bus stops are normally located at major destinations and at key intersections. The types of amenities provided at each bus stop (e.g., pole, bench, shelter, ridership information, trash receptacles) tend to reflect the level of usage.
- » **Pole and Bus Stop Sign:** All bus stops require a pole and bus stop sign to identify the bus stop location.
- » **Bus Stop Shelters:** Shelters are typically provided at higher volume stops but may be considered at stops with fewer daily boardings if served by routes with long headways.
- » **Seating:** Seating should always be considered as long as it is accessible and the safety and accessibility of the adjacent sidewalk are not compromised by seating placement.
- » **Trash Receptacles:** While trash cans can be considered at any stop, they are usually located at stops with shelters and/or seating. Trash cans will require regular pick-up.
- » **Lighting:** Lighting is an important amenity for bus stops as it provides visibility and increased security for transit users waiting, boarding, and alighting transit service.

- » **ADA Accessibility:** Bus stops should be accessible for users with all ranges of abilities, including a concrete landing pad, adjacent parking restrictions, and ADA-compliant pedestrian ramps.
- » **Real-Time Bus Arrival Reader Boards:** Bus stops with several different routes can include an electronic arrival board showing when the next bus on each route is scheduled to arrive in real-time.
- » **Transit Centers:** Transit centers provide a single location where a large number of transit services operate to provide connections between various services. A transit center is larger than a bus stop and provides additional amenities (e.g., bathrooms, larger waiting areas). Shared-use transit center facilities are generally designated and maintained through agreements reached between the local public transit agency or rideshare program operator and the property owner. Shared-use transit center parking lots can save the expense of building a new parking lot, increase the utilization of existing spaces, and avoid utilization of developable land for surface parking.
- » **Park and Rides:** Park-and-rides provide parking for people who wish to transfer from their personal vehicle to public transportation or carpools/vanpools. Park-and-rides are frequently located near major intersections, at commercial centers, or intercity bus routes. It is Oregon state policy to encourage the development and use of park-and-rides at appropriate urban and rural locations adjacent to or within the highway right-of-way. Park-and-rides may be either shared-use, such as at a school or shopping center, or exclusive-use.
- » **Mobility Hubs:** Mobility hubs focus on the connectivity of public transit to a variety of travel modes, supporting non-single-occupancy-vehicle trips and helping to connect people to the different modes they need. All services and amenities do not need to be provided immediately adjacent to the hub as long as they are still within an easily accessible area. Shared mobility services such as bikeshare, carshare, e-scooters, and on-demand rideshare zones are all located within the hub, in addition to amenities such as transit waiting areas, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, bicycle parking, bicycle repair stations, and electric vehicle charging.

Table 9 identifies the projects developed for the public transportation system plan. The priorities shown in Table 9 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team. Priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community. Figure 10 illustrates the location of the public transportation plan projects, where applicable.

Table 9: Public Transportation System Plan Projects

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
T1	Local Service	Add service to Rhododendron Dr and Heceta Beach neighborhood	High	0 ¹
T2	Intercity Service	Increase intercity service frequency, access to Eugene Airport and Southwest Oregon Regional Airport	Medium	0 ¹
T3	Marketing	Improve marketing for intercity service, specifically for Link Lane service to Eugene and to Yachats	High	\$50
T4	Transit Center	Establish a transit center at the Grocery Outlet bus stop on 21 st St, add bathroom facilities to transit center, formally establish a park-and-ride with	Medium	\$500

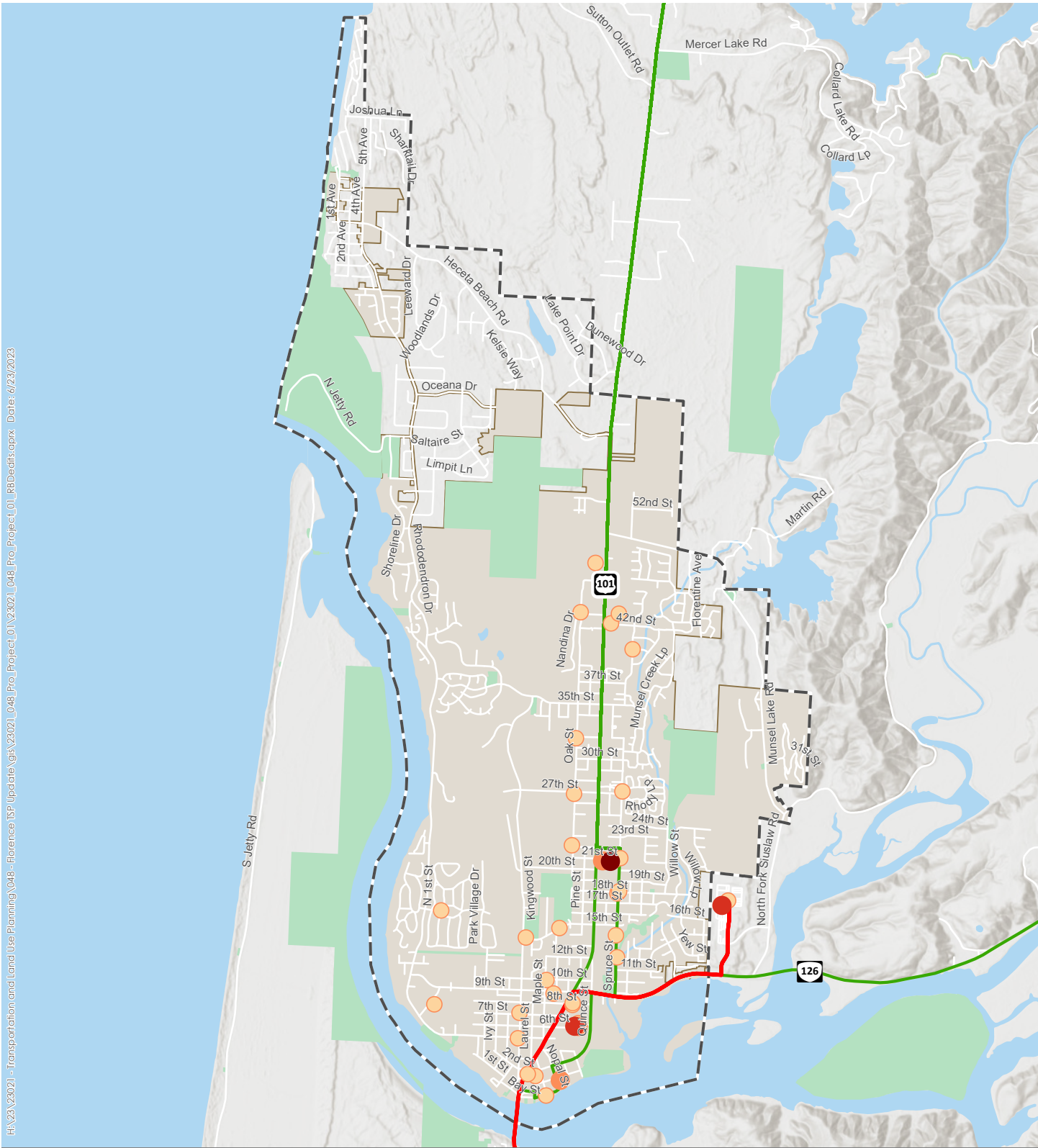
		Grocery Outlet, add transit shelters and/or benches to existing stop locations		
T5	Bus Stops	Add shelters and/or benches to existing bus stops and build bus stops that are accessible	High	\$250
T6	Park and Rides	Establish park-and-rides at Three Rivers Casino and Florence Events Center	Medium	\$100
T7	Mobility Hubs	Establish mobility hubs at Grocery Outlet (primary location), Port of Siuslaw parking lot (secondary location), and Florence Events Center (secondary location)	Medium	\$250
			Total High Priority Cost	\$300
			Total Medium Priority Cost	\$850
			Total Low Priority Cost	\$0
			Total Cost	\$1,150

1. Project will be funded by others or in conjunction with others.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM POLICIES

The transit system policies are provided below:

- » The City will work with Rhody Express, Link lane, and Coos County Transit to ensure adequate access to local transit stops.



- Project T2: Expanded Intercity Service
- Project T2/T3: Expanded Intercity Service/ Marketing
- Project T1: Local Service
- Project T4: Transit Center
- Project T6: Park-and-Ride
- Project T7: Mobility Hub

- Project T5: Bus Stop
- Parks
- Water
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary



Figure 10

**Public Transportation Plan Projects
Florence, Oregon**



CHAPTER 7. AIR, RAIL, WATER, & PIPELINE SYSTEMS

Air System

The Florence Municipal Airport is the lone aviation facility in the city. The airport has a single, 3,000-foot paved and lighted runway and is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The airport is home to 25 aircraft – 21 single engine planes, two helicopters, one multi-engine plane, and one jet plane – and there are an average of 134 aircraft operations per week.

According to the Oregon Aviation Plan, the Florence Municipal Airport is classified as a Local General Aviation Airport (Category IV). According to the plan, these airports “support primarily single-engine general aviation aircraft, but they are capable of accommodating smaller twin-engine general aviation aircraft. These airports support local air transportation needs and special-use aviation activities.”

AIR SYSTEM PLAN

The airport completed the *Airport Master Plan Update* in February 2010 to better understand existing facilities and activities, determine future airport needs, and create a capital improvement program to meet these future needs. Table 10 describes these projects and whether they have been completed.

Table 10. Florence Municipal Airport Master Plan Update Project List

Project	Description	Complete?
Runway and Taxiway Extension (Phase 1)	Construct the 400-foot north runway extension with a 200-foot displaced threshold for obstruction clearance.	No
Runway and Taxiway Extension (Phase 2)	Eliminate the 200-foot displaced threshold for Runway 15 by removing approximately 87,100 cubic yards of material from the sand dune.	No
Runway and Taxiway Extension (Phase 3)	Remove approximately 116,200 cubic yards of additional material from the sand dune.	No
Non-precision Instrument Approach	The development of an instrument approach is recommended for Runway 15/33.	No
Terminal Apron Reconfiguration & Expansion	The main apron will be reconfigured and expanded southward to increase current aircraft parking capacity, improve aircraft circulation within the apron, and meet FAA design standards.	Yes

Project	Description	Complete?
North Landside Development Area	The preferred alternative includes space reserved for development of additional conventional hangars, T-hangars and aircraft apron. As currently planned, the north landside area provides storage capacity for approximately 60 additional aircraft.	No
Parallel Taxiway Lighting	The parallel taxiway will be equipped with blue edge lighting or reflective edge markers.	Yes

AIR SYSTEM POLICIES

No projects were developed for the air system. However, projects identified in other sections of the TSP could improve access to air facilities inside and outside the city. In addition to these projects, air system policies are provided below.

- » Collaborate with the Florence Municipal Airport and the Oregon Department of Aviation to ensure that future roadway connections (such as an extension of Pacific View Drive) do not impact future runway expansion.
- » Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Aviation on proposed changes to land use, zoning, or transportation within the vicinity of the airport to maintain Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77 airspace services depicted in the *Airport Master Plan Update*.
- » Work with neighboring residential uses to minimize issues of noise and vibration if/when night operations become a reality at the airport.

Rail System

There are no rail facilities within Florence. The closest rail facility is the Coos Bay Rail Line (CBRL), which spans 134 miles from Coquille to Eugene and crosses the Siuslaw River approximately 2.5 miles east of Florence. The rail line provides connections to the North American Rail Network for manufacturing operations in Coos, Douglas, and Lane Counties, and for marine terminals in the Coos Bay harbor.

The closest passenger rail service is provided by Amtrak, with stations in Eugene and Springfield. Amtrak operates the *Cascades* (Vancouver, BC to Eugene) and *Coast Starlight* (Seattle to Los Angeles), though some scheduled trips are partial segments of the entire route. Amtrak also operates Cascades POINT bus service between Portland and Eugene.

RAIL SYSTEM POLICIES

No projects were developed for the rail system. However, projects identified in other sections of the TSP could improve access to rail facilities outside the city. In addition to these projects, rail system policies are provided below.

- » The City will work with Link Lane on providing service or adjusting existing service to better coordinate with Amtrak and Cascade POINT at the stations in Eugene and Springfield.

Water System

The Siuslaw River is a navigable waterway that connects Florence to the Pacific Ocean and other inland communities. For 16.5 miles, the Siuslaw River is an officially designated federal waterway and is maintained as a navigation project by the US Army Corps of Engineers with local sponsorship by the Port of Siuslaw. The remainder of the approximately 720 square mile

Siuslaw river drainage basin falls within the district boundary of the Port of Siuslaw. Approximately five miles of the lower Siuslaw River system flows through the City of Florence.

The US 101 Siuslaw River Bridge crosses the river at River Mile (RM) 4.5. This drawbridge structure can be opened to accommodate waterborne commerce, primarily fishing boats. The CBRL crosses the river on the Cushman swing bridge at RM 8.2. OR 126 crosses the Siuslaw River in Mapleton at RM 20.7. The Mapleton Bridge and shallow water upstream effectively limit waterborne commerce at that point.

The US Coast Guard Station Siuslaw and coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla provide motor lifeboat service and safety patrols on the Siuslaw River and coastal waters. Station Siuslaw is located at RM 1.5 in Florence. US Coast Guard Air Operations utilize the Florence Municipal Airport to support training and air/sea rescue operations.

The US Army Corp of Engineers maintains the federal waterway project on the Siuslaw River. Two rock jetties protect the mouth of the river. The authorized navigation waterway consists of an 18' deep x 300' wide entrance channel, a 16' deep x 200' wide channel to the Florence Turning Basin at RM 5.0, and a 12' x 150' wide channel extending upriver to RM 16.5. At RM 15.8, the channel widens into a turning basin 12' deep x 300' wide. The project was first authorized in 1910 with several later modifications. Annual maintenance dredging is performed on the lower reaches of the river with smaller amounts of dredging taking place upriver at less regular intervals. The Port of Siuslaw sponsors the federal water project on the Siuslaw River and maintains the only authorized upriver dredged material disposal site.

PORT OF SIUSLAW STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

The Port's *Strategic Business Plan*, adopted in June 2013, outlined a five-year capital plan for marine, commercial fishing, and recreation activities. Large items are detailed below:

Bulkhead Repair

The Port constructed a bulkhead to protect the Harbor Street parking lot (located in the southeast corner of the Harbor Street/1st Street intersection), as well as riverfront campground sites. The plan notes that this is a vital facility for the Port, but because it does not generate any revenue, it poses a challenge to pay for repairs and replacement. For the Port, a safe and functional bulkhead is essential to the smooth operations. Total project costs at the time were estimated to be \$1.5 million, and no funding had been secured at the time that the plan was released.

Replace Debris and Shear Booms at Marina

At the time that the plan was released, the Port was using recovered logs as debris booms during the winter season to protect the marinas from floating debris. The installation and removal of these logs is a challenge and navigating around these logs are a challenge for boaters. The Port had researched light weight options as a more effective debris booms and was seeking \$600,000 to replace their existing debris booms.

Assessing Feasibility of Decommissioning Mapleton Facility

As of 2013, the Port owned a 140' transient vessel dock with 12 space parking lot in Mapleton. No portion of this facility was generating revenue for the Port. The Port is planning to study the decommissioning of the Mapleton facility or to transfer ownership of the facility to another entity.

Investigate Feasibility of Enhancing Commercial Fishing Opportunities

As of 2013, the Port was struggling to maintain commercial fishing operations. There were 10 active commercial boats catching albacore tuna and Dungeness crab, and projections at the time expected commercial fishing growth to remain flat. The Port sought to develop a

sustainable business model to help grow the local commercial fishing industry and drive up market prices.

Complete Siuslaw Estuary Trail

The City of Florence and the Port of Siuslaw have long sought to improve public access to the Siuslaw River. A proposed multi-use path would connect downtown Florence to the Three Rivers Casino, utilizing the Port's waterfront recreational areas (see Project MU2). The path would begin at the Siuslaw Interpretive Center, head east through downtown, across the Port riverfront, connect with the Munsel Creek path at OR 126 and terminate at the Three Rivers Casino. In 2013, the path's total estimated cost was \$678,000, which included an estimated cost of \$94,000 along Port property.

Since 2013, cost estimates for this trail have exceeded \$1,000,000. The city received a Recreational Trails Program grant from the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department for constructing Phase 1 of this project, from OR 126 at Redwood Street to Quince Street between Harbor Street and 6th Street.

WATER SYSTEM POLICIES

No projects were developed for the water system. However, projects identified in other sections of the TSP could improve access to the Siuslaw River as well as the Pacific Ocean. In addition to these projects, water system policies are provided below.

- » The City will work with Port of Siuslaw on implementing the planned improvements identified in their *Strategic Business Plan*.
- » The City will continue to support and promote improvements to the local and regional transportation system to ensure adequate access to the Siuslaw River and Pacific Ocean for residents and visitors.
- » The City will also promote recreational use of the Siuslaw River and investigate the feasibility of river transportation in the future.

Pipeline System

Florence has no major regional pipeline facilities within the UGB.

PIPELINE SYSTEM POLICIES

While there are no pipeline projects included in the TSP, the City will continue to support and promote improvements to the local and regional pipeline system to ensure adequate facilities and services for residents.



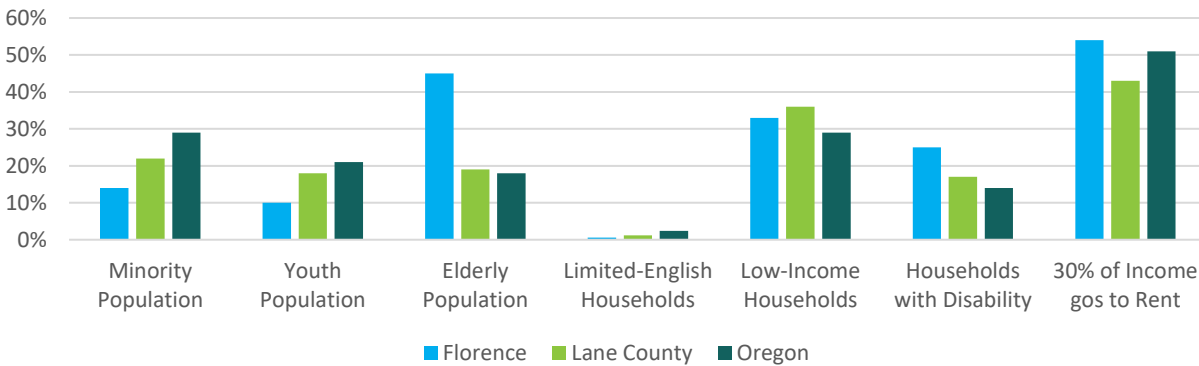
CHAPTER 8. EQUITY PLAN

Equity Plan

The needs of Title VI and Environmental Justice (EJ) populations were considered throughout the development of the Florence TSP. Title VI and EJ populations were identified early in the project to ensure the transportation planning and project development process was more inclusive of diverse communities. The information gathered through this effort was valuable in identifying the transportation needs that will provide the most benefits to identified populations. Seven population groups were considered for transportation impact susceptibility, representing those who may rely more heavily on public infrastructure or transit for access to day-to-day needs and jobs. They include minorities (non-white populations), youth (populations under 17), elderly (populations over 64), limited-English proficiency households, low-income households, households where people are living with disabilities, and households that pay more than 30 percent of their income in rent.

Information on each of these groups was obtained from the American Community Survey and evaluated at the State, County, and local level. The results indicate that Florence has a higher percentage of elderly populations, households with disabilities, and households that pay more than 30% of their income than the State and County; Florence also has a higher percentage of low-income households than the State, and only slightly fewer than the County. The remaining population groups, youth, minorities, and limited-English households are at a lower percentage than the State and County. Chart 1 summarizes the Title VI and EJ population data.

Chart 1: Title VI and EJ Population Summary



With a few notable exceptions, these groups are distributed relatively evenly throughout the city. The areas with the highest concentration of minorities are located south of 35th Street and between Kingwood Street and US 101, and south of 9th Street between Rhododendron Drive and US 101. The areas with the highest concentration of elderly are located south of Munsel Lake Road and east of US 101, between 35th Street and 9th Street and west of Kingwood Street. Additional information on the make-up and location of these groups is available in *Tech Memo #3A in the Volume II: Technical Appendix*.

The needs of these groups are reflected in the goals and objectives used to guide development of the TSP and in the evaluation criteria used to develop the preferred and cost constrained plans. Many of the projects included in the TSP will enhance access and circulation within Florence for people walking, biking, and taking transit. Of the projects included in the cost constrained plan, most are pedestrian, bicycle, or transit projects while the remaining have elements that will enhance each of these modes. In addition, many of the policies included in the modal chapters of the plan are intended to ensure the transportation system will continue to develop in a way to further enhance transportation options for local residents, especially those that are dependent on non-motorized travel.



CHAPTER 9. MANAGING THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Managing the Transportation System

Transportation System Management (TSM) and Transportation Demand Management (TDM) are two complementary approaches to managing and maximizing the efficiency of the transportation system. The section presents plans and policies for TSM and TDM as well as plans and policies for neighborhood traffic management and parking management.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Transportation System Management (TSM) focuses on low-cost strategies that can be implemented within the existing transportation infrastructure to enhance operational performance. Finding ways to better manage the transportation system while maximizing urban mobility and treating all modes of travel as a coordinated system is a priority. TSM strategies include traffic signal timing and phasing optimization, traffic signal coordination, and intelligent transportation systems (ITS). Traffic signal modifications and ITS applications typically provide the most significant tangible benefits to the traveling public. The primary focus of TSM measures are region-wide improvements, however there are a number of TSM measures that can be applied in Florence, including: traffic signal timing and phasing optimization at signalized intersections, real-time traveler information on US 101 and OR 126, and real-time transit information at local transit stops, on-line, and via smartphone applications. Several of these measures are included in other elements of the TSP.

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a term used to describe policies and strategies that remove single occupancy vehicle trips from the roadway during peak time periods. As population and employment increase in the city, the number of trips will also increase. The ability to change travel behavior and provide alternative modes will help accommodate the growth in trips without the need for significant investments in new infrastructure. A major focus of TDM is on major employers; however, there are many things the City can do to support TDM implementation, including providing sidewalks and bike lanes that allow people to travel safely and efficiently on foot or by bike; providing local transit facilities and services that allow people to travel by bus, and establishing development patterns that encourage non-auto-oriented travel. Several of these strategies are included in other elements of the TSP.

TDM Strategies

There are several strategies that may be effective for managing demand in Florence. Table 11 summarizes the strategies that best meet the goals and objectives of the TSP. As with all new public and private investments, the implementation of TDM strategies is sure to draw opposition from some. Given Florence's limited experience with TDM, it is important that decision-makers understand their long-term costs and benefits and can evaluate these along-side arguments from opponents in achieving outcomes that best reflect the City's vision and goals while effectively reducing travel demand.

Table 11. Potential TDM Strategies

Strategy	Description
Bicycle Improvements	Improved design and maintenance of shared streets, bike lanes, and paths
Bicycle Parking	Improved bicycle parking, storage, and changing facilities
Bike/Transit Integration	Improved bicycle access and storage at transit stops and stations, and the ability to carry bikes on transit vehicles
Pedestrian Improvements	Improved design and maintenance of sidewalks, crosswalks, paths, and amenities
Bike/Walk Encouragement	Promotion campaigns, events, educational programs, guides and user info
Transit Improvements	Improve transit facilities and service (stop amenities, hours, frequency, coverage)
Shuttle Service	Shuttle buses, demand response and other special mobility services
Ridesharing	Carpool/vanpool programs and services
Wayfinding	Provide wayfinding improvements and other multimodal navigation tools
Streetscape Improvements	Redesign roadways to support multimodal transportation and create more attractive and accessible communities
Connectivity Improvements	Improved roadway and pathway connectivity
Traffic Calming	Roadway design features intended to reduce traffic speeds and volume
Vehicle Use Restrictions	Limit vehicle traffic at a particular time or place
Parking Management	Various management strategies that result in more efficient use of parking
Park-and-ride	Park-and-rides can support ridesharing and public transit use
Downtown Centers	Creating vibrant downtowns mixed-use activity centers

TDM Policies

While there are no TDM projects in the TSP, they are an important part of the City's ongoing effort to improve the efficiency of the transportation system. The following policies will help guide the City in future planning and development efforts.

- » Learn about TDM and the role it can play in achieving local planning objectives.
- » Encourage and require local businesses to implement TDM solutions.
- » Work to build partnerships with community organizations to support TDM implementation.
- » Help create TDM programs to provide local TDM services.
- » Improve non-motorized transportation facilities, public transit services, and other transportation services.
- » Support carshare, ridesharing, bikeshare, e-scooters, and other micromobility services.
- » Apply more comprehensive transportation planning, including multimodal level of service indicators when evaluating transportation improvements.

- » Implement TDM strategies, such as commute trip reductions programs for employees, and special transportation management when sponsoring events that attract crowds.

TDM strategies help achieve many of the City's goals, including reduced traffic congestion, reduced parking demand, improved mobility for non-drivers, improved community livability, improved public fitness and health, and others.

NEIGHBORHOOD TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) is a term used to describe traffic control devices that reduce travel speeds and traffic volumes in residential neighborhoods. NTM is also commonly referred to as traffic calming because of its ability to calm traffic. NTM strategies have been implemented in locations throughout the city; however, there are many areas where additional NTM could be considered. Table 12 lists several common NTM options that are typically supported by emergency response as long as minimum street criteria are met.

Table 12. Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) Options by Functional Classification

Measure	Roadway Classifications		
	Arterial	Collector	Local
Curb Extension	Supported	Supported	NTM measures are generally supported on lesser response routes that have connectivity (more than two accesses)
Raised Median Island	Supported	Supported	
Pavement Texture	Supported	Supported	
Sign	Supported	Supported	
Lane Width	Supported	Supported	
Diverter	Not Supported	Supported	
Speed Hump	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Raised Crosswalk	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Speed Cushion	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Choker	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Traffic Circle	Not Supported	Not Supported	
Meandering Alignments	Not Supported	Not Supported	

Note: NTM measures are supported with the qualification that they meet emergency response guidelines including minimum street width, emergency vehicle turning radius, and accessibility/connectivity.

As shown in Table 12, several NTM solutions are limited to local streets; on arterial or collector streets, implementation of these NTM solutions can be counterproductive and lead to cut through traffic on local streets. NTM solutions on arterial and collector streets can also cause conflicts for emergency response as well as freight and public transit.

NTM Policies

While there are no NTM projects in the TSP, they are an important part of the City's ongoing effort to improve safety and livability. The following policies will help guide the City in future planning and development efforts.

- » The City will consider implementation of NTM strategies along with other strategies in addressing traffic safety and livability in the City.
- » The City will coordinate with emergency service providers to ensure implementation of NTP strategies will not compromise public safety.

PARKING MANAGEMENT

The City, in coordination with ODOT, completed a parking study in June 2021. The study includes an inventory and assessment of parking conditions in the greater historic downtown area, including the commercial, mixed-use, and special event areas located immediately north of the downtown straddling both sides of US 101. The study provides an inventory of the current parking supply and an assessment of the current parking demand on a typical weekday and weekend day during the peak summer months.

Key findings from the parking study include:

- » Of the 933 on-street parking stalls within the study area, 805 parking stalls have no time restrictions. The remaining stalls consist of 10-minute (5), 30-minute (3), and 3-hour (120) stalls. All stalls are provided free of charge.
- » Within the study area, overall on-street peak occupancy rates are 30.4% at 1:00 PM on the weekday and 33.8% at 1:00 PM on the weekend day. Occupancy rates in the 3-hour stalls (located within Old Town) are significantly higher than the overall rates: 90.6% at 2:00 PM on the weekday and 95.3% at 1:00 PM on the weekend day.
- » Within the study area, overall off-street peak occupancy rates are 33.9% at 2:00 PM on the weekday and 34.9% at 1:00 PM on the weekend day. Occupancy rates in the off-street stalls that support restaurant uses are significantly higher than the overall rates: 97.3% at 12:00 PM on the weekday and 97.1% at 6:00 PM on the weekend day.

Conclusions from the parking study include:

- » Though the entire parking system is far from constrained, the on- and off-street systems near Bay Street are highly utilized. However, on-street and off-street parking is generally available nearby (within a couple blocks).
- » Basic parking management strategies can help redirect demand into areas with surplus parking, while freeing up more centrally located stalls for higher turnover users.

Additional information on the study, including the study itself, is available in Tech Memo 3B: Existing Conditions Analysis in the Volume II: Technical Appendix.

Parking Management Strategies

The parking management strategies developed for Florence are shown in Table 13. These strategies are focused on improving user information, enhancing parking management, enhancing enforcement, and increasing the parking supply. Most of these strategies are applicable to Old Town; however, the City could implement similar strategies in other areas throughout the city to better manage parking demand while also improving access and circulation for all travel modes. The priorities shown in Table 13 are based on the project evaluation criteria as well as input from the project team; the priorities will be updated based on input from the advisory committee and the community

Table 13. Parking Management Strategies

Map ID	Location	Description	Priority	Cost (\$1,000)
PM1	US 101, OR 126, and Quince St	Install wayfinding signs that direct motorists to off-street public parking facilities in Old Town	High	\$50
PM2	Old Town	Develop neighborhood parking maps and how to park resources in coordination with local	Medium	\$50

		destinations and post them online and in prominent locations		
PM3	Old Town	Create a parking ambassador position to provide information and guidance on parking in Old Town	Medium	0 ¹
PM4	Old Town Area A	Stripe on-street parking stalls on both sides of all streets in Old Town Area A	High	\$50
PM5	Old Town Area A	Install signage on both sides of all streets in Old Town Area A to indicate time limitations (3-hours), hours of enforcement (8:00 AM to 5:00 PM), and directional arrows indicating the stalls where restrictions apply	High	\$50
PM6	Old Town Area B	Stripe on-street parking stalls on both sides of all streets in Old Town Area B	Medium	\$50
PM7	Old Town	Implement and manage and area parking permit program for residents and employees of local businesses Old Town	Low	0 ¹
PM8	Old Town/ City Wide	Implement regular parking enforcement of on-street parking regulations in Old Town and other areas as applicable	Low	0 ¹
PM9	Old Town/ Citywide	Establish remote parking areas that are served by transit to relocate parking demand to the fringe area of the community	Low	0 ¹
PM10	Old Town/ Citywide	Establish public-private partnerships to open access to existing private parking facilities or construct new parking (for instance, through co-financing) to serve both site-specific users and the public	Low	0 ¹
Total High Priority Cost				\$150
Total Medium Priority Cost				\$100
Total Low Priority Cost				\$0
Total Cost				\$250

1. Project will be self-funded, funded by others, or in conjunction with others.

Parking Management Policies

The parking management policies are summarized below:

- » The City will establish a parking collaborative in Old Town to align the City's interest with local businesses and associations.
- » The City will require good neighbor agreements between local businesses and associations to indicate how parking needs will be met and issues will be addressed.
- » The City will conduct outreach to educate and inform the public about changes to parking policies and strategies in Old Town and provide information on travel options.
- » The City will coordinate with community destinations to improve safety and security in Old Town (e.g., neighborhood watch, community policing, special police patrols, improved lighting, pedestrian escorts, monitoring of facilities).
- » The City will continue to monitor, measure, and evaluate the performance of the parking system and adjust policies and strategies to increase efficiency.
 - » Implement/recalibrate restrictions (e.g., time limits/users).
 - » Establish parking zones (e.g., loading zones, pick-up/drop-off zones).
 - » Reconfigure parking facilities to identify additional space for parking.

ACCESS MANAGEMENT

The term “access management” is commonly used to describe the practice of managing the number, placement, and movements of intersections and driveways that provide access to adjacent land uses. Access management policies can be an important tool to improve transportation system efficiency by limiting the number of opportunities for turning movements on to or off of certain streets. In addition, well deployed access management strategies can help manage travel demand by improving travel conditions for pedestrian and bicycles – eliminating the number of access points on roadways allows for continuous sidewalk and bicycle facilities and reduces the number of potential interruptions and conflict points between pedestrians, bicyclists, and cars.

Access management can be extremely difficult to implement once properties have been developed along a corridor. Cooperation among and involvement of relevant government agencies, business owners, land developers and the public is necessary to establish an access management plan that benefits all roadway users and businesses.

City Access Spacing Standards

The City’s access spacing standards are determined by functional classification and provide spacing between intersections, between intersections and driveways, and between driveways. Table 14 summarizes City’s access spacing standards.

Table 14. City Access Spacing Standards

Functional Classification	Minimum Spacing Between Intersections (ft)	Minimum Spacing between Intersections and Driveways (ft)	Minimum Spacing between Driveways (ft)
Alley	N/A	15	N/A
Local Street	125	25	25
Collector Street	250	30	125
Arterial Street	250	50	125

ODOT Access Spacing Standards

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

Access spacing standards for approaches to state highways are based on highway classification and differ depending on posted speed and average annual daily traffic (AADT). Within Florence, US 101 and OR 126 are classified as statewide highways with speeds that range from 30 to 55 mph, and all AADTs are above 5,000 vehicles. Table 15 summarizes ODOT’s current access spacing standards for US 101 and OR 126.

Table 15. ODOT Access Spacing Standards

Posted Speed	Access Management Spacing Standards for Statewide Highways with Annual Average Daily Traffic >5,000	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
55 or higher	1,320	1,320
50	1,100	1,100
40 & 45	990	800
30 & 35	770	500
25 & lower	550	350

Access Management Policies

The access management policies are provided below.

- » Defer to ODOT access spacing standards and policies on ODOT facilities.
- » Ensure all new developments meet access spacing standards.
- » Consolidate non-conforming access points as part of redevelopment to move in the direction of access spacing standards.
- » Establish access variance policies for parcels whose highway/street frontage, topography, or location would otherwise preclude conforming access spacing.

A comprehensive list of potential access spacing variance policies and an approach for access consolidation are provided in *Tech Memo 5: Alternatives Analysis in the Volume II: Technical Appendix*.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

Transportation technologies are rapidly evolving, and cities are evaluating what steps they can take to be prepared. The challenge is that most emerging technologies are initiated by the private sector and can be difficult to predict. So how can cities use their money efficiently while also seeing the benefits of emerging technology?

Emerging Technology Policies

The following summarizes a list of discrete steps (primarily planning and policy related) that the City can take to be prepared for the emergence of new transportation technologies.

- » Create a Transportation Technology Liaison Role: This role should serve to carry out the listed tasks below.
- » Connect with cities in the surrounding area (Eugene), establish a service zone for any emerging technology coming to the area.
- » Develop partnerships and programs with Lane Community College and the University of Oregon to attract students.
- » Review the development code and create avenues for flexible uses.
- » Hold public outreach to determine which emerging technologies local residents are interested in.
- » Meet with ODOT, Lane County, and other relevant jurisdictions in the surrounding area and discuss emerging technologies.

- » Establish a primary and secondary mobility hub in the City.
- » Consider adding EV charging stations at key destinations (PeaceHealth Pease Harbor Medical Center, grocery stores, Three Rivers Casino Resort, and Old Town) and EV charging requirement to development code.
- » Invest in pick-up drop-off loops and adaptive reuse design for any parking structures/lots.
- » Allow multiple ride-hailing services and micromobility services (E-scooters, bike share, etc.) to be established in Florence.

Additional information on the plans and policies the City can implement to prepare for emerging technology is provided in *Tech Memo 5: Alternatives Analysis in the Volume II: Technical Appendix*.



CHAPTER 10. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation Plan

The TSP identifies the plans, policies, programs, and projects needed to address gaps, deficiencies, and needs within the city's transportation system over the next 20 years. The preferred plan consists of all projects identified throughout the TSP planning process while the cost constrained plan consists of projects the City anticipates being able to fund over the next 20 years⁴. The amount of local funds available for capital projects in the TSP is estimated to be approximately \$10 million or roughly \$0.50 million per year.

CURRENT FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for transportation improvements in Florence is primarily generated by the state gas tax and several local sources, including system development charges (SDCs).

State Gas Tax

State gas taxes are comprised of proceeds from excise taxes imposed by the state and federal government to generate revenue for transportation funding. The proceeds from these taxes are distributed to Oregon counties and cities in accordance with Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 366.764, by county registered vehicle number, and ORS 366.805, by city population. The Oregon Constitution states that revenue from the state gas tax is to be used for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance, operation and use of public highways, roads, streets, and roadside rest areas.

System Development Charges

SDCs are fees assessed on developments for impacts to the transportation system. All revenue is dedicated to transportation capital improvement projects designed to accommodate growth. The City can offer SDC credits to developers that provide public improvements beyond the required street frontage, including those that can be constructed by the private sector at a lower cost. For example, SDC credits might be given for providing off-site improvements, such as

⁴ The cost constrained plan does not limit the City or ODOT from advancing other projects in the TSP in response to changes in development patterns and funding opportunities that are not known at this time. There is no obligation to do these projects, nor assurance that these projects will be completed.

sidewalks and bike lanes that connect the site to nearby transit stops. Florence uses the revenue from SDCs on eligible projects that cannot be funded by other means.

Transportation System Cost Summary

Table 16 summarizes the full cost of the preferred and cost constrained plans for the TSP Update. As shown, the full cost of the preferred plan is approximately \$87.3 million over the 20-year period, including \$36.2 million in high priority projects, \$27.9 million in medium priority projects, and \$23.2 million in low priority projects. Based on the anticipated funds available for capital improvements, the cost constrained plan includes the high priority projects.⁵ Although the projected funding based on current revenue sources does not cover the full cost of the high priority projects, the City plans to pursue additional funding to support the cost constrained plan.

Table 16: Transportation System Cost Summary

Project Type	High Priority (\$1,000)	Medium Priority (\$1,000)	Low Priority (\$1,000)	Total (\$1,000)
Planned Transportation System				
Roadway	\$1,800	\$11,695	\$16,670	\$30,165
Safety	\$700	\$400	\$50	\$1,150
Pedestrian	\$21,850	\$9,665	\$3,830	\$35,345
Crossing	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$3,250
Multi-use Path	\$4,555	\$2,160	\$1,180	\$7,895
Bicycle	\$6,100	\$2,010	\$10	\$8,120
Transit	\$300	\$850	\$0	\$1,150
Parking	\$150	\$100	\$0	\$250
Total	\$36,205	\$27,880	\$23,240	\$87,325

Note: TDM = Transportation Demand Management

Given limited funding, the City will need to identify additional revenue sources to implement all transportation-related capital improvement projects identified in the financially constrained and the preferred plan over the next 20 years.

Potential Funding Sources

The City will likely rely upon transportation improvements grants, partnerships with regional and state agencies, and other funding sources to help implement future transportation-related improvements. Table 17 summarizes the funding opportunities and identifies the intended use of the funds and any applicable project types.

Table 17: Potential Funding Sources

Funding Source	Description	Intended use
Federal Sources		

⁵ The high priority projects include those that are most likely to be funded by the City over the 20-year planning horizon. The medium and low priority projects are aspirational and will be funded through grants and additional funding sources as they become available and/or by private developers as part of future development.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)	The IIJA (aka “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law,” BIL) signed into law in November 2021 includes a five-year (FY 2022-26) reauthorization of existing federal highway, transit, safety, and rail programs as well as new programs (resilience, carbon reduction, bridges, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, wildlife crossings, and reconnecting communities) and increased funding. Oregon will receive over \$4.5 billion over the next five years.	Projects around the state that will benefit drivers, transit riders, cyclists, and pedestrians, and that help maintain roads and bridges, and address climate change.
Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program	The STBG program provides flexible federal dollars that can be used for City projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance of any Federal-aid highway, bridge, or tunnel on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals. The City can either apply 100 percent of these funds toward projects that comply with federal regulations or exchange the funds with the state and apply 90 percent toward projects that do not have federal constraints.	Preserve and improve surface transportation investments from a flexible funding source
Transportation Alternatives (TA)	The BIL continues the TA set-aside from the STBG program. Eligible uses of the set-aside funds include all projects and activities that were eligible under the previously spending bill. This encompasses a variety of smaller-scale transportation projects.	Pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trails, safe routes to school projects, community improvements such as historic preservation and vegetation management, and environmental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity.
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)	The HSIP is a core Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land. The HSIP requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety on all public roads with a focus on performance.	Project that reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads
Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE)	The RAISE Discretionary Grant program invests in road, rail, transit, and port projects that promise to achieve national objectives. RAISE can provide capital funding directly to any public entity, including municipalities, counties, port authorities, tribal governments, MPOs, or others in contrast to traditional Federal programs which provide funding to very specific groups of applicants (mostly State DOTs and transit agencies).	Road, rail, transit, and port projects aimed toward national objectives with significant local or regional impact.
National Highway Performance Program (NHPP)	The NHPP provides support for the condition and performance of the National Highway System (NHS), for the construction of new facilities on the NHS, and to ensure that investments of Federal-aid funds in highway construction are directed to support progress toward the achievement of performance targets established in a State's asset management plan for the NHS.	NHS roads and bridges (and non-NHS bridges so long as bridge condition provision requirements are satisfied).
State Sources		
Statewide Transportation	STIP is the State of Oregon's four-year transportation capital improvement program. ODOT's system for distributing these funds has	Multi-modal projects on federal, state, and local facilities that meet the

Improvement Program (STIP)	varied over recent years. Generally, local agencies apply in advance for projects to be funded in each four-year cycle.	benefit categories of the STIP
Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Grants	TGM grants are planning grants administered by ODOT and awarded on an annual basis. They are generally awarded to projects that will lead to more livable, economically vital, transportation efficient, sustainable, and pedestrian-friendly communities. The grants are awarded in two categories: transportation system planning and integrated land use/transportation planning.	Transportation system plans and planning efforts that integrate land use and transportation.
State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill	When roads are constructed or reconstructed, Oregon law requires walkways and bikeways to be provided. Additionally, all agencies receiving State Highway Funds are required to spend at least 1% of those funds on bicycle and/or pedestrian infrastructure improvements (ORS 366.514). Currently, cities and counties receive 20% and 30% of the state's highway trust funds, respectively, which can be used for walking and biking projects along roads.	Bicycle and pedestrian projects.
Sidewalk Improvement Program (SWIP)	ODOT's SWIP builds pedestrian and bicycle facilities on state roads and local roads that help people moving across or around the state system.	Pedestrian and bicycle projects
Safe Routes to School (SRTS)	SRTS, administered by ODOT, focuses on infrastructure and non-infrastructure programs to improve access and safety for children to walk, roll, and/or bike to school.	Pedestrian and bicycle projects that improve safety for children walking or biking to school
All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS)	The federal Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is administered as ARTS in Oregon. ARTS provides funding to infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects that improve safety on all public roads. ARTS requires a data-driven approach and prioritizes projects in demonstrated problem areas.	Projects that address hotspot and systemic safety issues and concerns (roadway departure, intersection safety, and bicycle and pedestrian safety)
Oregon Parks and Recreation Local Grants	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers this program using Oregon Lottery revenues. These grants can fund acquisition, development, and major rehabilitation of public outdoor parks and recreation facilities. Local match is required.	Trails and other recreational facility development or rehabilitation.
Oregon Community Paths (OCP) Program	This State of Oregon program combines funds from the Multimodal Active Transportation Fund, Oregon Bicycle Excise Tax, and federal Transportation Alternatives Program to help communities create and maintain connections with primarily off-street pedestrian and bicycle facilities.	Off-street pedestrian and bicycle facilities
Local Sources		
Transportation Systems Development Charge (SDC)	SDCs are fees assessed to development for the capacity demand it creates on public infrastructure systems. SDCs may be an improvement fee, a reimbursement fee, or a combination thereof. Reimbursement fee revenues are dedicated to capital projects that increase capacity to meet the needs of growth. SDC credits are provided to developers for public improvements they construct which add capacity to the system beyond that required to serve their	SDCs may only be used for the portion of transportation improvements that generate additional capacity demand related to growth.

	development. SDC credits may also be given for development provisions that reduce vehicular capacity demand on the transportation system, such as providing end-of-trip bike facilities within the new development.	
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	TIF is a tool that cities may use to create special districts (tax increment areas) where public improvements are made to generate private-sector development. During a defined period, the City freezes the tax base at the pre-development level. Property taxes for that period can be waived or paid, but taxes derived from increases in assessed values (the tax increment) resulting from new development can go into a special fund created to retire bonds issued to originate the development or leverage future improvements. A number of small-to-medium sized communities in Oregon have implemented, or are considering implementing, urban renewal districts that will result in a TIF revenue stream.	System-wide transportation facilities including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared use paths, and transit.
Local Fuel Tax	A local tax can be assessed on the purchase of fuel within the City. This tax is added to the cost of fuel at the pump, along with the state and federal gas taxes. Several cities throughout Oregon have a local fuel tax, including the City of Reedsport, which applies the tax during the peak summer months (May – October).	System-wide transportation facilities including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared use paths.
Local Improvement Districts (LIDs)	LIDs pool funds from property owner to make local transportation improvements.	Transportation facilities including streets, sidewalks, bikeways, and transit located within the LID area.
Economic Improvement Districts (EIDs)	EIDs pool funds from area businesses to make improvements in the business district.	Transportation facilities including streets, sidewalks, bikeways, and transit located within the EID area.
Revenue and General Obligation Bonds	Bonding allows municipal and county government to finance construction projects by borrowing money and paying it back over time, with interest. Financing requires smaller regular payments over time compared to paying the full cost at once, but financing increases the total cost of the project by adding interest. General obligation bonds are often used to pay for construction of large capital improvements and must be approved by a public vote. These bonds add the cost of the improvement to property taxes over time.	Construction of major capital improvement projects within the city, street maintenance and incidental improvements.
Street Utility Fees / Road Maintenance Fees	A fee based on the number of automobile trips a particular land use generates; usually collected through a regular utility bill. Fees can also be tied to the annual registration of a vehicle to pay for improvements, expansion, and maintenance of the street system.	System-wide transportation facilities including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared use paths.

US 101 REFINEMENT PLAN (R1)

PROJECT PURPOSE: EVALUATE A POTENTIAL ROADWAY CONFIGURATION FROM 21ST STREET NORTH

Attachment 3

PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>US 101 is a state highway that runs north-south through the heart of Florence, from the Siuslaw River Bridge to the city's northern urban growth boundary. US 101 is a statewide highway that connects all communities along the Oregon Coast. Florence sees significantly higher traffic volumes along US 101 during the summer months compared to the rest of the year, and US 101 is largely constructed to meet this peak demand. With a limited street grid and connected north-south roadways, US 101 also serves local vehicular, walking, and bicycle traffic. There are limited to no sidewalks on US 101 north of 37th Street, and the 5- to 6-foot bike lanes have a high level of traffic stress next to a five-lane road. This study would examine future traffic growth on US 101, especially in the summer months, and determine the most appropriate cross-section using a context-sensitive approach.</p>		
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Other Urban Principal Arterial (FHWA), Major Arterial (City) • OHP Classification: Statewide Highway • Posted Speed: 30-55 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 15,027 (south of 22nd St); 13,416 (south of 29th St); 11,946 (south of 36th St), 9,032 (south of Munsel Lake Rd) • Forecast (2045) ADT: 21,620 (at 27th St), 19,890 (at 35th St), 13,440 (at Munsel Lake Rd) • Travel Lanes: 21st St to 37th St: 5 lanes – 12-foot travel lanes, 15-foot center turn lane; 37th St to Fred Meyer Driveway: 4 lanes – 12-foot southbound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel lanes, 14-foot northbound travel lane, 15-foot center turn lane; Fred Meyer Driveway to Munsel Lake Road: 3 lanes – 13-foot travel lanes, 16-foot center turn lane • Pavement Width: 54-72 feet • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 5-6 feet • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: Yes from 21st St to 37th St • Sidewalks: 6-foot from 21st St to 37th St • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 85 (3 severe injury crashes, 14 moderate injury crashes, 28 minor injury crashes, 40 property damage only crashes) 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study outcome will determine the most appropriate lane configuration for this section of US 101 with a context-sensitive approach that balances local livability needs with high-season tourism and thru-traffic. • Could result in robust biking and walking facilities for residents along the primary north-south roadway through town with access to businesses and services. 		
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Community Support, High Season Traffic Volumes 		
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$150,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes detailed review of the US 101 corridor, alternatives assessment/concept development, development of a preferred alternative, and additional public involvement. 		
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) grants • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 		
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Available traffic counts and ADT data has been impacted by COVID-19. New data should be collected to allow for a comprehensive analysis.</p>		



BAY STREET STREETScape PLAN (R2)

PROJECT PURPOSE: EVALUATE A POTENTIAL ROADWAY RECONFIGURATION IN THE HEART OF OLD TOWN



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>Bay Street is the commercial heart of Old Town in Florence and the street where most out-of-town visitors will spend time. During the peak summer months, this four-block section of roadway is filled with people (walking, shopping, eating at restaurants), parked cars, and cars looking for a parking space. Given the narrow right-of-way (42 feet from curb to curb) along the core commercial street in the city, this Bay Street Streetscape Plan will evaluate alternatives that could better meet the city's livability and multimodal transportation needs. Potential alternatives could include one-way eastbound vehicular traffic, one-way westbound vehicular traffic, closing the street to vehicles entirely, and changing on-street parking rules on the street (among other potential options). The overarching goal of this plan should be to create a street that meets the city's transportation and livability needs while exploring alternatives that deemphasizes the motor vehicle.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Collector (Kingwood St to Maple St); Local (Maple St to Nopal St) • Posted Speed: Not posted, assumed to be 25 MPH • Travel Lanes: Two 13-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 42 feet • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-Street Parking: 3-hour parking from 8:00AM to 5:00PM on both sides of the street • Curb and Gutter: Yes • Sidewalks/Paths: 6-8 foot sidewalks • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): Two crashes along Bay Street, including one pedestrian injury crash between Maple Street and Nopal Street
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study outcome will determine the most appropriate use of pavement space on Florence's most popular commercial street. • Potential to deemphasize vehicular movement, benefiting walking and biking modes, as well as providing additional public space for the community and businesses. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Support, Loss of On-Street Parking 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes detailed review of Bay Street, alternatives assessment/concept development, development of a preferred alternative, and additional public involvement. 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) grants • Tax Increment Financing (TIF) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Significant public involvement will be necessary to better understand the potential impacts (positive and negative) to businesses, residents, and visitors among different alternatives.</p>	



US 101/MUNSEL LAKE ROAD (R17, S2)

PROJECT PURPOSE: BUILD A TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND INSTALL ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>The US 101/Munsel Lake Road intersection is a three-legged intersection with stop control for the Munsel Lake Road approach. Vehicles on Munsel Lake Road, a Lane County facility and minor arterial street, can experience long delays for left-turning vehicles. While the intersection operates acceptably under existing conditions, planned growth in the northeast portion of the city will add traffic volumes to both roads and exacerbate delay conditions. Additionally, there have been five reported crashes between 2016 and 2020, nearly all of which were turning movement crashes. The TSP recommends installing a traffic signal when signal warrants are met (R17) as well as advance intersection warning signs with flashing beacons and intersection lighting (S2). The warning signs, flashing beacons, and lighting will increase driveway awareness of the intersection as well as for people walking and biking across the highway.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: US 101 – Other Urban Principal Arterial (FHWA), Major Arterial (City); Munsel Lake Rd – Minor Arterial (City) • OHP Classification: US 101 – Statewide Highway • Posted Speed: US 101 – 40 MPH; Munsel Lake Rd – 35 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 13,250 at the intersection • Forecast (2045) ADT: 21,540 at the intersection • Travel Lanes: US 101 – two 13-foot lanes with a 15-foot center turn lane; Munsel Lake Rd – two 11-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 54 feet on US 101, 24 feet on Munsel Lake Rd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-foot shoulder/bike lanes on US 101, no shoulders/bike lanes on Munsel Lake Rd • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: On the west side of US 101 south of Munsel Lake Rd, otherwise no curb or gutter • Sidewalks: 6-foot sidewalk on the west side of US 101 south of Munsel Lake Rd, otherwise no sidewalks • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 5 – 1 minor injury crashes, 4 property damage only crashes; 4 turning movement crashes, 1 rear-end crash
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traffic signal will help alleviate long delays for the westbound approach with future development. • A traffic signal will provide pedestrian signal heads for pedestrians and allow bicycles to move through the intersection while conflicting movements are stopped. • Additional intersection operations and safety treatments provide an opportunity for ODOT and Lane County to build walking and biking facilities on US 101 and Munsel Lake Road. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, ODOT Coordination 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,400,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$1,250,000 (R17), \$150,000 (S2) • Assumes design and construction of a traffic signal as well as advance intersection warning signs, flashing beacons, and intersection lighting 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>The US 101 Refinement Plan includes the US 101/Munsel Lake Road intersection. The outcome of the refinement plan could impact the intersection configuration.</p>	



US 101/OR 126 (R21, S5)

PROJECT PURPOSE: EXPAND QUEUING CAPACITY AND INSTALL ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>The US 101/OR 126-9th Street intersection is the busiest intersection in all of Florence, where two state highways and a city Minor Arterial roadway meet. While the current and future operations analysis shows the intersection operating acceptably, there are some queues that are projected to exceed the available storage for the eastbound left-turn and southbound left-turn movements. Restriping these two approaches to maximize the available storage capacity will help the intersection operate more efficiently and help reduce queuing conflicts between left-turning and through vehicles on the same intersection approach. Additionally, this intersection has 15 reported crashes between 2016 and 2020, including one fatal crash involving a bicycle. Increasing the visibility of the traffic signal heads –larger bulbs, reflective back plates – will increase the visibility of the intersection. For southbound and westbound vehicles, this intersection is located along a horizontal curve, and creating more awareness of the upcoming traffic signal should increase safety.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: US 101/OR 126 – Other Urban Principal Arterial (FHWA), Major Arterial (City) • OHP Classification: US 101 – Statewide Highway; OR 126 – Statewide Highway • Posted Speed: US 101 – 30 MPH; OR 126 – 35 MPH; 9th Street – 25 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 23,560 at the intersection • Forecast (2045) ADT: 27,650 at the intersection • Travel Lanes: US 101 – four 12-foot lanes with a 14-foot center turn lane; OR 126 – four 12-foot lanes; 9th Street – two 11-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 72 feet on US 101, 60 feet on OR 126, and 32 feet on 9th Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-foot shoulder bike lanes on US 101, 6-foot shoulder bikes lanes on OR 126, and 5-foot shoulder bike lanes on 9th Street (the bike lanes on 9th Street end when the road adds a westbound left-turn lane at the intersection. • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: Yes • Sidewalks: 5-6 foot sidewalks US 101 and 9th St, 6-foot sidewalks on OR 126 • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 15, including 1 fatal, 1 severe injury, 2 moderate injury crashes, 11 property damage only. The fatal crash involved a motor vehicle striking a bicyclist on March 17, 2020.
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional storage space for left-turning vehicles will increase intersection throughput while reducing potential conflicts between vehicles on approach that are making different turning movements. • Given that the intersection is located on a curve for the southbound and eastbound approaches, increased visibility of an upcoming traffic signal should provide safety benefits. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, ODOT Coordination, Shortened Bike Lanes on 9th Street, Traffic Considerations for Street Grid 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$50,000 (R21), \$50,000 (S5) • Assumes installation of the striping enhancements as well as replacement of the traffic signal heads. 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>The southbound approach to the intersection is on an ODOT roadway, while the eastbound approach to the intersection is on a city roadway. There will need to be considerable coordination between the city and ODOT before this project moves into design and construction.</p>	



OR 126 AT QUINCE STREET (R22, S7)

PROJECT PURPOSE: IMPLEMENT TURNING MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND INTERSECTION LIGHTING



PROJECT INFORMATION

Description	<p>The OR 126/Quince Street intersection is unique for the City of Florence. It is located approximately 400 feet east of the US 101/OR 126-9th Street intersection, a major intersection between two ODOT highways, and queues on OR 126 from this intersection can spill back to Quince Street and impact the minor street turning movements. Quince Street provides access to downtown, Bay Street, the Florence Events Center, and Safeway. Additionally, there is a considerable crash history at the intersection, with a fatal crash involving a motorcycle in September 2022. Adding turning restrictions (right-in, right-out, with the possibility of southbound left-in) and street lighting will reduce the most common crash types at this intersection and prevent queue spillback from impacting vehicles on the minor street approach.</p>	
Roadway Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Other Urban Principal Arterial (FHWA), Major Arterial (City) • OHP Classification: Statewide Highway; Freight Route • Posted Speed: 35 MPH (OR 126), 25 MPH (Quince St) • Existing (2021) ADT: 8,667 (on OR 126 west of Spruce St) • Forecast (2045) ADT: 13,100 at intersection, 11,230 on OR 126 • Travel Lanes: Four 12-foot lanes (OR 126), two 20-foot lanes (Quince St) • Pavement Width: 60-80 feet (OR 126), 40 feet (Quince St) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 5-foot bike lanes (OR 126), sharrows (Quince St) • On-Street Parking: Allowed on Quince St • Curb and Gutter: Yes (both roads) • Sidewalks/Paths: 6-8 foot sidewalks on OR 126, 5-7 foot sidewalks on Quince St • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 11 (5 angle, 4 turning movement, 1 rear-end; 1 severe injury, 4 minor injury, 6 property damage only). Additionally, there was a fatal crash at the intersection in September 2022 involving an RV and a motorcycle.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce conflicts between vehicles on Quince Street turning onto OR 126 and potential queue spillback from the US 101/OR 126-9th Street intersection to the west. • Reduce the likelihood of angle and turning movement crashes, the two most common crash types from the 2016-2020 crash data. 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Community Support, Access Management, Coordination with the Mobility Advisory Committee 	
Planning-Level Cost Estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$250,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$150,000 (R22), \$100,000 (S7) • Assumes design and construction of a raised median island or other geometric features to limit turn movements at the intersection. Also assumes installation of intersection lighting. 	
Potential Funding Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
Additional Considerations	<p>This project has been identified by the City of Florence for an ODOT facility. Ultimately, the City will not be responsible for delivering the project. There is also the long-term potential to reconfigure the intersection/modify the traffic control to improve coordination with the US 101/OR 126-9th Street intersection as well as access to Quince Street (Project R23).</p>	



9TH STREET/KINGWOOD STREET (R25, S10)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ADD STOP SIGNS AND SAFETY TREATMENTS



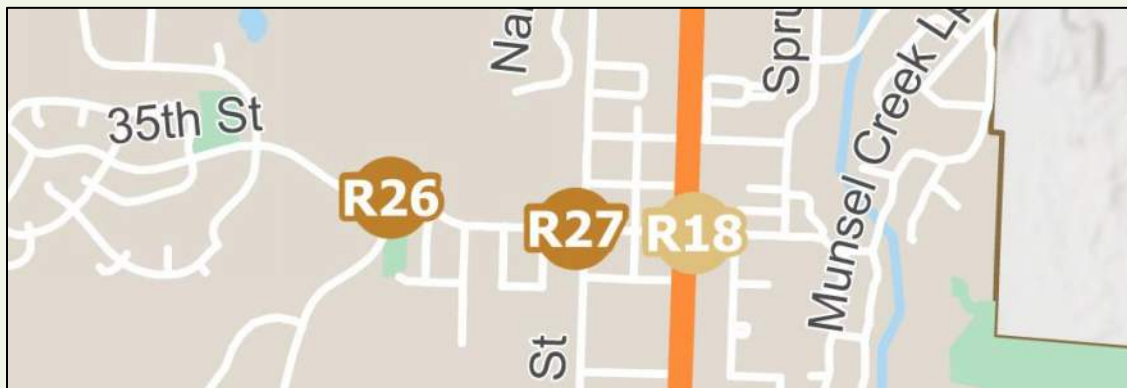
PROJECT INFORMATION

Description	<p>The 9th Street/Kingwood Street intersection provides an important off-highway street connection to much of Florence. 9th Street connects Rhododendron Drive with US 101, and Kingwood Street connects 35th Street and the airport with Old Town. The intersection is currently a two-way stop control intersection, with stop signs on the northbound and southbound approaches. The crash history at this intersection consists entirely of angle crashes, suggesting that vehicles on 9th Street and on Kingwood Street are colliding at this intersection. Adding stop signs to the 9th Street approaches and making this intersection an all-way stop control intersection should help reduce angle crashes. Adding safety treatments such as advance intersection warning signs and intersection lighting should help reduce crashes, as well.</p>	
Roadway Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: 9th Street – Minor Arterial (City), Kingwood Street – Collector (City) • Posted Speed: 9th Street – 25 MPH; Kingwood Street – 25 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 5,440 at the intersection • Forecast (2045) ADT: 6,830 at the intersection • Travel Lanes: 9th Street – two 11-foot lanes east of the intersection and two 14-foot lanes west of the intersection; Kingwood Street – two 20-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 9th Street – 32 feet east of the intersection, 40 feet west of the intersection; Kingwood Street – 40 feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-8 foot shoulder bike lanes on 9th Street, shared lane pavement markings on Kingwood Street • On-Street Parking: None on 9th Street, allowed on both sides of Kingwood Street • Curb and Gutter: Yes on both streets • Sidewalks: 5-foot sidewalks on 9th Street, 5-foot sidewalks on Kingwood Street except for where there is missing sidewalk on the southwest corner • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 5, including 1 minor injury crash. All five crashes were angle crashes.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-way stop control will slow down traffic on 9th Street and should reduce angle crashes at the intersection. • All-way stop control will allow for easier crossing conditions for people walking and biking. 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding 	
Planning-Level Cost Estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$150,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$50,000 (R25), \$100,000 (S10) • Assumes design and construction of the all-way stop control as well as installation of advance intersection warning signs and intersection lighting. 	
Potential Funding Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
Additional Considerations	<p>As funding and community support allows, a longer-term project at this intersection would be to install a mini-roundabout (Project R26). This treatment can efficiently move vehicles through the intersection while slowing speeds and reducing crash rates.</p>	



35TH STREET/OAK STREET (R29)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ADD ALL-WAY STOP CONTROL TO ADDRESS TRAFFIC AND SAFETY NEEDS



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>The 35th Street/Oak Street intersection is a two-way stop control intersection with free movements for vehicles on 35th Street. There is a crosswalk across 35th Street on the west side of the intersection, providing access to the schools to the south on Oak Street. The project team received input from the community on traffic conditions at the intersection, indicating that it can be backed-up and difficult to get through during school drop-off and pick-up times. The community also indicated that there are safety concerns for people walking and biking on Oak Street and needing to cross 35th Street. The project team considered reconfiguring the intersection to all-way stop control to slow vehicle speeds on 35th Street as well as make it easier for people to cross the intersection on foot or bike, an important safety priority for the schools; however, the project team also considered the possibility of installing enhanced crossing treatments at the existing crosswalk.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Oak Street – Collector; 35th Street – Minor Arterial • Posted Speed: 25 MPH on both Oak Street and 35th Street • Travel Lanes: Two lanes on both Oak Street and 35th Street • Pavement Width: 38-40 feet on Oak Street, 34 feet on 35th Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-foot shoulder bike lanes on both Oak Street and 35th Street • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: Present on both streets • Sidewalks: 5-foot sidewalk on north side of 35th Street, 6-foot sidewalks on both the west side of Oak Street and the south side of 35th Street, missing sidewalks on multiple legs of both streets • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 2 angle crashes, both were property damage only
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slows down traffic at a major intersection for school drop-off and pick-up. • Allows for safer walking and biking crossing conditions across 35th Street, especially for school children. • Will likely reduce the prevalence of angle crashes at the intersection. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Traffic Analysis 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes further review of intersection operations as well as design and construction of the all-way stop control OR enhanced crossing treatments 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>The 35th Street/Oak Street intersection is 600 feet west of the 35th Street/US 101 signalized intersection. The city should perform a queuing analysis to ensure that westbound queues at 35th Street/Oak Street will not impact the 35th Street/US 101 intersection (or the 35th Street/Pine Street intersection as well as the homes on the south side of 35th Street that have access onto 35th Street), and similarly that eastbound queues at 35th Street/US 101 would not impact 35th Street/Oak Street.</p>	



OR 126: US 101 TO N FORK ROAD (P2)

PROJECT PURPOSE: CREATE SAFE WALKING AND BIKING CONNECTIONS ALONG OR 126



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>OR 126 is an ODOT Statewide highway that runs from Florence to Eugene, and then continues eastward toward McKenzie Bridge and Santiam Pass in the Cascade Mountains. The highway serves regional and statewide trips, but it is also an important connection to the residential areas east of US 101 and to the Three Rivers Casino just outside of the city. Providing a complete walking network between US 101 and N Fork Road will provide car-free connections to these city neighborhoods and to the casino.</p> <p>This project has two elements: first, the sidewalks that end at Spruce Street will be extended to Tamarack Street, and second, a multi-use path will run alongside OR 126 between Tamarack Street and N Fork Street. While final design work will determine the best location for a multi-use path, the TSP assumes that the path will be on the north side of OR 126 to better connect with these two destinations and where there is space for a path with the Siuslaw River immediately to the south. This connection will create a safe and accessible way for people to move between these destinations without needing to drive.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: OR 126 – Other Urban Principal Arterial (FHWA), Major Arterial (City) • OHP Classification: OR 126 – Statewide Highway • Posted Speed: 35 – 55 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 7,970 at US 101, 7,100 at N Fork Rd • Forecast (2045) ADT: 10,000 at US 101, 8,540 at N Fork Rd • Travel Lanes: Four 12-foot lanes from US 101 to Quince St, two 12-foot lanes and one 15-foot center turn lane from Quince St to Spruce St, and two 12-foot lanes from Spruce St to N Fork Rd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavement Width: 64 feet from US 101 to Quince St, 48-80 feet from Quince St to Spruce St, and 38-56 feet from Spruce St to N Fork Rd. • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-foot shoulder bike lanes • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: On both sides of the street between US 101 and Tamarack St, no curb or gutter east of Tamarack St • Sidewalks: 6-foot sidewalk on both sides of OR 126 between US 101 and Spruce St • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): Unknown – outside of city UGB
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a safe and comfortable pedestrian experience along a state highway that is currently a high-stress environment for people walking. • Reduce vehicle trips on OR 126, which will have downstream impacts at other intersections such as US 101/OR 126 and OR 126/Quince Street 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, ODOT Coordination, Right-of-Way, Environmental Challenges, Tribal Coordination 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,605,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment/fill, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>OR 126 is a Reduction Review Route, meaning that any project cannot impact the “hole in the air” for freight movement. Also, there is no pedestrian walkway between OR 126 and Three Rivers Casino. The Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians will need to provide this pedestrian connection.</p>	



HECETA BEACH ROAD WALKING AND BIKING (P3, B8)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ESTABLISH A SEPARATE PATH FOR PEOPLE WALKING AND BIKING ON BUSY ROAD



PROJECT INFORMATION

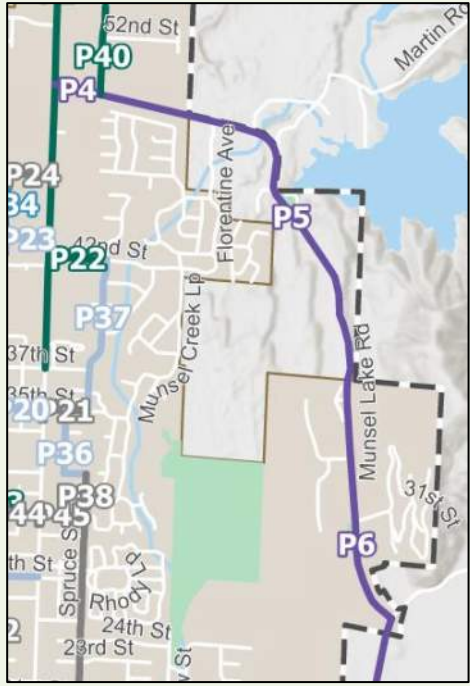
<p>Description</p>	<p>Heceta Beach Road, a Minor Arterial roadway maintained by Lane County, is one of four streets that connects US 101 to Rhododendron Drive. It is an important access and evacuation route for people living in northern Florence and on the west side of US 101. Like 35th Street, there are no sidewalks. Unlike 35th Street, there are no designated bike lanes; the shoulder space on Heceta Beach is minimal and not suitable as a bike lane.</p> <p>This project will construct a multi-use path on Heceta Beach Road to create safe places for people to walk and bike. The Oregon Coast Bike Route has identified Rhododendron Drive and Heceta Beach Road as an alternate route to US 101 through Florence and constructing a multi-use path on Heceta Beach Road – a 40 MPH facility – will provide the necessary comfort to allow all types of people to walk and bike on this facility.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Minor Arterial (City) • Posted Speed: 40 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 3,140 at US 101, 2,470 at Rhododendron Drive • Forecast (2045) ADT: 5,290 at US 101, 7,420 at Rhododendron Drive • Travel Lanes: Two 11-foot travel lanes • Pavement Width: 28 feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: Negligible shoulder along entire length of Heceta Beach Road • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: None • Sidewalks: None • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 6, located around Rhododendron Dr (2 severe injury, 3 minor injury, and 1 property damage only)
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a comfortable walking and biking facility on a 40 MPH roadway and reduces the level of traffic stress to allow for people of all ages and abilities to use the facility. • Completes an alternate route for the Oregon Coast Bike Route away from US 101 in Florence. • Provides additional capacity to move people in non-motorized modes in the event of an emergency 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Lane County Coordination, Right-of-Way 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3,665,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$2,750,000 (P3), \$915,000 (B8) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Heceta Beach Road is a Lane County facility. Lane County will be the lead agency for this project. This project is consistent with County planning documents showing that a separated facility is needed on this roadway.</p>	



MUNSEL LAKE ROAD WALKING AND BIKING (P4, P5, P6, B9, B10, B11)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ESTABLISH A SEPARATE PATH FOR PEOPLE WALKING AND BIKING ON BUSY ROAD

PROJECT INFORMATION


<p>Description</p>	<p>Munsel Lake Road, a Minor Arterial roadway that is maintained by Lane County, provides an important connection on the east side of US 101. The sand dunes, Ocean Dunes Golf Course, and the Three Rivers Casino, limit connectivity on the east side of Florence. Munsel Lake Road provides connections to housing, parks and recreation facilities, jobs, and other major roads such as N Fork Road and to OR 126 via N Fork Road. The street now has no sidewalks or bike lanes, and shoulders vary between 1 to 5 feet on either side – not enough for consistent shoulder bike lanes.</p> <p>This project can be thought of in two stages. The first stage, from US 101 to Spruce Street, is focused on future development and providing sidewalks, bike lanes, and a multi-use path for this short stretch of road to connect future development with US 101. The second stage, from Spruce Street to N Fork Road, is more rural in nature, and the recommended treatment – a multi-use path with shoulder bike lanes – reflects this context.</p>		
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Minor Arterial (City) • Posted Speed: 35 MPH (US 101 to Ocean Dunes Drive), 25 MPH (Ocean Dunes Drive to N Fork Road) • Existing (2021) ADT: 1,880 at US 101 • Forecast (2045) ADT: 7,850 at US 101 • Travel Lanes: two 11-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 24-34 feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 1-5 foot shoulders, no shoulder bike lanes • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: None • Sidewalks: None • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 7, all located around the US 101 intersection (1 moderate injury crash, 2 minor injury crashes, and 4 property damage only crashes) 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a comfortable walking and biking environment on a 35 MPH roadway (between US 101 and Ocean Dunes Drive) and reduces the level of traffic stress to allow for people of all ages and abilities to use the facility. • Allows for private development to fund improvements between US 101 and Spruce Street. 		
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Lane County Coordination, Right-of-Way 		
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4,290,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$450,000 (P4), \$2,125,000 (P5), \$705,000 (P6), \$65,000 (B9), \$710,000 (B10), \$235,000 (B11) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 		
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 		
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Munsel Lake Road is a Lane County facility. Lane County will be the lead agency for this project. This project is consistent with County planning documents showing that a separated facility is needed on this roadway.</p>		



RHODODENDRON DRIVE WALKING AND BIKING (P11, P12, P13, B16, B17, B18)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ESTABLISH A SEPARATE PATH FOR PEOPLE WALKING AND BIKING ON BUSY ROAD

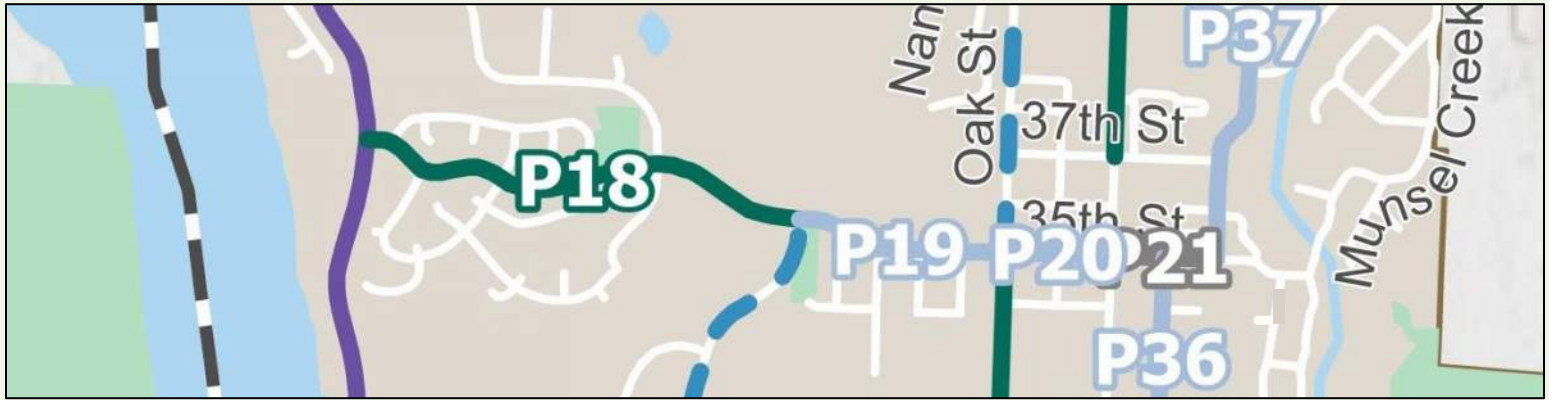
PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>Rhododendron Drive, a Minor Arterial roadway maintained by the City of Florence, is a parallel route to US 101 that extends from Heceta Beach Road to US 101. The street serves housing developments on the west side, as well as North Jetty Beach and the Driftwood Shores Resort. There are 6-foot bike lanes between 9th Street and Wild Winds Street, but there is no walking or biking infrastructure north of Wild Winds Street on Rhododendron Drive.</p> <p>This project will construct a multi-use path on Rhododendron Drive to create safe places for people to walk and bike. The Oregon Coast Bike Route identified Rhododendron Drive and Heceta Beach Road as an alternate route to US 101 through Florence, and constructing a multi-use path on Rhododendron Drive will allow all types of people to walk and bike.</p>		
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Minor Arterial (City) • Posted Speed: 30 MPH (9th St to north of Wild Winds St), 40 MPH (north of Wild Winds St to Heceta Beach Rd) • Existing (2021) ADT: 2,140 at 9th St, 2,800 at 35th St, 1,110 at Heceta Beach Rd • Forecast (2045) ADT: 2,710 at 9th St, 4,650 at 35th St, and 3,280 at Heceta Beach Rd • Travel Lanes: Two 11-12 foot lanes • Pavement Width: 34 feet from 9th St to Wild Winds St, 24-28 feet from Wild Winds St to Heceta Beach Rd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 9th St to Wild Winds St: 6-foot shoulder bike lanes; Wild Winds St to Heceta Beach Rd: 1-2 foot shoulders • On-Street Parking: None • Curb and Gutter: None • Sidewalks: None • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 26 between 9th St and Heceta Beach Rd (1 fatal crash, 3 severe injury crashes, 7 moderate injury crashes, 6 minor crashes, and 9 property damage only crashes). The fatal crash was a single car "non-collision crash" (i.e., rollover) that occurred on 9/27/2020 just north of New Hope Lane. 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a comfortable walking and biking facility on a 40 MPH roadway and reduces the level of traffic stress to allow for people of all ages and abilities to use the facility. • Completes an alternate route for the Oregon Coast Bike Route away from US 101 in Florence. • Adds capacity to move people in non-motorized modes in the event of an emergency 		
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Right-of-Way 		
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$8,085,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$1,040,000 (P11), \$1,295,000 (P12), \$3,730,000 (P13), \$345,000 (B11), \$430,000 (B12), \$1,245,000 (B13) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 		
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 		
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>This project is consistent with City plans showing that a separated facility is needed on this roadway.</p>		



35TH STREET: RHODODENDRON DRIVE TO US 101 (P18, P19, P20)

PROJECT PURPOSE: ADD SIDEWALKS TO MAJOR EAST-WEST ROAD



PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>35th Street is a Collector roadway that provides one of the few connecting streets between US 101 and Rhododendron Drive. The street also provides an important connection to the local elementary, middle, and high schools south on Oak Street. While the street has continuous bike lanes, there are no sidewalks between Rhododendron Drive and Kingwood Street, and the sidewalk on the south side of the street is incomplete between Kingwood Street and US 101.</p> <p>This project will upgrade 35th Street to a Minor Arterial roadway with full sidewalks. Given that Florence is a coastal community, it is important to provide access for all travel modes on a major evacuation route, as well as provide local walking access to residences, schools, shopping, etc.</p>	
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Minor Arterial • Posted Speed: 25 MPH • Existing (2021) ADT: 3,150 at Rhododendron Drive, 3,940 at Kingwood Street, 3,500 at US 101 • Forecast (2045) ADT: 5,440 at Rhododendron Drive, 6,500 at Kingwood Street, 6,540 at US 101 • Travel Lanes: Two 12-foot lanes • Pavement Width: 32-46 feet • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: 6-foot bike lanes • On-Street Parking: None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curb and Gutter: Yes (both sides) • Sidewalks: No sidewalks between Rhododendron Dr and Myrtle Lp, partial sidewalks on south side of road between Myrtle Lp and US 101 • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 18 crashes (12 at the US 101/35th Street intersection; 0 fatal or severe injury crashes; 6 angle, 5 turning movement, 3 rear-end, 3 fixed object, and 1 sideswipe crashes)
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a complete sidewalk network that serves local trips and emergency evacuation purposes. • Reduces vehicular trips through intersections where future capacity may be a concern (e.g., Kingwood St). • Serves a variety of local amenities, including all public schools in Florence. • Meets several goals and objectives in the TSP. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Right-of-Way Constraints for Functional Classification Upgrade, Community Support 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,865,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$1,105,000 (P18), \$505,000 (P19), \$255,000 (P20) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment/fill, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Blog Grant (STBG) Program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • Sidewalk Improvement Program (SWIP) • Safe Routes to School (SRTS) 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Very few homes take direct access off of 35th Street, but the few that do could be impacted by the functional classification upgrade from Collector to Minor Arterial.</p>	



OAK STREET WALKING AND BIKING (P33, B36)

PROJECT PURPOSE: IMPROVE WALKING AND BIKING CONDITIONS ON MAJOR SCHOOL ROUTE

PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>Oak Street, a parallel road to US 101, connects to Siuslaw Elementary School, Siuslaw Middle School, Siuslaw High School, Lane Community College Florence, and Miller Park. There are lots of students of various ages either traveling to or from school on this road or traveling to or from parks. For the daily users of this street, however, there is a considerable sidewalk gap on the east side of Oak Street between 27th Street and 35th Street, and there are missing bike lanes on Oak Street in front of Siuslaw Elementary School, which would provide dedicated space for the youngest school children along this road.</p> <p>This project will fill in the sidewalk gap on the east side of Oak Street and add bike lanes on the southern portion of the road, creating safer connections for all roadway users and consistency with the existing infrastructure already on the street.</p>		
<p>Roadway Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Classification: Collector (City) • Posted Speed: 20 MPH (20th Street to 32nd Street), 25 MPH (32nd Street to 35th Street) • Existing (2021) ADT: Unknown • Forecast (2045) ADT: Unknown • Travel Lanes: Two 17-foot lanes from 20th Street to Middle School Driveway, 12-foot lanes from Middle School Driveway to 35th Street • Pavement Width: 34-36 feet • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: No bike lanes south of Middle School Driveway; 6-foot bike lanes north of Middle School Driveway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-Street Parking: Allowed on both sides from 20th Street to Middle School Driveway, no on-street parking north of Middle School Driveway • Curb and Gutter: Present on both sides of the street • Sidewalks: 6-foot sidewalk on both sides of the street (except for where there are sidewalk gaps) • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 5 between 20th Street and 35th Street (2 minor injury crashes and 3 property damage only crashes), including a pedestrian minor injury crash at Oak Street and 21st Street 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill gaps in the walking and biking network for the youngest residents in the City of Florence. • Provide access to parks and recreation facilities at Miller Park and at all schools. 		
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, School District Coordination 		
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,150,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars); \$950,000 (P33), \$200,000 (B36) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment/fill, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 		
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • State Highway Trust Fund/Bicycle Bill • Safe Routes to School (SRTS) • All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) 		
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Adding bike lanes at the southern portion of Oak Street will necessitate the removal of on-street parking on both sides of the street.</p>		



MUNSEL CREEK MULTI-USE PATH (MU1)

PROJECT PURPOSE: EXTEND OFF-STREET PATH ON THE EAST SIDE OF FLORENCE

PROJECT INFORMATION


<p>Description</p>	<p>The Munsel Creek multi-use path is an off-street walking and biking trail that currently has two segments: W Park Drive to Spruce Street (at approximately 13th Street) and Spruce Street to Quince Street (at approximately 11th Street). There is also a low-stress, on-street connection running north from W Park Drive to the city's water treatment facility (shared lane pavement marking improvements for this on-street connection are included in project B49) where an unpaved path network continues to the north.</p> <p>This project proposes extending the paved trail to the north and to the south. The northern portion would extend the path to Munsel Lake Road. The Munsel Lake Boat Launch and Lake Access Area on Munsel Lake Road is a logical destination. The path is proposed to extend from its termination point to City-owned overlook over the Florentine Estates wetland and then east across City land to the service road. The last section from the service road to Munsel Lake Road will require dedication and development of multi-use path right-of-way and/or easements. The southern portion of the trail should tie into Gallagher Park, cross OR 126, and tie into the Estuary Trail (project MU2). When complete, this trail connection will provide an off-street walking and biking path (with minimal on-street connections) along the east side of Florence, from Old Town to Munsel Lake Road.</p>		
<p>Path Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path Width: Varies by multi-use path segment • Pavement Width: 32-34 feet • Shoulders/Bike Lanes: None • On-Street Parking: Allowed on all on-street connection roadways • Curb and Gutter: Present on W Park Drive, 18th Street, 23rd Street, and Willow Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks: 5-foot sidewalk on east side of Willow Loop, 6-foot sidewalks on 23rd Street (both sides) and on Willow Street (west side only) • Reported Crashes (2016-2020): 0 crashes along on-street connection 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide separate off-street multi-use path that runs the entire north-south length of the city. • Create a multi-use path that will serve residents and tourists alike. • Connect residential areas east of US 101 and north of OR 126 with a comfortable connection to Old Town. • Improve access to natural areas inside city limits. 		
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Right-of-Way, Environmental and Wetland Concerns 		
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3,180,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 		
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • Oregon Parks and Recreation Local Grants • Oregon Community Paths (OCP) Program 		
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>This project was included in the 2012 Florence TSP. Some right-of-way acquisitions identified then may have changed over the past decade, and new right-of-way challenges may have arisen since then.</p>		



ESTUARY TRAIL (MU2)

PROJECT PURPOSE: CREATE OFF-STREET WALKING AND BIKING CONNECTION INTO OLD TOWN

PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Description</p>	<p>While the Munsel Creek multi-use path provides a connection along Florence's east side, the Estuary Trail is vital to complete that connection into Old Town. Providing a safe passage across or under OR 126 before continuing across the wetlands at the mouth of Munsel Creek will bring people walking and biking into Old Town and the boardwalk along the Siuslaw River.</p> <p>This project will connect the boardwalk in Old Town to the south end of the Munsel Creek Path. This connection will require either an improved culvert passable by pedestrians and bicyclists under OR 126 or connection to a future at-grade crossing location (such as the rectangular rapid flashing beacon at OR 126 west of Redwood Street). It will also require a new path to be built between Quince Street and Munsel Creek, which could impact low-lying wetland areas where Munsel Creek flows into the Siuslaw River.</p>	
<p>Path Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boardwalk Width: 18 feet 	
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide separate off-street multi-use path that contributes to a system of paths that run the entire north-south length of the city. • Create a multi-use path that will serve residents and tourists alike. • Connect residential areas to the east of US 101 and to the north of OR 126 with a comfortable walking and biking connection to Old Town. • Improve access to natural areas inside city limits. 	
<p>Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, Right-of-Way, Environmental and Wetland Concerns, Port of Siuslaw Coordination 	
<p>Planning-Level Cost Estimate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,375,000 (estimated in 2023 dollars) • Assumes architecture/engineering work and construction (including clearing and grubbing, excavation, new pavement drainage and landscaping, mobilization, erosion control, traffic control, construction management, and a 25% contingency) 	
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program • Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) • Oregon Parks and Recreation Local Grants • Oregon Community Paths (OCP) Program 	
<p>Additional Considerations</p>	<p>Potential development along the east side of Quince Street across from the Florence Events Center may impact the future location of the Estuary Trail. The city should work with any future developer at this site to preserve right-of-way or easements for this section of the Estuary Trail.</p>	



FLORENCE TSP IMPLEMENTING ORDINANCES

Date: September 6, 2023

To: Wendy Farley-Campbell, Erin Reynolds, Mike Miller, City of Florence
Michael Duncan, Oregon Department of Transportation

From: Darci Rudzinski, Clinton "CJ" Doxsee, and Brandon Crawford, MIG | APG

Project: City of Florence Transportation System Plan Update

Subject: Florence TSP Draft Implementing Ordinances

Overview

This memo summarizes the Draft Implementing Ordinances for the Florence Transportation System Plan (TSP). Implementing Ordinances include recommendations for compliance with requirements of Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 660, Division 12 (OAR 660-012), otherwise known as the "Transportation Planning Rule" (TPR). The project team conducted a regulatory review, or "Code Audit," earlier in the TSP update process, which evaluates the City's compliance with the TPR. The audit is included as an attachment to this memo (Attachment A). The Code Audit informs which sections of the Florence City Code (FCC) the City needs to amend to comply with the TPR.

The project team shared some "Code Concepts" for the City to consider (Attachment B), which were delivered to the City in January 2023 along with the TPR Code Audit. The Code Concepts discuss potential TSP implementation strategies for Florence to consider. Some of the Code Concepts that were discussed include multimodal standards, emerging technologies, off-street parking updates, and land use-transportation coordination. Some of the code concepts are included in the recommended implementing ordinances, however most of them are intended as preliminary strategies for the City to consider. The recommended Implementing Ordinances in this memo are focused on bringing the City into compliance with the TPR and ensuring that local land use/zoning regulations are consistent with the TSP.

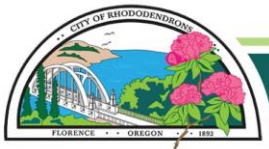


Implementing Ordinances Summary

Table 1 summarizes FCC amendment recommendations and corresponding TPR references. Amendments to FCC Title 10 – Zoning Regulations – are intended to implement updated transportation standards and to be consistent with the TPR.

Table 1. Implementing Ordinances Summary

Reference Number	FCC Chapter or Section	Proposed Amendments	TPR Citation
1.	10-1-3	Add language to FCC 10-1-3 that ensures zoning map, ordinance amendments, and plan amendments are consistent with the planned transportation system and transportation facilities.	OAR 660-012-0045(2)(g) and -0060
2.	10-2-13	Clarify multimodal terms related to multi-use paths	
3.	10-2-13 and 10-3-3	Add provisions to support the installation of electric vehicle charging stations	
4.	10-3-3 and 10-35-4	Identify connection between minimum parking requirements and transit facilities within ¼ mile of a transit stop	OAR 660-012-0045(4) (b)
5.	10-3-3	Add provisions for carpool and vanpool parking standards for employee parking.	OAR 660-012-0045(4)(d)
6.	10-35-2-7, 10-35-2-12, and 10-36-2-13	Update roadway and access management standards, including driveway and intersection spacing, consistent with updated standards in the TSP.	OAR 660-012-0045(2)(a)
7.	10-35-2-6 and 10-35-3-4	Specify that transportation-related conditions of approval may include bicycle and pedestrian improvements.	OAR 660-012-0045(2)(e)
8.	10-36-2-5	Update the existing cross section requirements to be consistent with updated cross section standards in the TSP.	OAR 660-012-0045(6)



Implementing Ordinances DRAFT

1. ZONING AND PLAN AMENDMENT CONSISTENCY WITH TSP AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

10-1-3: AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES:

[...]

C. Type IV (Legislative) Changes:

1. Initiation: A legislative change in zoning district boundaries, in the text of this Title, (Title 10), Title 11, or in the Comprehensive Plan may be initiated by resolution of the Planning Commission or by a request of the Council to the Planning Commission that proposes changes be considered by the Commission and its recommendation returned to the Council, or by an application for an amendment by a citizen.

[...]

3. Transportation System Consistency: A legislative change in zoning district boundaries, in the text of this Title, (Title 10), Title 11, or in the Comprehensive Plan must be consistent with the functions, capacities, and performance standards of facilities identified in the Transportation System Plan.

2. CLARIFY MULTI-MODAL TERMS

10-2-13 DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this Title, certain words, terms and phrases are defined below.

[...]

Accessways: A walkway or multi-use pathway providing a through connection for pedestrians and bicyclists between two streets, between two lots, or between a development and adjoining public right-of-way. It may be an accessway for pedestrians and bicyclists (with no vehicle access), or a walkway ~~walk way~~ on public or private property (i.e., with a public access easement).

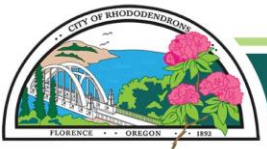
[...]

Multi-Use Path: A paved 10 to 12-foot wide ~~pathway~~ that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic; shared with pedestrians, bicyclists, skaters, and other non-motorized users, including e-bikes and e-scooters. (Ord. No. 2, Series 2011)

~~Multi-Use Pathway: A transportation facility serving pedestrians, bicycles and, where allowed, equestrian usage.~~

[...]

Walkways: A sidewalk or ~~pathway~~, including accessways, providing a pedestrian connection that is improved to City standards, or to other roadway authority standards, as applicable.



3. ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING

10-2-13 DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this Title, certain words, terms and phrases are defined below.

[...]

Charging Level: The amount of voltage provided to charge an electric vehicle varies depending on the type of equipment as follows:

- A. Level 1 operates on a fifteen (15) to twenty (20) amp breaker on a one hundred twenty (120) volt AC circuit.
- B. Level 2 operates on a forty (40) to one hundred (100) amp breaker on a two hundred eight (208) or two hundred forty (240) volt AC circuit.
- C. Direct-current fast charger (DCFC) operates on a sixty (60) amp or higher breaker on a four hundred eighty (480) volt or higher three phase circuit with special grounding equipment. DCFC stations can also be referred to as rapid charging stations that are typically characterized by industrial grade electrical outlets that allow for faster recharging of electric vehicles.

[...]

Electric Vehicle: Any vehicle that is licensed and registered for operation on public and private highways, roads, and streets; and operates either partially or exclusively using an electric motor powered by an externally charged on-board battery.

[...]

10-3-3: MINIMUM STANDARDS BY USE: The number of required off-street vehicle parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with the standards in Table 10-3-1. Where a use is not specifically listed in this table, parking requirements are determined by finding that a use is similar to one of those listed in terms of parking needs, or by estimating parking needs individually using the demand analysis option described below:

[...]

D. For Commercial and Retail Trade types and for sites with five or more dwelling units, the following standards must be met.

- 1. Commercial and Retail Trade. For Commercial and Retail Trade type uses provided in Table 10-3-1.C, at least 20 percent of the total number of parking spaces must include electrical conduit adjacent to the spaces that will allow for the installation of at least a Level 2 electric vehicle charger.
- 2. In buildings with five or more dwelling units, if parking spaces are provided, the following standards apply.
 - A. If between one and six spaces are provided for dwelling units, 100 percent of the spaces must include electrical conduit adjacent to the spaces that will allow for the installation of at least a Level 2 electric vehicle charger.



- B. If seven or more spaces are provided for dwelling units, 50 percent, or six, whichever is greater of the parking spaces provided must include electrical conduit adjacent to the spaces that will allow for installation of at least a Level 2 electric vehicle charger.

4. MINIMUM PARKING REQUIREMENTS AND TRANSIT FACILITIES

10-3-3: MINIMUM STANDARDS BY USE: The number of required off-street vehicle parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with the standards in Table 10-3-1. Where a use is not specifically listed in this table, parking requirements are determined by finding that a use is similar to one of those listed in terms of parking needs, or by estimating parking needs individually using the demand analysis option described below:

[...]

C. The minimum number of parking spaces may also be determined through a parking demand analysis prepared by the applicant and approved by the Planning Commission. This parking demand analysis may include an acceptable proposal for alternate modes of transportation, including a description of existing and proposed facilities and assurances that the use of the alternate modes of transportation will continue to reduce the need for on-site parking on an ongoing basis. Examples of alternate modes include but are not limited to:

1. Transit-related parking reduction. The number of minimum parking spaces may be reduced by up to 10% if:
 - a. The proposal is located within a ¼ mile of an existing or planned transit route (FCC 10-35-4 identifies additional requirements for proposals within a ¼ mile of an existing or planned transit stop), and;
 - b. Transit-related amenities such as transit stops, pull-outs, shelters, park-and-ride lots, transit-oriented development, and transit service on an adjacent street are present or will be provided by the applicant.

10-35-4: Transit Facilities: Proposed uses other than single-family residences and duplexes must provide for transit riders by providing developmental improvements to accommodate current or planned transit stops pursuant to the following:

A. If the proposed uses are located on a site within ¼ mile of an existing or planned transit stop, the proposed pedestrian circulation system must demonstrate a safe and direct pedestrian route from building entrances to the transit stop or to a public right-of-way that provides access to the transit stop (FCC 10-3-3.C identifies potential reductions in minimum parking requirements for providing transit-related amenities).

5. CARPOOL AND VANPOOL PARKING

10-3-3: MINIMUM STANDARDS BY USE: The number of required off-street vehicle parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with the standards in Table 10-3-1. Where a use is not specifically listed in this table, parking requirements are determined by finding that a use is similar to one of those listed in terms of parking needs, or by estimating parking needs individually using the demand analysis option described below:

[...]



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

E. Carpool and vanpool parking. Uses with at least 25 or more required parking spaces shall include designated carpool or vanpool parking.

1. At least 10% of the employee, student, or commuter parking spaces shall be carpool or vanpool parking.
2. Carpool and vanpool designated spaces must be the closest non-ADA parking spaces to the main employee, student, or commuter entrance.
3. Carpool and vanpool parking may count toward the minimum parking requirements by use in FCC Table 10-3-1.
4. Carpool and vanpool parking shall be marked "Reserved – Carpool/Vanpool Only."

6. ROADWAY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

10-35-2-7: Intersection Separation; Backing onto Public Streets: New and modified accesses shall conform to the following standards:

A. Except as provided under subsection B, below, the distance from a street intersection to a driveway and from a driveway to a driveway shall meet the following minimum spacing requirements for the street's classification, ~~as measured from side of driveway to street or alley pavement~~ (see Figure 10-35(1)). A greater separation may be required for accesses onto an arterial or collector for compliance with ODOT or County requirements.

Separation Distance from Driveway Edge to ~~Pavement~~ Street Right-of-Way

Alley	15 feet
Local Street	25 feet
Collector Street	30 feet
Arterial Street	50 feet

Separation Distance from Driveway Centerline to Driveway Centerline

Alley	N/A
Local Street	25 feet
Collector Street	125 feet
Arterial Street	125 feet

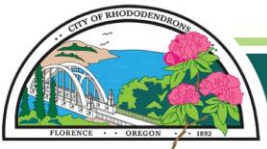
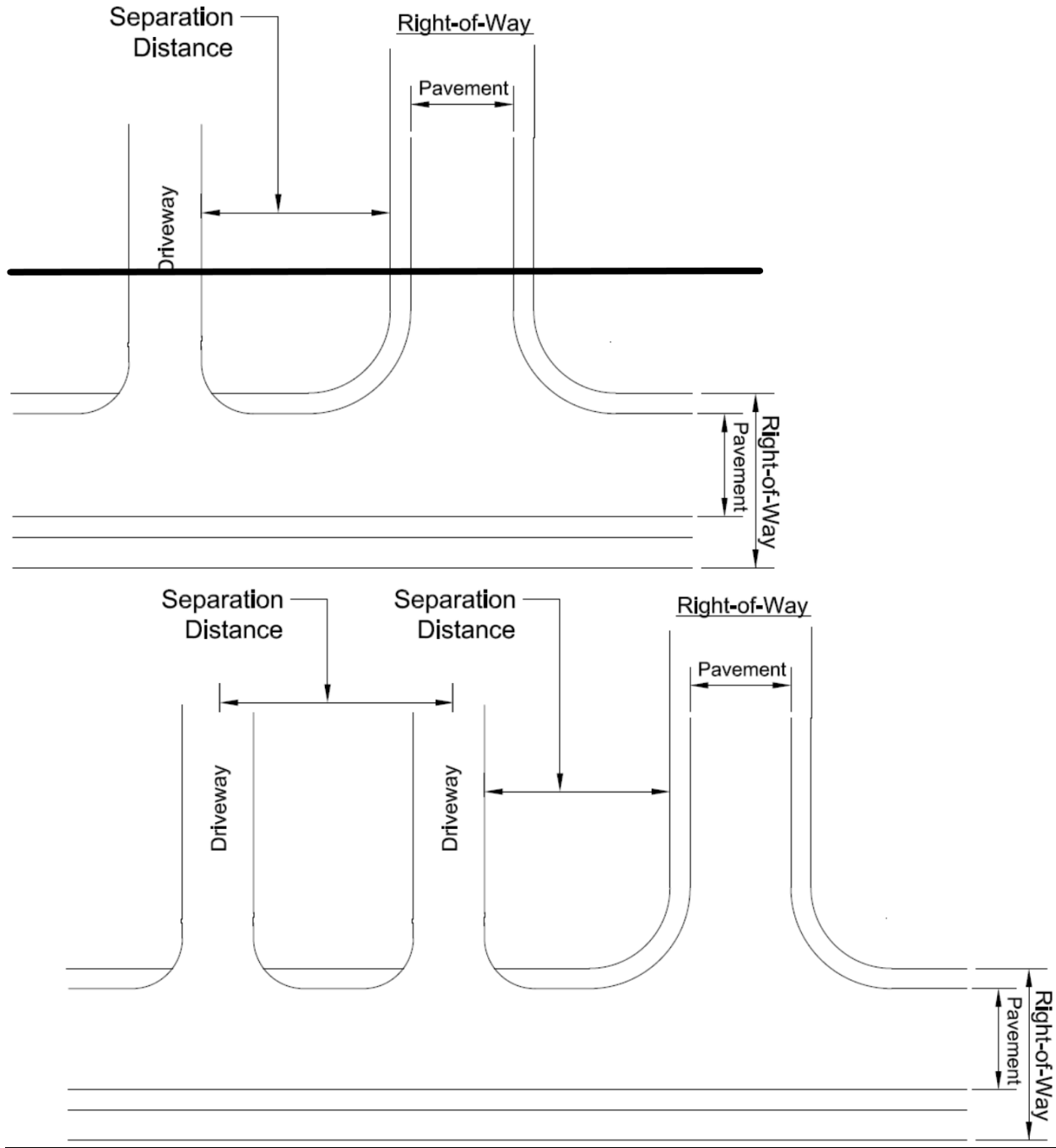


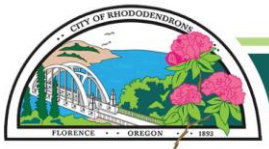
Figure 10-35(1): Separation Distance from Driveway to Street and Driveway to Driveway



10-35-2-12: Driveway Design: All openings onto a public right-of-way and driveways shall conform to the following:

[...]

B. Driveways. Driveways shall meet the following standards, subject to review and approval by the Public Works Director:



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

1. Driveways for single family residences shall have a width of not less than twelve (12) ~~ten (10)~~ feet and not more than twenty (20) ~~twenty-four (24)~~ feet. Driveways leading to covered parking should be not less than 20 feet in depth from the property line to the structure.

[...]

7. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

10-35-2-6: Conditions of Approval: ~~The roadway authority may require as a condition of granting a land use or development approval or access permit, to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the street and highway system.~~ the following as a condition of granting a land use or development approval or access permit to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the street and highway system.

1. ~~The closing or consolidation of existing curb cuts or other vehicle access points, recording of reciprocal access easements (i.e., for shared driveways), development of a frontage street, installation of traffic control devices, and/or other mitigation.~~
2. Mitigation measures for impacts to the transportation system as documented in a Traffic Impact Study. These measures may be off-site and may include multi-modal transportation improvements which would help protect the function and operation of the planned transportation system, provided that the measures are proportionate to the impact of the proposed development.

[...]

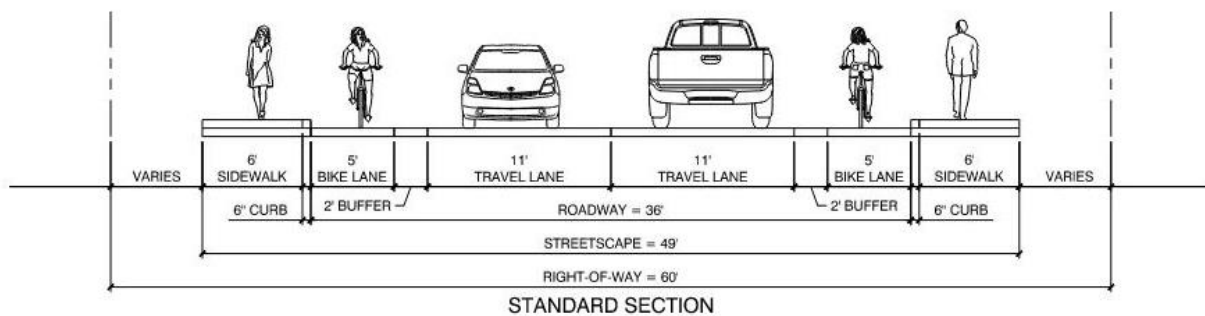
10-35-3-4: Conditions of Approval: The roadway authority may require pedestrian or bicycle improvements as a condition of granting land use or development approval to ensure the development properly connects to the City's planned bicycle and pedestrian network.

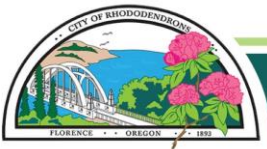
8. CROSS SECTION UPDATES

10-36-2-5: Rights-of-Way and Street Sections: Street rights-of-way and improvements shall be consistent with the Transportation System Plan and standards specified in Title 8 Chapter 2.

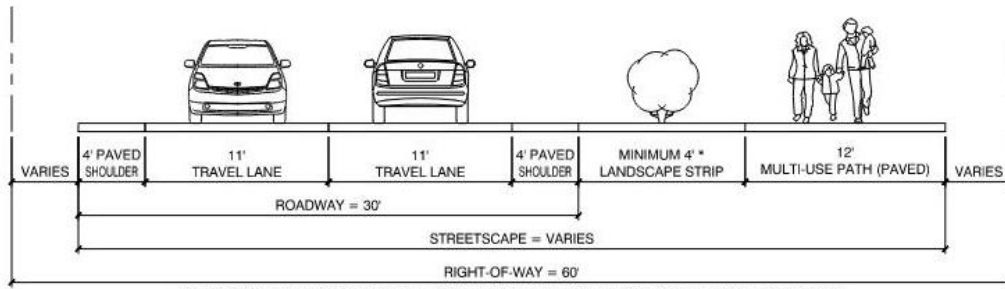
A. Street right-of-way and pavement widths shall be based on the following cross section standards. See individual zoning chapters for additional requirements regarding sidewalk width (for sidewalks wider than the standard 5 feet).

1. Minor Arterial Cross Sections



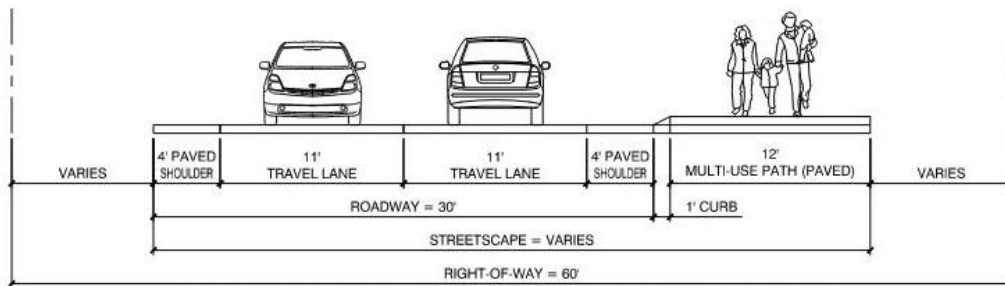


CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE



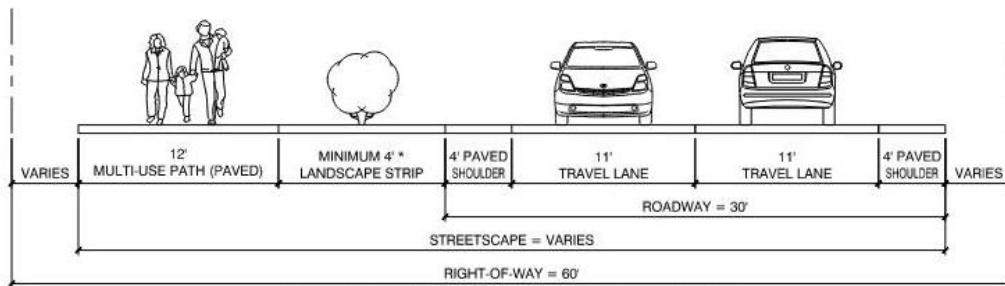
**RHODODENDRON DRIVE: 9TH STREET TO HECETA BEACH ROAD **
(STANDARD SECTION WITH SEPARATED PATH)**

* WHERE PHYSICAL SPACE DOES NOT ALLOW A 4' SEPARATION, A VERTICAL CURB, BARRIER, OR RAIL SHOULD BE USED TO SEPARATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC AND THE MULTI-USE PATH AS SHOWN IN ALTERNATE SECTION BELOW.
** PER RHODODENDRON DRIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).



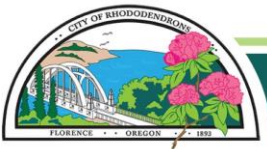
**RHODODENDRON DRIVE: 9TH STREET TO HECETA BEACH ROAD *
(ALTERNATE SECTION WITH RAISED PATH)**

* PER RHODODENDRON DRIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).

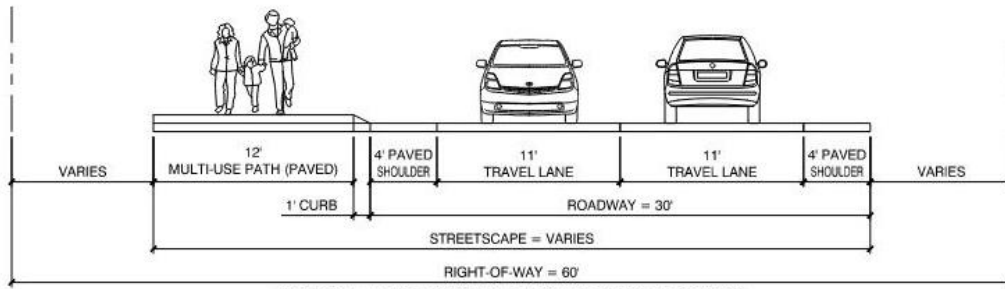


**MUNSEL LAKE ROAD & HECETA BEACH ROAD
(STANDARD SECTION WITH SEPARATED PATH)**

* WHERE PHYSICAL SPACE DOES NOT ALLOW A 4' SEPARATION, A VERTICAL CURB, BARRIER, OR RAIL SHOULD BE USED TO SEPARATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC AND THE MULTI-USE PATH.

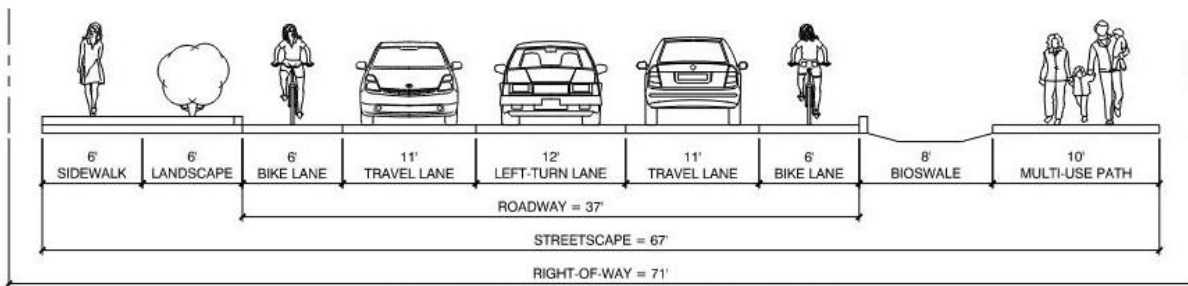


CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE



MUNSEL LAKE ROAD & HECETA BEACH ROAD *
(ALTERNATE SECTION WITH RAISED PATH)

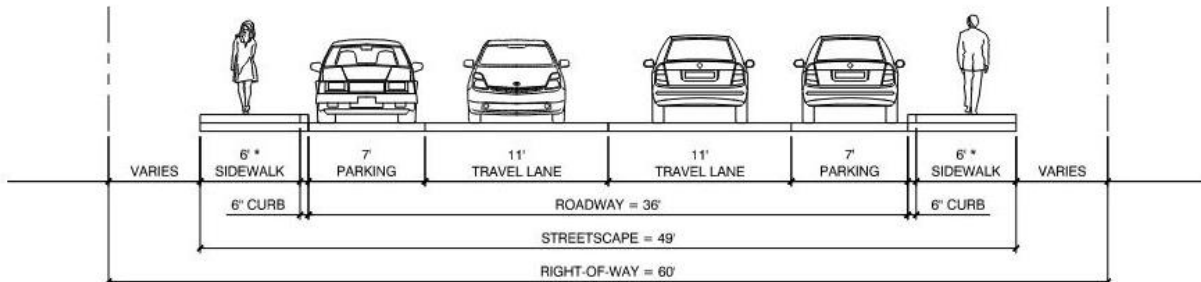
* SLOPED CURB SAME AS FOR ALTERNATE SECTION ON RHODODENDRON DRIVE AND DOCUMENTED IN RHODODENDRON DRIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (JAN 2008).



MUNSEL LAKE ROAD: US 101 TO SPRUCE STREET

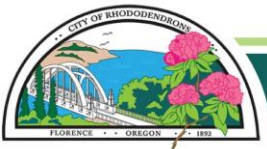
SOURCE: JRH TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING 4/27/09.

2. Collector Cross Sections

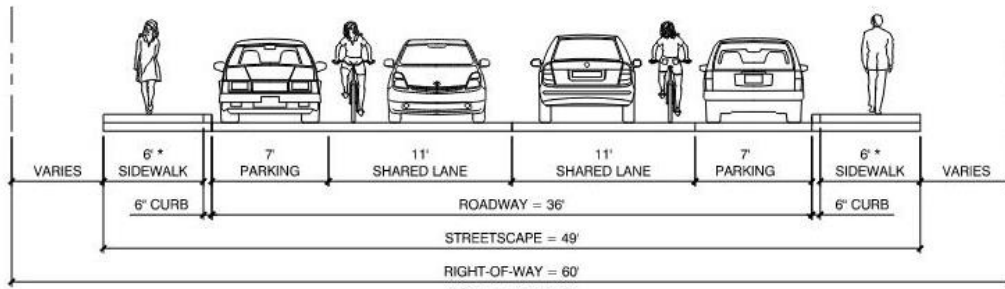


COLLECTOR
(ON-STREET PARKING)

* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS: COLLECTORS WITH 7' BIKE LANES AND NO ON-STREET PARKING MAY HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS AND COLLECTORS IN HIGH PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AREAS SHOULD HAVE 12' SIDEWALKS.

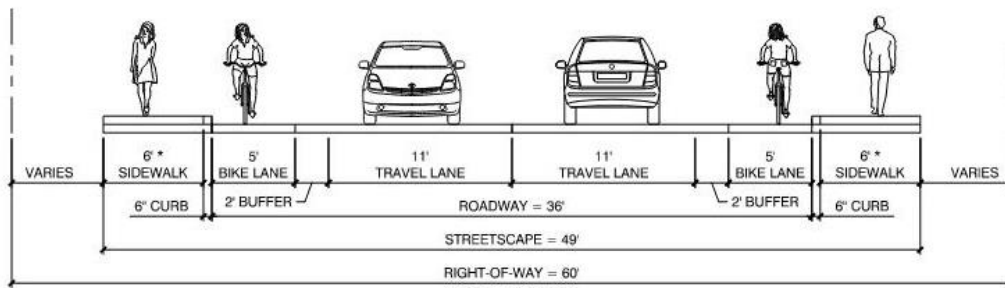


CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE



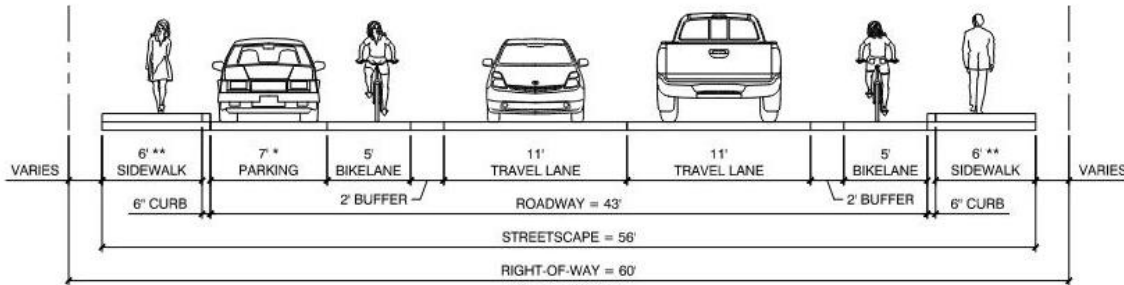
**COLLECTOR
(BIKE SHARROWS WITH ON-STREET PARKING)**

* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS: COLLECTORS WITH 7 BIKE LANES AND NO ON-STREET PARKING MAY HAVE 6' SIDEWALKS AND COLLECTORS IN HIGH PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AREAS SHOULD HAVE 12' SIDEWALKS.



**COLLECTOR
(NO PARKING)**

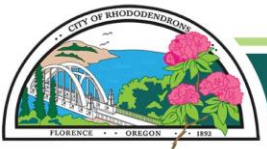
* ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.



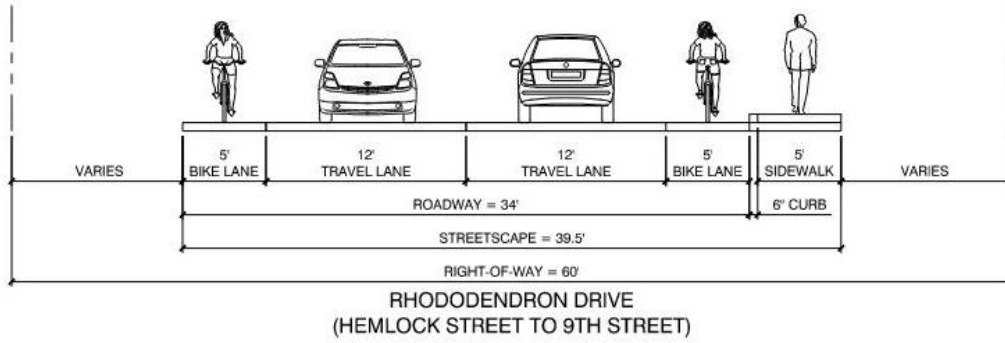
**COLLECTOR
(BIKE LANES WITH ON-STREET PARKING)**

* PARKING LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.

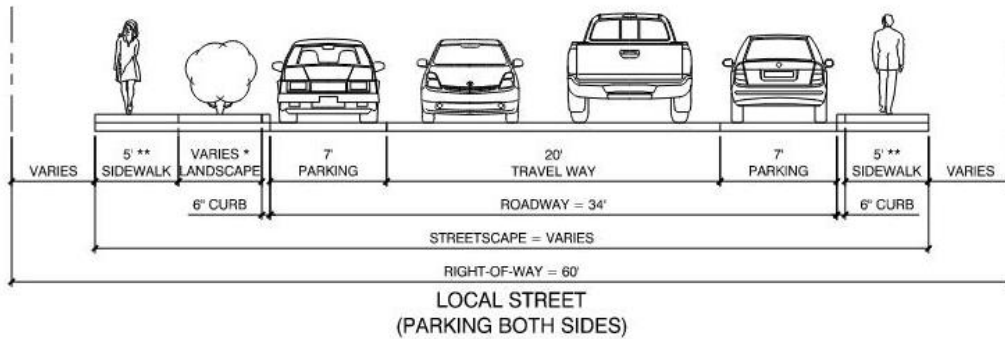
** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.



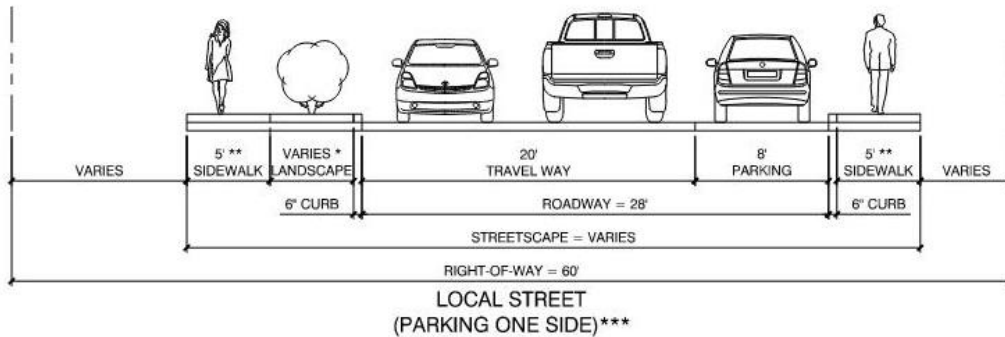
CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE



3. Local Street Cross Sections



* OPTIONAL LANDSCAPE WIDTH AND LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.
 ** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.



* OPTIONAL LANDSCAPE WIDTH AND LOCATION MAY VARY AND IS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.
 ** ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS TO HAVE 8' SIDEWALKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLLECTORS WITH NO ON-STREET PARKING AND HIGH TRAFFIC STREETS WHERE 6' AND 12' SIDEWALKS SHOULD BE INSTALLED, RESPECTIVELY.
 *** REQUIRES APPROVAL BY CITY ENGINEER.

ATTACHMENT A – REGULATORY REVIEW (TPR AUDIT)

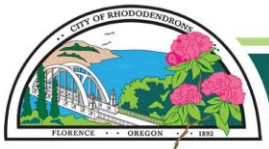
Attachment A presents a review of applicable development ordinances from the City of Florence for compliance with the State of Oregon's Transportation Planning Rule (TPR), OAR 660 Division 12. The memorandum provides the intent, purpose, and requirements of the TPR, followed by a comprehensive review in the subsequent tables.

The purpose of the TPR is “...to implement Statewide Planning Goal 12 (Transportation) and promote the development of safe, convenient and economic transportation systems that are designed to reduce reliance on the automobile so that the air pollution, traffic and other livability problems faced by urban areas in other parts of the country might be avoided.” The TPR also establishes requirements for coordination among affected levels of government for preparation, adoption, refinement, implementation, and amendment of transportation system plans.

Specifically, Section -0045 of the TPR addresses implementation of the Transportation System Plan (TSP). TPR Section -0060 (Plan and Land Use Regulation Amendments) specifies measures to be taken to ensure that allowed land uses are consistent with the identified function and capacity of existing and planned transportation facilities. Section -0060 establishes criteria for identifying the significant effects of plan or land use regulation amendments on transportation facilities, actions to be taken when a significant effect would occur, identification of planned facilities, and coordination with transportation facility providers.

In summary, the TPR requires that local governments revise their land use regulations to implement the TSP in the following manner:

- Amend land use regulations to reflect and implement the TSP.
- Clearly identify which transportation facilities, services, and improvements are allowed outright, and which will be conditionally permitted or permitted through other procedures.
- Adopt land use or subdivision ordinance measures, consistent with applicable federal and state requirements, to protect transportation facilities, corridors, and sites for their identified functions, through:
 - access management and control;
 - protection of public use airports;
 - coordinated review of land use decisions potentially affecting transportation facilities;
 - conditions to minimize development impacts to transportation facilities;
 - regulations to provide notice to public agencies providing transportation facilities and services of land use applications that potentially affect transportation facilities; and
 - regulations ensuring that amendments to land use applications, densities, and design standards are consistent with the TSP.
- Adopt land use or subdivision regulations for urban areas and rural communities to provide safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation and bicycle parking, and to ensure that new development provides on-site streets and accessways that provide reasonably direct routes for pedestrian and bicycle travel.
- Establish street standards that minimize pavement width and total right-of-way.



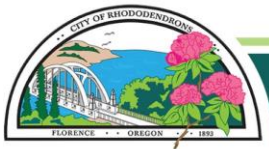
CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Tables 1 provides an assessment of TPR compliance for the City based on adopted ordinances regulating land development. Each table lists TPR implementation requirements, an assessment of existing City code and regulatory provisions that meet the requirements, and recommendations for changes that will likely be needed to fully implement the new TSP and bring city regulations in compliance with the TPR. Recommended changes to local regulatory documents are intended to provide guidance to project staff during the update the City's TSP.

Table 1 provides a review of the following ordinances for the City of Florence:

- Public Ways and Property (Title 8)
- Zoning Regulations (Title 10)
- Subdivision Regulations (Title 11)

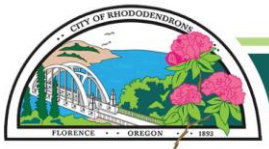
Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review	
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
OAR 660-12-0045	
(1) Each local government shall amend its land use regulations to implement the TSP.	
<p>(a) The following transportation facilities, services and improvements need not be subject to land use regulations except as necessary to implement the TSP and, under ordinary circumstances do not have a significant impact on land use:</p> <p>(A) Operation, maintenance, and repair of existing transportation facilities identified in the TSP, such as road, bicycle, pedestrian, port, airport and rail facilities, and major regional pipelines and terminals;</p> <p>(B) Dedication of right-of-way, authorization of construction and the construction of facilities and improvements, where the improvements are consistent with clear and objective dimensional standards;</p> <p>(C) Uses permitted outright under ORS 215.213(1)(j)–(m) and 215.283(1)(h)–(k), consistent with the provisions of OAR 660-012-0065; and</p> <p>(D) Changes in the frequency of transit, rail and airport services.</p>	<p>The purpose of this provision is to allow for certain transportation uses, such as operation, maintenance, and repair of transportation facilities identified in the TSP, without being subject to land use regulations.</p> <p>Per FCC 10-2-12, the City permits the following uses and activities in all zones without review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation, maintenance, and repair of public roads and highway facilities and existing transportation facilities identified in the TSP • Construction of facilities and improvements identified in the TSP or Public Facility Plan • Changes to transit or airport services <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(b) To the extent, if any, that a transportation facility, service or improvement concerns the application of a comprehensive plan provision or land use regulation, it may be allowed without further land use review if it is permitted outright or if it is subject to standards that do not require interpretation or the exercise of factual, policy or legal judgment;</p>	<p>See responses to -0045(1)(a)</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

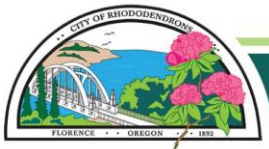
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(c) In the event that a transportation facility, service or improvement is determined to have a significant impact on land use or to concern the application of a comprehensive plan or land use regulation and to be subject to standards that require interpretation or the exercise of factual, policy or legal judgment, the local government shall provide a review and approval process that is consistent with OAR 660-012-0050. To facilitate implementation of the TSP, each local government shall amend its land use regulations to provide for consolidated review of land use decisions required to permit a transportation project.</p>	<p>This TPR Section references project development and implementation - how a transportation facility or improvement authorized in a TSP is designed and constructed (660-012-0050). Project development may or may not require land use decision-making. The TPR directs that during project development, projects authorized in an acknowledged TSP will not be subject to further justification with regard to their need, mode, function, or general location. To this end, the TPR calls for consolidated review of land use decisions and proper noticing requirements for affected transportation facilities and service providers.</p> <p>FCC 10-1-1-6-2.D and -3.B establish public notice requirements for Type II and Type III land use decisions. These provisions require notice to be sent to ODOT for any proposal located adjacent to a state roadway or that is expected to have an impact on a state transportation facility. In addition, these requirements apply to “(a)ny governmental agency that is entitled to notice under and intergovernmental agreement with the City or that is potentially affected by the proposal.” This may include other transportation agencies or providers, such as local/regional transit agencies and the County.</p> <p>FCC 10-1-1-5.B allows for consolidated proceedings when an applicant applies for more than one type of land use or development permit for the same or multiple parcels of land.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p><i>(2) Local governments shall adopt land use or subdivision ordinance regulations, consistent with applicable federal and state requirements, to protect transportation facilities, corridors and sites for their identified functions. Such regulations shall include:</i></p>	
<p>(a) Access control measures, for example, driveway and public road spacing, median control and signal spacing standards, that are consistent with the functional classification of roads and consistent with limiting development on rural lands to rural uses and densities;</p>	<p>FCC Chapter 10-36 – Public Facilities – includes provisions for access control measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection spacing (FCC 10-36-2-13) • Right-of-way widths for functional street classifications and specific corridors (FCC 10-36-2-5) • Traffic signals and roundabouts (FCC 10-36-2-11) • Medians (FCC 10-36-2-12) • All newly created lots must have street frontage and approved street access (FCC 10-36-2-1) <p>FCC 10-35-2-7 establishes spacing standards between driveways and intersections. The City does not have minimum spacing requirements specific to driveways alone.</p> <p>Requirements that regulate driveway, street, and intersection spacing are not provided in City ordinances.</p> <p>Recommendation: The TSP process will assess the adequacy of existing standards to meet current and future needs and may result in new or updated roadway and access management standards. The City should also amend FCC 10-35-2-7 to include minimum spacing between driveways based on street functional classification. Street Improvement Standards will need to be made consistent with TSP standards.</p>
<p>(b) Standards to protect future operation of roads, transitways and major transit corridors;</p>	<p>FCC 10-1-1-4.E outlines the criteria for when a Traffic Impact Study may be required. Per this FCC section, Traffic Impact Studies are intended to determine capacity and safety impacts from a particular development proposal, whether the development will meet City transportation standards for capacity and safety, to mitigate anticipated impacts, and to implement applicable TPR regulations.</p> <p>FCC 10-35-2-5 establishes Traffic Study standards, which includes the required components of a Traffic Impact Study and authorizes the City to include conditions of approval.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

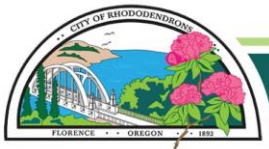
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(c) Measures to protect public use airports by controlling land uses within airport noise corridors and imaginary surfaces, and by limiting physical hazards to air navigation;</p>	<p>FCC 10-21-1 establishes the Airport Development District, which is intended to encourage and support the operation of the City’s airport by allowing aviation-compatible uses.</p> <p>FCC 10-21-2, the Public Use Airport Safety and Compatibility Overlay Zone, is intended to establish safety standards to promote air navigation safety and reduce potential hazards to land uses near the airport. This Section includes provisions for the Airport Imaginary Surfaces, Airport Noise Impact Boundary, and the Airport Secondary Impact Area. These provisions require land uses within these zones to be compliant with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(d) A process for coordinated review of future land use decisions affecting transportation facilities, corridors or sites;</p>	<p>See response to -0045(1)(c).</p>
<p>(e) A process to apply conditions to development proposals in order to minimize impacts and protect transportation facilities, corridors or sites;</p>	<p>FCC 10-36-1.E authorizes the City to require improvements to public facilities as a condition of development approval, provided the improvements are roughly proportional to the impact of the development on the facilities.</p> <p>FCC 10-35-2-5 – Traffic Study Requirements – authorizes the City to require conditions of approval in order for a development proposal to meet operations and safety standards consistent with the planned transportation system. The provision states that conditions of approval may include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossover/reciprocal easement agreements for all adjoining parcels to facilitate future access • Access adjustments where proposed access points do not meet access spacing standards • Right-of-way dedications for future improvements • Street improvements • Turn restrictions <p>FCC 10-35-2-6 authorizes the city to require consolidation of vehicle access points, recording of reciprocal access easements, installation of traffic control devices, and other mitigation measures as a condition of approval to land use approval to ensure safe and efficient operation of the City’s transportation system.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing code provisions meet the TPR requirement. However, the City should consider specifying that transportation-related conditions of approval may include bicycle and pedestrian improvements.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

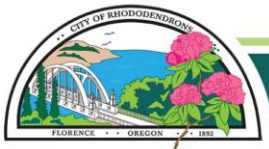
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(f) Regulations to provide notice to public agencies providing transportation facilities and services, MPOs, and ODOT of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Land use applications that require public hearings; (B) Subdivision and partition applications; (C) Other applications that affect private access to roads; and (D) Other applications within airport noise corridors and imaginary surfaces that affect airport operations; and 	<p>FCC 10-1-1-6-2.D requires notice of any Type II decision to the airport, per ORS 227.175 and FCC 10-21-2-4, as well as any governmental agency entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement. This provision also requires notice be provided to ODOT for proposals adjacent to or expected to have an impact on state roadways. Per FCC Table 10-1-1, Subdivisions and Partitions are Type II procedures, and therefore they require notice to ODOT if they are adjacent to or expected to have an impact on state roadways.</p> <p>FCC 10-1-1-6-3.B requires notices for quasi-judicial land use hearings (Type III decision) to the airport, per ORS 227.175 and FCC 10-21-2-4, as well as any governmental agency entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement. This provision also requires notice be provided to ODOT for proposals adjacent to or expected to have an impact on state roadways.</p> <p>FCC 10-21-2-4 requires notice for any land use decision to the airport sponsor and the Department of Aviation for any land use decision within the Public Use Airport Zone.</p> <p>FCC 10-1-1-6-4.D requires notice to any affected government agency of a hearing for a Type IV decision, which may include transportation agencies.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(g) Regulations ensuring that amendments to land use designations, densities, and design standards are consistent with the functions, capacities and performance standards of facilities identified in the TSP.</p>	<p>FCC 10-1-2 establishes rules and procedures for zoning map amendments, and FCC 10-1-3 provides rules and procedures for zoning and comprehensive plan amendments. Neither section requires that amendments must be consistent with transportation facility functions, capacities, or performance standards as identified in the TSP.</p> <p>Recommendation: Add language to FCC 10-1-2 and 10-1-3 that ensures zoning map and ordinance amendments are consistent with the planned transportation system. See recommendations for TPR Section -0060.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

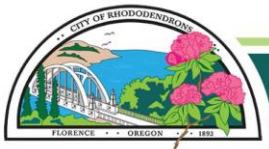
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p><i>(3) Local governments shall adopt land use or subdivision regulations for urban areas and rural communities as set forth below. The purposes of this section are to provide for safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular circulation consistent with access management standards and the function of affected streets, to ensure that new development provides on-site streets and accessways that provide reasonably direct routes for pedestrian and bicycle travel in areas where pedestrian and bicycle travel is likely if connections are provided, and that avoids wherever possible levels of automobile traffic that might interfere with or discourage pedestrian or bicycle travel.</i></p>	
<p>(a) Bicycle parking facilities as part of new multi-family residential developments of four units or more, new retail, office and institutional developments, and all transit transfer stations and park-and-ride lots;</p>	<p>FCC 10-3-10 establishes bicycle parking requirements. Bicycle parking is required for all non-residential uses at a rate of one space per every ten off-street vehicle spaces. Bicycle parking is required for triplexes, quadplexes, cluster housing, and multi-family housing at a rate of 1 space per 3 units, and bicycle parking is required at a rate of 1 space per 20 bedrooms for group living and 1 space per 8 bedrooms for dormitories.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(b) On-site facilities shall be provided that accommodate safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access from within new subdivisions, multi-family developments, planned developments, shopping centers, and commercial districts to adjacent residential areas and transit stops, and to neighborhood activity centers within one-half mile of the development. Single-family residential developments shall generally include streets and accessways. Pedestrian circulation through parking lots should generally be provided in the form of accessways.</p>	<p>FCC 10-35-3-2 – Site Design and Layout – requires all developments to provide a continuous pedestrian system. These provisions include requirements for pedestrian walkway systems to connect to all future phases of development, existing or planned adjacent off-site trails, adjacent public parks or open space, and previously reserved public access easements on neighboring properties. These provisions also require developments to include safe, direct, and convenient walkways and pedestrian connections that are within the development site. Provisions for internal pedestrian connections also include requirements for walkway connections for all on-site parking areas, and the City may also require raised walkways for parking areas with 80 or more parking spaces.</p>
<p>(A) "Neighborhood activity centers" include, but are not limited to, existing or planned schools, parks, shopping areas, transit stops or employment centers;</p>	<p>FCC 10-35-4 requires proposed developments within a quarter mile of an existing or proposed transit stop to demonstrate a pedestrian route from building entrances to the transit facility or to the nearest public right-of-way that provides access to the transit facility.</p>
<p>(B) Bikeways shall be required along arterials and major collectors. Sidewalks shall be required along arterials, collectors, and most local streets in urban areas, except that sidewalks are not required along controlled access roadways, such as freeways;</p>	<p>FCC 10-36-2-5 includes cross section requirements for each street functional classification in the City. Bike lanes or bike sharrows are required for collectors and other specific street segments, such as portions of Munsel Lake Road, Rhododendron Drive, and Heceta Beach Road. Sidewalks are required along all streets and roads in the City.</p>
<p>(C) Cul-de-sacs and other dead-end streets may be used as part of a development plan, consistent with the purposes set forth in this section;</p>	<p>Per FCC 10-36-2-6, cul-de-sacs are allowed only when environmental or topographical constraints, existing development, or conflicting City requirements preclude street extensions or through circulation.</p>
<p>(D) Local governments shall establish their own standards or criteria for providing streets and accessways consistent with the purposes of this section. Such measures may include but are not limited to: standards for spacing of streets or accessways; and standards for excessive out-of-direction travel;</p>	<p>FCC 10-35-2-7 establishes spacing standards between driveways and intersections.</p>
<p>(E) Streets and accessways need not be required where one or more of the following conditions exist:</p>	<p>FCC 10-36-2-9.C allows mid-block connections and multi-use paths in lieu of street connections and authorizes the City to</p>
<p>(i) Physical or topographic conditions make a street or accessway connection impracticable. Such</p>	



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>conditions include but are not limited to freeways, railroads, steep slopes, wetlands or other bodies of water where a connection could not reasonably be provided;</p> <p>(ii) Buildings or other existing development on adjacent lands physically preclude a connection now or in the future considering the potential for redevelopment; or</p> <p>(iii) Where streets or accessways would violate provisions of leases, easements, covenants, restrictions or other agreements existing as of May 1, 1995, which preclude a required street or accessway connection.</p>	<p>require multi-use paths off cul-de-sacs to provide bicycle and pedestrian connections to adjacent development or paths.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(c) Where off-site road improvements are otherwise required as a condition of development approval, they shall include facilities accommodating convenient pedestrian and bicycle travel, including bicycle ways along arterials and major collectors;</p> <p><i>[Note: Subsection (d) defines safe and convenient]</i></p>	<p>See response to Section -0045(2)(e).</p>
<p>(e) Internal pedestrian circulation within new office parks and commercial developments shall be provided through clustering of buildings, construction of accessways, walkways and similar techniques.</p>	<p>FCC 10-35-3-2 – Site Design and Layout – requires all developments to provide a continuous pedestrian system. These provisions include requirements for pedestrian walkway systems to connect to all future phases of development, existing or planned adjacent off-site trails, adjacent public parks or open space, and previously reserved public access easements on neighboring properties. These provisions also require developments to include safe, direct, and convenient walkways and pedestrian connections that are within the development site. Provisions for internal pedestrian connections also include requirements for walkway connections for all on-site parking areas, and the City may also require raised walkways for parking areas with 80 or more parking spaces.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p><i>(4) To support transit in urban areas containing a population greater than 25,000, where the area is already served by a public transit system or where a determination has been made that a public transit system is feasible, local governments shall adopt land use and subdivision regulations as provided in subsections (a)–(g) below:</i></p>	
<p>(a) Transit routes and transit facilities shall be designed to support transit use through provision of bus stops, pullouts and shelters, optimum road geometrics, on-road parking restrictions and similar facilities, as appropriate;</p>	<p>LinkLane offers daily bus service between Eugene and Florence, with stops in Veneta, Mapleton and at Three Rivers Casino, as well as Monday through Saturday service between Florence and Yachats. The Rhody Express provides transportation around Florence and is part of the Lane Transit District.¹</p> <p>FCC 10-35-4.B requires any development other than single-family residences or duplexes to accommodate on site any existing or planned transit facility, including accessible landing pads, seating or shelter, and lighting.</p> <p>FCC 7-1-7-5 prohibits on-street parking at a bus stop.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>

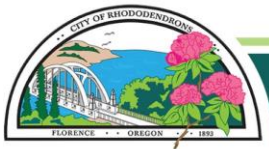
¹ Lane Transit District, Rhody Express: https://www.ltd.org/system-map/route_901/



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

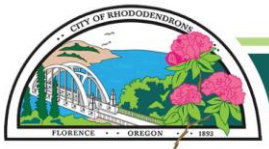
Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(b) New retail, office, and institutional buildings at or near major transit stops shall provide for convenient pedestrian access to transit through the measures listed in paragraphs (A) and (B) below.</p> <p>(A) Accessible walkways shall be provided connecting building entrances and streets adjoining the site;</p> <p>(B) Accessible pedestrian facilities connecting to adjoining properties shall be provided except where such a connection is impracticable as provided for in paragraph (3)(b)(E). Pedestrian facilities shall connect the on-site circulation system to existing or proposed streets, walkways, and driveways that abut the property. Where adjacent properties are undeveloped or have potential for redevelopment, streets, accessways and walkways on site shall be laid out or stubbed to allow for extension to the adjoining property;</p> <p>(C) In addition to paragraphs (A) and (B) above, on sites at major transit stops provide the following:</p> <p>(i) Either locate buildings within 20 feet of the transit stop, a transit street or an intersecting street or provide a pedestrian plaza at the transit stop or a street intersection;</p> <p>(ii) An accessible and reasonably direct pedestrian facility between the transit stop and building entrances on the site;</p> <p>(iii) A transit passenger landing pad accessible to people with disabilities;</p> <p>(iv) An easement or dedication for a passenger shelter if requested by the transit provider; and</p> <p>(v) Lighting at the transit stop.</p>	<p>OAR 660-012-0005 defines “major transit stop” as “(e)xisting or planned transit stations” that “(h)ave or are planned for an above average frequency of schedule, fixed-route service when compared to region wide service.” The Rhody Express operates hourly service between 10 AM and 5 PM on weekdays. This transit service is not more frequent than other transit services in the Lane Transit District.</p> <p>Nonetheless, FCC 10-35-4.A requires any development within ¼ mile of an existing transit stop (other than single-family residences or duplexes) to ensure that the proposed pedestrian circulation system provides a safe and direct route from building entrances to the transit stop or to a public right-of-way that provides access to the transit stop. In addition, FCC 10-35-4.B requires any development other than single-family residences or duplexes to accommodate on site any existing or planned transit facility, including accessible landing pads, seating or shelter, and lighting.</p> <p>Recommendation: The City largely complies with this TPR requirement.</p>
<p>(c) Local governments may implement paragraphs (b)(A) and (B) through the designation of pedestrian districts and adoption of appropriate implementing measures regulating development within pedestrian districts. Pedestrian districts must comply with the requirement of paragraph (b)(C);</p>	<p>The City does not have any major transit stops. Therefore, this TPR requirement does not apply.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(d) Designated employee parking areas in new developments shall provide preferential parking for carpools and vanpools;</p>	<p>The City does not have any parking standards for carpools or vanpools.</p> <p>Recommendation: Add provisions for carpool and vanpool parking standards for employee parking to FCC 10-3. These standards should require a certain percentage of parking spaces be designated for carpool and vanpool parking for uses with over a certain number of employees. The carpool and vanpool spaces should be located closer to the employee entrance than any non-ADA parking spaces.</p>
<p>(e) Existing development shall be allowed to redevelop a portion of existing parking areas for transit-oriented uses, including bus stops and pullouts, bus shelters, park and ride stations, transit-oriented developments, and similar facilities, where appropriate;</p>	<p>FCC 10-3-3 allows transit-related parking reductions of up to 10% if transit stops, pull-outs, shelters, park-and-ride lots, transit-oriented development, and transit service on an adjacent street are present or will be provided by the applicant.</p> <p>Recommendation: Existing Ordinance provisions meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>
<p>(f) Road systems for new development shall be provided that can be adequately served by transit, including provision of pedestrian access to existing and identified future transit routes. This shall include, where appropriate, separate accessways to minimize travel distances;</p>	<p>FCC 10-36-2-5 includes cross section requirements that include minimum right-of-way width for functional classification.</p> <p>Recommendation: The TSP process will revisit adopted roadway cross-sections and design requirements, keeping in mind that the TPR requires that cities need to include pedestrian access to existing and identified future transit routes. Standards should be made consistent between the TSP and Street Improvement Standards.</p>
<p>(g) Along existing or planned transit routes, designation of types and densities of land uses adequate to support transit.</p>	<p>The Rhody Express mainly provides service along, Oak Street, Spruce Street, Highway 126, Quince Street, Bay Street, parts of Highway 101, 9th Street, and Rhodendron Drive. The zoning that is adjacent to these routes primarily includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Density Residential • Professional Office/Institutional • High Density Residential • Main Street Area A and B • Old Town District • Commercial • Highway District • North Commercial <p>A few small segments of these routes also run adjacent to the Low-Density Residential and Airport Development zones.</p> <p>Recommendation: The existing zoning designations near the City’s transit routes meet this TPR requirement. No further changes to the code are recommended.</p>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

Table 1: City of Florence Ordinances – Regulatory Review

Oregon Revised Statutes	Comments & Recommendations
<p>(5) In developing a bicycle and pedestrian circulation plan as required by OAR 660-012-0020(2)(d), local governments shall identify improvements to facilitate bicycle and pedestrian trips to meet local travel needs in developed areas. Appropriate improvements should provide for more direct, convenient, accessible, and safer bicycle or pedestrian travel within and between residential areas and neighborhood activity centers (i.e., schools, shopping, transit stops). Specific measures include, for example, constructing walkways between cul-de-sacs and adjacent roads, providing walkways between buildings, and providing direct access between adjacent uses.</p>	<p>The TSP will make recommendations to the bicycle and pedestrian plan that are consistent with TPR -0020. This TPR requirements is currently addressed in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycle/pedestrian connection between cul-de-sacs and adjacent streets. See response to section -0045(3)(b) • Site design criteria that create pedestrian paths – see response to section -004(3)(b) <p>Recommendation: This TPR requirement will be addressed by the TSP planning process, which will identify pedestrian and bicycle improvements for inclusion in the TSP and is met by requiring improvements in developing areas consistent with adopted code provisions.</p>
<p>(6) Local governments shall establish standards for local streets and accessways that minimize pavement width and total right-of-way consistent with the operational needs of the facility. The intent of this requirement is that local governments consider and reduce excessive standards for local streets and accessways in order to reduce the cost of construction, provide for more efficient use of urban land, provide for emergency vehicle access while discouraging inappropriate traffic volumes and speeds, and which accommodate convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation. Notwithstanding section (1) or (3) of this rule, local street standards adopted to meet this requirement need not be adopted as land use regulations.</p>	<p>FCC 10-36-2-5 includes cross section requirements that include minimum right-of-way width for functional classification. There are no minimum right-of-way width standards for Arterial streets in the Code.</p> <p>Recommendation: The TSP process will revisit adopted roadway cross-sections and design requirements, keeping in mind that the TPR requires that cities minimize pavement width and total right-of-way consistent with the operational needs of the facility. At a minimum, the City should adopt right-of-way width and cross-section design standards for general arterial development in addition to the existing standards that are specific segments of existing roads. Standards should be made consistent between the TSP and Street Improvement Standards.</p>
<p>OAR 660-12-0060</p> <p>Amendments to functional plans, acknowledged comprehensive plans, and land use regulations that significantly affect an existing or planned transportation facility shall assure that allowed land uses are consistent with the identified function, capacity, and performance standards of the facility.</p>	<p>FCC 10-1-3 authorizes amendments to zoning district boundaries and zoning regulations. The approval criteria do not contain specific requirements that ensures proposed amendments are consistent with planned facilities within the adopted TSP.</p> <p>Recommendation: FCC 10-1-3 should add provisions that address plan amendment consistency with transportation facilities.</p>

ATTACHMENT B – LAND USE & TRANSPORTATION CODE CONCEPTS

Overview

This section includes general recommendations for potential future code amendments, or “Code Concepts.” The City should consider these Code Concepts as potential strategies to implement strategies and recommendations from the Florence TSP update project.

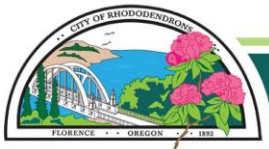
Multimodal Transportation, Connectivity, and Access Standards. The TSP process recommends the City explore a number of transportation elements related to bicycle and pedestrian connectivity, transit improvements, intermodal route connectivity, and other improvements related to the City’s multimodal network. The results of a regulatory review reveal that the City’s Development Code currently includes a robust collection of standards and requirements related to bicycle, pedestrian, and transit access and connectivity. The City’s current multimodal standards and compliance with State requirements are summarized in Attachment A, Regulatory Review – TPR Audit. The code audit also identifies a handful of improvements that would bring the City into closer compliance with State requirements. Specifically, the City should consider amending transportation-related conditions of approval criteria to include bicycle and pedestrian improvements. This change would strengthen the City’s ability to implement and improve bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connectivity and access through future development approval.

Any other specific updates related to bicycle, pedestrian, and transit standards or requirements that emerge from the TSP recommendations should also be added to the list of possible Code amendments.

Emerging Technologies. The City should explore requirements and standards for electric vehicle (EV) charging/parking facility requirements for new construction and possibly for redevelopment. Some cities in Oregon have adopted “EV ready” code requirements that are intended to enable future retrofits of on-site parking and utilities to include EV charging stations. In addition, cities are increasingly incorporating standards for EV facilities to take advantage of recent amendments to the state building code to include provisions for EV charging capacity for certain building types.² The City may consider applying EV charging requirements to developments that exceed size or trip generation thresholds based on TIS/TIA findings. For example, the City of Portland is in the process of adopting code amendments as a part of their “EV Ready Code Project” that will include requirements for multi-family and mixed-use developments over a certain size to have a minimum percentage of their overall parking spaces be “EV Ready.”³ The City may also consider regulatory/code incentives for providing EV charging stations or EV-ready spaces, which could include minimum parking reductions in

² HB 2180 Enrolled. <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2021R1/Measures/Overview/HB2180>

³ EV Ready Code Project: <https://www.portland.gov/bps/planning/ev-ready>



CITY OF FLORENCE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

exchange for EV-ready spaces, or providing height or density bonuses for sites that provide EV spaces.

If Florence is interested in adopting EV facility standards, siting and design criteria that is specific to EV charging stations may also be beneficial. Examples of standards to explore include electricity/utility capacity, signage, accessibility, and EV-ready spaces to conventional parking spaces ratios. The American Planning Association (APA) offers extensive guidance and research on the topic of zoning for EV facilities. A recent American Planning Association publication provides a summary table of EV development standards from a sampling of jurisdictions throughout the country, as shown in Table 2.⁴

Table 2: EV Parking Standards Throughout the Country

Jurisdiction	Multifamily Parking	Commercial Parking	Code Citation
Atlanta, GA	NA	20% of spaces must be EV-ready	Appendix B §101.8
Chicago, IL	20% of spaces must be EV-ready or EV-installed	20% of spaces must be EV-ready or EV-installed	§17-10-1011
Honolulu, HI	Buildings with 8+ spaces: 25% must be EV-ready	Buildings with 12+ spaces: 25% must be EV-ready	§32-1.1(20)
Issaquah, WA	10% of spaces must be EV-installed; 30% must be EV-ready	5% of spaces must be EV-installed; 10% must be EV-ready	§18.09.140
Madison, WI	2% of spaces must be EV-installed; 10% must be EV-ready (increases by 10% every 5 years)	1% of spaces must be EV-installed (increases by 1% every 5 years); 10% must be EV-ready (increases by 10% every 5 years)	§28.141(8)(e)
San Jose, CA	10% of spaces must be EV-installed; 20% must be EV-ready; 70% must be EV-capable	10% of spaces must be EV-installed; 40% must be EV-ready	§24.10.200
St. Louis, MO	2% of spaces must be EV-installed; 5% must be EV-ready (increases to 10% in 2025)	2% must be EV-installed; 5% must be EV-ready	§25.01.020-406.2.7
Washington, DC	Buildings with 3+ spaces: 20% must be EV-ready	Buildings with 3+ spaces: 20% must be EV-ready	§6-1451.03a

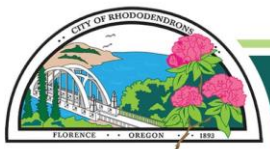
Select Findings from the 2022 Scan of EV Ordinances

Source: “Preparing for the Electric Vehicle Surge”, American Planning Association, Zoning Practice

The City may consider other development standards to support emerging mobility and technology trends, such as siting and design standards for e-bike and e-scooter facilities. Such standards could follow a similar model as the EV charging requirements, standards, or incentives, such as requiring e-bike parking with charging ports for developments of a certain size (e.g., over 10,000 square feet, over a specified number of employees, over specified number of dwelling units, etc.).

Off-Street Parking. To create a compact and visually appealing environment in a downtown area, the amount of space dedicated to parking should be minimized. By removing off-street parking requirements, the City can give business owners and developers flexibility and freedom to determine the amount and type of parking that will meet the needs of their clients. Removing

⁴ Preparing for the Electric Vehicle Surge: <https://planning.org/publications/document/9257171/>



off-street parking requirements can provide even more opportunity for future development or redevelopment. This could free up land currently used for parking lots to be developed over time into new buildings for business – an arguably more efficient use of valuable land. Removing off-street parking requirements does not mean that all off-street parking will go away, it simply allows the City and business owners to work together to meet the true parking needs of the Old Town district.

The City currently waives minimum parking requirements for changes of use in Old Town Subarea A that existed prior to October 2014. In addition, new construction (not including residential or lodging) may reduce off street parking by 50% of the minimum parking requirement. Although the minimum parking requirements in the Old Town district are relaxed compared to the rest of Florence, the City should still consider removing off-street parking minimums for both Old Town Subareas A and B altogether. As discussed, complete removal of off-street parking requirements will enable redevelopment of underutilized parking areas and would support a more walkable/bikeable, mixed-use environment.

The City's minimum off-street parking requirements are relatively consistent with requirements in other Oregon coastal communities. However, the City may consider reducing off-street parking requirements for single-family detached homes based on square footage or number of rooms to allow more flexibility for smaller units. For example, Lincoln City only requires one space per unit for dwellings under 1,000 square feet, and two spaces for any single-family dwellings over 1,000 square feet. In addition, Florence is currently considering reducing minimum parking requirements for duplexes to one space per unit and removing minimum parking for ADUs (as required by ORS 197.312). Consistent with parking requirements for duplexes, the City could also consider reducing minimum parking to one space per unit for other middle housing types (triplexes, quadplexes, townhomes), multi-family, and manufactured homes. These housing types generally provide housing for smaller households and tend to have lower vehicle-use rates than other large households and lower-density types of housing. Lowering off-street parking requirements can free up valuable land for more living space.⁵

Land Use and Transportation Coordination. Development Code requirements, standards, and procedures are critical for ensuring the City's land uses and transportation system are thoughtfully coordinated. The City should consider Code amendments to improve integration of land use and transportation standards, practices, and procedures. Chapter 660, Division 12 of the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 660-012) includes specific requirements and guidance to ensure coordinated transportation and land use planning. For example, the City should ensure consistency between land use/zoning amendments with TSP goals and policies. See the TPR Audit (Attachment A) for more details and recommendations related to land-use-transportation coordination amendments.

⁵ Parking and Middle Housing <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/TGM/Documents/ParkingDemandsAcrossCities.pdf>

TITLE 10 CHAPTER 3

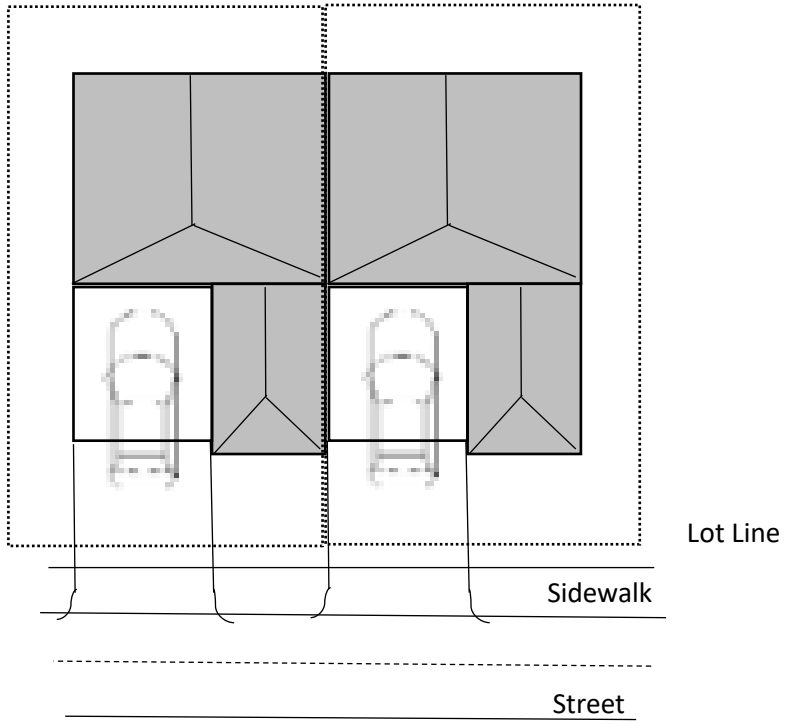
OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

...

10-3-8: PARKING AREA IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS: All public or private parking areas, loading areas and outdoor vehicle sales areas shall be improved according to the following: All required parking areas shall have a durable, dust free surfacing of asphaltic concrete, cement concrete, porous concrete, porous asphalt, permeable pavers such as turf, concrete, brick pavers or other materials approved by the City. Driveways aprons shall be paved for the first fifty feet (50') from the street.

A. Parking for new single unit attached and detached dwellings, and duplexes shall be provided as follows:

1. A carport or garage, unless the majority of existing dwellings within 100 feet of the property boundary of the proposed development do not have such covered parking facilities. The number of required covered parking spaces shall be based on the predominant number of covered spaces on the majority of lots within the 100-foot radius. Parking spaces shall measure a minimum of 12 feet wide by twenty (20) feet long. Garage width is measured from the interior walls. No encroachments (such as water heaters, steps, door swings) are allowed into the required parking spaces.
2. One parking space per unit may be provided on a driveway if the following criteria are met:
 - a. Driveway spaces shall measure at least 12 feet wide by twenty (20) feet long. No encroachments are allowed into the required parking spaces.
 - b. Driveway spaces shall not extend into the public right-of-way.
 - c. The number of parking spaces provided as a carport or garage shall not fall below one (1) space per unit.
3. Off-street parking for single-unit attached dwellings on the front of the building and driveway accesses in front of a dwelling are permitted in compliance with the following standards:
 - a. Outdoor on-site parking and maneuvering areas shall not exceed 50 percent of the front lot line, but may not exceed twenty (20) feet wide on any lot regardless of lot width.
 - b. The garage and off-street parking areas shall not be located between a dwelling and a public street, except when the garage or off-street parking area is separated from the front lot line by a dwelling or a lot/parcel or the garage opening is setback a minimum of 10 feet from the dwelling's structural element nearest to the front property line (e.g. roofline of a porch, dwelling wall or covered entry)





Attachment 6

Memorandum:

To: City of Florence Planning Commission
From: Clare Kurth, Assistant Planner
Meeting Date: September 8, 2023
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Amendments Proposed

Introduction & Overview:

During the course of the Transportation System Plan (TSP) update project, Florence City Staff, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), and the consultant's team with Kittleson & Associates reviewed the existing Comprehensive Plan to propose amendments for consistency with the updated TSP. There are two attachments to this memo; 1) Chapter 2. Goals and Objectives from that draft TSP document that lists proposed goals and associated objectives and 2) Chapter 12: Transportation from the 2020 Florence Realization Comprehensive Plan. The Chapter 12 Goals in the existing comprehensive plan are to be changed to include the proposed goals and objectives from the draft TSP document. Existing policies are to be renumbered.

Attachments:

- Draft TSP: Chapter 2. Goals and Objectives (June 2023, Kittleson & Associates)
- 2020 Florence Realization Comprehensive Plan: Chapter 12 - Transportation



CHAPTER 2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project team developed goals and objectives for the TSP update to help guide the review and documentation of existing and future transportation system needs, the development and evaluation of potential alternatives to address the needs, and the selection and prioritization of preferred alternatives for inclusion in the TSP update. The goals and objectives were also used to inform recommendations for policy language that will serve as guidance for future land use and transportation decision making. The goals and objectives will enable the City to plan for, and consistently work toward, achieving the community vision.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives for the TSP update are described below. The goals provide direction for where the City would like to go, while the objectives provide a more detailed breakdown of the goals with specific outcomes the City desires to achieve. The goals and objectives are based on a review of the goals and objectives in the previous TSP, information from the ODOT TSP guidelines, and discussions with City staff about the important issues prevalent in the community and transportation system.

GOAL 1: CREATING A SAFE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ALL

Prioritize the safe movement for all users and for all modes within the community along city, county, and state roadways. Minimize crashes and fatalities that occur on the transportation network.

- Objective 1A:* Address known safety issues at locations with a history of fatal or severe injury crashes.
- Objective 1B:* Provide safe pedestrian crossings on state highways and at additional locations off state highways.
- Objective 1C:* Support roadway improvements that provide safe access for all users, regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation.

GOAL 2: BUILDING FACILITIES THAT SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ARE COST-EFFECTIVE

Build transportation facilities that are suited for the community and its continued economic development. Transportation decisions should balance the needs of the summer peak period and the needs of the year-round population, where those may be in conflict.

- Objective 2A:* Provide convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians to major activity centers.
- Objective 2B:* Design streets, bikeways and walkways to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote convenient circulation.
- Objective 2C:* Provide the efficient movement of goods, services, and people and maintain City minimum vehicular operating standards.
- Objective 2D:* Preserve the function of both US 101 and US 126 for regional traffic while building transportation connections between the City and these highways.
- Objective 2E:* Minimize negative impacts of vehicular traffic to existing and future neighborhoods, and to developable and developed commercial and industrial sites.
- Objective 2F:* Balance the City's strong tourism economy with the transportation related impacts from visitors.

GOAL 3: MEETING THE WIDE-RANGING TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF ALL USERS

Build a transportation system that meets the needs of all users in Florence. Invest in non-automotive transportation modes to help people travel within Florence. Connect neighborhoods to major activity centers without needing to use an automobile.

- Objective 3A:* Create a non-motorized network that has a high degree of comfort (i.e. minimal Level of Traffic Stress).
- Objective 3B:* Close key gaps in the pedestrian or non-motorized system, creating short, easy, and accessible loops within the network.
- Objective 3C:* Provide pedestrian or non-motorized connectivity to schools, business districts, transit stops and corridors, and/or parks – including bicycle parking.
- Objective 3D:* Promote demand management programs (i.e. incentives to use non-automotive modes, parking management) to reduce single occupancy vehicle trips.
- Objective 3E:* Support comfortable and reliable transit service for transit stops and corridors, including (but not limited to) stop amenities, identifying a regional service hub, etc..

GOAL 4: MINIMIZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Support policies and programs that minimize pollution and reduce impacts to the environment and climate change. Recognize that transportation impacts are more likely to be felt negatively by historically marginalized communities.

- Objective 4A:* Minimize the impacts on natural and cultural resources when constructing transportation facilities.
- Objective 4B:* Set policies that encourage the use of low-emission transportation modes.

Objective 4C: Objective 4C: Select alternatives which balance the requirements of other goals with the need to minimize air, water, light, and noise pollution.

Objective 4D: Objective 4D: Construct transportation facilities that minimize impacts on natural resources such as streams, wetlands, and wildlife corridors.

GOAL 5: ADDING RESILIENCE TO THE NETWORK & PLANNING FOR EMERGENCIES

Create a transportation network that can quickly evacuate residents in the event of a major earthquake and/or tsunami and can build resilience within the community.

Objective 5A: Design and construct new transportation facilities that add resilience to the network.

Objective 5B: Locate new transportation facilities outside the tsunami inundation zones where feasible.

Objective 5C: Develop transportation facilities that both enhance community livability and serve as tsunami evacuation routes.

Objective 5D: Coordinate evacuation route and signage planning in conjunction with existing or proposed transportation system plan pedestrian and bicycle route planning efforts.

Objective 5E: Design streets to efficiently and safely accommodate emergency service vehicles.

GOAL 6: COORDINATING WITH LOCAL, REGIONAL, & STATE PARTNERS

Foster good relationships with public and private partners in the common interest of building the city's transportation network.

Objective 6A: Ensure consistency with local plans including the Comprehensive Plan, state plans, transit plans, and the plans of neighboring jurisdictions

Objective 6B: Ensure consistency with statewide planning documents such as the Transportation Planning Rule, Oregon Transportation Plan, Oregon Highway Plan, and ODOT modal plans

Objective 6C: Partner with local, county, and state agencies to invest in a transportation network that meets everyone's needs

Objective 6D: Meet the goals and policies laid out in the City's other planning efforts, including the Housing Implementation Plan Project

Project Selections and Prioritization

The selection and prioritization of projects included in the TSP update was determined based on the goals and objectives described above and application of the project evaluation criteria. See *Tech Memo #2 and Tech Memo #6 in the Volume II Technical Appendix for additional information.*

Chapter 12

Transportation

Goals

1. To create a safe transportation system.
2. To operate transportation facilities at a level of service that is cost-effective and appropriate for the area served.
3. To develop systematic annual maintenance plans for city streets, bike, pedestrian and air facilities.
4. To create a transportation network to support existing and proposed land uses.
5. To meet the needs of land development while protecting public safety, transportation operations and mobility of all transportation modes.
6. To provide a balanced transportation system that provides options for meeting the travel needs of all modes of transportation.
7. To enhance the quality of life for citizens and visitors by providing adequate access to residences, employers, services, social and recreational opportunities.
8. To minimize transportation-related energy consumption by using energy efficient modes of transportation for movement of goods, services and people where possible.
9. To provide economic health and diversity through the efficient and effective movement of goods, services and people.
10. To minimize the impacts on natural and cultural resources when constructing transportation facilities and encouraging use of non-polluting transportation alternatives.
11. To choose transportation facilities which balance the requirements of other transportation goals with the need to minimize air, water and noise pollution.
12. To provide for adequate parking facilities in conjunction with other transportation facilities, as appropriate.
13. To collaborate and coordinate with state, county and other agencies during long range planning efforts, development review, design and construction of transportation projects.

Policies

- The Transportation System Plan (TSP) is part of the Florence Public Facility Plan and, as such, the TSP is adopted as a supporting document to this Comprehensive Plan.
 - Use the project lists and maps, or described locations of projects, in the TSP to guide transportation facilities and their general location in the urban growth boundary. Use City Code, Capital Improvement Programming, and City Public Works work programs, engineering reports, and other administrative tools as the guide for project timing, detailed planning, financing and implementation.
 - Amend the TSP and the Comprehensive Plan, in order to modify, add to, or delete projects from the project lists in the TSP or to make significant changes to project location from that described in the TSP. The following changes to the TSP do not require a Comprehensive Plan amendment unless changed as part of an overall update to the TSP:
 - Modifications to a transportation project which are minor in nature and do not significantly impact the project's general description, location, sizing, capacity, or other general characteristic of the project; or
 - Technical and environmental modifications to a transportation facility which are made pursuant to final engineering on a project; or
 - Modifications to a transportation project which are made pursuant to findings of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement conducted under regulations implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 or any federal or State of Oregon agency project development regulations consistent with that act and its regulations.
1. Provide safe transportation all seasons of the year through street standards that require land widths, curvature and grades appropriate to all weather conditions.
 2. To protect public safety, property owners shall maintain vision clearance in accordance with City standards and the City shall enforce vision clearance requirements.
 3. The City shall continue to work with ODOT to provide safe pedestrian crossings of state highways, and to cooperate in the location of additional crosswalks in safe locations.
- The City shall utilize the mobility standards in the Oregon Highway Plan for the state highways. Elsewhere within the city, the minimum operating standards at intersections are as follows:
 - LOS "D" is considered acceptable at signalized all-way stop controlled intersections if the V/C (volume/capacity) ratio is not higher than 1.0 for the sum of critical movements.

- LOS “E” is considered acceptable for the poorest operating approach at two-way stop intersections. LOS “F” is allowed in situations where a traffic signal is not warranted.
 - Where a facility is maintained by the County, the more restrictive of the City or County standards apply.
4. The City shall develop systematic annual maintenance plans for streets, bike, pedestrian and air facilities.
 5. The City shall continue to pursue grant and loan funds to supplement local transportation facility funds.
 6. The City shall continue to require new development to pay its share of costs of development of, or improvements to, transportation facilities which will serve the proposed development.
 7. Development within a City right-of-way, including but not limited to excavation, clearing, grading, utility placement, culvert placement or replacement, other stormwater facilities, and construction or reconstruction of road or driveway approaches, is allowed only upon approval of a city permit.
 8. The City shall protect the function of existing and planned transportation systems as identified in the TSP through application of appropriate land use and access management techniques.
 - Pursuant to the State Transportation Planning rule, any land use decisions which significantly affect a transportation facility shall ensure that allowed land uses are consistent with the function, capacity, level of service of the facility.
 9. Land development shall not encroach within setbacks required for future expansion of transportation facilities. At the time of land development or land division, the City shall require dedication of adequate right-of-way or easements consistent with the adopted TSP in order to achieve connectivity; maintain adequate street widths, bikeways and walkways; and to accommodate transit facilities.
 - New development and redevelopment shall accommodate on-site traffic circulation on the site. For new development and redevelopment, “backing out” maneuvers onto all streets shall be avoided for uses other than single-family and duplex homes. “Backing out” maneuvers shall also be avoided for new single-family and duplexes accessing arterial and collector streets.
 10. Access to and from off-street parking areas shall be designed to prevent backing onto a public street (other than an alley), except for single-family duplex dwellings are exempt.

- ODOT has authority to manage access to the state highway system. Where property abuts a state highway or is served by a private approach on a state highway, the City will work with ODOT to ensure coordinated and consistent application of applicable State and City policies.
11. The City shall provide an inter-connected trail system as directed in Comprehensive Plan Chapter 8 policy and shown in the TSP Project Maps.
 - The City shall consider the potential to establish or maintain bikeways and/or walkways or provide access to coastal waters (ocean, estuary, and lakes) prior to vacating any public easement or right-of-way.
 12. Convenient access for motor vehicles, transit, bicycles and pedestrians shall be provided to major activity centers, including public buildings and schools, the hospital, shopping areas, parks, and places of employment.
 13. Streets, bikeways and walkways shall be designed to meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists to promote safe and convenient bicycle and pedestrian circulation within the community. To promote bicycling and walking, marked bicycle lanes and sidewalks are required on all arterial and collector streets (other than those collectors identified as scenic drives) when those streets are newly constructed, reconstructed, or widened to provide additional vehicular capacity. For collector streets that are identified as scenic drives, provision shall be made to adequately accommodate bicycles and pedestrians when those streets are newly constructed, reconstructed, or widened to provide additional vehicular capacity.
 - Development shall provide adequate on-site circulation for vehicles, buses, bicycles, and pedestrians and shall provide off-site transportation improvements necessary to ensure that the incremental demands placed on the transportation system by the development are met.
 14. Streets shall be designed to efficiently and safely accommodate emergency service vehicles.
 - In partnership with the School District, the City shall work toward a safe and convenient transportation system that accommodates school buses; children walking to and waiting at a bus stop; and children walking and riding their bicycles to school.
 - The City shall accommodate local freight traffic accessing the industrial areas along Kingwood Avenue via 9th, 27th, and 35th Streets by maintaining adequate clear street widths (unimpeded by parking or overhanging signs/trees), adequate turning radii, and visibility.

15. The North, South and East Gateways shall be pursued as soon as funding can be obtained.
16. The placement of streets shall minimize negative impacts on residential neighborhoods.
17. City shall cooperate with ODOT to implement the Access Management Plan for US 101 in Downtown Florence and elements of the Florence Downtown Implementation Plan that pertain to US 101.
18. The City shall encourage demand management programs such as park-and-ride facilities and vanpools to reduce single occupancy vehicle trips, especially to and from Eugene.
19. The City shall promote the use of telecommunications, transit and rail facilities as energy efficient alternatives to vehicular transport.
20. The City shall coordinate with the Port of Siuslaw regarding transportation projects that may affect facilities which are operated by the Port or which affect the Port's operations.
21. The City shall continue to pursue the cooperative effort of coastal cities and counties to bring a natural gas pipeline north on the coast to Florence and other communities.
22. Design and construction of transportation facilities shall be responsive to topography and should minimize impacts on natural resources such as streams, wetlands and wildlife corridors.
23. All transportation improvements shall be consistent with the requirements for stormwater in Chapter 11 of the Comprehensive Plan.
24. As the use of the airport increases, and night operations become a reality, the City shall work with neighboring residential uses to minimize issues of noise and vibration.
25. The City shall require that noise sensitive land uses (including uses involving sleeping, schools, hospitals, libraries) proposed in the airport noise impact boundary, as shown in Figure 8-1 of the Florence Municipal Airport – Airport Master Plan Update Final Report, provide a noise-abatement strategy to achieve indoor noise level equal to or less than 55 Day-Night Average Noise Level (DNL).
 - The City shall protect current and future viability of the airport and compatibility of land uses through the Public Airport Safety and Compatibility Overlay Zone and coordination with the Oregon Department of Aviation and the Federal Aviation Administration.
26. On-site parking for motor vehicles and bicycles is required except in Downtown Districts where some motor vehicle parking can be provided on the street.
27. Bicycle parking facilities shall be provided as part of new development at places of employment, businesses, multi-family residential developments and at public buildings.

28. The City shall notify ODOT of all project proposals and development applications adjacent to state highways or served by a private vehicular approach on a state highway. The City should notify Lane County of all project proposals and development applications adjacent to county roads.
29. The City shall notify ODOT and Lane County of all major development proposals which will generate more than 50 trips during an average peak hour, or more than 500 daily trips, or which require a traffic study.
30. The City shall notify ODOT, DLCD and Lane County of any proposed changes or amendments to this Transportation System Plan.
31. The City shall develop multi-use paths that both enhance community livability and serve as tsunami evacuation routes.
32. The City shall coordinate evacuation route and signage planning in conjunction with existing or proposed transportation system plan pedestrian and bicycle route planning efforts.
33. The City shall locate new transportation facilities outside the tsunami inundation zones where feasible.
34. The City shall where feasible design and construct new transportation facilities to withstand a Cascadia event earthquake and be resistant to the associated tsunami.

Recommendations

1. The City Council should consider opportunities to purchase land for extensions of right-of-way where connectivity is needed to promote efficient traffic flow.
2. The City should promote a feasibility study to identify solutions to the deficient rail overpass in Cushman, and support implementation of the chosen alternative.

Background

The City of Florence, in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), initiated an update of the urban area's Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2010. The TSP is intended to guide the management and implementation of the transportation facilities, policies, and programs, within the urban area over the next 25 years. It represents the vision of the City as it relates to the future of the transportation system while remaining consistent with state and other local plans and policies. The TSP also summarizes the technical analyses that have been performed in the development of the TSP and through coordination with affected agencies. The TSP has been adopted as a supporting document to the Comprehensive Plan and is physically located in Appendix 12.

The City of Florence's location on the Oregon Coast makes it an attractive destination for tourists and summer vacationers with the associated traffic impacts. In addition, Florence is experiencing growth pressures from both development and increasing traffic. To address these issues, the TSP Chapter 12: Transportation

is based on an evaluation of future growth and includes recommendations for appropriate transportation improvements to serve that growth while maintaining and enhancing the character of the city. The TSP recognizes that state roadways must be used efficiently and an effective facilities management plan must be developed to allow the City's street system to operate effectively as in-fill development continues within the Urban Growth Boundary.

A Comprehensive Plan that embraces coordinated and systematic development of all gateways is vital to achieving an efficient transportation system. The City of Florence recognizes the importance of the five existing transportation gateways to the community:

- East Highway 126 Gateway
- North Florence Highway 101 Gateway
- Siuslaw River Bridge/South Highway 101 Gateway
- Florence Airport Gateway
- Siuslaw River/Port of Siuslaw Gateway.

State of Oregon Planning rules require that the TSP be based on the current comprehensive plan land use map and must provide a transportation system that accommodates the expected 20-year growth in population and employment that will result from implementation of the land use plan. The contents of this TSP update are guided by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 197.712 and the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) Transportation Planning Rule (OAR Chapter 660 Division 12). These laws and rule require that jurisdictions develop the following:

- a road plan for a network of arterial and collector streets;
 - a bicycle and pedestrian plan;
 - an air, rail, water, and pipeline plan;
 - a transportation financing plan; and
 - policies and ordinances for implementing the TSP.
- The TPR requires that the transportation system plan incorporate the needs of all users and abilities. In addition, the TPR requires that local jurisdictions adopt land use and land division ordinance amendments to protect transportation facilities and to provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities between residential, commercial, and employment/institutional areas. It is further required that local communities coordinate their respective plans with the applicable county, regional, and state transportation plans.
 - The TSP also includes proposed improvements to non-City facilities. Without additional action by the governmental entity that owns the subject facility or land (i.e. Lane County of the State of Oregon), any project in this Plan that involves a non-City facility is merely a recommendation for connecting the pedestrian and bicycle network. As in most facility planning efforts, moving towards, and planning for, a well-connected network depends on the cooperation of multiple jurisdictions; the TSP is intended to facilitate discussions between the City and its governmental partners as they work together to achieve a well-connected network. The TSP does not, however, obligate its governmental partners to take any action or construct any projects.
 - The policies resulting from the Transportation System Plan (TSP) Update process have been inserted into this Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan. The policies provide direction

for public and private developmental and program decision-making regarding transportation facilities and services. Development should be coordinated with the planning, financing, and construction of planned transportation facilities and services to ensure the efficient use and expansion of these facilities.

The project lists and maps, or written descriptions of locations, in the TSP are adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan, and physically located in the TSP. The exact location of the projects shown on the TSP Maps, or described in writing in the TSP, is determined through City processes, outside of the Comprehensive Plan amendment process. The TSP will be updated as part of the City's Periodic Review process or in a TSP update process initiated by the City outside of Periodic Review..