

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE:	Discussion of the Preliminary Draft Transportation Element Update		
DEPARTMENT:	Public Works		
PRESENTED BY:	Nytasha Walters, Transportation Services Manager		
ACTION:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Motion
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing	

PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:

The City of Shoreline (City) is currently updating its Transportation Element (TE) and Transportation Master Plan (TMP) to better serve the Shoreline community's current and future transportation needs. The TE and TMP updates will provide a framework to guide investments in existing and new transportation infrastructure and programs over the next 20 years in accordance with the community's transportation priorities.

To date, the TMP project team has assessed existing conditions and needs, conducted three rounds of public outreach, developed the TE/TMP Vision and Goals, created a draft project evaluation framework, developed the preferred auto level of service policy, developed the draft Automobile, Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit, and Shared-use Mobility Hub Plans, prepared the draft project prioritization process, and developed the draft TE/TMP project list.

Tonight, staff will provide Council with an update on the project prioritization process and draft TE/TMP project list as well as a briefing on the preliminary draft TE update.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no additional financial impact associated with the continued work on this project.

RECOMMENDATION

There is no action required tonight; this meeting will provide an update on the project prioritization process and draft TE/TMP project list as well as a briefing on the preliminary draft TE Update for Council's feedback.

Approved By: City Manager **DT** City Attorney **MK**

INTRODUCTION

The TE and TMP updates will provide a framework to guide investments in existing and new transportation infrastructure and programs over the next 20 years in accordance with the community's transportation priorities. The TE and TMP updates will be developed through close collaboration between City staff, stakeholders, and the public, as well as the Planning Commission and Council, to help improve mobility and quality of life.

This is the eighth in a series of briefings to Council about the TE and TMP updates.

On May 24, 2021, Council discussed and agreed with the vision and goals for the TE and TMP updates. More information can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update](#).

On November 22, 2021, Council discussed and agreed with the project evaluation framework for the TE and TMP updates. More information can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update](#).

On March 7, 2022, Council discussed and agreed with the preferred auto level of service policy for the TE and TMP updates. More information can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the TMP Update: Draft Auto Level of Service](#).

On March 28, 2022, Council discussed the draft prioritization metrics and performance measures for the TE and TMP updates. More information can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update: Draft Prioritization, Performance Measures, and Outreach Approach](#).

On April 4, 2022, Council discussed the TE/TMP draft Transit, Shared-use Mobility, and Pedestrian Plans. More information can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update: Draft Transit, Shared-use Mobility, and Pedestrian Plan](#).

On April 18, 2022, Council discussed the TE/TMP draft Bicycle Plan. The staff report for that discussion can be found at the following link: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update: Draft Bicycle Plan](#).

And on July 18, 2022, Council discussed the preliminary data-driven project prioritization process, and the draft TE/TMP project list. The staff report for that discussion can be found at the following link: [Discussion of the Draft Prioritized Transportation Project List](#).

This report provides an overview to tonight's presentation and discussion about the project prioritization process, the draft TE/TMP project list, and the preliminary draft TE update.

BACKGROUND

The City is currently updating its TE and TMP to better serve the community's current and future transportation needs. The TE/TMP supports all forms of travel – by foot, bicycle, skateboard, scooter, stroller, wheelchair, transit, motorcycle, automobile, etc. With the upcoming arrival of light rail transit, new and higher frequency bus service, new pedestrian/bicycle connections, and land use changes and growth, the TE and TMP updates provide an opportunity to further align transportation vision, goals, objectives, and policies with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

The TE and TMP updates will guide transportation investments and define the City's future transportation policies, programs, and projects for the next 20 years. Using the TE and TMP as a guide, the City can assess the relative importance of transportation projects and programs and schedule their planning, engineering, and construction as growth takes place within Shoreline and the need for improved and new facilities is warranted. The TE and TMP updates also establish project prioritization methodology to be included in future Transportation Improvement Plans (TIPs) and Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs).

The last update to the TMP was in 2011 and the last update to the TE was in 2012. The TE must be updated to align with the City's Comprehensive Plan periodic update by 2024 to meet the Growth Management Act requirements, maintain the City's eligibility for pursuing future grant funding, and set transportation policies for guiding the development of Shoreline. The TMP also needs to be updated to be in sync with the TE update.

Starting with the currently in-process update to the TE and TMP, the TE will no longer reference the TMP. The TE will meet the State requirements without referencing the TMP. The TMP will continue to include the more technical details that are not required by the State to be included in the Comprehensive Plan or TE. This unbundling will allow greater flexibility for staff to bring possible updates on procedures and technical specifications to respond to changes in the transportation system to Council faster than current requirements allow.

TE and TMP Schedule Updates

In fall 2020, the City launched a multi-year process to update the TE and TMP and anticipated having both finalized by the end of 2022. With the unbundling of the TE and TMP, the adoption for the TMP schedule has shifted slightly. The current schedule has adoption of the TE update by the end of 2022 and the finalization of the TMP update in early 2023. This allows staff adequate time to finish all the State mandated elements for the TE before shifting their attention to finalizing the TMP.

To date, the project team has assessed existing conditions and needs; conducted Outreach Series 1, 2, and 3; developed the TMP Vision and Goals; created a draft project evaluation framework; developed the preferred auto level of service policy; developed the draft Automobile, Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit and Shared-use Mobility Hub Plans; prepared a draft transportation project list and ran an initial draft prioritization analysis of the project list; and produced the preliminary draft TE Update.

The following schedule shows key milestones for the TE and TMP update process.



DISCUSSION

Since the start of work on the TE and TMP updates, staff has engaged with community members and stakeholders through public outreach events and activities. Tonight, we will provide Council with a status update on project prioritization process, the draft TE/TMP project list, and the preliminary draft TE update.

Draft Project Prioritization Process

Since the City operates within a finite set of resources, it is important to develop a transparent, equitable, and data-driven process for prioritizing implementation of the transportation projects over the next 20 years.

Over the course of the TE/TMP Update process, the project team has developed project prioritization criteria based on the TE/TMP vision and goals, Council goals, City policies, and community feedback. The intent is to use the prioritization criteria to score a list of potential transportation projects to see if they are a high, medium, or low priority. Ultimately, the team will use the prioritization results to develop a draft financially constrained list of priority projects to be included in the TE and TMP updates.

On March 28, 2022, City staff presented the draft project prioritization process and performance measures. More information on this discussion can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Transportation Master Plan Update: Draft Prioritization, Performance Measures, and Outreach Approach.](#)

During Outreach Series 3, the City conducted a survey to gain the community's input on the prioritization process. Overall, a total of 427 people participated in the survey. Among other questions, the survey described the TE/TMP prioritization framework and asked participants how important each of the draft priorities were to them.

On July 18, 2022, City staff presented the draft point system for the project prioritization criteria. More information on this discussion can be found in the following staff report: [Discussion of the Draft Prioritized Transportation Project List.](#) During the July 18 Council discussion, staff received feedback to further explain the rationale of the draft prioritization criteria point assignments and specifically explain how the criteria of Connectivity and Multimodality interact and support weighting of the interrelated climate resiliency criteria reflects the community's priority for climate resiliency from the Outreach Series 3 survey results.

All the prioritization criteria are important. While staff's recommended approach to prioritization criteria point spread differs from survey participants, it aligns with most of the participants' top priority for Safety and similarly ranks most of the participants' priority for Community Vibrancy as a lower priority. While most of the survey participants marked Equity as a fourth-place priority, staff recommended Equity as the second highest priority because it is a Council Goal. Staff noted that most of survey participants ranked Connectivity and Climate Resiliency as second and third place priorities, respectively. Staff recommended giving Connectivity and Multimodality equal weighting of criteria points, so they are tied for a third-place ranking. While the staff recommended placement of Climate Resiliency appears last in the ranking, it is important to note that Connectivity, Multimodality, and Climate Resiliency are interrelated criteria.

Per Council feedback, staff added a Climate Resiliency prefix to the criteria of Connectivity and Multimodality, and retained Climate Resiliency as Built Environment metrics to capture climate resiliency metrics not captured in the preceding two criteria to explicitly show these criteria are interrelated. With this revised naming convention, *Climate Resiliency-Built Environment* metrics assign project points for areas of surface water vulnerabilities and heat island. *Climate Resiliency-Multimodality* and *Climate Resiliency-Connectivity* metrics assign points for projects that build better pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections which, in turn, helps reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging taking other travel modes than driving.

Figure 1 below compares the community's aggregated responses to the survey's question about priorities with the staff recommendation presented at the Council Meeting on July 18, 2022 and the revised staff recommendation which adds a Climate Resiliency prefix to show the interrelated criteria.

Figure 1: Updated Prioritization Point Spread Comparison

Outreach Series 3 Results			Presented at 7/18 Council Meeting			Revised - Adds Climate Resiliency Prefix to Interrelated Criteria		
Outreach Series 3 Survey Results	Survey Points	% of total points	Staff Draft Recommendation	Criteria Points	% of total points	Staff Draft Recommendation	Criteria Points	% of total points
1 st - Safety	253	23%	1 st - Safety - Council goal and City Target Zero policy	20	28%	1 st - Safety - Council goal and City Target Zero policy	20	28%
2 nd - Connectivity	205	19%	2 nd - Equity - Council goal	18	25%	2 nd - Equity - Council goal	18	25%
3 rd - Climate Resiliency	185	17%	3 rd - Connectivity	12	17%	3 rd - Climate Resiliency* - Connectivity	12	17%
5 th - Multimodality	150	14%	4 th - Multimodality	12	17%	4 th - Climate Resiliency* - Multimodality	12	17%
4 th - Equity	157	14%	5 th - Community Vibrancy	6	8%	5 th - Community Vibrancy	6	8%
6 th - Community Vibrancy	142	13%	6 th - Climate Resiliency	4	6%	6 th - Climate Resiliency* - Built Environment	4	6%
Total	1092		Total	72		Total	72	

*Climate Resiliency prefix appears in several categories to show interrelated climate resiliency metrics without double counting points.

Development of the Draft Project List

The process (see Figure 2 below) of developing the draft project list started from the outset of the TE/TMP update.

Figure 2: TE/TMP Project List Development Process



At the beginning of the TE/TMP update process, the project team with the community, Council, and Planning Commission developed the TE/TMP vision and goals to set the direction of the City's future transportation network.

To establish baseline conditions, the project team inventoried the existing transportation network. The project team also performed a future travel demand analysis to identify capacity projects needed to accommodate the TE/TMP proposed Level of Service (LOS) standards for intersections and roadway segments.

From there, the team developed the draft Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit, Shared-use Mobility Hub, and Automobile Plans using a Complete Streets approach to define types of facilities that are needed for all travel modes. Then, the project team identified where there are gaps between the existing and future multimodal transportation network by layering the draft modal plans as well as the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (SPP).

It is worth noting that the SPP was early work to the TE/TMP update. The SPP differs from the Pedestrian Plan in that the SPP prioritizes the implementation of roughly 75 miles of new sidewalk projects whereas the Pedestrian Plan is a comprehensive plan of the City's existing and future planned sidewalks as well as unimproved right of way, trails, and pedestrian/bicycle bridges. The SPP was layered with all the other modal plans to create the draft project list. If a SPP project coincided with a need for an intersection improvement, a multimodal corridor project or a bicycle project, then it was incorporated into the larger project on the draft project list.

When the TE and TMP are adopted, there will continue to be a need for the SPP as it identifies "stand alone" new sidewalk projects that could be competitive for pursuing small works grants. In addition, the SPP will continue to be a source for coordinating future City capital projects and private development projects.

The project team used the identified "gaps" to create a draft list of 175 projects that includes the following project categories:

- *Intersections (I)*
- *Multimodal Corridors (MMC)*
- *Unimproved Right-of-Way (R)*
- *Trail Along the Rail (TAR)*
- *Trail Connection (T)*
- *Bridge Project (B)*
- *Shared-use Mobility Hubs (SUM)*

Next, the team ran the list of draft projects through the prioritization process to get an initial ranking of high, medium, or low priority projects. City staff presented the draft project prioritized map and list at the July 18, 2022 City Council meeting.

Over the summer, the project team will develop high-level cost estimates for the draft list of projects and consider what the City can afford over the next 20 years. Since the City will not be able to fund all 175 draft projects over the next 20 years, TE and TMP updates will include a financially constrained project list to guide the implementation of priority projects.

Using the prioritization results and the high-level cost estimates, City staff will return to Council in early September with a City staff recommendation of the refined project prioritized list to be included in the TE and TMP updates. Once the TE update is adopted, the City will use the financially constrained project list as a guide for selecting projects for implementation through future Transportation Improvement Plans (TIPs) and Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs).

Preliminary Draft TE Update

Attachment A is the preliminary draft TE update. It contains the City's transportation vision, goals, policies, existing conditions, existing and future travel demand model, and modal plans. It also includes the project prioritization process, a list of draft priority projects, and a preliminary funding analysis. Please note, for the TE Update to comply with State requirements it must include a financially constrained priority list of projects. Over the summer, City staff will refine the list of draft priority projects based on what the City can realistically afford. City staff will return to Council in early September with a financially constrained priority list of projects and any other significant changes for inclusion in the TE update. The draft TE update will have a public hearing on September 15, 2022 and move through the Council adoption process by the end of 2022.

PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Public involvement is an essential component of the TMP update process. There continues to be multiple opportunities throughout the process for the public and stakeholders to learn about future transportation needs, envision improvements, and give feedback.

To date, the City has conducted three outreach efforts. In [Outreach Series 1](#), the City asked the public about their transportation needs and priorities. In [Outreach Series 2](#), the City asked the public where they would like to see improvements for walking, bicycling, riding transit, using shared-use mobility devices, and driving. In Outreach Series 3, the City asked for public feedback on draft Pedestrian, Bicycle, Transit, Shared-use Mobility Hub, and Automobile Plans as well as input on the draft prioritization metrics and performance measures. The project team has reviewed all of the Outreach Series 3 comments and prepared a TE/TMP Outreach Series 3 Summary report which is posted on the project website this summer at: <https://www.shorelinewa.gov/tmp>.

The draft TE update will have a public hearing on September 15, 2022 and move through the Council adoption process by the end of 2022. For the TMP, the project team anticipates conducting Outreach Series 4 in late 2022 or early 2023 to share the draft TMP document with the public before finalizing it in 2023.

NEXT STEPS

Over the summer 2022, the project team will refine the draft TE/TMP project list based on what the City can reasonably afford over the next 20 years and refine the preliminary draft TE Update based on feedback from the Council, the Planning Commission, and the public. The team plans to return to Council in early September to present an updated financially constrained TE/TMP priority project list.

As part of the 2022 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket process, the draft TE update will have a public hearing on September 15, 2022 and move through the Council adoption process by the end of 2022.

COUNCIL GOAL(S) ADDRESSED

The TE and TMP updates support all five of the 2022-2024 City Council Goals and directly supports the following City Council Goals:

- *Goal 2: Continue to deliver highly-valued public services through the management of the City's infrastructure and stewardship of the natural environment.*
- *Goal 3: Continue preparation for regional mass transit in Shoreline.*
- *Goal 4: Expand the City's focus on equity and social justice and work to become an Anti-Racist community.*

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no additional financial impact associated with the continued work on this project.

RECOMMENDATION

There is no action required tonight; this meeting will provide an update on the project prioritization process and draft TE/TMP project list as well as a briefing on the preliminary draft TE Update for Council's feedback.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Preliminary Draft Transportation Element (TE) Update

INTRODUCTION

The Transportation Element provides a framework that guides transportation investments over the next 20 years to support the City of Shoreline 2024 Comprehensive Plan and comply with the Washington State Growth Management Act. This Transportation Element identifies a roadmap for creating a welcoming and functional system for all users, including people walking, biking, using shared-use mobility devices, riding transit, as well as driving, in accordance with the Shoreline transportation vision and goals, which were developed with the community and endorsed by Shoreline City Council in May 2021.

Transportation Vision:

Shoreline has a well-developed multimodal transportation system that offers safe and easy travel options that are accessible for everyone, builds climate resiliency, and promotes livability. This system has been developed over time, informed by a robust, inclusive dialogue with the community.

- **Goal 1: Safety**
Make Shoreline's transportation system safe and comfortable for all users, regardless of mode or ability.
- **Goal 2: Equity**
Ensure all people, especially those whose needs have been systemically neglected¹, are well served by making transportation investments through an anti-racist and inclusive process which results in equitable outcomes.
- **Goal 3: Multimodality**
Expand and strengthen the multimodal network, specifically walking, bicycling, and transit, to increase the number of safe, convenient, reliable, and accessible travel options.
- **Goal 4: Connectivity**
Complete a network of multimodal transportation connections to and from key destinations such as parks, schools, community services, commercial centers, places of employment, and transit.
- **Goal 5: Climate Resiliency**
Increase climate resiliency by promoting sustainability, reducing pollution, promoting healthy habitats, and supporting clean air and water.
- **Goal 6: Community Vibrancy**
Foster livability by evoking a sense of identity through arts/culture, attracting and sustaining desired economic activity, and accommodating the movement of people and goods.

Several national, state, and regional agencies influence transportation mobility options in Shoreline, including the United States Department of Transportation, Washington State Department of Transportation, Puget Sound Regional Council, King County Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit. One purpose of the Transportation Element is to guide how the City focuses strategic efforts in local

¹ People who have been systemically neglected in the transportation and planning process are those who have not historically been served or have been typically underrepresented like Black, Indigenous People of Color (BIPOC), youth, older adults, people with disabilities, people with low incomes, and people with limited English language skills.

investments to create a connected, multimodal transportation system that utilizes regional transportation facilities and services.

The Transportation Element is designed to provide insight into the City's intentions and commitments, so that public agencies and individual households can make decisions, coordinate development, and participate in achieving a shared vision. It also provides the foundation for development regulations contained in the Shoreline Development Code and Engineering Development Manual.

In addition to the regulatory guiding framework of the Transportation Element, the City is also adopting a Transportation Master Plan (TMP) in 2023. While separate from this Transportation Element, the TMP shares the same vision, goals, and guidance but provides more detailed implementation actions to provide a cohesive long-range blueprint for travel and mobility in Shoreline.

OUTREACH PROCESS

This Transportation Element is the product of a robust public outreach process that has benefited from thousands of voices, spanning the full spectrum of Shoreline's diverse communities. The outreach process is summarized below:

- **Goals for Mobility (Outreach Series 1):** In early 2021, community members were asked what transportation issues are most important to them. Community members participated via online survey, two virtual open houses, and through numerous smaller, community meetings. This outreach led to the development of the transportation vision and six goals, which guided the identification and prioritization of capital projects and programs.
- **Planning a System for All (Outreach Series 2):** In mid-2021, the City gathered feedback from community members on modal networks in an effort to accommodate all modes of travel. Like Phase 1, this phase included an online survey, virtual open house, and small group meetings. Community members provided specific input on challenging locations for walking, biking, taking transit, and driving. Community members also provided feedback on key destinations they wanted to reach via transit or by shared use mobility devices.
- **How to Prioritize the System (Outreach Series 3):** In early 2022, the City returned to the community with draft modal plans (i.e., draft plans to accommodate people walking, biking, riding transit, using shared-use mobility hubs, and driving) and project prioritization criteria, which were informed by input received in Phases 1 and 2. The community was able to provide input about whether each draft modal plan invested too much, too little, or was about right. Community members were also able to weigh in on the prioritization criteria, in terms of which criteria are most important to consider in evaluating and ultimately prioritizing projects. This outreach phase included physical popup displays at key community gathering spaces and online informational videos and survey.
- **Recommended TE Update (Public Hearing):** In mid-2022, the draft TE update will have a Public Hearing for public comment and the Planning Commission's recommendation to proceed with Council adoption by the end of 2022. This draft TE update will contain the City's transportation vision, goals, and modal plans. It will also include the project prioritization process and a financially constrained list of draft priority projects.

In incorporating public input at critical milestones throughout its development, this Transportation Element intends to be a community-driven document that supports the City vision for a complete and inclusive transportation system that provides reliable, safe, equitable, and sustainable travel choices.

POLICIES

The following policies serve as the foundation of Shoreline's Transportation Element, providing guidance on actions the City can take to advance the Transportation Vision and Goals.

Climate Resiliency

T1. Work to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions in line with the level needed to meet emission reduction goals in the Climate Action Plan.

T2. Reduce the impact of the City's transportation system on the environment through expanded zero-emission vehicle use and active transportation options and identify opportunities to increase electric vehicle charging infrastructure when planning and designing transportation projects and facilities, on City rights-of-way or adjacent property(s), or through other transportation policies and programs.

T3. Emphasize transportation investments that provide and encourage alternatives to single occupancy vehicle travel and increase travel options, especially to and within King County [candidate] Countywide Centers² and along corridors connecting centers.

T4. Continue to implement the City's Commute Trip Reduction Plan as well as evaluate, implement, and advocate for other parking management and transportation demand management strategies that support the goal of reducing VMT.

T5. Plan, design, and construct transportation projects and facilities to avoid or minimize negative environmental impacts and to increase climate resiliency to the maximum extent feasible.

T6. Use Low Impact Development (LID) techniques, except when determined to be infeasible. Explore opportunities to expand the use of natural stormwater treatment in the right-of-way through partnerships with public and private property owners. Leverage green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) to expand and connect pedestrian/bicycle path networks for alternative transportation routes, including connections to the Interurban Trail.

T7. Create a safer and more enjoyable travel experience as well as reduce air pollution and ambient temperatures by increasing tree plantings along public right of way and planting tree species that will be more resilient to climate impacts.

T8. Identify opportunities to increase climate resilience when planning and designing transportation projects and facilities. Include features that improve surface water management, reduce urban heat island

² Countywide growth centers serve important roles as places for equitably concentrating jobs, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities. These are often smaller downtowns, high-capacity transit station areas, or neighborhood centers that are linked by transit, provide a mix of housing and services, and serve as focal points for local and county investment. On December 1, 2021, the Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) approved the City of Shoreline's 148th St. Station Area, 185th St. Station Area, Shoreline Place, and Shoreline Town Center as candidate Countywide Centers. Jurisdictions with candidate Countywide Centers are expected to fully plan for their centers as a part of the 2024 comprehensive plan periodic update or in parallel local planning efforts.

effects, and equitably increase services to the extent possible - especially in areas with identified climate impacts.

T9. Build and grow partnerships - with other public and private organizations and agencies - that support mode shift and a sustainable, resilient transportation system.

T10. Develop a resilient, multimodal transportation system that protects against major disruptions and climate change by developing recovery strategies and by coordinating disaster response plans.

T11. Modify design standards for the transportation system as needed to ensure that future land use development and transportation improvements increase city-wide resilience to climate change.

T12. Coordinate land use and transportation plans and programs with other public and private stakeholders to encourage parking management, vehicle technology innovation, shifts toward electric and other cleaner, more energy-efficient vehicles and fuels, integration of smart vehicle technology with intelligent transportation systems, and greater use of mobility options that promote climate resiliency and/or reduce VMT.

Community Vibrancy

T13. Evaluate and implement innovative and robust economic development, land use and transportation plans, policies and projects that promote climate resiliency and community vibrancy.

T14. Explore strategies to effectively manage curbside space for a variety of uses such as ride-share, buses, pedestrians, freight delivery, commerce, and other needs.

T15. Plan and implement the transportation system improvements utilizing urban street design principles in recognition of the link between mobility with urban design, safety, economic development, equity, and community health.

T16. Actively engage the public, especially historically underserved populations, during all phases of the development/update/improvement of a transportation service or facility to identify and reduce negative community impacts.

T17. Implement a strategy for regional coordination that includes the following activities:

- Identify important transportation improvements in Shoreline that involve partners and form strategic alliances with potential partners, such as adjacent jurisdictions, like-minded agencies, and community groups;
- Create seamless pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections across city borders;
- Participate in federal, state, regional, and county planning, budget, and appropriations processes that will affect the City's strategic interests;
- Develop partnerships with the local business community and other local groups/stakeholders to advocate at the federal, state, and regional level for common interests.

Equity

T18. Provide accessible and affordable transportation for all, especially historically underserved populations, to enable equitable distribution of transportation resources, benefits, costs, programs and services.

T19. Develop new data collection focused on capturing individual and household travel cost, travel time, trips not taken, access to different travel options, and access to key resources across different demographic groups to better inform more equitable decision making.

T20. As feasible, partner with community organizations and/or community members to develop and tailor language access strategies that work for a particular limited/non-English speaking community.

T21. Explore the feasibility of parking management programs, shared parking strategies, and/or subsidized ORCA cards programming as new low-income housing units are being developed; addressing the transportation needs as development occurs, not after units are built.

T22. Explore how to prioritize investments in underserved communities experiencing significant levels of traffic-related air pollution.

Safety

T23. In conjunction with the Washington State Target Zero Plan, prioritize transportation planning, design, improvement, and operational efforts with the goal of achieving zero serious or fatal injury collisions.

T24. Adopt a Target Zero policy specific to the City of Shoreline and consistent with regional programs including the Washington State Target Zero Plan.

T25. Prioritize pedestrian, bicyclist, and other vulnerable user safety over vehicle capacity improvements.

T26. Use engineering, enforcement, and educational tools to improve safety for all transportation users.

T27. Use data-driven and evidence-based approaches to guide transportation safety investments.

T28. Routinely update City engineering design standards and design roadways consistent with injury minimization and speed management techniques.

T29. Utilize the Street Light Master Plan to guide ongoing public and private street lighting investments.

Pedestrian System

T30. Implement the Pedestrian Plan through a combination of public and private investments by using the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan and ADA Transition Plan as guides.

T31. When identifying transportation improvements, prioritize construction of sidewalks, walkways, pedestrian crossings, and trails, including increasing the number of pedestrian-oriented connections and safe crossings that reduce barriers and make walking trips more direct.

T32. Utilize existing undeveloped right-of-way to create pedestrian paths and connections where feasible.

T33. Design and construct roadway improvements to be accessible by all, minimize pedestrian crossing distances, create convenient and safe crossing opportunities, reduce pedestrian exposure to vehicle traffic, and lower vehicle speeds.

T34. Continue an engagement program to inform people about options for walking in the City and educate residents about pedestrian safety and health benefits of walking. This program should include coordination or partnering with outside agencies.

Bicycle System

T35. Implement the Bicycle Plan. Develop a program to construct and maintain a connected bicycle network that is safe and comfortable for people of all ages and abilities, connects to essential destinations, provides access to transit, and is easily accessible.

T36. Design and construct all roadway improvements to be consistent with the future bike network vision and, when deemed safe and feasible, use short-term improvements, such as signage and markings, to identify routes when large capital improvements identified in the Bicycle Plan will not be constructed for several years.

T37. Along trails and other low stress (LTS 1 and 2) bicycle facilities, encourage development that is supportive of bicycling and oriented toward the bikeways.

T38. Develop guidelines for the creation of bicycle and scooter parking facilities.

T39. Develop a public outreach program to inform people about bicycle safety, health benefits of bicycling, and options for bicycling in the City. This program should include coordination or partnering with outside agencies.

T40. Establish an ongoing funded capital program to construct the Bicycle Plan and support pursuit and implementation of grant opportunities.

Transit System

T41. Make transit a more convenient, appealing, and viable option for all trips where community members desire to use it and create safe, easily accessible first and last mile connections to transit through implementation of the Transit Plan.

T42. Monitor the level and quality of transit service in the City, and advocate for more frequent service and associated capital improvements to increase transit reliability as appropriate.

T43. Work with transportation providers to develop a safe, reliable, and effective multi-modal transportation system to address overall mobility and accessibility. Maximize the people-carrying capacity of the surface transportation system.

T44. Support and encourage the development of additional high-capacity transit service in Shoreline.

T45. Continue to install and support the installation of transit-supportive infrastructure.

T46. Work with Metro Transit, Sound Transit, and Community Transit to start planned transit service as early and effectively as possible in order to develop bus service plans that connect people to light rail stations, high-capacity transit corridors, shared-use mobility hubs, Park & Ride lots, King County [candidate] Countywide Centers (148th St. Station, Shoreline Place, Town Center, 185th St. Station), and any future key destinations if identified.

T47. Promote livable neighborhoods near high capacity transit through land use patterns, transit service, and transportation access.

T48. Encourage development that is supportive of transit, and advocate for expansion and addition of new frequent bus routes in areas with transit-supportive densities and uses.

T49. Support transit planning efforts based on criteria guided by the City's preferred land use, population and employment distribution, and opportunities for redevelopment. Preserve right-of-way for future high-capacity transit service.

T50. Partner to ensure provisions of first/last mile services, such as microtransit, flex-services, and other mobility options that connect people between transit and destinations.

Roadway System

T51. Design City transportation facilities with a primary purpose of moving people and goods via multiple modes (component of Complete Streets³), including automobiles, freight trucks, transit, bicycles, and walking, with vehicle parking identified as a secondary use, and utilizing natural stormwater management techniques and landscaping (component of Green Streets) where appropriate.

T52. In accordance with Complete Streets Ordinance No. 755, new or rebuilt streets shall accommodate, as much as practical, right-of-way use by all users.

T53. Direct delivery service and trucks and other freight transportation to appropriate streets so that they can move through Shoreline safely and reliably.

T54. Routinely update development standards to mitigate the impact of growth on the City's transportation infrastructure; encourage and incentivize Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies.

T55. Improve the street grid network to maximize multi-modal connectivity throughout the City.

T56. Develop a regular maintenance program and schedule for all components of the transportation infrastructure. Maintenance schedules should be based on safety/imminent danger and preservation of transportation resources.

T57. Ensure that maintenance and operation of the existing and proposed transportation network is included in transportation planning and design.

T58. Use roadway maintenance and preservation work, including paving and restriping, to install short-term and planned long-term improvements.

Concurrency and Level of Service

Vehicle LOS Policy

T59. Adopt Level of Service E (LOS E) at intersecting arterials within King County [candidate] Countywide Centers and Highways of Statewide Significance and Regionally Significant State Highways (I-5, Aurora Avenue N, and Ballinger Way). For all other intersecting arterials, adopt LOS D. For evaluating planning level concurrency and reviewing traffic impacts of redevelopment, intersections that operate worse than the identified standard will not meet the City's established concurrency threshold. The level of service shall be calculated with the delay method described in the most recent edition of the Transportation Research Board's Highway Capacity Manual. Adopt a supplemental LOS for Principal and Minor Arterials that limits the volume to capacity (V/C) ratio to 1.1 or lower within King County [candidate] Countywide Centers, and

³ A "complete street" is one that is designed, operated, and maintained to enable safe and convenient access and travel for all users including pedestrian, bicyclists, transit users, and people of all ages and abilities, as well as freight and motor vehicles while protecting and preserving the community's environment and character.

0.9 or lower for all other Principal and Minor Arterials in the City's jurisdiction. The V/C measurement applies to a segment of roadway between arterial intersections.

These LOS standards apply throughout the City unless an alternative LOS standard is identified in the Transportation Element for intersections or road segments, where an alternate LOS has been adopted in a subarea plan, or for Principal or Minor Arterial segments where:

- Widening the roadway cross-section is not feasible, due to significant topographic constraints; or
- The improved roadway configuration balances increased congestion with safety, climate resiliency, and active transportation mobility benefits.

Arterial segments meeting at least one of these criteria as identified in June 2022 are:

- Meridian Ave N from N 155th Street to N 175th St
- Meridian Ave N from N 175th Street to N 185th St

Pedestrian LOS Policy:

T60.1. Construct sidewalks per the LOS standards outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Pedestrian LOS Standards for Principal, Minor, and Collector Arterials

Component	Single-Family Residential Land Use	Other Land Uses
Minimum Sidewalk Width	6 feet	8 feet
Minimum Amenity Zone/Buffer Width (not including frontage zone ⁴)	5 feet	5 feet

**Deviations from these standards may apply subject to approval by the City Engineer.*

T60.2. Establish a connected and complete pedestrian network by constructing the sidewalks and trails outlined in the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (SPP).

Bicycle LOS Policy:

T61.1. Establish the Bicycle Plan to connect major destinations, transit stops and stations, and residential, commercial/retail centers, and employment centers.

T61.2. Establish sufficient, safe, and convenient bicycle parking and security to support trips made by bicycle.

Transit LOS Policy:

T62.1. Advocate for transit service that is aligned with Shoreline land use and demographics as presented in the Transit Plan.

T62.2. Make bus stop facilities more comfortable and secure to encourage ridership.

⁴ The area adjacent to the property line where transitions between the public sidewalk and the space within buildings occur.

T62.3. Prioritize capital improvements along City streets to facilitate transit speed and reliability.

Shared-use Mobility Hub Policy:

T63.1. Provide mobility hubs at locations that support the City's equity, climate resiliency, transportation, and land use goals.

T63.2. Prepare for shared-use mobility service in Shoreline, including providing guidance for how and where that service is provided.

Concurrency Policy

T64. Adopt a transportation concurrency program that advances construction of multimodal transportation facilities in Shoreline.

T65. Coordinate with the County and neighboring jurisdictions to implement concurrency strategies and provide for mitigation of shared traffic impacts through street improvements, signal improvements, intelligent transportation systems improvements, transit system improvements, or transportation demand management strategies.

Transportation Improvements

T66. Complete the multimodal transportation network by implementing prioritized projects using the following criteria:

- Safety
- Equity
- Multimodality
- Connectivity
- Climate Resiliency
- Community Vibrancy

T67. Consider and coordinate the construction of new capital projects with upgrades or projects needed by utility providers operating in the City.

T68. Pursue corridor studies on key corridors to determine improvements that address safety, capacity, mobility, climate resiliency and support adjacent land uses.

T69. Implement projects that address improvements noted in planning studies or reports for the City's corridors including 145th Street, 175th Street, 185th Street, Meridian Avenue, Trail Along the Rail, Annual Traffic Report (or TIP would be an ok substitution as that's where the larger recommendations from ATR end up) and sidewalk and bicycle networks.

Funding

T70. Aggressively seek grant opportunities to secure regional and federal funding to help implement high-priority projects in the Shoreline TMP.

T71. Support efforts at the local, regional, state, and federal level to increase funding for the transportation system.

T72. Ensure City staff have the resources to identify and secure funding sources for transportation projects, including shared use mobility, bicycle and pedestrian projects.

T73. Update the citywide Transportation Impact Fee (TIF) program to fund multi-modal growth related transportation improvements, and when necessary, use the State Environmental Policy Act to provide traffic mitigation for localized development project impacts.

T74. Adequately fund maintenance, preservation, and safety for the City's multimodal transportation system, especially those facilities used by the most vulnerable users, including those walking and rolling.

Transportation Context

The Transportation Element is being created as part of the City of Shoreline Comprehensive Plan update process. As required under the Washington State Growth Management Act, the Transportation Element is the compliance document that will be adopted into the Shoreline Comprehensive Plan, the centerpiece of local planning. As part of developing the Transportation Element, the City reviewed existing and future conditions for transportation in Shoreline. By having insight into how Shoreline will grow in the future, the City can plan for how the transportation system will need to evolve to accommodate the interests and needs of all current and future transportation users.

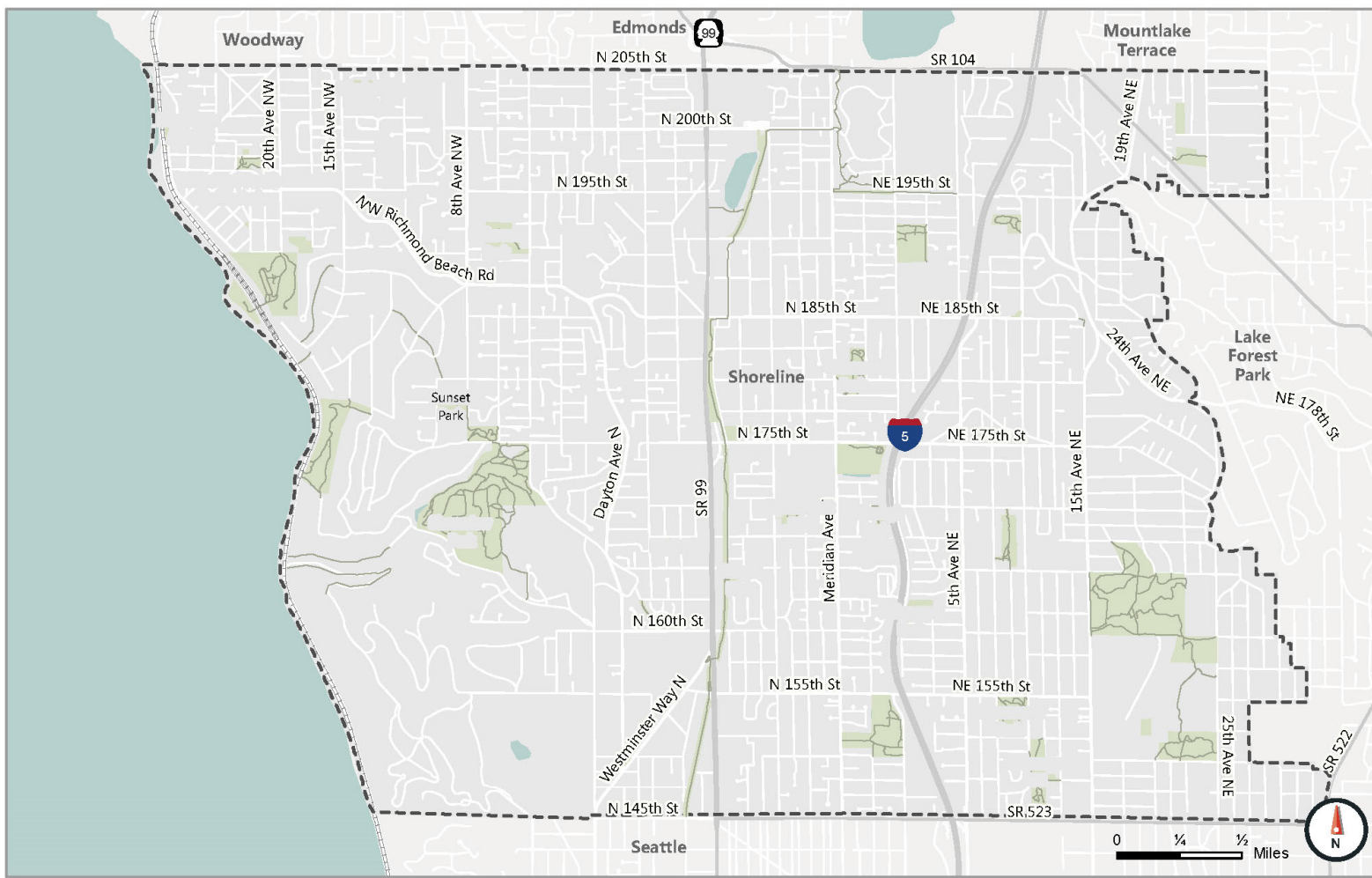
Part of that evolution will be a multimodal transportation system that accommodates all users, including people walking, bicycling, riding transit, using shared mobility devices, and driving. To help achieve this, the City has developed goals, policies, and implementation strategies that identify how to improve and expand the Shoreline transportation system with the following products:

- Modal networks that show complete systems for mobility throughout the City;
- Projects needed to accommodate growth over the next twenty years;
- A funding strategy to pay for the identified improvements; and
- Ongoing implementation and monitoring to ensure that adequate transportation facilities will be in place as growth occurs.

Shoreline Profile

Shoreline became a city in 1995. As shown in **Figure 1**, Shoreline is bordered on the west by Puget Sound, on the north by the communities of Woodway, Edmonds, and Mountlake Terrace, on the east by Lake Forest Park, and to the south by the City of Seattle. Shoreline covers approximately 11.74 square miles and has a population of more than 56,000 residents. The City is currently primarily residential with more than 70 percent of the households being single-family residences but is continuing to grow and redevelop. Shoreline is made up of 14 well-defined neighborhoods, each with its own character. Over the years, the Shoreline community has developed a reputation for strong neighborhoods, excellent schools, and abundant parks. The City of Shoreline offers classic Puget Sound beauty and the convenience of suburban living with the attraction of nearby urban opportunities.

Figure 1. City of Shoreline



-  City Boundary
-  Trail
-  Park

Demographics

A Transportation Element needs to serve the entire community, so it is critical to understand who lives in Shoreline and what their needs are. A person's mobility needs and priorities vary greatly depending on their individual circumstance. For instance, a low-income resident may not have the finances for all transportation options; they may not own a car and might rely on public transit, creating different needs than someone who commutes by car. Someone who doesn't speak English may require different accommodations than native English speakers. Someone who uses a wheelchair may require more accessible accommodations than someone who doesn't use mobility devices. As Shoreline's population becomes increasingly diverse, understanding and responding to these distinctions becomes more important as time goes on. The following sections describe the current demographics in Shoreline.

Income and Poverty

In 2019, the Shoreline median household income was \$86,827, an increase of 31.5% over 2015. However, median incomes differ significantly by race and ethnicity. Households of all races and ethnicities except White/Caucasian make less than the citywide median income. Households that identify as "Asian alone" are close to the median incomes (0.9% less than the citywide median), while American Indian and Alaska Native households have a median household income of 43.7% less than the citywide median.

In 2019, roughly 4,300 people or 7.7% of the Shoreline population were experiencing poverty. This was a significant decline from previous years; however, the COVID-19 pandemic has likely impacted poverty in Shoreline, though this data is not yet available.

Housing

Renters are much more likely than homeowners to spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs, a metric known as cost burden.

- 26.9% of homeowner households in Shoreline are cost-burdened.
- 52.6% of renter households in Shoreline are cost-burdened.

Race/Ethnicity

As of 2019, residents who identify as "White alone" comprised 64.1% of Shoreline's population. From 2010 to 2019, the absolute size of all racial/ethnic groups increased, in conjunction with overall population increases.

- Residents who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native alone increased by the largest percentage, with an increase of 113.7%. However, this group comprises only 0.6% of Shoreline's total population.
- Residents who identify as White alone increased by the smallest percentage, with an increase of 1.2%.
- From 2010 to 2019, residents who identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race increased by 56.5%, or an additional 1,624 individuals since 2010. This group represents 8.0% of the Shoreline total 2019 population.

Age

In 2019, the 35 to 39-year-old segment represented the largest share of the Shoreline population, and the median age was 41.8 years. Residents aged 60 and older made up 25% of Shoreline's population.

Foreign-Born Population

Approximately 12,100 Shoreline residents have birthplaces outside of the United States. From 2018 to 2019, Shoreline's foreign-born population increased by 8.0%, and by 18.6% over the last five years. Of residents born outside the United States, 52.6% were born in Asia.

Language

According to 2019 demographics, some Shoreline residents speak English less than "very well." These residents are most likely to speak Spanish or Chinese, with an estimated 1,350 speaking Spanish and an estimated 900 speaking Chinese.

Land Use

Shoreline is comprised of distinct areas with varying land uses. Shoreline has 409 acres of parkland, including 41 park areas and facilities. Shoreline is primarily residential in character with over half of its land area developed with single-family residences. Commercial development stretches along Aurora Avenue, with other neighborhood centers located at intersections of primary arterials, such as NE 175th Street at 15th Avenue NE in North City, NW Richmond Beach Road at 8th Avenue NW, and 5th Avenue NE at NE 165th Street in Ridgecrest. The areas on either side of Interstate 5 (I-5) near NE 145th Street and NE 185th Street are designated as station areas, which are planned for mixed-use redevelopment in conjunction with the new light rail stations and transit investments.

Future Land Use

The Shoreline Comprehensive Plan anticipates adding 13,330 additional households and 10,000 new jobs in the City by 2044. This will result in a total of 36,570 households and 30,020 jobs in the City in 2044. To support this Transportation Element update, the City evaluated the transportation needs of these future community members through travel demand forecasting and multimodal analysis. The City envisions most of this growth occurring in the four designated [candidate] Countywide Centers, which are locations with zoned densities that can support high-capacity transit and benefit from robust networks for walking, biking, and accessing shared mobility devices, as envisioned by this Transportation Element.




Transportation Network

The following sections document transportation networks within the City and discuss identified opportunities for improvement. The Shoreline transportation network accommodates various modes for getting around, including walking, bicycling, taking public transit, and driving, among others, and commercial needs such as freight transport.

Street Network

Shoreline's street network is comprised of a variety of roadway types, which balance vehicle capacity with the needs of other uses (people walking, bicycling, and taking transit), and connects all users to local and regional facilities. **Table 2** describes the different types of roadways in Shoreline, also called street classification, and **Figure 2** maps their locations in Shoreline.

Table 2: City of Shoreline Street Classification

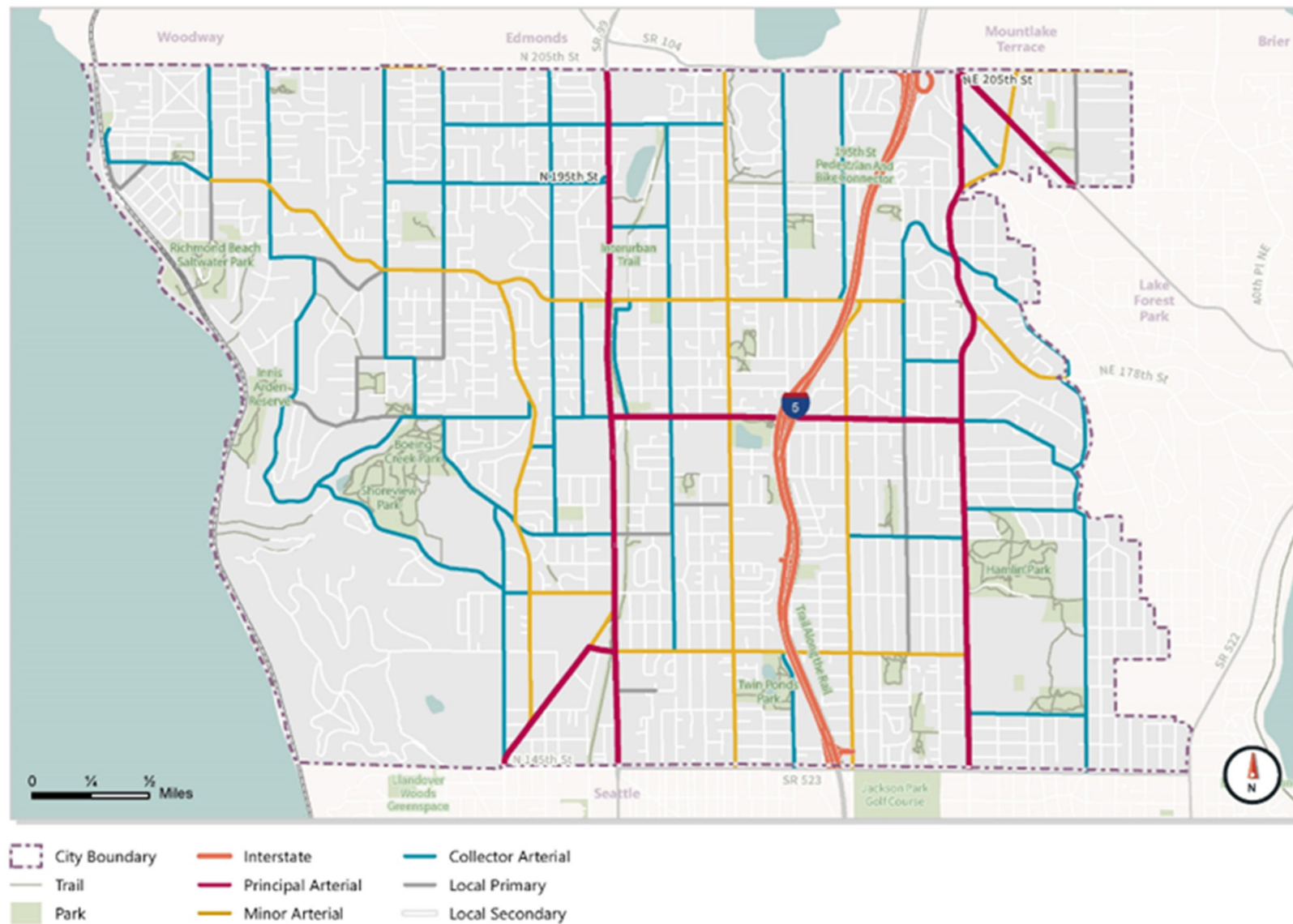
Type	Description ¹	Examples	Photo
Principal Arterial	Principal Arterials are roadways that provide a high degree of vehicular mobility with more restricted access and have regional significance as major vehicular and transit travel routes that connect between cities within a metropolitan area. They generally have sidewalks on both sides of the roadway, and some have bicycle facilities. Speed limits on Principal Arterials in Shoreline range from 25-40 mph.	Aurora Avenue N, N/NE 175th Street from Aurora Ave N to 15 th Ave NE, and 15th Avenue NE	 <p>Aurora Avenue N</p>
Minor Arterial	Minor Arterials are generally designed to provide a high degree of intra-community connections and are less significant from a perspective of regional mobility, but many also provide transit service. They generally have sidewalks on at least one side of the roadway, and some have bicycle facilities. Speed limits on Minor Arterials in Shoreline are 30-35 mph.	Meridian Avenue N, N/NE 185th Street from Fremont Ave N?? To 10 th Ave NE, and NW Richmond Beach Road from 20 th Ave NW to Fremont Ave N	 <p>Meridian Avenue N</p>
Collector Arterial	Collector Arterials assemble traffic from the interior of an area/community and deliver it to the closest Minor or Principal Arterial. Collector Arterials provide for both mobility and access to property and are designed to fulfill both functions. Some Collector Arterials provide transit service, sidewalks, and bicycle facilities, but there are gaps. The speed limit on Collector Arterials in Shoreline is 25-35 .	Greenwood Avenue N, Fremont Avenue N from N 165 th Street to NW 205 th Street, and NW Innis Arden Way	 <p>Greenwood Avenue N</p>

Type	Description ¹	Examples	Photo
Local Primary	Local Primary roadways connect traffic to Arterials, accommodate short trips to neighborhood destinations and provide local access. They generally do not have transit service, sidewalks, or bicycle facilities. The speed limit on Local roadways in Shoreline is 25 mph.	25th Avenue NE from Ballinger Way NE to NE 205 th Street, N 167th Street from Ashworth Ave N to Meridian Ave N, and 10 th Ave NE from NE 155 th St to NE 175 th Street.	 <p>10th Avenue NE</p>
Local Secondary	Local Secondary roadways provide local access. They generally do not have transit service, sidewalks, or bicycle facilities. The speed limit on Local roadways in Shoreline is 25 mph.	Wallingford Avenue N, 11th Avenue NE, 12th Avenue NE, NE 158 th Street	 <p>NE 158th Street</p>

Source: Shoreline TMP, 2011; Google Maps, 2020

¹ Speed limits for specific facilities can be found in the Shoreline Municipal Code 10.20.010

Figure 2. Existing Street Classification



Existing Vehicle Congestion

The operational performance of intersections within Shoreline is measured using a standard methodology known as level of service (LOS). LOS represents the degree of congestion at an intersection based on a calculation of average delay per vehicle at a controlled intersection, such as a traffic signal or stop sign. Individual LOS grades are assigned on a letter scale, A-F, with LOS A representing free-flow conditions with no delay and LOS F representing highly congested conditions with long delays.

Table 3 shows the definition of each LOS grade from the 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) methodology, which is based on average control delay per vehicle. Signalized intersections have higher delay thresholds compared with two-way and all-way stop-controlled intersections. HCM methodologies prescribe how delay is measured at different types of intersections: for signalized and all-way stop intersections, LOS grades are based on the average delay for all vehicles entering the intersection; for two-way stop-controlled intersections, the delay from the most congested movement is used to calculate LOS. LOS is usually calculated for the busiest hour of the day, or “peak hour”, to represent the worst observed conditions on the roadway.

Table 3: Intersection LOS Criteria Based on Delay

Level of Service	Signalized Intersections (seconds per vehicle)	Stop-Controlled Intersections (seconds per vehicle)
A	<= 10	<= 10
B	> 10 to 20	> 10 to 15
C	> 20 to 35	> 15 to 25
D	> 35 to 55	> 25 to 35
E	> 55 to 80	> 35 to 50
F	> 80	> 50

Source: 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual

The City's 2011 TMP identified LOS standards for the City's roadway network. In general, it required LOS D operations at signalized intersections along arterial streets and at unsignalized intersecting arterials for most streets. Additionally, the 2011 TMP identified a volume to capacity (V/C) ratio of 0.90 or lower for principal and minor arterials (V/C measures segments of roadway). The V/C ratio compares roadway demand (vehicle volumes) with roadway supply (carrying capacity). If a roadway has a V/C of 1.0, the roadway is operating at full capacity. The V/C ratio on one leg of an intersection may exceed 0.90 when the intersection operates at LOS D or better. The 2011 TMP recognized certain streets where these standards may not be achievable due to topographical, land ownership, or other feasibility constraints. As described later in this chapter, this Transportation Element revises these standards for City-owned roadway facilities.

In addition to City facilities, there are also state-owned roadway facilities in Shoreline. The LOS standards for these facilities are assigned by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and are as follows:

- SR 99 has a LOS standard of D
- SR 523 has a LOS standard of E mitigated⁵

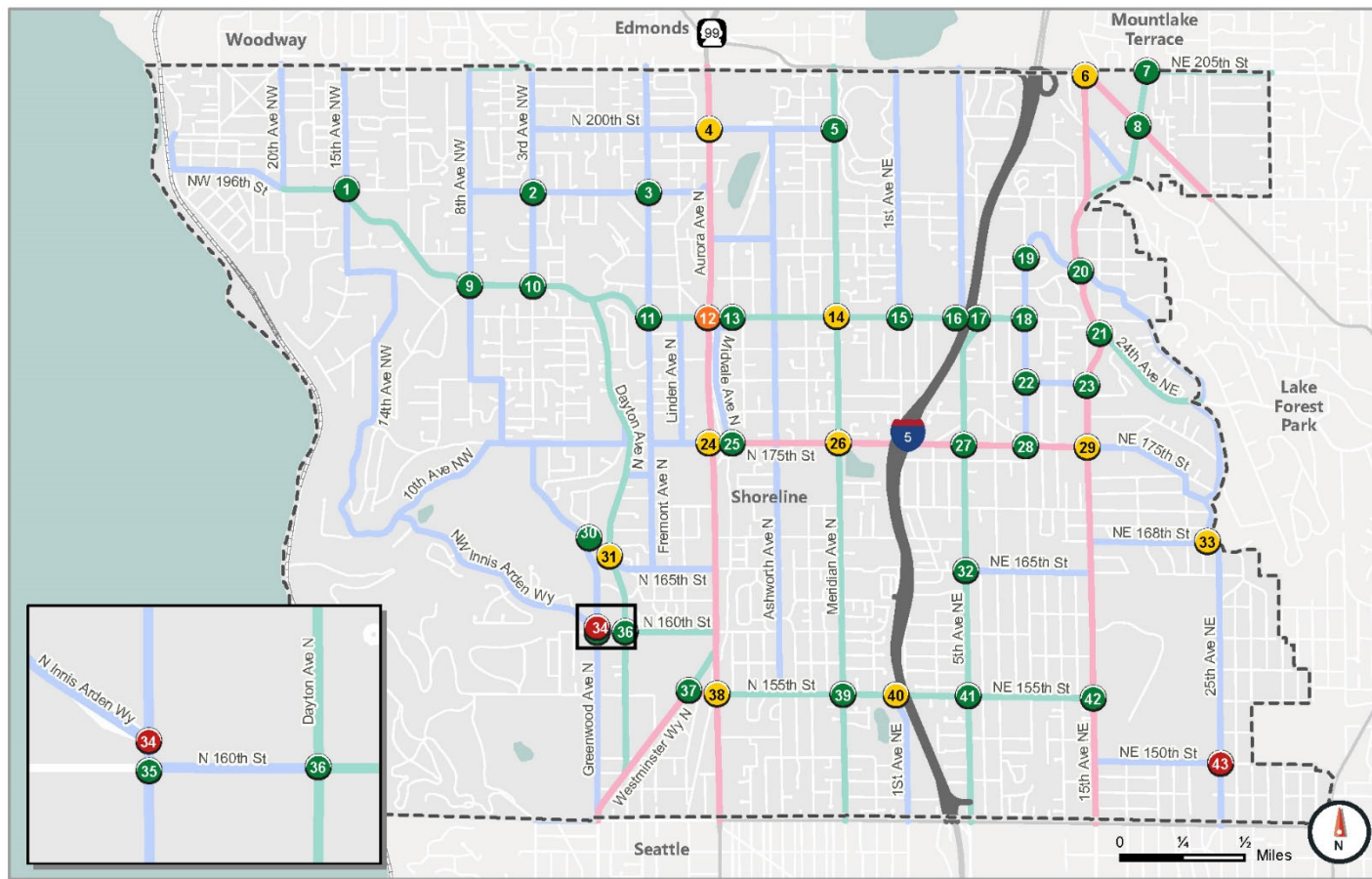
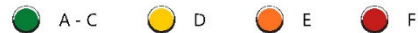
⁵ E mitigated means that congestion should be mitigated (such as transit) when p.m. peak hour LOS falls below LOS "E"

- SR 104 from SR 99 to 15th Ave NE has a LOS standard of D
- SR 104 from 15th Ave NE to the eastern city limits has a LOS standard of E mitigated

Figure 3 and **Table 4** show how several intersections in Shoreline are operating today (intersection numbers on map correspond with Map ID# in table).

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Figure 3: Existing Level of Service in Shoreline

**Level of Service****Roadway Functional Classification**

*Note: Intersections 29 and 42 may be exempted per current LOS standard.
 Intersection numbers correspond with the Map ID number in Table 4.*

Table 4: Existing Level of Service in Shoreline (mapped in the preceding Figure 3)

Map ID	Intersection Location	Delay (seconds)	LOS	Map ID	Intersection Location	Delay (seconds)	LOS
1	15th Ave NW & NW 195th St	19	C	23	15th Ave NE & NE 180th St	8	A
2	3rd Ave NW & NW 195th St	14	B	24	Aurora Ave N & N 175th St	55	D
3	Fremont Ave N & N 195th St	10	B	25	Midvale Ave N & N 175th St	10	B
4	Aurora Ave N & N 200th St	53	D	26	Meridian Ave N & N 175th St	49	D
5	Meridian Ave N & N 200th St	8	A	27	NE 175th St & 5th Ave NE	18	B
6	Ballinger Way NE & NE 205th St & 15th Ave NE	46	D	28	NE 175th St & 10th Ave NE	6	A
7	NE 205th St & 19th Ave NE	31	C	29	15th Ave NE & NE 175th St^	38	D
8	Ballinger Way NE & 19th Ave NE	29	C	30	Greenwood Ave N & Carlyle Hall Rd	17	C
9	NW Richmond Beach Rd & 8th Ave NW	26	C	31	Dayton Ave N & Carlyle Hall Rd	26	D
10	3rd Ave NW & NW Richmond Beach Rd	17	B	32	5th Ave NE & NE 165th St	10	A
11	Fremont Ave N & N 185th St	25	C	33	24th Ave NE & NE 168th St	26	D
12	Aurora Ave N & N 185th St	59	E	34	Greenwood Ave N & NW Innis Arden Wy	97	F
13	Midvale Ave N & N 185th St	7	A	35	Greenwood Ave N & N 160th St	18	C
14	Meridian Ave N & N 185th St	40	D	36	Dayton Ave N & N 160th St	15	B
15	1st Ave NE & NE 185th St	15	B	37	Westminster Way N & N 155th St	19	B
16	5th Ave NE & NE 185th St (West Side of I-5)	19	C	38	Aurora Ave N & N 155th St	49	D
17	5th Ave NE & NE 185th St (East Side of I-5)	16	B	39	Meridian Ave N & N 155th St	34	C
18	10th Ave NE & NE 185th St	9	A	40	1st Ave NE & N 155th St	26	D
19	10th Ave NE & NE Perkins Way & NE 190th St	8	A	41	5th Ave NE & NE 155th St	13	B
20	NE Perkins Way & 15th Ave NE	20	B	42	15th Ave NE & NE 155th St^	21	C
21	15th Ave NE & 24th Ave NE	7	A	43	25th Ave NE & NE 150th St	96	F
22	10th Ave NE & NE 180th St	10	B				

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2019

^ = Intersection may be exempted per current LOS standard

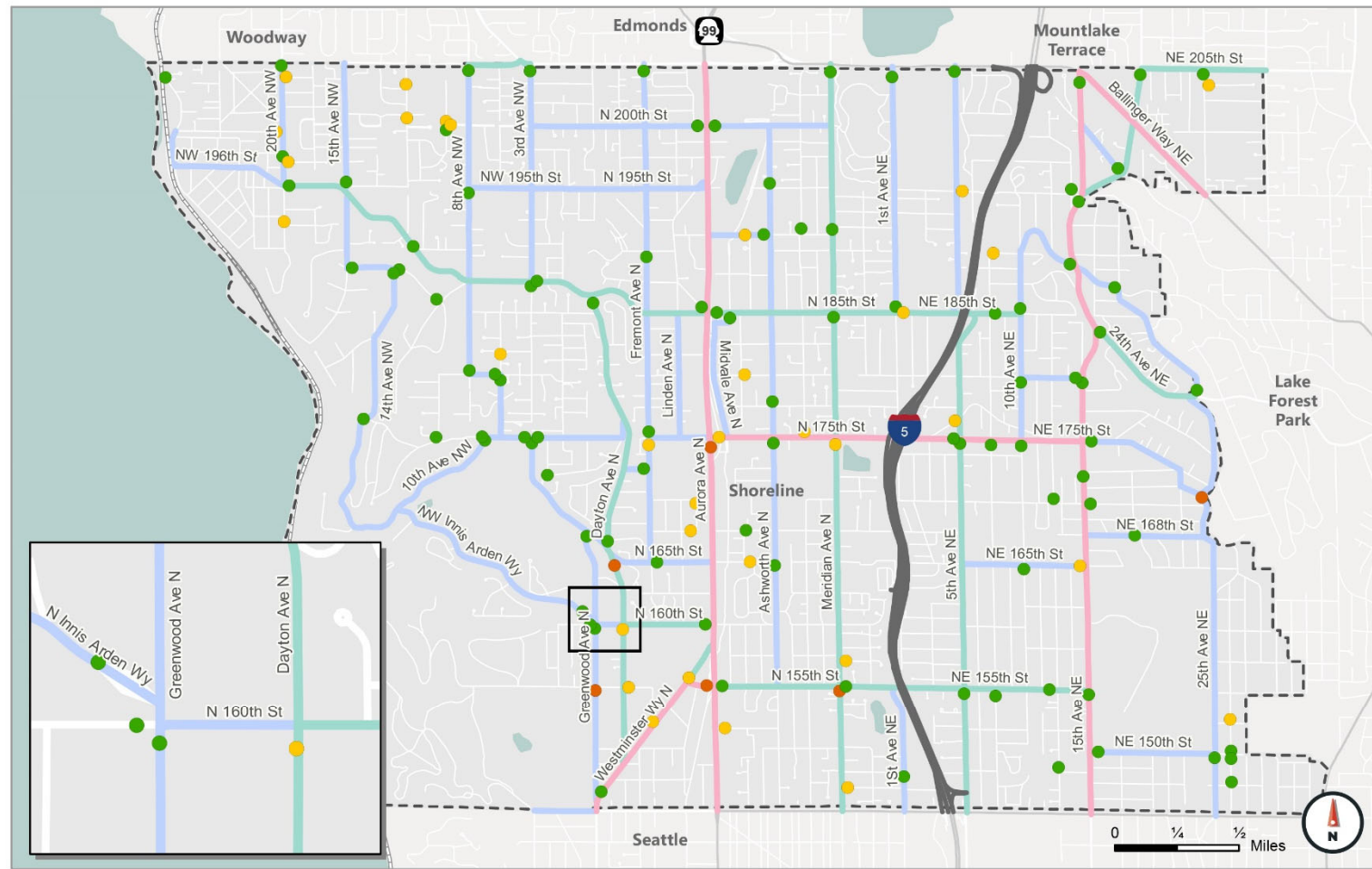
Measured Vehicle Speeds

Another way of checking intersection operations with actual travel data is by looking at average vehicle speeds which can be an indicator of congestion. Average vehicle speeds during the PM peak hour were compared to posted speed limits at 134 locations along Shoreline's roadway network. **Figure 4** shows that there is minimal congestion during the PM peak hour in Shoreline for locations with available speed data. None of the locations have PM peak period speeds that are more than 50 percent below the posted speed limit. Only about 30 percent of the analyzed locations have congested speeds that are 15 to 50 percent below the posted speed limit. Therefore, most vehicles are traveling at speeds that are close to the posted speed limits. Note that while this map doesn't report on 145th Street and 205th Street because they are outside of the City's jurisdiction, the City is monitoring their conditions and helping to plan these corridors with neighboring cities and transportation agencies.

Existing Traffic Volumes

Figure 5 shows average weekday traffic volumes for roadways in Shoreline as of 2019.

Figure 4. Speed Analysis

**PM Peak Hour Speed Deviation**

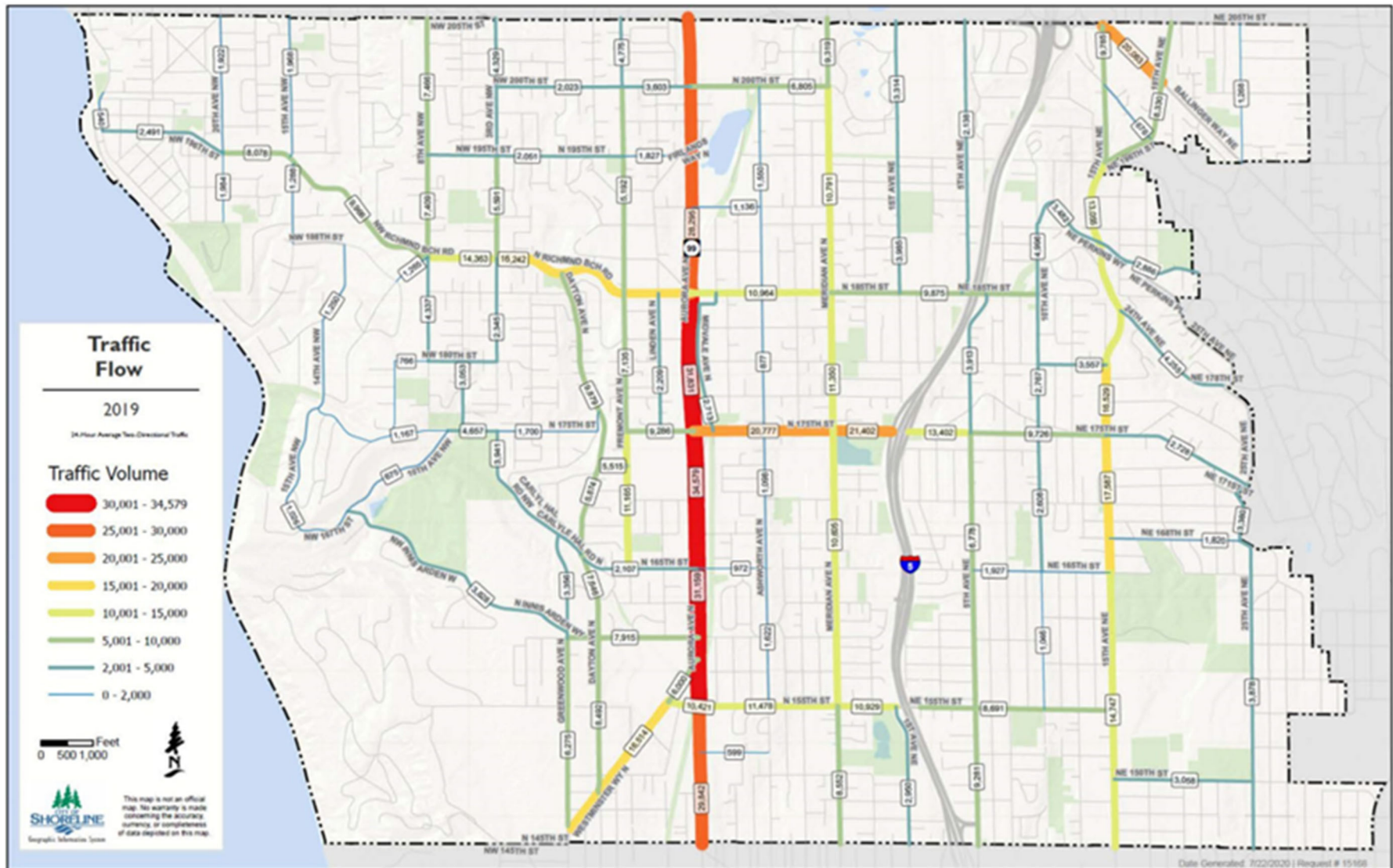
- 0-15% below posted speed
- 15-25% below posted speed
- 25-50% below posted speed

Roadway Functional Classification

- Interstate
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector Arterial

Speed Analysis

Figure 5. Average Weekday Traffic Flows in 2019



Source: City of Shoreline, 2019 Annual Traffic Report

Note: A clearer version of this map will be included in the final draft of the Transportation Element.

Future Traffic Growth

By 2044, the City's Comprehensive Plan anticipates adding 13,330 additional households and 10,000 new jobs. To understand how this growth (and anticipated regional growth outside of the city) will impact Shoreline's transportation system, the City must project growth and its impacts into the future using specialized travel models. For this Transportation Element, the City has projected just over 20 years into the future, developing a travel model with horizon year 2044. This travel model was based on the Puget Sound Regional Council (PRSC) regional model, which considers many data points such as local and regional transportation investments (such as extending light rail to Lynnwood), road usage charges, and demographic shifts in household size, income, and composition to understand how travel patterns might change in the future. This modeling effort provides one of the best means to evaluate anticipated traffic congestion in 2044 both on local streets and on state facilities.

Future Vehicle Congestion

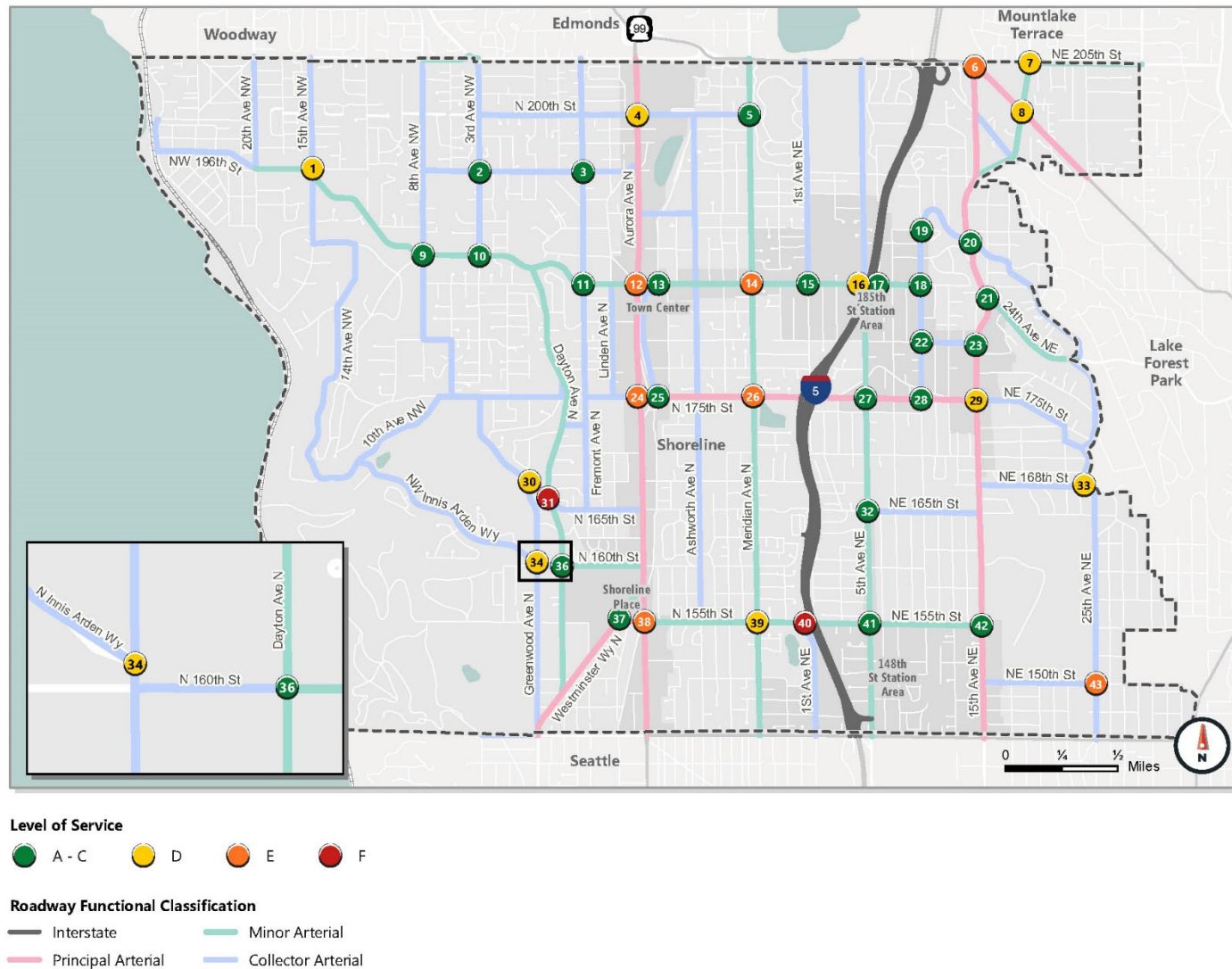
The City must balance the needs of vehicles with the needs of other street users, including people walking and bicycling. This is especially true in urban districts, like the four designated [candidate] Countywide Centers (areas near the 148th Street and 185th Street light rail stations, Shoreline Place, and "Town Center" along Aurora Avenue) where Shoreline will be concentrating the most growth as these areas will be adjacent to more transportation options. King County's designated Countywide Centers are locations with zoned densities that can support high-capacity transit and shorter trips on foot to nearby supportive land uses and can serve as a focal point for investment. In part due to more transportation options in these areas, this Transportation Element proposes to revise the City of Shoreline LOS policy to allow more automobile delay (LOS E) at intersections within the Countywide Centers and along state routes but maintain the current LOS policy (LOS D) outside of these areas. State routes serve as important regional connections and are more impacted by regional travel patterns outside of the City's control. They also carry the highest volumes of traffic within the City, so these facilities often experience higher levels of delay.

This balanced approach allows the City to incentivize growth in the Countywide Centers where infrastructure is available to support more trips by foot, bike, and transit, while upholding a more stringent intersection delay standard in areas where less supportive multimodal infrastructure exists.

Using the projected traffic growth from the City's travel model, the projected 2044 delay and LOS at key intersections was calculated. The following **Figure 6** and **Table 5** show the expected LOS for intersections in Shoreline in 2044. It is important to note that not all arterial intersections were studied as part of this effort; as growth occurs, localized impacts to intersections are studied on a project-by-project basis for compliance with LOS standards.

In addition to evaluating traffic growth in local facilities, State guidance requires that this Transportation Element consider estimated traffic impacts to state-owned transportation facilities resulting from land use growth anticipated by 2044. **Table 6** summarizes traffic operations projected on state facilities by 2044, based on the modeling assumptions described above.

Figure 6. Future Automobile Level of Service in Shoreline by 2044



Note: Intersections 29 and 42 may be exempted per current LOS standard. Intersection numbers correspond with the information in Table 5.

Table 5: Future Level of Service in Shoreline (mapped in Figure 6)

Map ID	Intersection Location	Delay (seconds)	LOS	Map ID	Intersection Location	Delay (seconds)	LOS
1	15th Ave NW & NW 195th St	26	D	23	15th Ave NE & NE 180th St	22	C
2	3rd Ave NW & NW 195th St	17	C	24	Aurora Ave N & N 175th St	72	E
3	Fremont Ave N & N 195th St	12	B	25	Midvale Ave N & N 175th St	12	B
4	Aurora Ave N & N 200th St	54	D	26	Meridian Ave N & N 175th St	73	E
5	Meridian Ave N & N 200th St	9	A	27	NE 175th St & 5th Ave NE	23	C
6	Ballinger Way NE & NE 205th St & 15th Ave NE	62	E	28	NE 175th St & 10th Ave NE	8	A
7	NE 205th St & 19th Ave NE	37	D	29	15th Ave NE & NE 175th St [^]	42	D
8	Ballinger Way NE & 19th Ave NE	43	D	30	Greenwood Ave N & Carlyle Hall Rd	30	D
9	NW Richmond Beach Rd & 8th Ave NW	30	C	31	Dayton Ave N & Carlyle Hall Rd	53	F
10	3rd Ave NW & NW Richmond Beach Rd	26	C	32	5th Ave NE & NE 165th St	13	B
11	Fremont Ave N & N 185th St	32	C	33	24th Ave NE & NE 168th St	26	D
12	Aurora Ave N & N 185th St	79	E	34	Greenwood Ave N & NW Innis Arden Wy ¹	31	D
13	Midvale Ave N & N 185th St	8	A	35	Greenwood Ave N & N 160th St ¹		
14	Meridian Ave N & N 185th St	59	E	36	Dayton Ave N & N 160th St	17	B
15	1st Ave NE & NE 185th St	18	B	37	Westminster Way N & N 155th St	25	C
16	5th Ave NE & NE 185th St (West Side of I-5)	28	D	38	Aurora Ave N & N 155th St	78	E
17	5th Ave NE & NE 185th St (East Side of I-5)	29	C	39	Meridian Ave N & N 155th St	52	D
18	10th Ave NE & NE 185th St	14	B	40	1st Ave NE & N 155th St	55	F
19	10th Ave NE & NE Perkins Way & NE 190th St	9	A	41	5th Ave NE & NE 155th St	19	B
20	NE Perkins Way & 15th Ave NE	27	C	42	15th Ave NE & NE 155th St [^]	25	C
21	15th Ave NE & 24th Ave NE	7	A	43	25th Ave NE & NE 150th St	43	E
22	10th Ave NE & NE 180th St	15	C				

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2021

[^] = Intersection may be exempted per current LOS standard¹ The intersections of Greenwood Ave N & NW Innis Arden Wy and Greenwood Ave N & N 160th St are planned as a single roundabout intersection in 2044.

Table 6: Future Level of Service on State Facilities not Discussed Above

ID	Facility	From	To	LOS Standard	V/C Ratio (2019)		V/C Ratio (2044)		Notes on Impacts under 2044 Conditions
					NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB	
1	Interstate 5	NE 145th St	NE 175th St	LOS D	0.89	0.75	0.90	0.74	SB meets LOS D standard; NB exceeds LOS D standard
2	Interstate 5	NE 175th St	SR 104	LOS D	0.80	0.72	0.81	0.73	Meets LOS D standard along both directions
3	SR 104	west of I-5	-	LOS D	0.50	0.54	0.51	0.57	Meets LOS D standard along both directions
4	SR 104	east of I-5	-	LOS E Mitigated	0.36	0.27	0.36	0.26	Meets LOS E Mitigated standard along both directions
5	N/NE 145 th (SR 523)	west of I-5	-	LOS E Mitigated	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.53	Meets LOS E Mitigated standard along both directions
6	NE 145 th (SR 523)	east of I-5	-	LOS E Mitigated	0.56	0.54	0.63	0.52	Meets LOS E Mitigated standard along both directions

Walking and Bicycling

Facilities for walking and bicycling are essential components of the City's multimodal transportation system. Safe and convenient pedestrian infrastructure makes it easier and more convenient to take short trips by foot or wheelchair. Pedestrian infrastructure includes a range of treatments spanning from sidewalks and crosswalks, to trails and shared-use paths. Most of the City's principal and minor arterials have sidewalks; some lower classified roadways (including local streets) also have sections of sidewalk. Even where sidewalks are present, they are not always wide enough to accommodate passing another person comfortably or provide a buffer from fast-moving traffic. Many sections have insufficient lighting, and some sections are in substandard condition or not ADA compliant. An inventory of all existing sidewalks and shared-use paths is shown in **Figure 7**.

Bicycling facilitates longer trips than walking with similar benefits to the environment, individuals, and the community. Electric bikes and scooters provide even more mobility options for longer trips and make trips in difficult terrain easier. There is a variety of different bicycling infrastructure types that can appeal to bicyclists and riders of electric bikes and scooters with varying levels of experience and confidence. Bicycle facilities currently found in Shoreline include shared-use paths/trails, bike lanes, sharrows, and signed bicycle routes. While there are bike lanes on some key roadways, such as sections of NE 155th Street, NE 185th Street, NW Richmond Beach Road, 15th Avenue NE, and 5th Avenue NE, there are many gaps in the bicycle network and many of the facilities are not comfortable for users of all ages and abilities. Shoreline's existing bicycle network is shown in **Figure 8**.

Figure 7. Existing Sidewalks

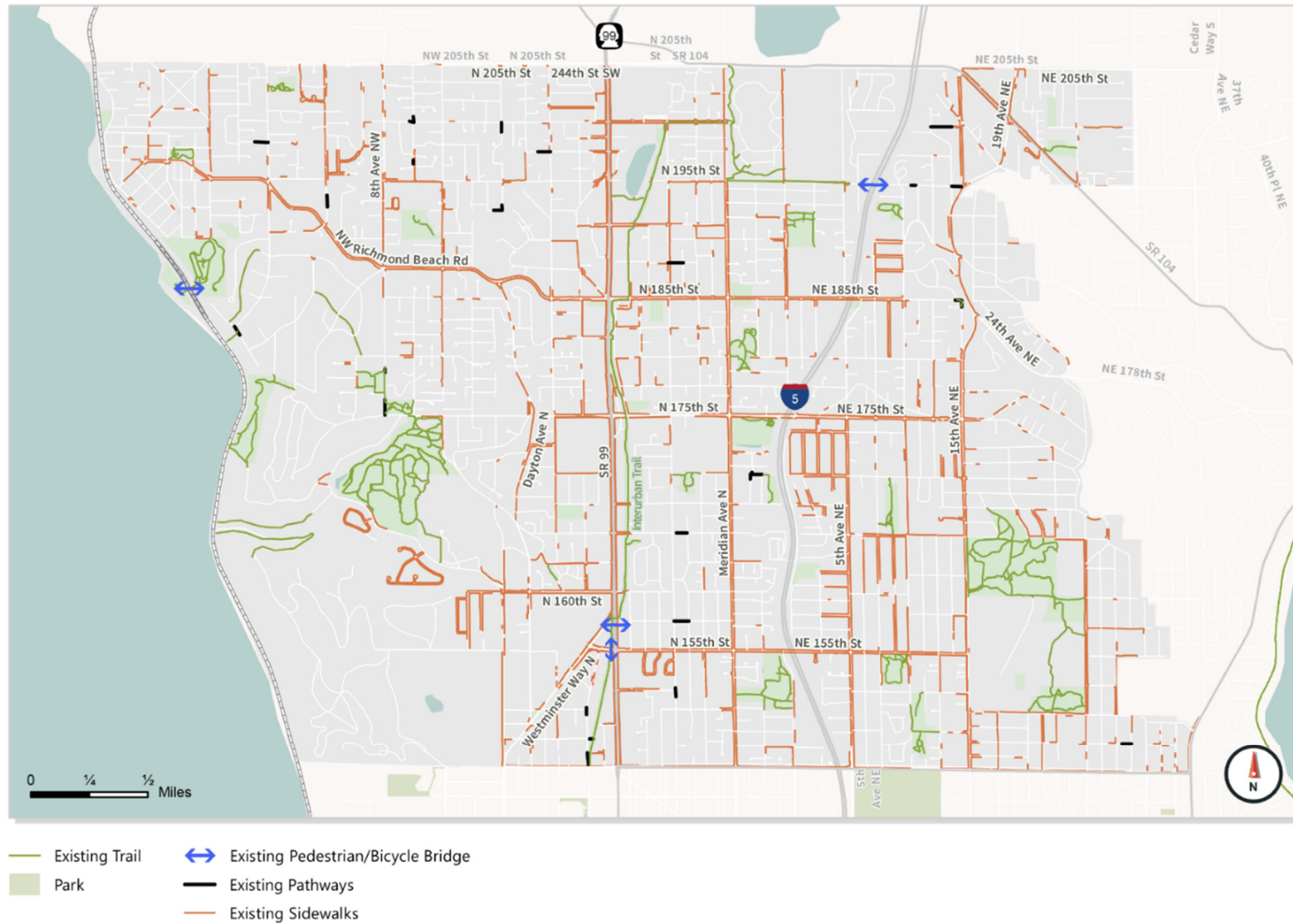
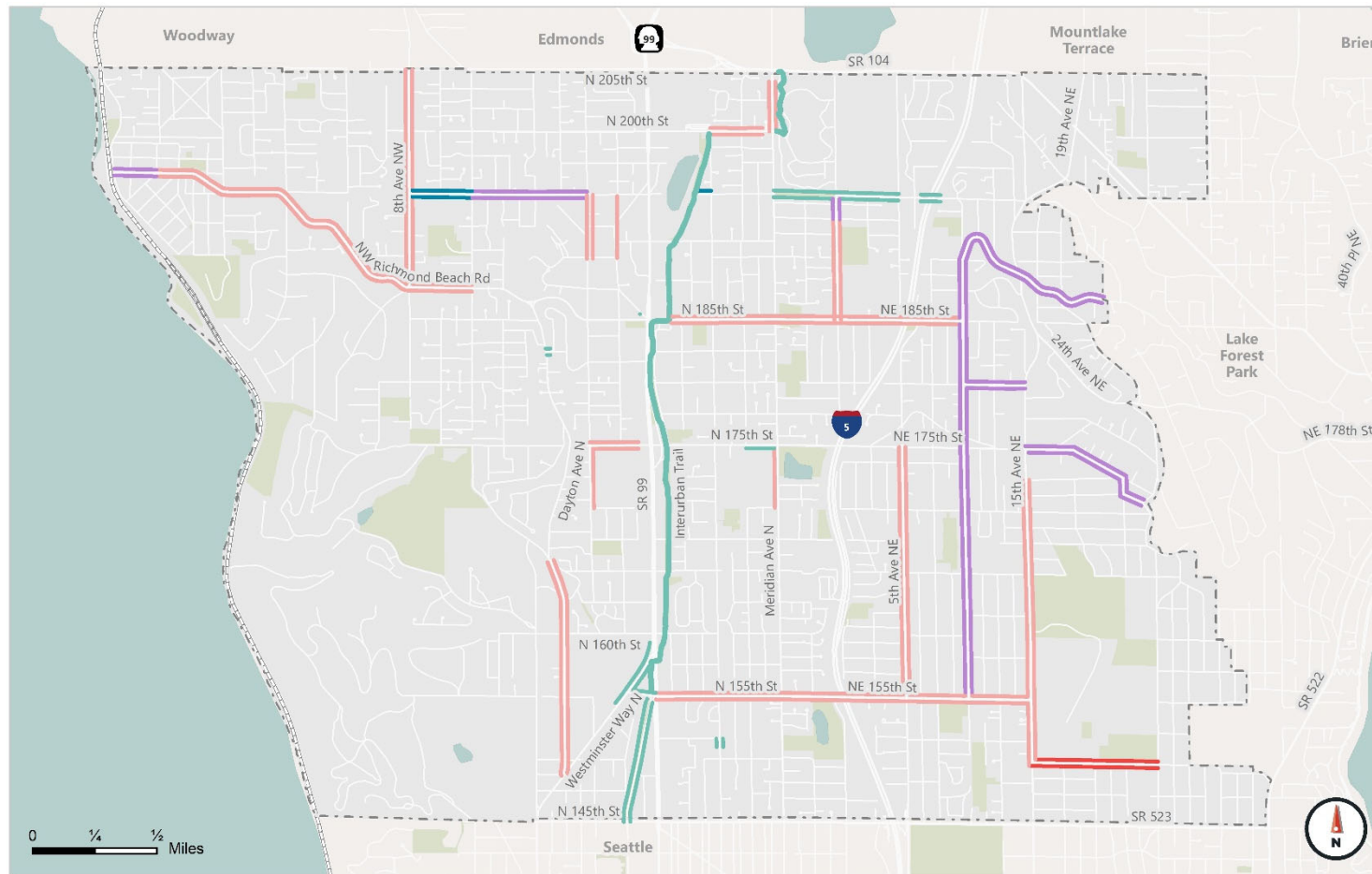


Figure 8. Existing Bicycle Facilities

**Existing Bike Facilities**

- Bike Facility - Horizontal and Vertical Separation
- Bike Facility - Horizontal Separation
- Bike Facility - No Horizontal or Vertical Separation
- Bike Facility - Vertical Separation
- Shared Lane/Sharrows

- City Boundary
- Park

City of Shoreline

Existing Bike Facilities

Transit

To provide convenient and equitable connections to transit for Shoreline residents, employees, and visitors, the City must support access to transit by all modes of travel and ensure that street infrastructure enables transit to operate safely, efficiently, and reliably. While transit has historically been made up of fixed route bus and light rail services, flexible microtransit is another important service that can provide first and last mile connections to fixed route transit and key local destinations.

King County Metro Transit (KC Metro), Community Transit (CT), and Sound Transit (ST) all serve travelers in Shoreline. Additionally, travelers have access to KC Metro paratransit service, Community Van and Ride Share programs, and Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) such as Uber and Lyft. KC Metro connects Shoreline through bus transit service to destinations throughout King County; CT provides service to destinations throughout Snohomish County; and ST offers regional bus service from Shoreline to Seattle, Mountlake Terrace, Lynnwood, and Everett via I-5. **Figure 9** shows KC Metro's service plan (as of March 2022) and **Figure 10** shows CT and ST routes.

The Aurora Village Transit Center is located on the north side of N 200th Street and just east of Aurora Avenue. The facility serves as a multi-modal transfer point which connects CT and KC Metro transit service. The City of Shoreline also has nine Park & Ride facilities, ranging in size from 20 to 393 parking spaces.

There are various factors that act as deterrents and/or limit the use of transit in Shoreline including:

- Gaps in active transportation infrastructure.
- Lack of safe and comfortable access to transit facilities, such as missing, narrow, or deteriorated pedestrian facilities and lack of lighting; and/or busy intersections or a lack of crosswalks.
- Potential transit riders may find deficiencies in the network or feel uncomfortable or at risk while riding on transit.

KC Metro, CT, and ST are currently implementing long range planning efforts to provide reliable, consolidated services throughout Shoreline and the Puget Sound region. The adoption of Sound Transit plans (ST2, ST3) by regional voters and the development of the KC Metro Connects Plan lay groundwork that establishes a roadmap for fixed-route transit service over the next 25 years. Based on known information in 2022 from transit service providers and their plans, **Figure 11** provides a look at what future transit service in Shoreline will look like, including KC Metro routes, and Sound Transit light rail and bus rapid transit (BRT) service. Additionally, CT is working on extending transit service provided by Swift Blue Line to integrate with the region's long-range plans.

Figure 9. 2021 King County Metro Route Network*

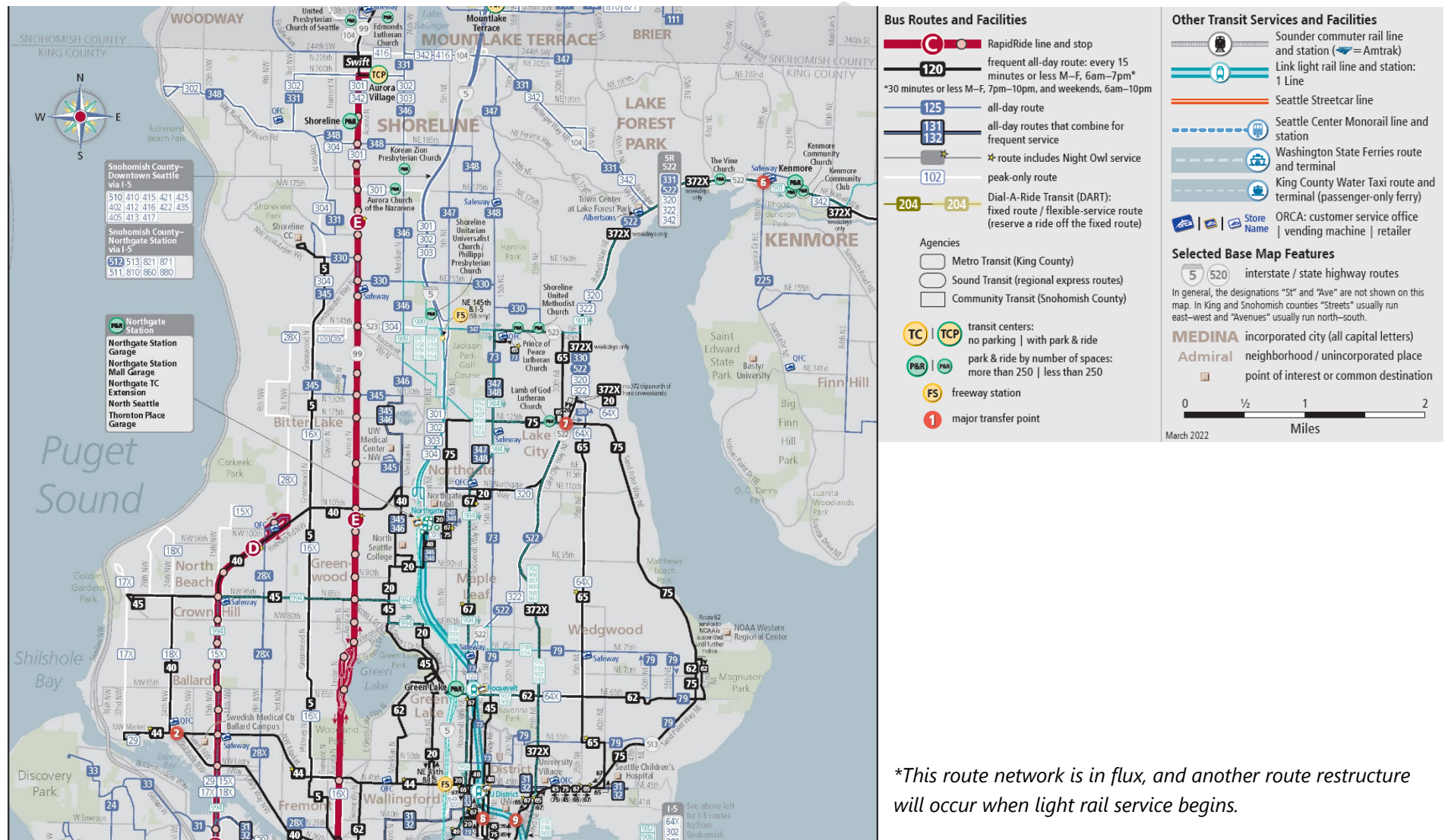


Figure 10. Existing Community Transit and Sound Transit Routes

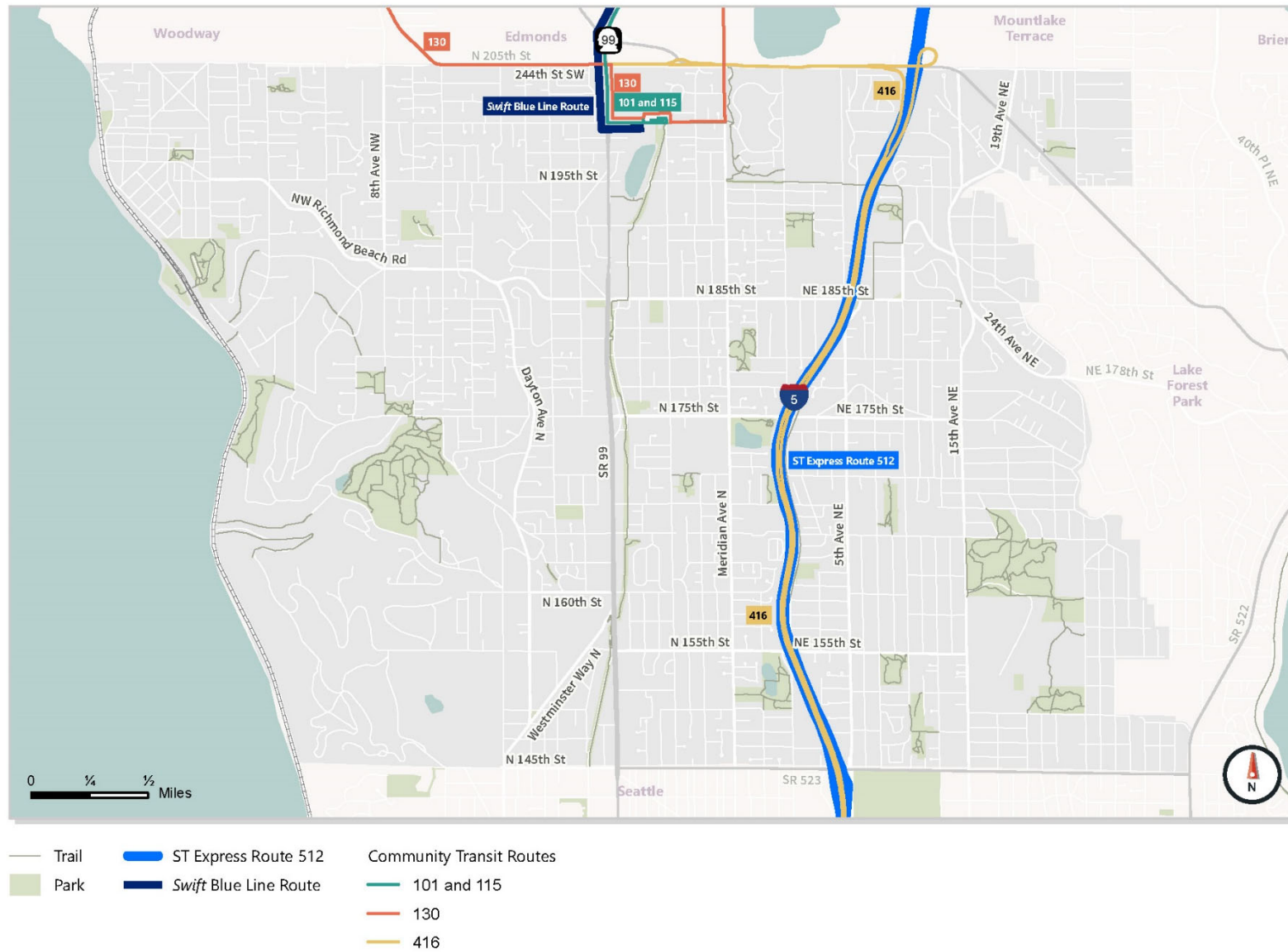
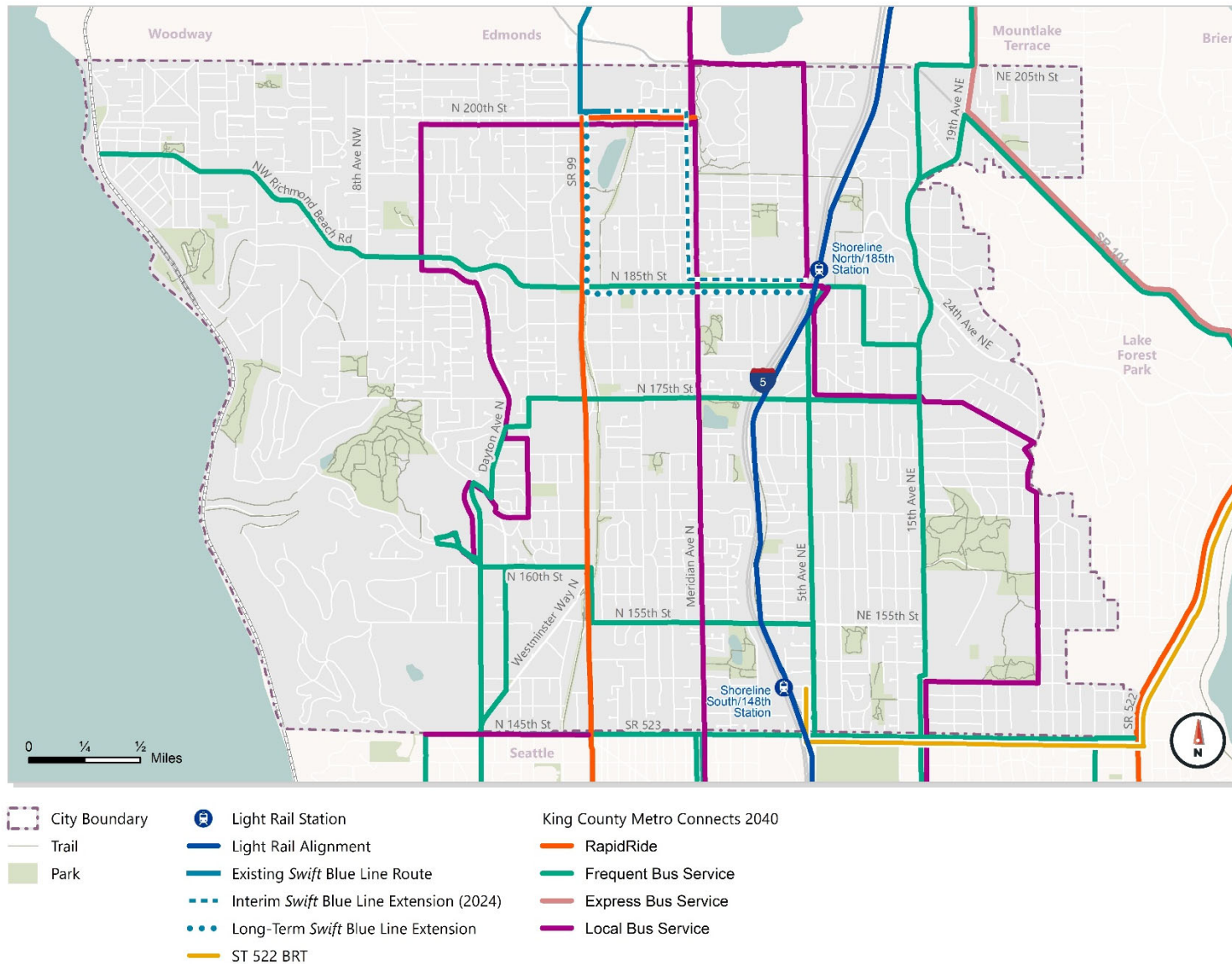


Figure 11. Future Fixed Route Transit Service



Freight and Truck Mobility

Freight plays a critical role in the economic vitality of Shoreline; businesses and residents rely on freight shipped via trucks. Truck sizes range from single-unit trucks (such as package delivery, moving, and garbage trucks that navigate through neighborhoods), to large semi-truck trailers delivering vehicles and freight to local businesses. Trucks delivering wholesale and retail goods, business supplies, and building materials throughout Shoreline contribute to and are impacted by traffic congestion. The City partners with regional agencies and the State to build and maintain Freight and Goods Transportation System (FGTS) routes. Designated FGTS routes aim to prevent heavy truck traffic on lower volume streets and promote the use of adequately designed roadways. WSDOT classifies roadways using five freight tonnage classifications, which are described in **Table 7**.

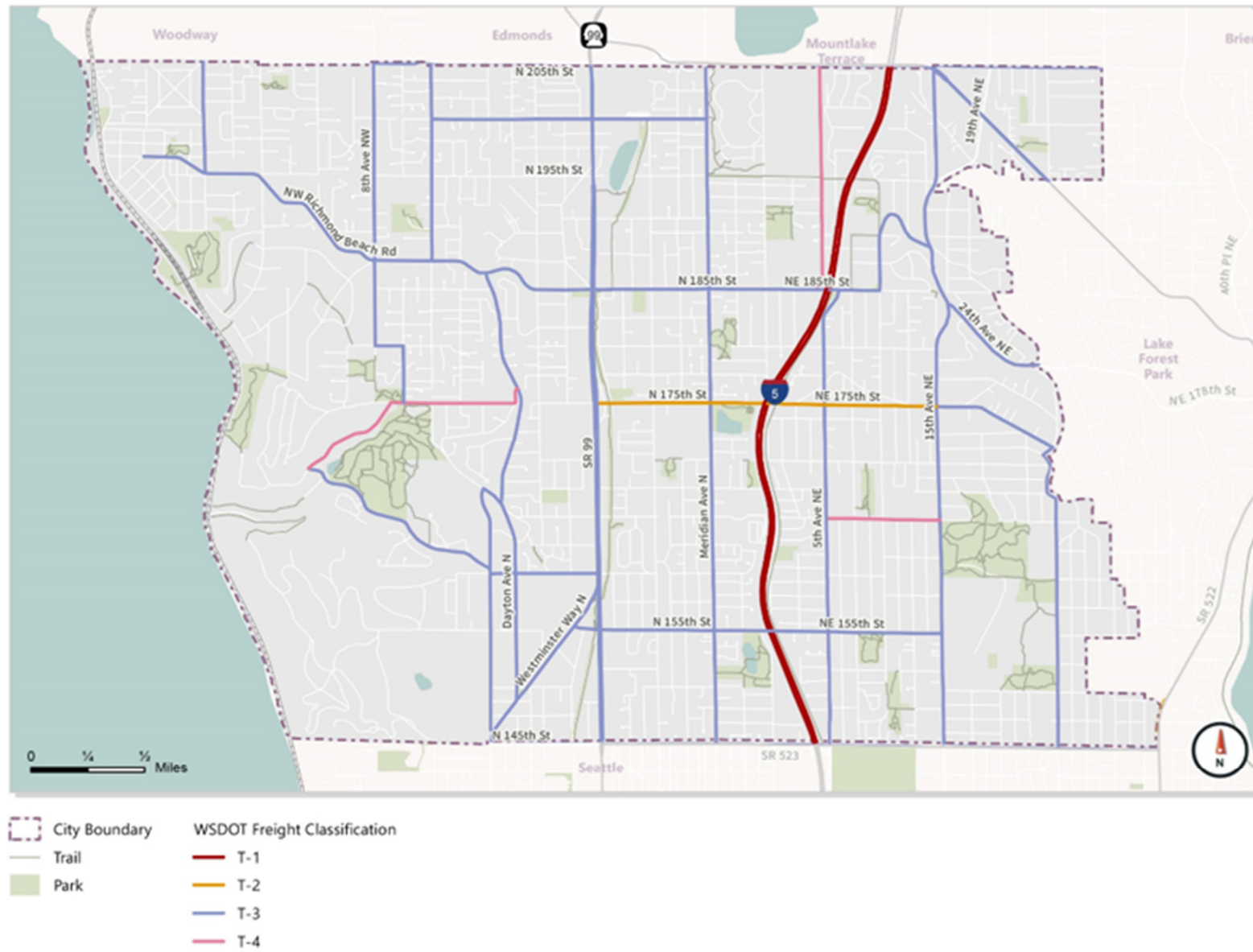
Table 7: WSDOT Freight Classification

Freight Corridor	Description
T-1	More than 10 million tons of freight per year
T-2	Between 4 million and 10 million tons of freight per year
T-3	Between 300,000 and 4 million tons of freight per year
T-4	Between 100,000 and 300,000 tons of freight per year
T-5	At least 20,000 tons of freight in 60 days and less than 100,000 tons per year

Source: WSDOT Washington State Freight and Goods Transportation System (FGTS) 2019 Update, 2020

As shown in **Figure 12**, I-5, which is part of the national Interstate Highway system, is a T-1 corridor that runs north/south through Shoreline and moves more than 10 million tons of freight per year. The only T-2 corridor within city limits is 175th Street, on both sides of I-5. Several roadways in Shoreline are classified as T-3 corridors, as they facilitate the movement of between 300,000 and 4 million tons of freight per year.

Figure 12. WSDOT Classified Freight Routes



Air and Water Facilities

There are no airports located in Shoreline. The closest public airports are Paine Field, located approximately 12 miles north which provides limited passenger flights, and Seattle-Tacoma International Airport located approximately 25 miles south.

Puget Sound makes up Shoreline's western border, so residents do have access to the water for recreation though there is no boat ramp access. There are no ferry terminals in Shoreline, but the Edmonds/Kingston ferry dock is located five miles north of the City.

Opportunities and Challenges

This Transportation Element provides a framework to guide transportation investments over the next 20 years to support the City's 2024 Comprehensive Plan, comply with the State's Growth Management Act, and to fulfill the City's vision and goals for transportation, which were developed with the community and endorsed by Shoreline's City Council in May 2021. The following discussion notes key opportunities and challenges to implementing this vision, based on Shoreline's transportation system today.

Goal 1: Safety

Make Shoreline's transportation system safe and comfortable for all users, regardless of mode or ability.

The safety of all transportation users is important to the City of Shoreline. A common interest among all transportation modes (users?) is the need to get to one's destination safely. The City's collision data was analyzed to identify collision hotspots and overall collision trends in Shoreline. Between January 2010 and December 2019, there were a total of 4,995 collisions reported in the city. Of note, 263 (5%) of the total collisions involved pedestrians or bicyclists, 1,635 (33%) resulted in injuries, and 10 fatalities were reported. Of the total fatalities, 80 percent were vehicle-vehicle collisions, and 20 percent involved a pedestrian.

In Shoreline, all classified local streets have a speed limit of 25 mph and facilitate less vehicular movement than arterial streets, so there is less opportunity for collisions to occur on local streets and less severe outcomes when they do occur. Although local streets account for about 73% of roadway centerline miles, collision data dating back to 2010 consistently shows that less than 10% of injury collisions occur on local streets.

The City conducts a system-wide traffic safety analysis annually to identify locations where safety improvements should be prioritized. . Addressing priority locations by implementing proven safety countermeasures will help Shoreline achieve a safer and more welcoming transportation system.

While safety statistics are an important component of this goal, it is also important to **ensure that people feel safe walking, bicycling, and using transit**, otherwise they will not choose to do so. Community feedback indicates that many people do not feel safe walking, bicycling, or riding transit. Sidewalk gaps, gaps in bicycle facilities, insufficient lighting, and facilities that are not ADA compliant deter people from walking, bicycling, and taking transit in Shoreline.

This Transportation Element identifies new and improved facilities to address gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle network and provide safe and comfortable access to transit facilities. Overall, meaningful improvements in safety for all users of Shoreline's transportation system will require a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach that involves implementation of engineering solutions as well as non-physical improvements, such as education, encouragement, and ongoing evaluation.

Goal 2: Equity

Ensure all people, especially those whose needs have been systemically neglected, are well served by making transportation investments through an anti-racist and inclusive process which results in equitable outcomes.

People who live and work in Shoreline are diverse, so it is critical that transportation investments **serve the needs of all people** and that decision makers consider diverse perspectives. The 2018 Sidewalk Prioritization Plan included equity as a criterion for prioritizing sidewalk projects with the intent to provide support to populations who have the greatest need, including children, older adults, people with disabilities, lower income communities, and under-served communities. In addition, the City's 2019 ADA Transition Plan responded to community needs by identifying non-compliant mobility barriers and proposing ways to remove barriers and prioritize ADA facility construction.

This Transportation Element seeks to ensure that transportation investments equitably serve all people in Shoreline. Conducting equitable public outreach and evaluating projects through an equity lens was part of this process.

Goal 3: Multimodality

Expand and strengthen the multimodal network, specifically walking, bicycling, and transit, to increase the number of safe, convenient, reliable, and accessible travel options.

Having a variety of realistic and reliable transportation modes gives people travel choices, which helps to optimize the people-carrying capacity of our transportation system and reduces reliance on driving. While people have expressed a strong desire to use transit and are excited for upcoming light rail extensions, there are **gaps in transit service** that make transit an inconvenient option for many. Residents have expressed a need for more frequent service, new routes, and new connections from neighborhoods to light rail and bus stops in order for transit to become a truly viable option. Developing a network of **Complete Streets** that accommodate all modes and abilities is also vital to increasing walking, bicycling, and riding transit.

This Transportation Element identifies investments to expand and strengthen the pedestrian, bicycle, and transit networks and provide more seamless connections between various modes to the extent practical, which could include the development of "mobility hubs" – places of connectivity where different modes of transportation come together seamlessly and can be easily accessed.

Goal 4: Connectivity

Complete a network of multimodal transportation connections to and from key destinations such as parks, schools, community services, commercial centers, places of employment, and transit.

Having a complete and connected transportation network provides Shoreline residents seamless opportunities to travel to and from various destinations of interest. People are discouraged from walking, bicycling, and using transit if there are gaps in the transportation network. The 2018 Sidewalk Prioritization Plan echoed the importance of connectivity and proximity as criteria used to score sidewalk projects, with emphasis placed on improved pedestrian connections to schools, parks, transit, and activity centers. Public outreach feedback received in support of this Transportation Element highlighted that connectivity is a challenge for many roadway users. There are **gaps in the sidewalk and bicycle networks**, which make it challenging to walk and bicycle to access jobs, services, and other destinations.

This Transportation Element identifies investments to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connections to and from key destinations by filling gaps in current sidewalk, bicycle, trail, pathway, and transit networks surrounding parks, schools, community services, commercial centers, places of employment, and bus stops and transit stations.

Goal 5: Climate Resiliency

Increase climate resiliency by promoting sustainability, reducing pollution, promoting healthy habitats, and supporting clean air and water.

Transportation decisions directly affect the environment. Streets and other transportation facilities comprise the majority of public space in Shoreline. Transportation infrastructure is typically hardscape, which generates runoff and carries contaminants into streams and waterways. Therefore, transportation infrastructure in Shoreline should be designed to promote sustainability, reduce pollution, and support clean air and water. Encouraging multimodal, connected transportation options gets people out of their cars and plays a significant role in advancing the goal of protecting the environment. The “Climate Resiliency” prefix to the criteria of Connectivity and Multimodality, and Built Environment shows how these criteria are interrelated and support Shoreline Climate Action Plan goals. Climate Resiliency-Built Environment metrics assign project points for areas of **surface water vulnerabilities and urban heat islands**. Climate Resiliency-Multimodality and Climate Resiliency-Connectivity metrics assign points for projects that build better pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections which, in turn, helps reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by **encouraging taking other travel modes than driving**.

This Transportation Element identifies investments to expand transit use, provide more pedestrian and bicycle transportation options, and improve the operations of the City’s street network to be more efficient, and seeks to incorporate street design elements such as trees, landscaping, planted medians, and permeable paving to reduce the impact of the City’s transportation system on the environment.

Goal 6: Vibrant Community

Foster livability by evoking a sense of identity through arts/culture, attracting and sustaining desired economic activity, and accommodating the movement of people and goods.

Shoreline’s livability is highly dependent on its transportation system. Lengthy commutes and traffic congestion inhibit desired economic activity and directly impact quality of life. Shoreline residents want to see design elements that **promote a sense of community** and make people proud to live and work in Shoreline. While the City already incorporates some design elements to achieve this vision, there are opportunities to incorporate additional placemaking elements that enhance Shoreline’s unique character.

This Transportation Element prioritizes opportunities to include spaces for community gathering and play, benches for sitting, lighting for safety, public art for placemaking, and signage for guiding people throughout the City. This goal also seeks to promote a connected transportation system with multimodal options which can attract and sustain desired economic activity and accommodate the movement of both people and goods.

MODAL NETWORKS

The City of Shoreline recognizes that a complete, safe, and equitable transportation system includes facilities that support all travelers, regardless of which mode they choose: walking, biking, taking transit, using a shared mode, or driving. To do this, the City takes a layered network approach to focus on how Shoreline's transportation network can function as a system to meet the needs of all users. With a layered network approach, the City aims to both build a connected network for each mode of travel and also consider how the modes can safely share the streets. While Shoreline aims to develop "complete streets," which address the needs of all users, providing accommodations that serve all modes well on every street can be an unattainable goal in practice, given constraints such as limited rights-of-way and funding for capital (improvements?).

To practically address this challenge, the City considers adjacent land uses in developing plans for its layered, multimodal transportation network. By considering the function of multiple streets and transportation facilities together, this approach allows for certain transportation facilities (such as streets, trails, and intersections) to emphasize specific modes or user types. These plans will help the City identify future improvement projects to be implemented.

The following sections outline the City of Shoreline's modal networks.

Pedestrian Plan

The Pedestrian Plan is intended to optimize the comfort of individuals on foot and those using mobility devices, such as wheelchairs. The fundamental expectations for physical space, modal separation, and street crossing amenities are informed by the neighborhood and land use context of a given street; low volume/low speed neighborhood streets may require fewer facilities while pedestrians traveling on a higher speed street may feel safer with more space and separation from vehicles. Therefore, pedestrian facility standards are tailored to different neighborhood/street contexts.

Previously listed **Policy T-60** states to, "Establish a connected and complete pedestrian network by constructing the sidewalks outlined in the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (SPP)." The Pedestrian Plan includes existing sidewalks and future sidewalks that were identified in the 2018 Sidewalk Prioritization Plan, existing and future pedestrian/bicycle bridges, existing and future trails, and areas with public access known as "unimproved right of way" that could accommodate a future pathway connection to expand the walking network. The Pedestrian Plan shows unimproved ROW broken into two categories:

- Unimproved ROW associated with a future sidewalk project in the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (in red)
- Unimproved ROW that is not part of the Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (in blue).

The 2018 Sidewalk Prioritization Plan (SPP) was developed as early work for the Transportation Element and TMP updates. The SPP differs from the Pedestrian Plan in that the SPP prioritizes the implementation of roughly 75 miles of new sidewalk projects whereas the Pedestrian Plan is a comprehensive map of the City's existing and future planned sidewalks as well as unimproved right of way, trails, and pedestrian/bicycle bridges.

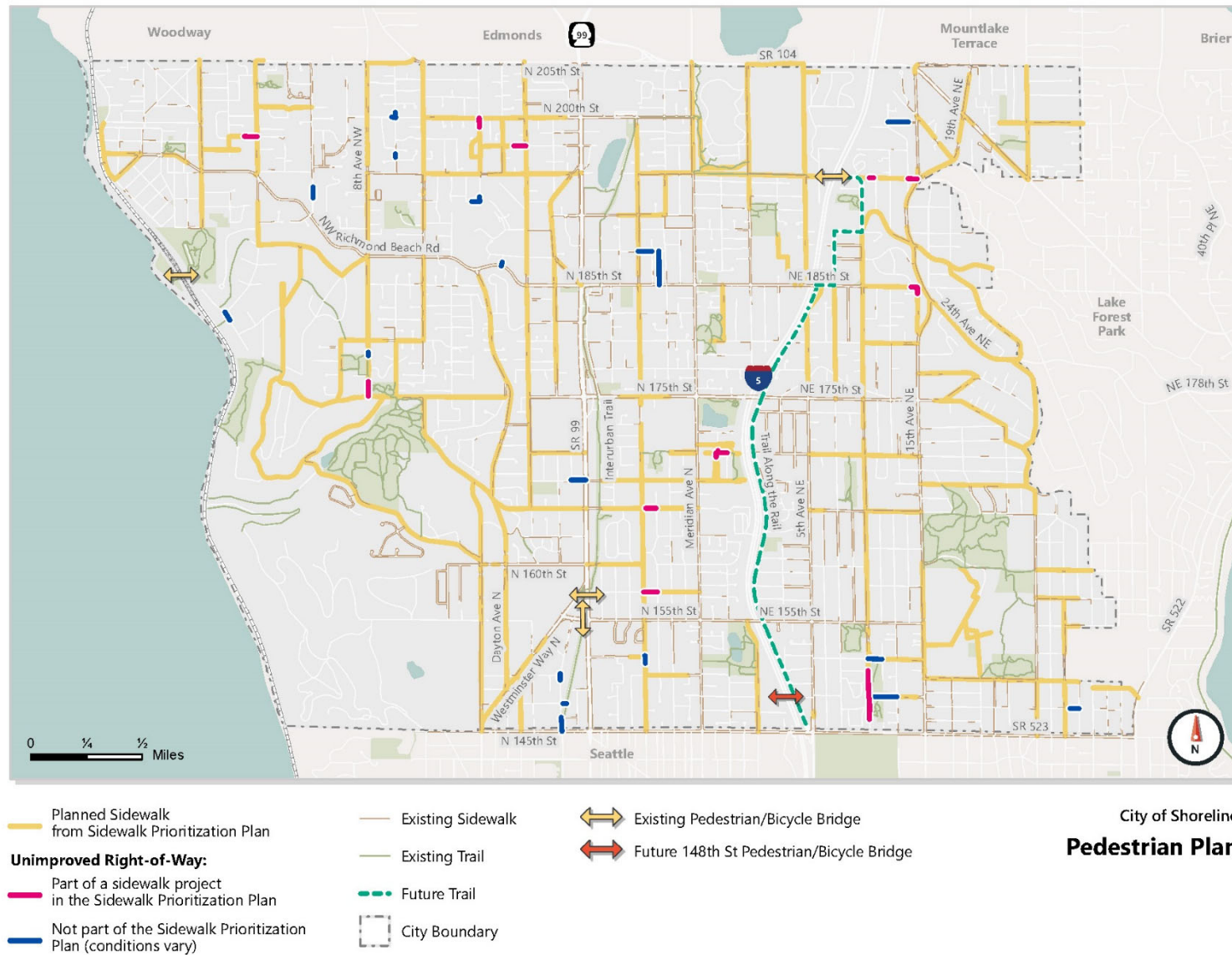
The SPP lives and is updated outside of the Transportation Element as its level of specificity is too detailed to be included in the Transportation Element, which is a high-level, 20-year guidance document. The City

intends to update the data inputs into the SPP approximately every five years and to revisit the prioritization criteria and metrics every 10 years in coordination with each TE update.

Existing and future planned sidewalk can be viewed in **Figure 13**. The map indicates areas where sidewalk exists but does not specify if the sidewalk meets standards set forth in **Policy T60.1** of this document. Shared-use paths, trails, and facilities such as pedestrian lighting help to enhance the planned network.

DRAFT

Figure 13. Pedestrian Plan

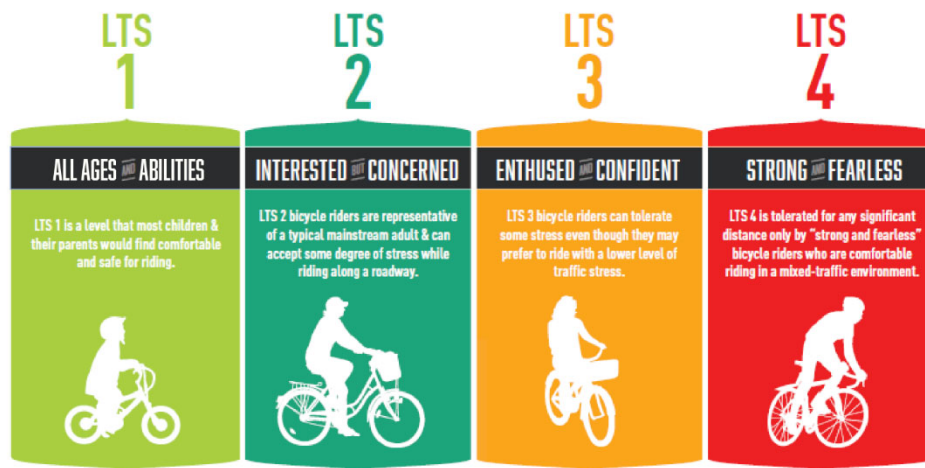


Note: School and Park labels will be added for the final draft of the Transportation Element.

Bicycle Plan

Level of traffic stress (LTS) is the current industry recognized practice for planning bicycle facilities and was developed by the Mineta Institute and San Jose State University in 2012. This approach provides a framework for designing bicycle facilities that meet the needs of the intended users of the system. The following **Figure 14** describes the four typical categories of bicyclists, each of which requires different levels of accommodation to feel comfortable using the system.

Figure 14. Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress Categories



Source: Fehr & Peers, 2022

Figure 15 identifies the City's vision for a connected network of low-stress (LTS 1 and 2) routes in Shoreline. This network considers variables like grade and freeway crossings, in addition to the typical variables that impact the roadway comfort for bicycling, such as traffic speeds and traffic volumes. These variables help to determine an appropriate type of separation. **Figure 16** defines how LTS is measured on specific streets and can guide the identification of capital treatments to provide the City's desired LTS level on individual streets.

Figure 15. Bike LTS Vision



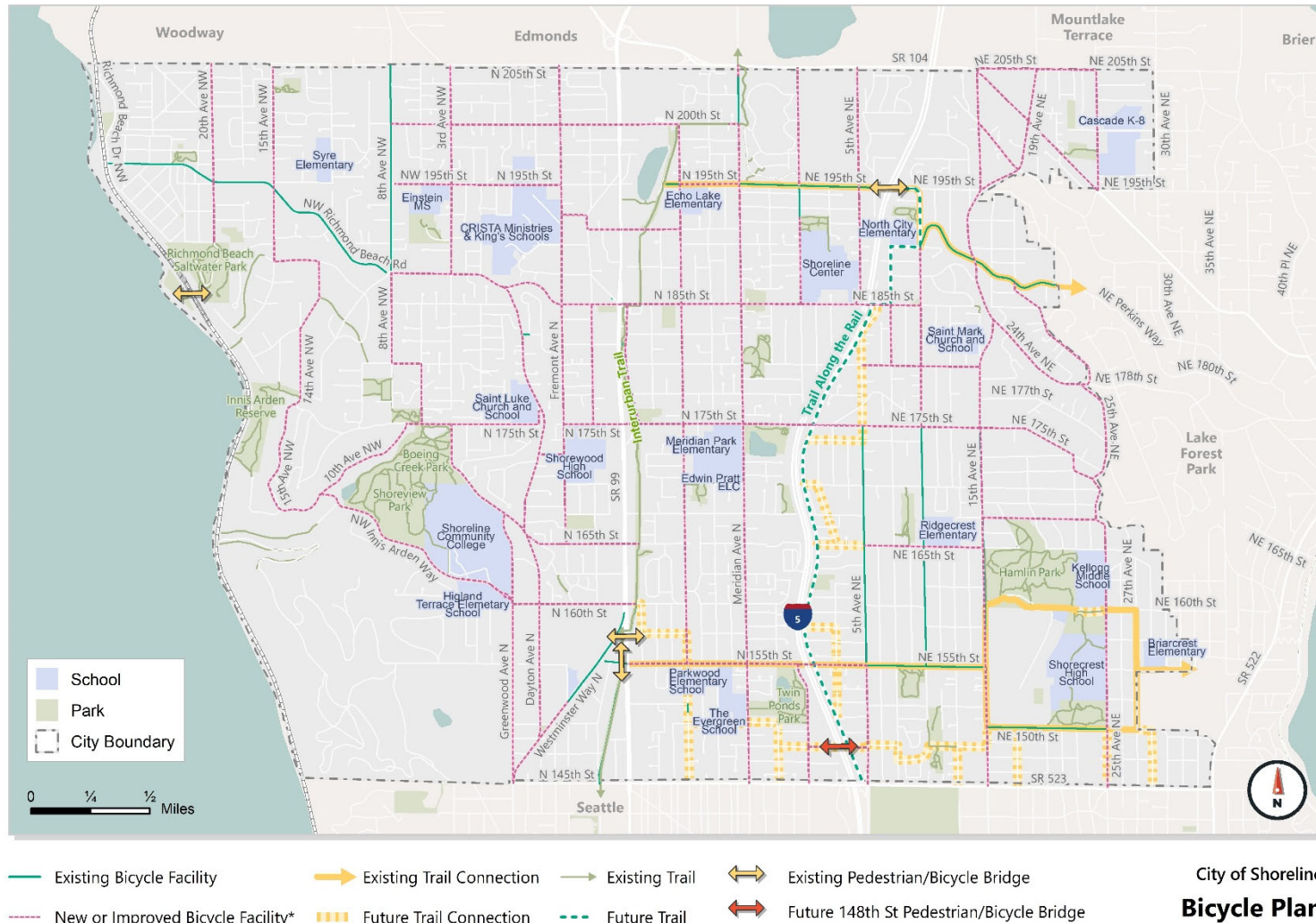
Figure 16. LTS designations by posted speed limit, traffic volume, and bicycle infrastructure

Speed Limit (mph)	Traffic Volume	No Marking	Sharrow Lane Marking	Striped Bike Lane	Buffered Bike Lane	Protected Bike Lane	Physically Separated Bike Path
≤25	Local streets	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Up to 7k	3	3	2	2	1	1
	≥7k	3	3	2	2	1	1
30	<15k	4	3	2	2	1	1
	15-25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
	≥25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
35	<25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
	≥25k	4	4	4	3	3	1
40	Any volume	4	4	4	4	3	1

It is important to provide bicycle facilities on a range of street types, including busy arterial streets, not just lower volume neighborhood streets. Bicyclists need to be able to connect to key destinations and commercial corridors which are often located along arterial streets. A successful modal network for bicycles will also consider how facilities are connected. When a bicycle facility along an arterial corridor comes to an intersecting arterial, the corridor LOS and associated intersection treatments should be carried across the arterial. Otherwise, the arterial intersection may become a barrier to bicycle travel.

As noted in **Policy T-61**, the City seeks to establish a low-stress bicycle network that connects major destinations, transit stops and stations, and residential and employment centers. **Figure 17** shows the Bicycle Modal Plan for the City of Shoreline.

Figure 17. Bicycle Plan



Note: The designation for Perkins Way may be adjusted for the final draft of the Transportation Element.

Transit Plan

Many Shoreline residents rely on public transit for their commuting needs; some must rely solely on this means of transportation to make local and broader regional connections. Since King County Metro, Community Transit, and Sound Transit operate the transit service in Shoreline, the City's role in transit service is focused on providing access to transit, supporting flexible microtransit options, and hosting transit service on Shoreline streets.

Although transit agencies are responsible for determining route locations, frequency, and bus stop treatments, the City is empowered to advocate for additional transit service (to enhance speed and reliability, and support connectivity and planned growth) and for transit stops and stations along City roadways. The City can also explore and advocate for microtransit services, either run by the transit agencies or other providers, that support first and last mile connections to the fixed route system.

The City actively engages with transit operators in developing priority connections and service standards. This process involves identifying the following:

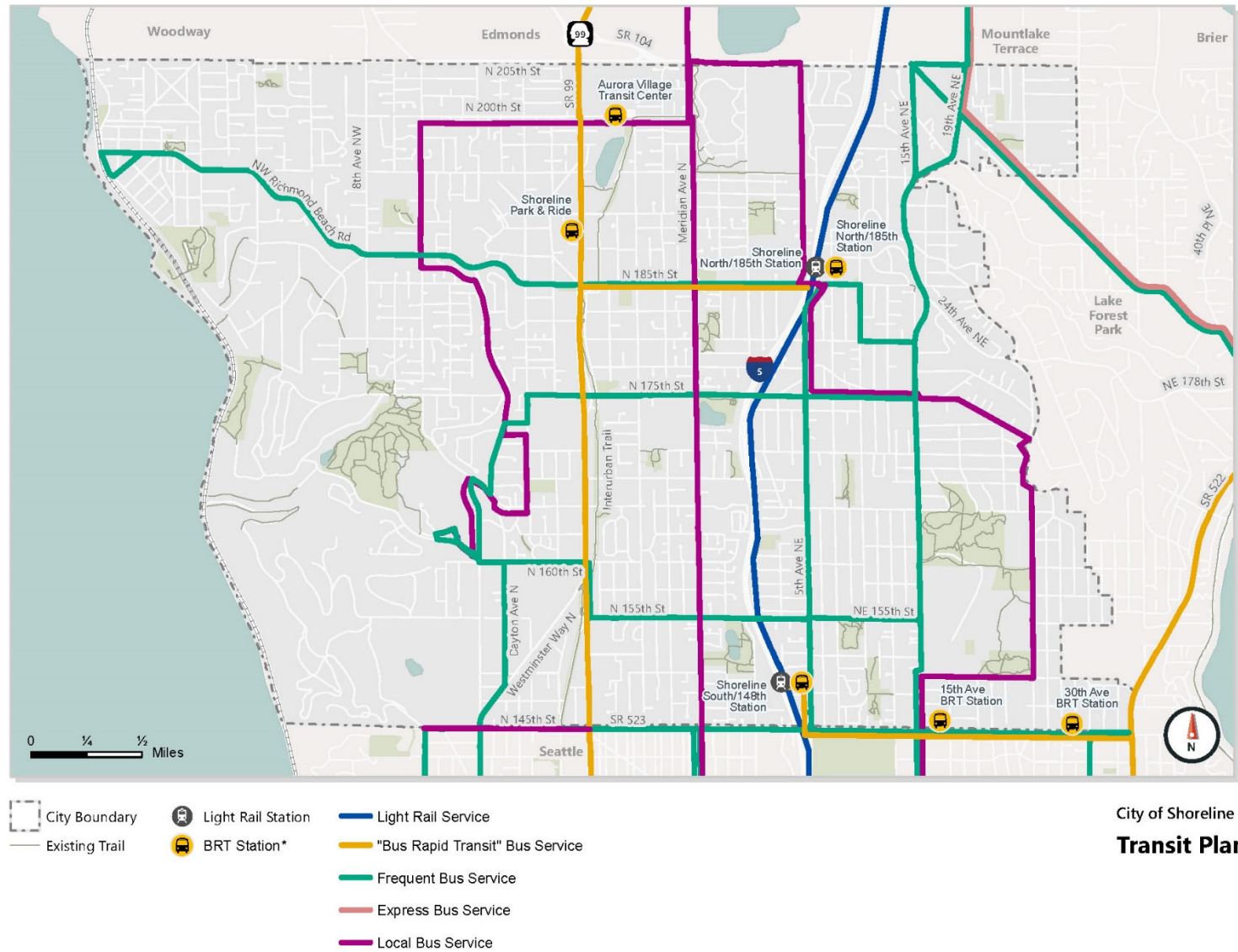
- Priority connections between key destinations (including neighborhood centers and major regional destinations) based on travel needs and demand, and desired connections between transit services.
- Frequent transit service that could connect Shoreline's growth centers to the region, and neighborhoods to urban centers and the regional transit spine. Each connection is designed to meet a wide variety of user groups and trip purposes, and meet the needs of multiple markets.
- Preferred travel paths that represent a balance between transit travel speed and coverage (access to transit) for Shoreline's growth centers and neighborhoods.
- Appropriate "Service Families" that define the desired level of service in terms of the frequency of service by time of day. These standards are established by identifying potential transit demand based on population and employment density measures (persons and jobs per acre), as well as overall travel demand measures (all-day person trips) along each corridor.

As noted in **Policy T-62**, the City will advocate for transit service that is aligned with Shoreline's land use and demographics, which is outlined in the Transit Modal Plan described in **Table 8** and shown in **Figure 18**.

Table 8: Transit Accommodation

Policy	Performance Measure	Potential Projects/Actions
Tier 1: Light Rail, BRT, Frequent, and Express Bus Service		
Support frequent and reliable light rail/bus service.	Strive for target travel speeds along key transit routes.	Speed and reliability treatments, such as transit signal priority and queue jumps. Advocate for increased service/reduced headways.
Strive to maximize rider comfort and security.	Bus stop/sub shelter amenities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in comfort/amenities at major stops and stations; e.g., lighting; seating; comfortable shelters; real time transit information.
Strive to maximize rider access.	<p>Number of people that can access stops on a low stress network.</p> <p>High quality connections to light rail and BRT.</p>	<p>Sidewalks/trails connecting to stops and stations.</p> <p>Enhanced street crossings.</p> <p>Bike parking and amenities.</p> <p>Curb space management considerations.</p> <p>Develop shared-use mobility hubs.</p> <p>Advocate for increased transit service to light rail stations.</p>
Tier 2: Local Bus Service		
Support continuous service.	Strive for continuous service based on hours/day and days/week; minimum headways.	Advocate for continuous service.
Strive to maximize rider comfort and security.	Bus stop/bus shelter amenities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in comfort/amenities at major stops and stations; e.g., lighting; seating; comfortable shelters.
Strive to maximize rider access.	Number of people that can access stops on a low stress network.	<p>Accessible sidewalks/trails connecting to stops.</p> <p>Enhanced street crossings.</p> <p>Develop shared-use mobility hubs.</p>

Figure 18. Transit Plan



*There are additional BRT stops on Aurora Avenue not shown on this map.

Shared-Use Mobility Hub Plan

The City of Shoreline is interested in creating “mobility hubs” in strategic locations throughout the City to help people make trips without using personal cars. The hubs would provide centralized points throughout Shoreline where people could readily access “shared-use mobility” services, such as scootershare, bikeshare, carshare, rideshare (e.g., Uber and Lyft), carpool, vanpool, and micro/flexible transit forms of public transit such as bus and light rail. Mobility hubs can offer a range of services, such as bike parking and lockers, charging stations for personal and shared e-bikes, public art, Wi-Fi, bus shelters, and more. The City is particularly interested in integrating mobility hubs into mixed-use development surrounding the upcoming light rail stations and frequent bus service/Bus Rapid Transit, and connecting residents to neighborhoods, commercial services, and other key destinations.

Policy T-64 states that Shoreline will provide mobility hubs at locations that support the City’s land use vision. Shoreline envisions having three “types” of mobility hubs, each with a range of features and amenities appropriate for the neighborhood and location. These are classified as:

- **Regional hubs** - A robust type of mobility hub co-located with major transit hubs, providing the most features and amenities. They will support the largest number of people from within and outside of Shoreline.
- **Central hubs** - A medium size mobility hub, providing sufficient amenities to support commuting, leisure, and recreation at and around hubs. They will connect people to key locations in Shoreline.
- **Neighborhood hubs** - The smallest type of mobility hub, providing simple and comfortable amenities to accommodate active transportation and transit access for local communities.

Figure 19 shows the Shared-Use Mobility Hub Plan for the City of Shoreline. **Table 9** lists potential features and amenities by mobility hub type. Each hub would be analyzed and designed with public input to help determine the right amenities to include at each location.

Figure 19. Shared-Use Mobility Hub Plan

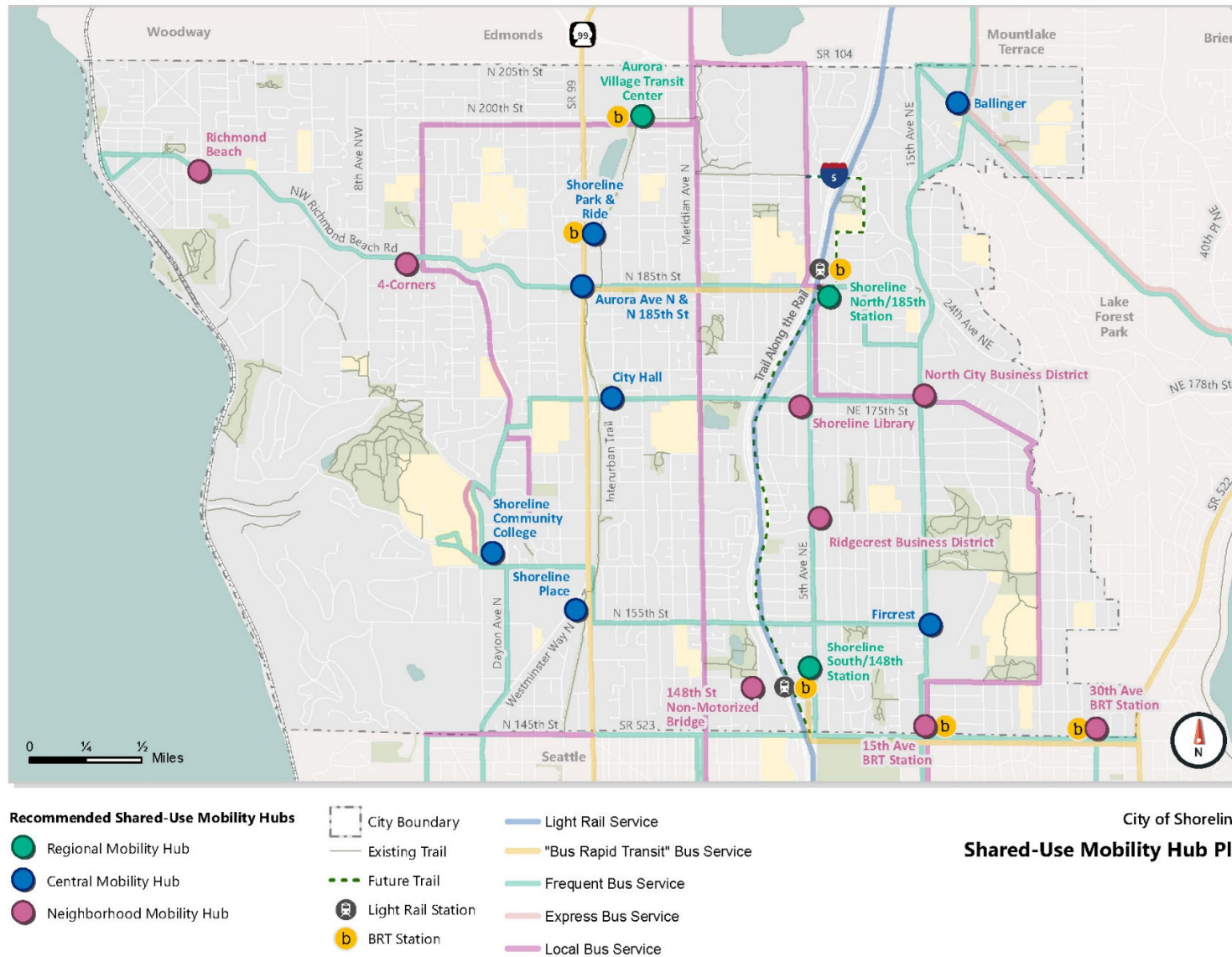


Table 9: Mobility Hub Potential Amenities

Typology	Potential Features and Amenities
Regional Hubs <i>Example: Shoreline South/148th Station</i>	Amenities listed for Neighborhood Hubs and Central Hubs, and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus layover zones* • Wi-Fi & cell phone charging stations
Central Hubs <i>Example: Shoreline Place</i>	Amenities listed for Neighborhood Hubs, and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered bus stops with real-time arrival and departure information* Bike/scooter parking (lockers for long-term, racks in front of cafes and retail) Well-marked sidewalks, pedestrian signals Rideshare pick-up/drop-off zones and kiss-and-ride EV car charging stations Greenspace or retail/residential integration Carshare parking Drinking fountain Portland Loo-style bathrooms
Neighborhood Hubs <i>Example: 4-Corners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered bus stops* Seating/lean rail, garbage and recycling cans Pedestrian-scale lighting Universal wayfinding signs Bike/scooter parking (racks with the potential for lockers) Bike repair station EV bike charging station Scootershare and bikeshare pick-up/drop-off zones Public art Crosswalk improvements

*Agency coordination/partnership opportunity

Automobile Plan

The Automobile Plan for the City of Shoreline sets the standard for vehicle traffic flow on its main roadways compared to the level of delay acceptable to the City. The operational performance of intersections within Shoreline is measured using a standard methodology known as level of service (LOS). LOS represents the degree of congestion at an intersection based on a calculation of average delay per vehicle at the intersection. These measurements generally represent morning or afternoon "rush hour" delays and are often referred to as a.m. or p.m. "peak" hour. Individual LOS grades are assigned on a letter scale, A-F, with LOS A representing free-flow conditions with no delay and LOS F representing highly congested conditions with long delays. It is not standard practice to strive for LOS A conditions as this may represent an overbuilt roadway with too much investment in vehicle capacity at the expense of other travel modes.

Table 10 shows the definition of each LOS grade from the 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) methodology, which is based on average control delay per vehicle. Signalized intersections have higher delay thresholds compared with two-way and all-way stop-controlled intersections. Highway Capacity Manual methodologies prescribe how delay is measured at different types of intersections: for signalized and all-way stop intersections, LOS grades are based on the average delay for all vehicles entering the intersection; for two-way stop-controlled intersections, the delay from the most congested movement is used to assess LOS.

Table 10: Intersection LOS Criteria Based on Delay

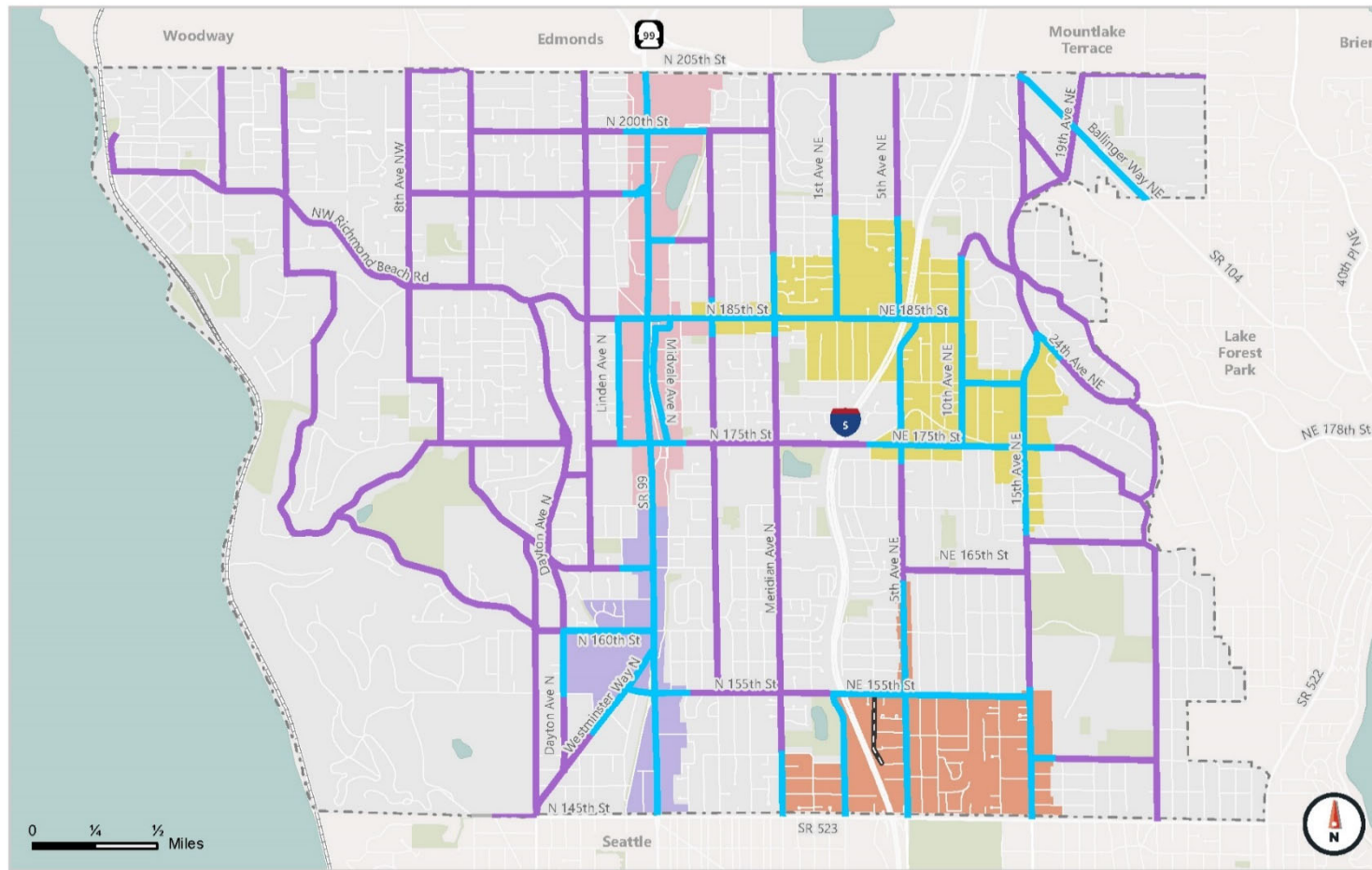
Level of Service	Signalized Intersections (seconds per vehicle)	Stop-Controlled Intersections (seconds per vehicle)
A	<= 10	<= 10
B	> 10 to 20	> 10 to 15
C	> 20 to 35	> 15 to 25
D	> 35 to 55	> 25 to 35
E	> 55 to 80	> 35 to 50
F	> 80	> 50

Source: 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual

As noted in **Policy T-60**, the City of Shoreline Automobile Plan allows more automobile delay (LOS E) along State Routes and at intersections within the four designated King County [candidate] Countywide Centers in areas near the 148th Street and 185th Street light rail stations, Aurora Square, and "Town Center" along Aurora Avenue where Shoreline will be concentrating the most growth in coming years. Intersections outside of these areas will be held to an LOS D standard (see **Figure 20**).

This balanced approach allows the City to incentivize growth in the Centers where denser land use and multimodal infrastructure is available to support more trips by foot, bike, and transit, while upholding a more stringent intersection delay standard in areas where less supportive multimodal infrastructure exists. As growth occurs and congestion increases in our denser land use areas, the City will continue to monitor traffic safety Citywide through its Annual Traffic Report. Additionally, the City will work proactively with redevelopment projects to identify potential safety impacts of increased traffic and mitigation where appropriate.

Figure 20. Automobile Plan

**King County Candidate Countywide Centers***

- 148th St Station Area
- 185th St Station Area
- Shoreline Place
- Town Center

City Boundary

Intersection Level of Service (LOS) Standards

- LOS D or better
- LOS E or better**

*For illustrative purposes only.

**For intersections along State Highways or within King County Candidate Countywide Centers

Future 3rd Ave NE Connector

City of Shoreline
Automobile Plan

PROJECT LIST

The previous section describes the City's vision for accommodating travel for everyone in Shoreline as guided by a framework of multimodal networks and policies to achieve this vision. This section describes the Transportation Element's project list, which if built, would provide a safer and more connected multimodal system utilizing a Complete Streets approach to improvements to address identified needs. The following section describes the City's anticipated financial resources over the next 20 years to implement these projects.

During the Transportation Element development process, many transportation needs and project ideas to meet those needs were identified across the City. Project ideas came from a variety of sources including community ideas shared during the three outreach series, projects carried forward from past plans, projects identified as needed to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate Shoreline's planned growth, as well as projects that would help construct the modal networks presented in the previous section.

Overall, there are 175 projects identified on the Transportation Element's unconstrained project list (see **Figure 21** which presents the locations of these projects, and **Table 11** Error! Reference source not found. that describes the projects). The projects listed are not prioritized or financially constrained, but encompass the complete list of possible projects identified through this planning process. These projects are grouped into the following categories:

Intersection (I) and Multimodal Corridor (MMC) Projects

These projects provide capacity to accommodate anticipated future travel demand and build out pedestrian, bicycle, and transit modal networks to safely accommodate all users on Shoreline streets.

Notably, these projects include future capacity projects that the City has previously committed to:

- N 160th St / Greenwood Ave N / N Innis Arden Way – Roundabout to be installed.
- Meridian Ave N from N 155th St to N 175th St – Restripe with two-way left turn lane in key locations.
- N 185th St from 1st Ave NE to 5th Ave NE (west of I-5) – Sound Transit to rechannelize to three-lane cross section by station opening.
- 8th Ave NE and NE 185th Street – Sound Transit to install a Roundabout.
- 5th Ave NE and NE 185th Street – Sound Transit to install a signal.
- 5th Ave NE and NE 148th Street – Sound Transit to install a signal.
- 5th Ave NE and I-5 NB on ramp – Sound Transit to install a signal.

Projects also include the following additional capacity projects needed to meet the City's proposed LOS standard by 2044:

- Dayton Ave N & Carlyle Hall Road – Realign intersection geometry and signalize.
- 1st Ave NE & N 155th St – Redesign as urban compact roundabout.
- 25th Ave NE & NE 150th St – Redesign as urban compact roundabout.
- Meridian Ave N & N 175th St – Lane reconfigurations and signal phase changes to improve capacity.
- Meridian Ave N from N 155th St to N 175th St (NB) – Either widen or provide a segment LOS exemption.
- Meridian Ave N from N 175th St to N 185th St (NB) – Either widen or provide a segment LOS exemption.

The City has already begun design on two major corridors, 175th Street (Stone Ave to I-5) and 145th Street (Aurora Ave/Interurban Trail to I-5). These projects do not appear in the Project List, but the City is committed to securing funding to implement their construction.

Unimproved Right-of-Way (R)

Areas with public access known as “unimproved right of way” that could accommodate a future pathway connection to expand the walking network.

Trail Along the Rail (TAR)

An approximately 2.5 mile shared-use trail running roughly parallel to the planned Lynnwood Link Light Rail Extension alignment between 145th Street and 195th Street.

Trail Connection (T)

Future on-street trail connections including the planned 145th Street Off Corridor Bike Network and planned on-street connections to the Trail Along the Rail. These connections will help cyclists navigate from trails to their final destinations. While these routes have various bicycle facility types, they tend to be on low-speed, low volume local streets.

Bridge Project (B)

The only proposed bridge project is the 148th Street Non-Motorized Bridge project which will provide pedestrian and bicycle access across Interstate 5 to the Shoreline South/148th light rail station.

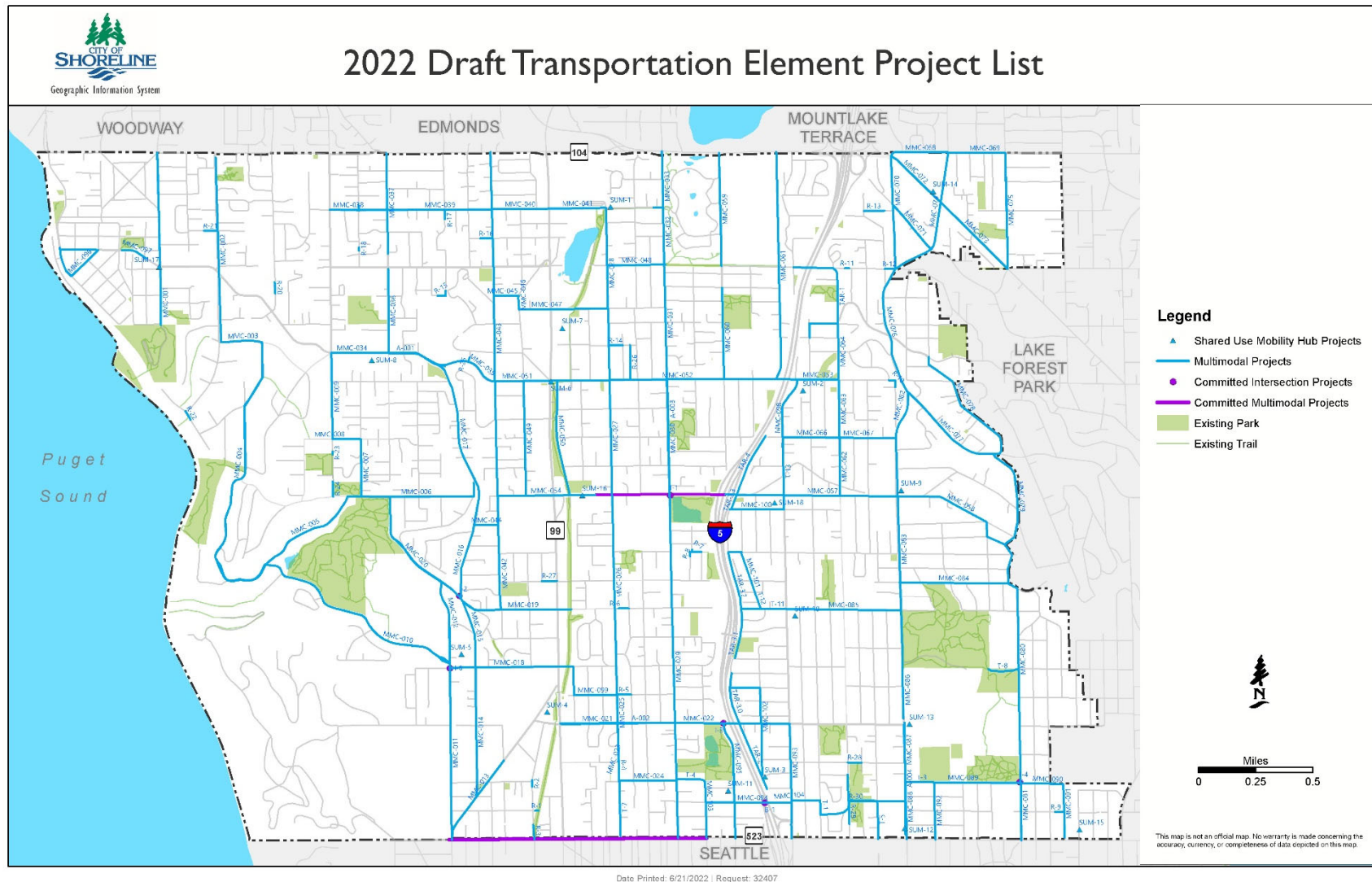
Shared-Use Mobility Hubs (SUM)

Shared-use mobility hubs are places of connectivity where different modes of transportation come together seamlessly at concentrations of employment, housing, shopping, and recreation; and at major transit facilities. Shared-use mobility hubs can include space for bike share, scooter share, car share, as well as curb space for ride hailing services/pickups like Uber and Lyft. They also can provide creature comforts like public bathrooms, information kiosks, outdoor seating, bike parking, public art, and cell-phone recharging stations. There are 18 proposed locations for shared-use mobility hubs projects which are categorized into the following three typologies:

- **Regional hubs** are near light rail stations or major bus stations and should have the most features and amenities, as they will support the largest quantity of people from within and outside of Shoreline.
- **Central hubs** connect to key locations in Shoreline and should have sufficient amenities to support commuting, leisure, and recreation at and around hubs.
- **Neighborhood hubs** are the smallest type of mobility hubs and should focus on simple, pedestrian-friendly, and comfortable amenities for local communities.

See **Figure 21**, which presents the locations of these projects, which are also described in **Table 11**.

Figure 21. Project Map



Note: An updated version of this map will be included in the final draft of the Transportation Element.

Table 11: Project List

Project ID	Street	From	To	Description
MMC-001	20th Ave NW	NW 205th St	NW 190th St	20th Ave NW from NW 205th St to NW 190th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill Sidewalk Gaps
MMC-002	15th Ave NW	N 205th St	NW 188th St	15th Ave NW from N 205th St to NW 188th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-003	NW 188th St	15th Ave NW	14th Ave NW	NW 188th St from 15th Ave NW to 14th Ave NW improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-004	14th Ave NW / 15th Ave NW	NW 188th St	NW Innis Arden Way	14th Ave NW / 15th Ave NW from NW 188th St to NW Innis Arden Way improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-005	10th Ave NW	NW Innis Arden Way	N 175th Street	10th Ave NW from NW Innis Arden Way to N 175th Street improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-006	N 175th St	10th Ave NW	Dayton Ave N	N 175th St from 10th Ave NW to Dayton Ave N improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-007	6th Ave NW	N 175th St	NW 180th St	6th Ave NW from N 175th St to NW 180th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-008	NW 180th St	8th Ave NW	6th Ave NW	NW 180th St from 8th Ave NW to 6th Ave NW improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-009	8th Ave NW	NW 180th St	NW Richmond Beach Rd	8th Ave NW from NW 180th St to NW Richmond Beach Rd improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-010	NW Innis Arden Way	10th Ave NW	Greenwood Ave N	NW Innis Arden Way from 10th Ave NW to Greenwood Ave N improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-011	Greenwood Ave N	N 145th St	N 160th St	Greenwood Ave N from N 145th St to N 160th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-012	Greenwood Ave N	N 160th St	N 165th St	Greenwood Ave N from N 160th St to N 165th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-013	Westminster Way N	N 145th St	Fremont Ave N	Westminster Way N from N 145th St to Fremont Ave N improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-014	Dayton Ave N	Westminster Way N	N 160th St	Dayton Ave N from Westminster Way N to N 160th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service

MMC-015	Dayton Ave N	N 160th St	N 165th St	Dayton Ave N from N 160th St to N 165th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-016	Dayton Ave N	N 165th St	N 171st St	Dayton Ave N from N 165th St to N 171st St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-017	Dayton Ave N	N 171st St	N 185th St	Dayton Ave N from N 171st St to N 185th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-018	N 160th St	Greenwood Ave N	SR 99	N 160th St from Greenwood Ave N to SR 99 improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-019	N 165th St	Dayton Ave N	SR 99	N 165th St from Dayton Ave N to SR 99 improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-020	Carlyle Hall Rd NW / 3rd Ave NW	Dayton Ave N	N 175th St	Carlyle Hall Rd NW / 3rd Ave NW from Dayton Ave N to N 175th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-021	N 155th St	SR 99	Meridian Ave N	N 155th St from SR 99 to Meridian Ave N to improve auto capacity and provide bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-022	N 155th St	Meridian Ave N	5th Ave NE	N 155th St from Meridian Ave N to 5th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-023	Ashworth Ave N	NE 145th St	N 155th St	Ashworth Ave N from NE 145th St to N 155th St improve to fill sidewalk gaps and build future trail connection
MMC-024	N 150th St	Ashworth Ave N	Meridian Ave N	N 150th St from Ashworth Ave N to Meridian Ave N improve to fill sidewalk gaps and build future trail connection
MMC-025	Ashworth Ave N	155th St	N 157th St	Ashworth Ave N from 155th St to N 157th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and build future trail connection
MMC-026	Ashworth Ave N	N 157th St	N 175th St	Ashworth Ave N from N 157th St to N 175th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-027	Ashworth Ave N	N 175th St	N 185th St	Ashworth Ave N from N 175th St to N 185th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-028	Ashworth Ave N	N 185th St	N 200th St	Ashworth Ave N from N 185th St to N 200th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-029	Meridian Ave N	N 145th St	N 175th St	Meridian Ave N from N 145th St to N 175th St improve to bike LTS 2 and provide local bus service
MMC-030	Meridian Ave N	N 175th St	N 185th St	Meridian Ave N from N 175th St to N 185th St to improve auto capacity and provide bike LTS 2 and provide local bus service

MMC-031	Meridian Ave N	N 185th St	N 195th St	Meridian Ave N from N 185th St to N 195th St improve to bike LTS 2 and provide local bus service
MMC-032	Meridian Ave N	N 195th St	N 200th St	Meridian Ave N from N 195th St to N 200th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-033	Meridian Ave N	N 200th St	N 205th St	Meridian Ave N from N 200th St to N 205th St improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-034	NW Richmond Beach Rd	8th Ave NW	Dayton Ave N	NW Richmond Beach Rd from 8th Ave NW to Dayton Ave N to improve auto capacity and provide bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-035	NW Richmond Beach Rd	Dayton Ave N	Fremont Ave N	NW Richmond Beach Rd from Dayton Ave N to Fremont Ave N improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-036	3rd Ave NW	NW Richmond Beach Rd	NW 195th St	3rd Ave NW from NW Richmond Beach Rd to NW 195th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-037	3rd Ave NW	NW 196th Pl	N 205th St	3rd Ave NW from NW 196th Pl to N 205th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-038	N 200th St	8th Ave NW	3rd Ave NW	N 200th St from 8th Ave NW to 3rd Ave NW improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-039	N 200th St	3rd Ave NW	Fremont Ave N	N 200th St from 3rd Ave NW to Fremont Ave N improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-040	N 200th St	Fremont Ave N	SR 99	N 200th St from Fremont Ave N to SR 99 improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-041	N 200th St	SR 99	Ashworth Ave N	N 200th St from SR 99 to Ashworth Ave N improve to bike LTS 2 and provide local bus service
MMC-042	Fremont Ave N	N 165th St	N 170th St	Fremont Ave N from N 165th St to N 170th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-043	Fremont Ave N	N 170th St	N 205th St	Fremont Ave N from N 170th St to N 205th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-044	N 172nd St	Dayton Ave N	Fremont Ave N	N 172nd St from Dayton Ave N to Fremont Ave N improve to LTS 2 and provide local bus service
MMC-045	N 193rd St	Fremont Ave N	Firlands Way N	N 193rd St from Fremont Ave N to Firlands Way N improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-046	Firlands Way N	N 193rd St	N 192nd St	Firlands Way N from N 193rd St to N 192nd St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps

MMC-047	N 192nd St	Firlands Way N	Ashworth Ave N	N 192nd St from Firlands Way N to Ashworth Ave N improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-048	N 195th St	Ashworth Ave N	Meridian Ave N	N 195th St from Ashworth Ave N to Meridian Ave N improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-049	Linden Ave N	N 185th St	N 175th St	Linden Ave N from N 185th St to N 175th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-050	Midvale Ave N	N 185th St	N 175th St	Midvale Ave N from N 185th St to N 175th St improve to bike LTS 2
MMC-051	N 185th St	Fremont Ave N	SR 99	N 185th St from Fremont Ave N to SR 99 improve to bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-052	N 185th St	SR 99	5th Ave NE	N 185th St from SR 99 to 5th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and provide Bus Rapid Transit
MMC-053	N 185th St	5th Ave NE	10th Ave NE	N 185th St from 5th Ave NE to 10th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-054	N 175th St	Fremont Ave N	Wallingford Ave N	N 175th St from Fremont Ave N to Wallingford Ave N improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-055	N 175th St	Wallingford Ave N	Corliss Ave N	N 175th St from Wallingford Ave N to Corliss Ave N improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-056	N 175th St	Corliss Ave N	I-5	N 175th St from Corliss Ave N to I-5 improve to bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-057	N 175th St	I-5	15th Ave NE	N 175th St from I-5 to 15th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-058	N 175th St	15th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	N 175th St from 15th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-059	1st Ave NE	N 195th St	NE 205th St	1st Ave NE from N 195th St to NE 205th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-060	1st Ave NE	NE 185th St	N 193rd St	1st Ave NE from NE 185th St to N 193rd St improve to bike LTS 2
MMC-061	5th Ave NE	NE 185th St	NE 205th St	5th Ave NE from NE 185th St to NE 205th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-062	10th Ave NE	NE 175th St	NE 180th St	10th Ave NE from NE 175th St to NE 180th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps

MMC-063	10th Ave NE	NE 180th St	N 185th St	10th Ave NE from NE 180th St to N 185th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-064	10th Ave NE	N 185th St	NE 190th St	10th Ave NE from N 185th St to NE 190th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-065	8th Ave NE	NE 180th St	N 185th St	8th Ave NE from NE 180th St to N 185th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-066	NE 180th St	5th Ave NE	10th Ave NE	NE 180th St from 5th Ave NE to 10th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-067	NE 180th St	10th Ave NE	15th Ave NE	NE 180th St from 10th Ave NE to 15th Ave NE improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-068	NE 205th St	15th Ave NE	19th Ave NE	NE 205th St from 15th Ave NE to 19th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-069	NE 205th St	19th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	NE 205th St from 19th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1
MMC-070	15th Ave NE	NE 205th St	NE 195th St	15th Ave NE from NE 205th St to NE 195th St improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-071	Forest Park Dr NE	15th Ave NE	19th Ave NE	Forest Park Dr NE from 15th Ave NE to 19th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-072	Ballinger Way NE	15th Ave NE	19th Ave NE	Ballinger Way NE from 15th Ave NE to 19th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-073	Ballinger Way NE	19th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	Ballinger Way NE from 19th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-074	19th Ave NE	NE 205th St	NE 195th St	19th Ave NE from NE 205th St to NE 195th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-075	25th Ave NE	NE 205th St	NE 195th St	25th Ave NE from NE 205th St to NE 195th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-076	15th Ave NE	NE 195th St	24th Ave NE	15th Ave NE from NE 195th St to 24th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-077	24th Ave NE	15th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	24th Ave NE from 15th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-078	25th Ave NE	NE 178th St	NE Perkins Way	25th Ave NE from NE 178th St to NE Perkins Way improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps

MMC-079	25th Ave NE	NE 178th St	NE 175th St	25th Ave NE from NE 178th St to NE 175th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-080	25th Ave NE	NE 175th St	NE 150th St	25th Ave NE from NE 175th St to NE 150th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-081	25th Ave NE	NE 150th St	NE 145th St	25th Ave NE from NE 150th St to NE 145th St improve to bike LTS 2 and build future trail connection
MMC-082	15th Ave NE	24th Ave NE	NE 180th St	15th Ave NE from 24th Ave NE to NE 180th St improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-083	15th Ave NE	NE 180th St	Hamlin Park Rd	15th Ave NE from NE 180th St to NE 175th St improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-084	NE 168th St	15th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	NE 168th St from 15th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-085	NE 165th St	5th Ave NE	15th Ave NE	NE 165th St from 5th Ave NE to 15th Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-086	15th Ave NE	Hamlin Park Rd	NE 155th St	15th Ave NE from Hamlin Park Rd to NE 155th St improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-087	15th Ave NE	NE 155th St	NE 150th St	15th Ave NE from NE 155th St to NE 150th St to improve auto capacity and fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-088	15th Ave NE	NE 150th St	N 145th St	15th Ave NE from NE 150th St to N 145th St to improve auto capacity and provide bike LTS 1 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-089	NE 150th St	15th Ave NE	25th Ave NE	NE 150th St from 15th Ave NE to 25th Ave NE improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide local bus service
MMC-090	NE 150th St	25th Ave NE	28th Ave NE	NE 150th St from 25th Ave NE to 28th Ave NE improve to fill sidewalk gaps and build future trail connection
MMC-091	28th Ave NE	NE 150th St	NE 145th St	28th Ave NE from NE 150th St to NE 145th St to build future trail connection
MMC-092	17th Ave NE	NE 150th St	NE 145th St	17th Ave NE from NE 150th St to NE 145th St to build future trail connection
MMC-093	5th Ave NE	NE 155th St	N 145th St	5th Ave NE from NE 155th St to N 145th St improve to bike LTS 2 and provide frequent bus service
MMC-094	NE 148th St	5th Ave NE	1st Ave NE	NE 148th St from 5th Ave NE to 1st Ave NE improve to bike LTS 1 and build future trail connection

MMC-095	1st Ave NE	N 155th St	N 145th St	1st Ave NE from N 155th St to N 145th St improve to bike LTS 2 and fill sidewalk gaps
MMC-096	Richmond Beach Dr NW	NW 199th St	NW 195th Pl	Richmond Beach Dr NW from NW 199th St to NW 195th Pl improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-097	NW 196th St	23rd Ave NW	20th Ave NW	NW 196th St from 23rd Ave NW to 20th Ave NW improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service
MMC-098	5th Ave NE	NE 185th St	NE 175th St	5th Ave NE from NE 185th St to NE 175th St improve to fill sidewalk gaps and provide frequent bus service and build future trail connection
MMC-099	N 157th St	Midvale Ave N	Ashworth Ave N	N 157th St from Midvale Ave N to Ashworth Ave N to build future trail connection
MMC-100	NE 147th St	1st Ave NE	5th Ave NE	NE 147th St from 1st Ave NE to 5th Ave NE to build future trail connection
MMC-101	NE 170th St / 3rd Ave NE / NE 165th St	1st Ave NE	5th Ave NE	NE 170th St / 3rd Ave NE / NE 165th St from 1st Ave NE to 5th Ave NE to build future trail connection
MMC-102	NE 158th St / 3rd Ave NE	1st Ave NE	NE 149th St	NE 158th St / 3rd Ave NE from 1st Ave NE to NE 149th St to build future trail connection
MMC-103	Corliss Ave N	N 150th St	N 145th St	Corliss Ave N from N 150th St to N 145th St to build future trail connection
MMC-104	NE 148th St	5th Ave NE	15th Ave NE	NE 148th St from 5th Ave NE to 15th Ave NE to build future trail connection
R-1	<i>Details on the location of these projects will be added to the Draft Transportation Element Update</i>			Unopened Right of Way
R-2				Unopened Right of Way
R-3				Unopened Right of Way
R-4				Unopened Right of Way
R-5				Unopened Right of Way
R-6				Unopened Right of Way
R-7				Unopened Right of Way
R-8				Unopened Right of Way
R-9				Unopened Right of Way
R-10				Unopened Right of Way
R-11				Unopened Right of Way
R-12				Unopened Right of Way

R-13		Unopened Right of Way	
R-14		Unopened Right of Way	
R-15		Unopened Right of Way	
R-16		Unopened Right of Way	
R-17		Unopened Right of Way	
R-18		Unopened Right of Way	
R-19		Unopened Right of Way	
R-20		Unopened Right of Way	
R-21		Unopened Right of Way	
R-22		Unopened Right of Way	
R-23	<i>Details on the location of these projects will be added to the Draft Transportation Element Update</i>	Unopened Right of Way	
R-24		Unopened Right of Way	
R-25		Unopened Right of Way	
R-26		Unopened Right of Way	
R-27		Unopened Right of Way	
R-28		Unopened Right of Way	
R-29		Unopened Right of Way	
R-30		Unopened Right of Way	
T-1		Off-Corridor Trail Network	<i>Note: The Trail projects will be renumbered in the final draft Transportation Element to remove gaps in numbering.</i>
T-3		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-4		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-5		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-6		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-7		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-8		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-11		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-12		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
T-13		Off-Corridor Trail Network	
TAR-1		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 1	
TAR-2		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 2	
TAR-3.0		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 3 5559	
TAR-3.1		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 3 6163	
TAR-3.2		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 3	

TAR-3.3	<i>Details on the location of these projects will be added to the Draft Transportation Element Update</i>	Trail Along the Rail; Phase 3 7475
TAR-4		Trail Along the Rail; Phase 4
SUM-1		Aurora Village Transit Center
SUM-2		Shoreline North/185th Station
SUM-3		Shoreline South/148th Station
SUM-4		Shoreline Place
SUM-5		Shoreline Community College
SUM-6		Aurora Ave N & N 185th St
SUM-7		Shoreline Park & Ride
SUM-8		4-Corners
SUM-9		North City Business District
SUM-10		Ridgecrest Business District
SUM-11		148th St Non-Motorized Bridge
SUM-12		15th Ave BRT Station
SUM-13		Fircrest
SUM-14		Ballinger
SUM-15		30th Ave BRT Station
SUM-16		City Hall
SUM-17		Richmond Beach
SUM-18		Shoreline Library
B-1		148th St Bridge
I-1		Meridian Ave N & N 175th St
I-2		Dayton Ave N & Carlyle Hall Rd
I-3		1st Ave NE & N 155th St
I-4		25th Ave NE & NE 150th St
I-6		N 160th St & Greenwood Ave N & N Innis Arden Way
145th Project 1		Greenwood to the Interurban Trail
145th Project 2		Interurban Trail to Wallingford Ave N
145th Project 3		Wallingford to Corliss Ave N

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The previous section presents the Transportation Element list of all projects needed to complete an overall transportation vision. A key planning requirement of the Growth Management Act is the concept of fiscal restraint in transportation planning. A fiscally-constrained Transportation Element must first allow for operation and maintenance of existing facilities, and then capital improvements. To introduce fiscal constraint into the plan, an inventory of past revenues and costs was undertaken to identify funds that are likely to be available for capital construction and operations.

Note: The funding sources and totals are being reviewed and will be updated in the final draft Transportation Element.

The Transportation Element focuses on capital projects that will complete Shoreline's multimodal networks. Over the past five years, the City of Shoreline's annual revenues and expenditures for transportation (including both operations and capital) have varied significantly, from a low of \$5 million to a high of \$27 million. These fluctuations are related to the delivery of major projects, which is a trend that will likely continue over the life of this Transportation Element.

Revenues that fund transportation operations and capital in Shoreline include those from outside sources and grants, general city funds, real estate excise taxes, impact fees, and gas tax receipts. If the City were able to maintain the level of investment seen over the past five years, the City could afford approximately \$30 million in operations and around \$235 million in transportation capital projects over the period from 2023-2044. This represents a \$15 million shortfall in revenue needed to operate and maintain Shoreline's transportation system.

Options to Increase Revenue

Like all Washington State cities, the City of Shoreline has **limited dedicated transportation funding options**, many of which the City is already using. Expected future collections for the identified dedicated transportation funding options are included below; the potential impact on funding shortfalls depends on the City's final capital plan.

Transportation Benefit District sales tax and vehicle licensing fees are independent taxing districts created by ordinance. This is a flexible source of funding that can be applied for either capital or programmatic expenditures. The City of Shoreline uses both the sales and use tax and vehicle licensing fees options. While the City is levying the maximum allowable sales and use tax rate, the vehicle licensing fee (VLF) could be increased from the current \$40 up to \$100. The fee could be raised to \$50 without voter approval; any increase above \$50 would require a vote of the people. Since the 2019 increase to \$40, VLF revenues have averaged \$1.5 million. Based on the estimated number of registered vehicles in the City of Shoreline provided by the Washington State Department of Licensing, increasing the **VLF to \$50 would increase annual revenues to approximately \$2 to \$3 million.**⁶ With voter approval, the maximum \$100 per vehicle fee from a VLF would raise **\$4 to \$6 million annually.**

⁶ The Washington State Department of Licensing estimated 59,805 registered vehicles in the City of Shoreline with an expectation that this estimate is a lower than expected total because of data issues within DOL's database. However, even after accounting for the 1% administration fee for DOL, Shoreline's collected vehicle license fees are only two thirds of what would be expected. This difference could be from individuals not renewing.

Local Improvement Districts (LIDs) are special purpose financing mechanisms that can be created by cities to fund capital improvements in specific areas. LIDs generate funds by implementing proportionate special assessments on property owners that benefit from improvements. LID revenues are limited in their use to specific capital projects that benefit owners in the special purpose area for which they were created. Cities are authorized to form LIDs under RCW 35.43 without voter approval; however, LID formation is a complex process and must first be demonstrated to be financially feasible. Additionally, if the City receives protests from “property owners who would pay at least 60% of the total cost of the improvement”⁷ the LID would be dissolved.

The City does not currently use LIDs. **The potential amount LIDs could generate is dependent on the planned projects** within the area. To generate LID revenue in the future, the City would have to identify specific projects that fit the general requirements of a LID on a case by case basis.

Commercial Parking Tax is levied on commercial parking lots, either collected from businesses or from customers at the time of sale. The City of Shoreline currently has no commercial parking lots. Cities are not restricted in the amount that can be levied, but use of revenues is restricted to transportation. As a City with more than 8,000 residents, the City of Shoreline would need to develop and adopt a program connected to the City’s other transportation planning efforts and identify the geographic boundaries in which revenues will be collected and expended.⁸ This program would only generate revenue once commercial parking is provided in the City.

Example jurisdictions with commercial parking taxes include the cities of Mukilteo, SeaTac, Seattle, and Tukwila. SeaTac levies the tax on a per transaction basis whereas the other three levy a percent of sales. Rates range from 8%-25%. The Washington State Department of Revenue (DOR) data suggest that sales for parking lots and related personal service industries run from \$0 to \$200,000⁹. Applying the low and high area example rates suggests that **a commercial parking tax would raise \$0 to \$40,000 annually.**

Red Light and School Speed Zone Enforcement Cameras create infractions for failing to stop at red lights or for speeding by photographing cars in individual intersections. The Washington State Supreme Court is responsible for setting traffic infraction penalties 46.63.110(1)), which currently lists a \$48 fine for failure to stop. Jurisdictions can increase the fee, up to \$250 per infraction. Based on infraction rates and the percentage of people that pay their penalties, the City of Shoreline could generate **approximately \$150,000 in annual revenue per camera.** Revenues need to be balanced against the cost of buying, installing, and maintaining the units.

Business License Fees are charged to businesses operating within the City’s bounds. As a code city, Shoreline’s ability to levy business licenses is controlled by RCW 35A.82.020. Currently, the City collects

⁷ Municipal Research Services Center, “[Local Improvement Districts](#),” last modified April 2, 2021.

⁸ [RCW 82.80.070](#)(3)(a-d).

⁹ The Washington State Department of Revenue provides total taxable retail sales by North American Industry Classification System codes. However, data are suppressed when the number of businesses is low enough to provide identifiable data (typically less than 4 businesses). For Parking Lots and Garages (NAICS 812930) the data are suppressed, but by moving up a level of specification to NAICS cluster 8129 and running reports for the other six-digit industry groupings, data suggest that sales run from \$0 to \$200,000.

\$40 per year for businesses earning \$2,000 or more in revenues annually. Since 2017, the City also collects business and occupation (B&O) tax for those businesses with gross receipts of \$500,000 or more annually.

The City could move to levying business license fees on a sliding scale dependent on gross receipts or employment (head tax). As business generates economic activity for the City, there is a trade-off between encouraging increased business activity in a city and charging businesses for the ability to conduct business within a jurisdiction's borders; as MRSC suggests, "fees charged should be fair and bear a reasonable relation to the costs." Increased revenues could be earmarked for transportation purposes, although these fees are not restricted in use and could always be reappropriated by Council action or financial policy.

In addition to transportation specific revenue options, the City has other revenue and financing options that can be used for transportation. Some of these options create additional revenues for the City but others are revenue neutral, suggesting a reduction of spending in other places.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds and Unlimited Tax General Obligation (UTGO) Bonds are financing tools cities can levy. Debt bears additional costs through interest, and any use of bonding capacity for transportation projects reduces the remaining bonding capacity available for other city projects. LTGO bonds will impact the General Fund, while UTGO bonds will have an additional tax burden.

Cities, TBDs, and LIDs may issue general obligation bonds, by special election or council decision, to finance projects of general benefit to the jurisdiction. In addition to the principal and interest costs of issuing debt, there are usually costs associated with issuing bonds, including administrative time, legal and underwriting costs, and insurance costs. The Washington State Constitution limits the amount of debt municipalities can incur to 5.0% of the City's assessed value of taxable properties; the Washington State Legislature has statutorily limited the debt carrying capacity further to 2.5% of the assessed value. Taking on additional bond debt will affect cities' credit rating, so best practices suggest using less than two-thirds of the debt capacity to maintain credit rating.

LTGO bonds can be used for any purpose, but funding for debt service must be made available from existing revenue sources. UTGO bonds can be used only for capital purposes, and replacement of equipment is not permitted.

Redirecting unrestricted funds currently used for other purposes (e.g., using REET 1 – a 0.25% real estate excise tax a city can impose - for transportation purposes) could provide around **\$30 million (2021\$)** from 2023-2044.

In addition to the above funding options, it is important to note that the City of Shoreline is an active regional partner that routinely secures grant funding for projects (approximately \$2 million per year). Regional partnerships and attracting outside funding through federal, state, and regional grants should continue to be a funding source that supports implementation of Shoreline's multimodal transportation system.







Implementation

The Transportation Element will guide local and regional transportation investments and define the City's future transportation policies, programs, and projects for the next 20 years. The Transportation Element

helps the City assess the relative importance of transportation projects and programs; as Shoreline growth takes place and the need for improved and new facilities is warranted, scheduling the planning, engineering, and construction of projects becomes key. The Transportation Element establishes a methodology for prioritizing projects to be included in the future Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

The foundation of this Transportation Element is the Shoreline transportation vision and six supporting goals, which are supported by the community and endorsed by Shoreline City Council. To ensure that projects are evaluated and prioritized in line with this vision and goals, Council discussed and agreed with the project evaluation criteria, which are summarized in **Table 12** below.

Table 12: Project Evaluation Criteria

Goal	Purpose	Project Evaluation Criteria
Safety 	Prioritize Safety Make Shoreline's transportation system safe and comfortable for all users, regardless of mode or ability.	Decrease Injury Collisions Identify locations in need of increased safety measures based on collisions and traffic speed and volume.
Equity 	Seek Equity Ensure all people, especially those whose needs have been systemically neglected, are well served by making transportation investments through an anti-racist and inclusive process which results in equitable outcomes.	Provide Equitable Access Identify areas of populations who have the greatest need (e.g., children, older adults, people with disabilities, lower income communities, communities of color, and limited English speakers).
Multimodality 	Provide Multimodal Options Expand and strengthen the multimodal network, specifically walking, biking, and transit, to increase the number of safe, convenient, reliable, and accessible travel options.	Reduce Auto Dependency Support frequent and reliable transit service (e.g., BATlanes, queue jumps, etc.). Provide multimodal access to and from shared-use mobility hubs, transit stops, and stations.
Connectivity 	Plan a Connected Community Complete a network of multimodal transportation connections to and from key destinations such as parks, schools, community services, commercial centers, places of employment, and transit.	Build a Connected Network¹ Plan a robust network of connected transit, pedestrian, and bicycle routes to key destinations (e.g., parks, schools, libraries, etc.).
Climate Resiliency 	Protect the Environment Increase climate resiliency by promoting sustainability, reducing pollution, promoting healthy habitats, and supporting clean air and water.	Increase Resiliency to Climate Change² Identify ways to reduce flooding vulnerabilities, urban heat island effect, and transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions.
Community Vibrancy 	Foster a Vibrant Community Support livability by evoking a sense of identity through arts/culture, attracting and sustaining desired economic activity, and accommodating the movement of people and goods.	Enhance Quality of Life Promote the movement and delivery of goods; multimodal access to local businesses and community services; connections to nature via trails and paths; and places for public art, culture, and community gathering.

¹ Refer to Reduce Auto Dependency for criteria for accessing transit options.

² Refer to Reduce Auto Dependency for criteria for reducing transportation emissions by encouraging taking other travel modes than driving.



Since the City operates within a finite set of resources, it is important to develop a transparent, equitable, and data-driven process for prioritizing implementation of the transportation projects over the next 20 years. Building on the project evaluation criteria, the City developed the project prioritization metrics in

Table 13 below to analyze a list of transportation projects to see if they are a high, medium, or low priority. The results of the prioritization process were used to develop a list of funded and unfunded priority projects to be included in the Transportation Element and TMP.

To understand and communicate the City's progress toward implementing priority projects, performance measures were developed to quantify the contributions of newly constructed transportation projects towards achieving the City's transportation Vision and Goals.



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Table 13: Project Prioritization Metrics and Performance Measures



Goal	Project Prioritization Metrics	Performance Measures
		<i>Reported every two years unless otherwise noted</i>
Safety 	Safety Metrics Location of improvement has a collision history (auto and/or pedestrian/bike): At least one injury collision within the past At least one pedestrian or bike/auto Two or more pedestrian or bike/auto Location of improvement is along a street with ≤ 25 mph ≤ 30 mph ≤ 35 mph Location of improvement has a street Collector Arterial Minor Arterial Principal Arterial	Safety Performance Measures Report number of injury and fatal collisions citywide through the Annual Traffic Report .
Equity 	Equity Metrics Equity Priority Areas based on the aggregated score of the following metrics: Improvement is within an area of concentrated need based on Age : Under 18 years 60 years or older ¹⁰ Improvement is within an area of concentrated need based on income Improvement serves a concentrated community of color Top 20% of population density of households of people of color.	Equity Performance Measures Report number of newly constructed or renovated multimodal projects in Equity Priority Areas and number of public engagement activities for each of the projects.

¹⁰ Eligibility for the Older Americans Act starts at age 60.

¹¹ Eligibility threshold for King County Housing Authority residents is 80% of median income. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines 50%-80% of median income as "Low Income".

	Improvement serves a concentrated community with disabilities	
	Improvement serves a concentrated community of limited English speakers	
Multimodality	Climate Resiliency¹² - Multimodality Metrics	CR-Multimodality Performance Measures
	Improvement is located along an existing or proposed transit route .	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects along an existing or proposed transit route .
	Improvement is located within a ¼ mile radius of a bus stop .	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects within a ¼ mile radius of a bus stop .
	Improvement is located within a ½ mile radius of an existing or planned BRT stop or light rail station .	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects within a ½ mile radius of an existing or planned BRT stop or light rail station .
	Improvement connects to an existing or proposed location of a shared-use mobility hub or park and ride .	Report number of newly constructed multimodal connections to an existing or proposed location of a shared-use mobility hub or park and ride .
Connectivity	Climate Resiliency - Connectivity Metrics	Climate Resiliency - Connectivity Performance Measures
	Improvement is located within a ¼ mile radius of a school .	Report number of newly constructed pedestrian and/or bicycle projects within a ¼ mile radius of a school .
	Improvement is located within a ¼ mile radius of a park .	Report number of newly constructed pedestrian and/or bicycle projects within a ¼ mile radius of a park .
	Closes gap or extends an existing pedestrian or bicycle facility .	Report number of newly constructed pedestrian and/or bicycle projects that close a gap or extend an existing pedestrian and/or bicycle facility .
Climate Resiliency	Climate Resiliency – Built Environment Metrics	Climate Resiliency – Built Environment Performance Measures
	Improvement is within a Surface Water Vulnerabilities area per the City's Climate	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects in Surface Water Vulnerabilities areas and number of

¹² Climate Resiliency prefix appears in several categories to show interrelated climate resiliency metrics without double counting points.

	Impacts Tool and will include measures to reduce surface water runoff.	measures used to reduce surface water runoff for each project.
	Improvement is within an Urban Heat Island area per the City's Climate Impacts Tool and will include measures to mitigate urban heat island effect.	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects in Urban Heat Island areas and number of measures used to mitigate urban heat island effect for each project.
	Refer to Multimodality and Connectivity for metrics for reducing transportation-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by encouraging taking other travel modes than driving.	Report Shoreline Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per capita and its resulting GHG emissions .
		Report number of trees removed and trees planted for all newly constructed multimodal projects and its projected net amount of C02 sequestered over 20 years.
Community Vibrancy 	Community Vibrancy Metrics	Community Vibrancy Performance Measures
	Improvement enhances multimodal access to an activity center (within a ¼ mile radius of a retail/business area or civic/community building).	Report number of newly constructed multimodal projects within a ¼ mile radius of an activity center.
	Improvement provides an alternative to walking or bicycling along a motorized facility e.g., ped/bike bridge, trail/path through park or unopened right of way, etc.	Report number of newly constructed or renovated ped/bike bridges, trails, and paths .
	Improvement provides places for public art, culture, and/or community gathering e.g., locations of shared-use mobility hubs, trailheads, gateways, park frontages.	Report number of newly constructed or renovated places for public art, culture, and/or community gathering .