

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Element Overview

The Transportation Element (also known as the Transportation and Mobility Plan or the TMP) aligns with and supports Tacoma's growth strategy by promoting transit-oriented development and prioritizing infrastructure investments in areas of planned growth (e.g. regional growth centers, mixed-use centers, and along the frequent transit network). This encourages efficient land use and creates vibrant, walkable communities where transportation options are closely integrated with housing, jobs, and amenities.

The goals and policies in this chapter convey the City's intent to:

- **Advance equity and livability** by repairing harm from past transportation decisions and prioritizing investments identified through equitable engagement in communities that have experienced disproportionate impacts and disinvestment.
- **Ensure a safe and comfortable experience** so that all users of the transportation system can move freely and without fear of traffic violence, supported by safe, comfortable, and intuitive multimodal travel options.
- **Make Tacoma an environmentally sustainable and healthy place to live** by implementing strategies that enable a citywide shift towards a greener future.
- **Cultivate meaningful partnerships** by coordinating with local, regional, state, and intergovernmental efforts to support a more seamless multimodal transportation system.
- **Promote transparent decision-making** by making decisions openly and with community and capturing lessons from projects to make future work better.
- **Connect the Tacoma community** by creating an inclusive public realm that fosters social interaction, provides multimodal access, and enriches quality of life.
- **Maintain and upgrade Tacoma's transportation resources** to support the city's sustainable and multimodal future.
- **Support a thriving economy** by creating an effective multimodal transportation system that facilitates connections that enable people, goods, and services to access businesses, jobs, essential services, and recreational and cultural destinations.

Why does this matter?

Tacoma is experiencing significant growth, welcoming new residents, businesses, institutions, and destinations. To manage this growth while supporting long-time residents, the city needs a multimodal transportation system that can move more people while also increasing safety, reducing emissions, and improving accessibility. This requires reducing reliance on cars and expanding access to other transportation options including high-quality public transit, walking, rolling, and bicycling.

The Transportation Element sets policies, strategies and actions to make transit, walking, rolling, and biking the safest, most affordable, and most convenient ways to move around the

city and connect to the region. It is an opportunity to rethink how different modes of travel have been prioritized in the past and shift toward a future transportation network that aligns with Tacoma's long-term vision.

Policy Framework

Growth Management Act Goals and Policies (RCW 36.70A)

The Growth Management Act includes the following mandatory planning element: A transportation element that implements, and is consistent with, the land use element.

(a) The transportation element shall include the following sub-elements:

- i. Land use assumptions used in estimating travel;
- ii. Estimated multimodal level of service impacts to state-owned transportation facilities resulting from land use assumptions to assist in monitoring the performance of state facilities, to plan improvements for the facilities, and to assess the impact of land-use decisions on state-owned transportation facilities;
- iii. Facilities and services needs, including:
 - A. An inventory of air, water, and ground transportation facilities and services, including transit alignments, active transportation facilities, and general aviation airport facilities, to define existing capital facilities and travel levels to inform future planning. This inventory must include state-owned transportation facilities within the city or county's jurisdictional boundaries;
 - B. Multimodal level of service standards for all locally owned arterials, locally and regionally operated transit routes that serve urban growth areas, state-owned or operated transit routes that serve urban areas if the department of transportation has prepared such standards, and active transportation facilities to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system and success in helping to achieve the goals of this chapter consistent with environmental justice. These standards should be regionally coordinated;
 - C. For state-owned transportation facilities, multimodal level of service standards for highways, as prescribed in chapters 47.06 and 47.80 RCW, to gauge the performance of the system. The purposes of reflecting multimodal level of service standards for state highways in the local comprehensive plan are to monitor the performance of the system, to evaluate improvement strategies, and to facilitate coordination between the county's or city's six-year street, road, active transportation, or transit program and the office of financial management's ten-year investment program. The concurrency requirements of (b) of this subsection do not apply to transportation facilities and services of statewide significance except for counties consisting of islands whose only connection to the mainland are state highways or ferry routes. In these island counties, state highways and ferry route capacity must be a factor in meeting the concurrency requirements in (b) of this subsection;

- D. Specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance transportation facilities or services that are below an established multimodal level of service standard;
 - E. Forecasts of multimodal transportation demand and needs within cities and urban growth areas, and forecasts of multimodal transportation demand and needs outside of cities and urban growth areas, for at least ten years based on the adopted land use plan to inform the development of a transportation element that balances transportation system safety and convenience to accommodate all users of the transportation system to safely, reliably, and efficiently provide access and mobility to people and goods. Priority must be given to inclusion of transportation facilities and services providing the greatest multimodal safety benefit to each category of roadway users for the context and speed of the facility;
 - F. Identification of state and local system needs to equitably meet current and future demands. Identified needs on state-owned transportation facilities must be consistent with the statewide multimodal transportation plan required under chapter 47.06 RCW. Local system needs should reflect the regional transportation system and local goals, and strive to equitably implement the multimodal network;
 - G. A transition plan for transportation as required in Title II of the Americans with disabilities act of 1990 (ADA). As a necessary step to a program access plan to provide accessibility under the ADA, state and local government, public entities, and public agencies are required to perform self-evaluations of their current facilities, relative to accessibility requirements of the ADA. The agencies are then required to develop a program access plan, which can be called a transition plan, to address any deficiencies. The plan is intended to achieve the following:
 - 1. Identify physical obstacles that limit the accessibility of facilities to individuals with disabilities;
 - 2. Describe the methods to be used to make the facilities accessible;
 - 3. Provide a schedule for making the access modifications; and
 - 4. Identify the public officials responsible for implementation of the transition plan;
- iv. Finance, including:
- A. An analysis of funding capability to judge needs against probable funding resources;
 - B. A multiyear financing plan based on the needs identified in the comprehensive plan, the appropriate parts of which shall serve as the basis for the six-year street, road, or transit program required by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation systems. The multiyear financing plan should be coordinated with the ten-year investment program developed by the office of financial management as required by RCW 47.05.030;

- C. If probable funding falls short of meeting the identified needs of the transportation system, including state transportation facilities, a discussion of how additional funding will be raised, or how land use assumptions will be reassessed to ensure that level of service standards will be met;
- v. Intergovernmental coordination efforts, including an assessment of the impacts of the transportation plan and land use assumptions on the transportation systems of adjacent jurisdictions;
- vi. Demand-management strategies;
- vii. Active transportation component to include collaborative efforts to identify and designate planned improvements for active transportation facilities and corridors that address and encourage enhanced community access and promote healthy lifestyles.

VISION 2050

The Multicounty Planning policies (VISION 2050) provide direction for a coordinated approach to address transportation as a regional issue. VISION 2050 promotes a sustainable, equitable, affordable, safe, and efficient multimodal transportation system, with specific emphasis on an integrated regional transit network that supports the Regional Growth Strategy and promotes vitality of the economy, environment, and health.

Policies and programs should:

Transportation	
Implement the Regional Transportation Plan	Policy Reference
Promote the development of an efficient, multimodal transportation system that supports the Regional Growth Strategy in collaboration with other jurisdictions and agencies	MPP-T-7
Work to develop and operate a safe and convenient system for all users and the movement of freight and goods	MPP-T-11
Reduce the need for new capital improvements through investments in operations, pricing programs, demand management strategies, and system management activities that improve the efficiency of the current system	RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(vi), MPP-T-3
Emphasize transportation investments that provide alternatives to single occupancy vehicle travel, increase travel options, especially to and within centers, and support compact, pedestrian- and transit-oriented densities and development	MPP-T-12-13, T-15
<i>(New)</i> Increase the resilience of the transportation system and support security and emergency management	MPP-T-31

(New) Prepare for changes in transportation technologies and mobility patterns	MPP-T-33-34
Support the Regional Growth Strategy	Policy Reference
Focus system improvements to connect centers and support existing and planned development as allocated by the Regional Growth Strategy	MPP-RC-7-9, T-7-8, T-15
(New) Prioritize multimodal investments in centers and high-capacity station areas	MPP-RC-7-10, T-12-13, T-19
Promote the design of transportation facilities that support local and regional growth centers and high-capacity transit station areas and fit the community in which they are located	MPP-T-19-21
Support a safe and welcoming environment for walking and bicycling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a pedestrian and bicycle component and collaborative efforts to identify planned improvements for pedestrian and bicycle facilities and corridors • Improve local street patterns and design to promote walking and biking 	MPP-DP-15 RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(vii) MPP-T-16-17
Support alternatives to driving alone, including walking, biking, and transit use, through design of local streets, land use development tools, and other practices	MPP-T-16-18
Support people	Policy Reference
(New) Identify racial and social equity as a core objective when planning and implementing transportation improvements, programs, and services	MPP-T-9
Ensure mobility choices for people with special needs	MPP-T-10
Support the economy	Policy Reference
Recognize the critical role of safe, reliable, and efficient movement of people and goods	MPP-Ec-6, T-1, T-23
Identify and support key facilities and improvements that connect the region to major transportation hubs such as ports, airports, and designated freight routes	MPP-T-24-25

Promote coordination with providers of major regional infrastructure, such as freight rail and commercial aviation	MPP-Ec-4-5, T-27-28
Protect the environment	Policy Reference
<i>(New)</i> Promote clean transportation programs and facilities, including actions to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from transportation	MPP-CC-3, CC-12, T-29-30
<i>(New)</i> Reduce stormwater pollution from transportation facilities and improve fish passage	MPP-T-32
Incorporate environmental factors into transportation decision-making, including attention to human health and safety	MPP-DP-44, T-4-5, T-29-32

The plan should:

Provide facilities inventories and identify service needs	Policy Reference
Include mapped inventories for each element of the transportation system, including roadways, transit, cycling, walking, freight, airports, and ferries	RCW 36.70A.070, RCW 36.70A.108, MPP-T-7, T-15-17
Include state facilities and reflect related (regional/state) level-of-service standards	RCW 36.70A.070, RCW 36.70A.108
Develop a comprehensive concurrency program that addresses level-of-service standards for multimodal types of transportation and include implementation strategies	RCW 36.70A.070, RCW 36.70A.108, MPP-DP-52-54
Provide travel demand forecasts and identify state and local system projects, programs, and management necessary to meet current and future demands and to improve safety and human health	RCW 36.70A.070, MPP-T-4-5
Identify maintenance and system preservation projects and programs necessary to maintain the ability of the transportation system to provide safe, efficient, and reliable movement of people, goods, and services	RCW 36.70A.070, MPP-T-1-2, T-4
Finance transportation investments	Policy Reference
Identify stable and predictable funding sources for maintaining and preserving existing transportation facilities and services	MPP-RC-11-12, T-6

Pursue alternative transportation financing methods, such as user fees, tolls, and other pricing mechanisms	MPP-T-6
Include a 20-year financing plan, as well as an analysis of funding capability for all transportation modes	RCW 36.70A.070(3), RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iv), WAC 365-196-415, WAC 365-196-430, MPP-RC-11-12, T-6, T-15
Include a reassessment strategy to address the event of a funding shortfall	RCW 36.70A.070(3), RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iv), WAC 365-196-415, WAC 365-196-430, MPP-RC-11-12, T-6

Addressing Priority Outcomes

In the first phase of the comprehensive planning process, the project team identified key outcomes that assess a baseline of wellbeing across a community. Outcomes were evaluated geographically, comparing results across eight Tacoma neighborhoods.

The **Transportation** element addresses these priority outcomes:

1. **Safety:** Create a safer system for all users and reduce traffic-related injuries and fatalities through design improvements, traffic calming measures, and targeted safety education. Emphasis is placed on protecting the most vulnerable users, such as pedestrians and bicyclists, by prioritizing infrastructure that slows down drivers and makes streets safer for all road users.
2. **Accessibility:** All residents, regardless of age, ability, or socioeconomic status, have equitable access to transportation options. This includes infrastructure upgrades like ADA-compliant sidewalks, ramps, and transit stops, as well as user-friendly services that make navigating the system intuitive and inclusive for everyone.
3. **Connectivity:** Enhance connectivity by creating a well-integrated multimodal network that links neighborhoods, business districts, parks, schools, and other key destinations. This involves filling in gaps in the transportation network, improving wayfinding, and increasing the frequency and efficiency of transit options to make moving throughout the city seamless and convenient.
4. **Equity:** Equity results in the fair allocation of resources and infrastructure improvements, prioritizing underserved and historically marginalized communities. This would address disparities in access to safe and reliable transportation options, ensuring all community

members benefit from the economic, social, and environmental opportunities that improved multimodal mobility provides.

- 5. Sustainability:** Advance sustainability by promoting environmentally friendly modes of transportation, such as walking, bicycling, and public transit, while reducing reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. Investments in green infrastructure, like electric vehicle charging stations, renewable energy-powered transit, and stormwater management, contribute to lower emissions, improved air quality, and climate resilience, supporting long-term environmental health.

Community Input

The Project Team compiled qualitative data from nine community visioning workshops and the citywide community survey and categorized it into overarching themes representing community priorities for Tacoma's growth over the next 25 years. Additionally, the Project Team reviewed community input gathered through previous engagement activities that occurred between 2016 to present day in the Tacoma Existing Engagement Gap Analysis report.

Community members identified transportation and mobility as prominent themes throughout the One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan engagement process. Access to community destinations, reliable transit, safe and comfortable places to walk, roll, and bike all emerged as priorities. Key areas of focus from community input include:

- **15-minute neighborhoods:** Participants identified access to amenities as an important priority. There was broad support for 15-Minute Neighborhoods and related concepts such as increasing walkability, reducing car reliance, and being able to easily access amenities and community-serving destinations.
- **Reliable public transit:** Community members commented on the need for more reliable transit and advocated for expansion of high-capacity transit like light rail or bus rapid transit. Other important highlights included frequent service, safe stations and stops, and better off-peak service.
- **Safe bicycle and pedestrian mobility:** Participants felt that a lack of safe and connected bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure limited their use of active modes to complete daily trips. Street safety was an important theme, with a particular focus on accessibility for older adults, children, and people with reduced mobility. People voiced support for traffic calming measures to slow down drivers and improve safety.
- **Beautifying streets, neighborhood identity, and sense of place:** Prominent community concerns included a lack of cleanliness and street maintenance.

A stylized, light blue map of a city or region is overlaid on a darker teal background. The map shows a grid of streets and several major roads. Three highway shields are visible: a shield with the number '5' in the center, a shield with '705' on the right side, and a circular shield with '99' on the right side. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

06

Transportation

Tacoma Transportation and Mobility Plan



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ONE
TACOMA

A Comprehensive Plan for a
Vibrant, Connected and Sustainable City



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Contents

4	INTRODUCTION
5	What is the Transportation and Mobility Plan?
6	How to Read this Document
7	COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES
7	Engagement Overview
9	Key Community Inputs
10	VISION AND GOALS
11	Vision
12	Goals
17	OUR OPPORTUNITY
18	What Shapes Transportation Needs in Tacoma?
20	Regional Partners
21	Asset Management
22	Travel Trends and Mode Shift
26	Key Opportunities
27	A SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
28	Integrated Network Approach
32	Priority Corridors
33	ELEMENTS OF OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
35	Pedestrian Element
40	Bicycle Element
44	Transit Element
49	Freight Element
53	Auto and Street Element
58	Curb Management Element
62	Public Realm and Activation Element
66	IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY PLAN
66	Implementation Strategy
67	Challenges
68	Program and Project Identification
73	Multimodal Level of Service
77	Performance Measurement

Introduction

01

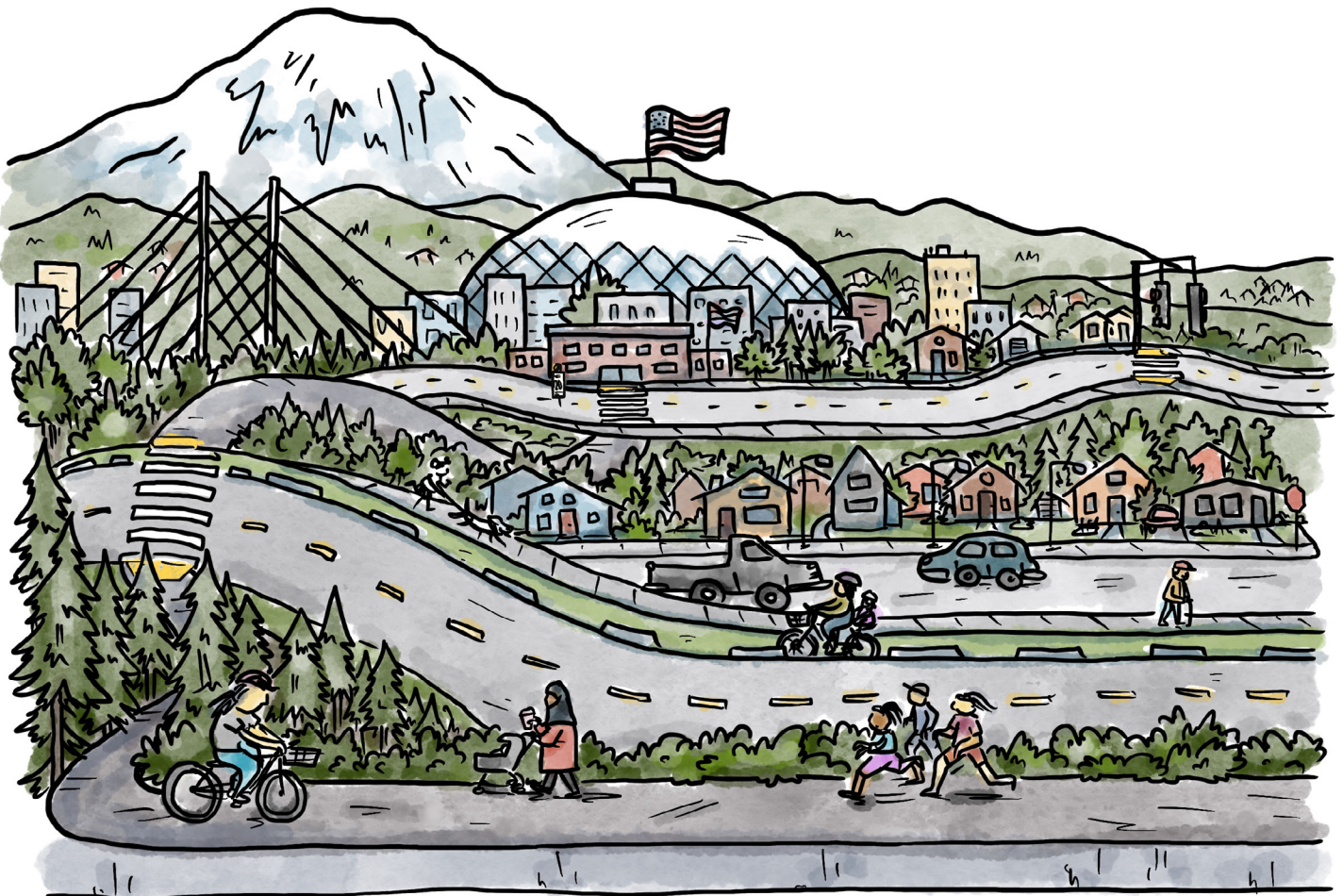
Tacoma's sense of identity is unmistakable. The city is surrounded by a beautiful natural environment, made up of unique neighborhoods that are full of character, and enlivened by a thriving arts and cultural scene. The Port of Tacoma and the city's position along Interstate 5 (I-5) make it an important economic center in the region. Tacoma's affordability, relative to other parts of the Puget Sound, has helped the city maintain a diverse community and support local businesses, although rising costs are gradually impacting this dynamic.

The city's transportation system is a crucial asset that shapes this sense of place. It links people to destinations like parks, groceries, local businesses, and places of employment; it gets essential goods and services to people and businesses; and ultimately it connects people to each other. As Tacoma grows, the need for better ways to move throughout the city and access the broader region becomes even more important. A safe, equitable, and reliable transportation system is critical for Tacoma to be a healthy and thriving place, where people want to live, work, and play.

The Tacoma Transportation and Mobility Plan (TMP) evaluates the current transportation system, identifies needed improvements, and lays out a roadmap to improve walking and rolling, biking, public transit, and other modes of transportation that make it safer and healthier to move around the city and region.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- What is the Transportation and Mobility Plan?
- Why is a Transportation and Mobility Plan Needed?
- How to Read this Document



WHAT IS THE TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY PLAN?

The TMP is part of Tacoma’s One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan and outlines the City’s transportation priorities for the next 25 years. It ensures Tacoma meets the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), which requires local transportation plans to align with future land use, population, and job growth goals. The TMP builds on the 2015 Transportation Master Plan, refining the City’s long-term vision, goals, and priorities. The plan also details the policies, strategies, projects, and actions needed to keep Tacomans safe, connected, and thriving.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA) REQUIREMENTS

Washington State’s Growth Management Act requires cities to create transportation plans that align with land use decisions and financial planning. For Tacoma, this means:

- Developing a transportation plan that supports the future land uses outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.
- Considering how Tacoma’s growth will impact nearby communities, such as Ruston, Fife, Federal Way, Lakewood, Fircrest, University Place, and unincorporated Pierce County.
- Setting performance goals for all travel options, ensuring the transportation system works for everyone.
- Identifying projects, policies, and programs that align with these performance goals.
- Creating a practical financial plan to make sure key projects and programs can be completed.

WHY IS A TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY PLAN NEEDED?

Tacoma is experiencing significant growth, welcoming new residents, businesses, institutions, and destinations. To manage this growth while supporting long-time residents, the city needs a multimodal transportation system that can move more people while also increasing safety, reducing emissions, and improving accessibility. This requires reducing reliance on cars and expanding access to other transportation options including high-quality public transit, walking, rolling, and bicycling.

The TMP sets strategies and actions to make transit, walking, rolling, and biking the safest, most affordable, and most convenient ways to move around the city and connect to the region. It is an opportunity to rethink how different modes of travel have been prioritized in the past and shift toward a future transportation network that aligns with Tacoma’s long-term vision.



HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

The chapters of the TMP build on one another, showing how the City’s goals shape the policies and projects needed to bring our vision to life.



CHAPTER 02: COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

Community inputs that shape the TMP, gathered through years of process, and joint public engagement with the Comprehensive Plan.



CHAPTER 03: VISION AND GOALS

Community-driven transportation vision and goals that form the foundation of the TMP. Supported by key policies that guide the development of strategies, projects, and programs.



CHAPTER 04: OUR OPPORTUNITY

Key challenges and opportunities that shape the future of our transportation system.



CHAPTER 05: A SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

An approach informed by Tacoma’s core values, guiding decision-making about how to use limited street space and financial resources.



CHAPTER 06: ELEMENTS OF OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The vision for each key element of our transportation system and the strategies and actions that get Tacoma there.



CHAPTER 07: IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY PLAN

List of projects and an approach to get priorities funded, engage with partners in delivery, and measure the results of progress.



Five appendices provide detailed plans for essential transportation modes—pedestrian, bicycle, transit, auto, and freight—as well as other critical street and public space functions, such as curb use and the public realm.

A: Key Terms

B: Modal and Functional Elements

C: Multimodal Level of Service

D: Project List

E: Model Documentation

Community Perspectives

04

ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

As part of the One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan update process, the City of Tacoma provided community members with a forum to have their voices heard and to ensure diverse voices and community perspectives underpin TMP recommendations and strategies.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Engagement Overview
- Key Community Inputs

9

9 Community Visioning Workshops attracting over 300 attendees

1

1 Ideas Wall thematic open public comment forum

8

8 community events including pop-ups at schools, parks, and other community destinations

5K

Mailer to 5,000 households

7 languages

Multilingual survey (in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, Korean, Russian, and Ukrainian) distributed by Language Ambassadors

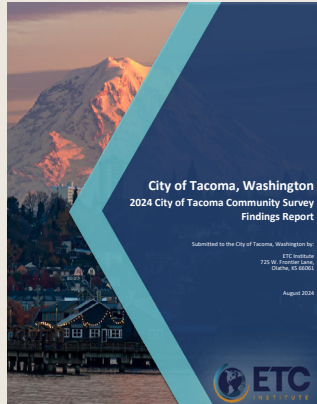
1.6K

1,600 comments gathered through various channels



BUILDING ON RECENT ENGAGEMENT EFFORTS

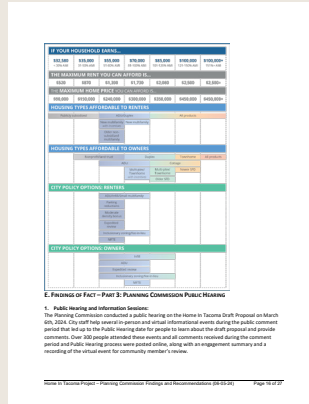
The City of Tacoma’s conversation with the community is active and ongoing. In addition to One Tacoma outreach, the city has recently engaged with the community through planning efforts for:



2024 COMMUNITY SURVEY



VISION ZERO



HOME IN TACOMA



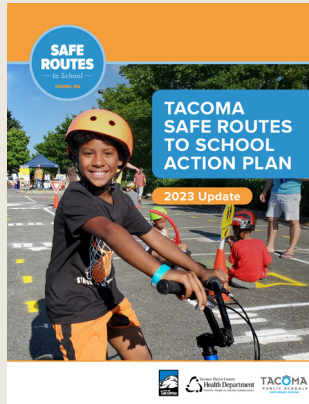
PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING



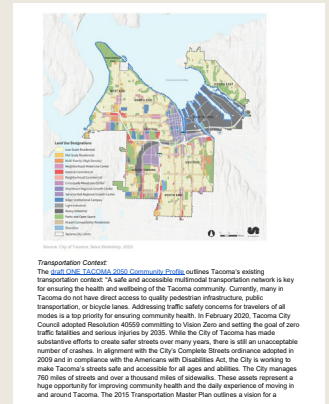
SUB-AREA PLANNING



NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING



SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL ACTION PLAN UPDATE



COMMUTE TRIP REDUCTION FOUR-YEAR PLAN UPDATE: 2025-2029

KEY COMMUNITY INPUTS

Community members identified transportation and mobility as prominent themes throughout the One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan engagement process. Access to community destinations, reliable transit, safe and comfortable places to walk, roll, and bike all emerged as priorities. Key areas of focus from community input include:

15-MINUTE NEIGHBORHOODS

Participants identified access to amenities as an important priority. There was broad support for 15-Minute Neighborhoods and related concepts such as increasing walkability, reducing car reliance, and being able to easily access amenities and community-serving destinations.

RELIABLE PUBLIC TRANSIT

Community members commented on the need for more reliable transit and advocated for expansion of high-capacity transit like light rail or bus rapid transit. Other important highlights included frequent service, safe stations and stops, and better off-peak service.

SAFE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MOBILITY

Participants felt that a lack of safe and connected bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure limited their use of active modes to complete daily trips. Street safety was an important theme, with a particular focus on accessibility for older adults, children, and people with reduced mobility. People voiced support for traffic calming measures to slow down drivers and improve safety.

BEAUTIFYING STREETS, NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY, AND SENSE OF PLACE

Prominent community concerns included a lack of cleanliness and street maintenance.

BEYOND ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE TACOMA

Beyond engagement for One Tacoma, the City has heard support from the community for initiatives that make it easier and safer to travel through other planning processes. Key themes that continue to emerge in conversation with community conversations include support for:

- Reliable transit
- Traffic calming
- Pedestrian safety
- Residential bike ways
- Street maintenance
- Slower driving speeds
- Repurposing right-of-way for community and tree coverage



Vision and Goals

03

The vision and goals guide the development of strategies, projects and programs, and provide a reference against which different projects are assessed and prioritized.

The TMP vision statement and goals are rooted in community input and were developed in partnership with the City's Transportation Commission.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Vision
- Goals

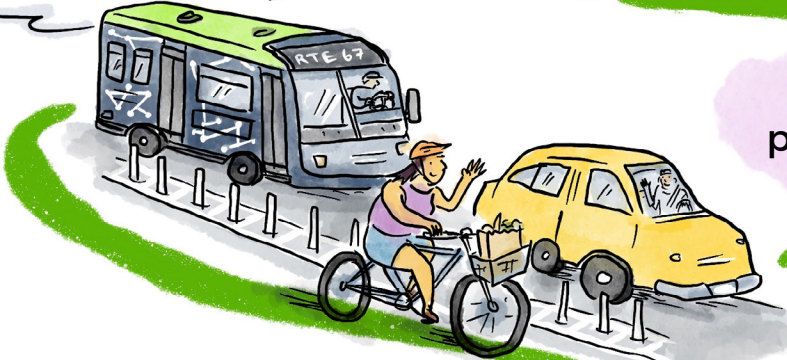


TMP VISION

To create and sustain a transformative multimodal transportation system



that connects people to places



and people to people



GOALS

The vision is supported by eight goals and related policies that guide the strategies, actions, and projects recommended in the plan. The goals offer a high-level overview of what is needed to achieve Tacoma’s vision, while the policies provide specific guidance to accomplish those goals.

<p>GOAL 1 Advance Equity and Livability</p>	<p>GOAL 2 Ensure a Safe and Comfortable Experience</p>	<p>GOAL 3 Make Tacoma an Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Place to Live</p>	<p>GOAL 4 Cultivate Meaningful Partnerships</p>
<p>GOAL 5 Promote Transparent Decision-Making</p>	<p>GOAL 6 Connect the Tacoma Community</p>	<p>GOAL 7 Maintain and Upgrade Tacoma’s Transportation Resources</p>	<p>GOAL 8 Support a Thriving Economy</p>



Vision

THE DESTINATION

The overarching idea of where we want to go as a city

Goals

THE DIRECTION WE TAKE TO GET THERE

The aspirational direction for the city and what the realized benefit or impact looks like

Policies

THE STEPS WE TAKE TO GET THERE

Describes what the City needs to do in order to realize our goals and vision

1

Goal 1: Advance Equity and Livability

Harm is repaired, and burdens from legacy transportation infrastructure decisions are alleviated by prioritizing investments identified through equitable engagement in communities that have experienced disproportionate impacts and disinvestment.

- a. Center the voices of communities of color, individuals with a lived experience of poverty, and underrepresented groups when planning, designing, and making-decisions about key transportation policies, projects, and programs.
- b. Prioritize policies, programs, and projects that remove systemic and physical barriers and address harm from past and contemporary infrastructure decisions.
- c. Provide accessible and dignified services to all persons ensuring all travelers regardless of mobility status can safely and effectively navigate the transportation system at every part of their journey.
- d. Plan and design transportation investments to support and strengthen community assets and reduce displacement risk.
- e. Empower communities affected by harm or disinvestment to shape their neighborhoods' futures by fostering inclusive participation and encouraging reciprocal dialogue, while utilizing technical guidance from subject matter experts for collaborative decision-making and meaningful change.
- f. Prioritize investment in affordable transportation options so everyone can take the trips they need to make, when they need to make them.

2

Goal 2: Ensure a Safe and Comfortable Experience

All users of the transportation system can move freely and without fear of traffic violence, supported by safe, comfortable, and intuitive multimodal travel options.

- g. Advance the commitment to zero fatal and serious injury crashes by implementing safe and equitable design and practices that uphold the principle that no loss of life is acceptable on Tacoma's transportation network.
- h. Design a street network that is safe and accessible for vulnerable road users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and other small mobility users, ensuring complete networks of ADA-compliant pedestrian facilities and a comprehensive bicycling system that connects all parts of Tacoma and accommodates all types of riders.
- i. Reduce vehicle speeds to increase safety for all street users, prioritizing safety and mobility over vehicle capacity.
- j. Concentrate safety investments in areas with the highest risk of fatal and serious injury collisions, guided by safety and equity data, while secondarily enhancing routes to key destinations such as schools, transit stops, mixed-use centers, and health-serving destinations.
- k. Foster a public realm that people want to spend time in, where communities are empowered to look out for each other, and all people can use without fear of harassment or threats.
- l. Design and maintain the transportation network to secure safe and reliable emergency access, facilitating rapid response for emergency vehicles and efficient emergency evacuation routes.

3

Goal 3: Make Tacoma an Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Place to Live

Transportation and land-use strategies enable a citywide shift towards a greener future, delivering better outcomes for the environment and ultimately for the people who live here.

- m. Prioritize active travelers and public transit riders in the planning, design, and construction of streets using the Green Transportation Hierarchy.
- n. Design new transportation infrastructure to be climate resilient and withstand the impacts of climate change.
- o. Incentivize modes that improve air quality, reduce vehicle emissions, and offer convenient alternatives to driving.
- p. Establish land use, zoning, and design regulations that create development patterns and street designs that minimize conflicts between road users and prioritize and incentivize transit and active transportation.
- q. Support the transition from fossil fuels to electric and cleaner transportation technologies, including electric fleets and emission-free vehicles and devices for all types of motorized mobility.
- r. Transform streets into green streets by incorporating features such as trees, bioswales, and permeable pavement to manage stormwater, reduce urban heat, and enhance air quality.
- s. Promote active transportation and public realm activation by creating safe, accessible, and engaging public spaces that encourage walking, rolling, biking, and social interaction to support physical health and mental well-being.

4

Goal 4: Cultivate Meaningful Partnerships

Local, regional, state, and intergovernmental efforts are coordinated and aligned, supporting a more seamless multimodal transportation system.

- t. Develop shared goals with other agencies, which balance local and regional needs, to help guide and navigate trade-offs in ongoing coordination.
- u. Establish and maintain regular communication channels across departments and agency partners to identify opportunities for better alignment in decision-making, funding, and planning processes.
- v. Equip Tacoma city staff with the skills and resources to engage in multimodal transportation planning and design using a Safe Systems Approach, promoting partnerships across work groups and departments to foster collaborative improvements.
- w. Promote ongoing capacity building for community organizations to strengthen local advocacy networks.
- x. Collaboratively define scope and responsibilities for using the city right-of-way early in the planning process, while balancing enhancements with the need for effective project delivery.
- y. Pursue City-led initiatives to raise revenue for the development, operation, and maintenance of the city's multimodal transportation system, leveraging the resources of private development, and local, regional, state, and federal partnerships.

5

Goal 5: Promote Transparent Decision-Making

Transportation decisions are made openly and with community, and lessons from projects are captured and used to make future work better, while success and challenges are shared to improve community trust.

- z. Use a data-driven approach for transportation investments, making the decision-making process accessible and clear to the public.
 - aa. Track and publicize the measurable outcomes of transportation investment.
 - ab. Create defined processes for how lessons learned are used to inform and improve future projects.
 - ac. Regularly provide progress updates in ADA-accessible formats that are easy for all members of the public and stakeholders to understand and engage with, considering language needs and literacy levels.
 - ad. Solicit community input to navigate tradeoffs that prioritize safety and equity while striving to address community needs.

6

Goal 6: Connect the Tacoma Community

Streets and the public realm serve as essential public spaces, which are inclusive for all ages and abilities, foster social interaction, provide multimodal access, and enrich quality of life.

- ae. Support land use policies and investments in transportation infrastructure that transform the Frequent Transit Network into conduits for equitable transit-oriented development.
- af. Reallocate street space to prioritize people, creating enjoyable places that also facilitate goods delivery and mobility.
- ag. Create streets as public spaces that are enjoyable for people to travel to and through, give people a sense of pride and community care, and encourage them to travel by walking, biking, or rolling.
- ah. Redesign streets that divide neighborhoods by creating frequent safe and accessible crossing opportunities, slowing driver speeds through arterial traffic calming, and increasing tree canopy.
- ai. Support land use and grid street patterns that promote mixed-use developments, bringing housing, retail, workplaces, and recreational spaces closer together to create walkable neighborhoods.

7

Goal 7: Maintain and Upgrade Tacoma's Transportation Resources

Infrastructure is preserved and modernized to support the city's sustainable and multimodal future.

- aj. Pursue reliable sources of funding that align with Tacoma's multimodal transportation investment priorities.
- ak. Keep streets, sidewalks, bikeways, bridges, trails, and transit facilities well-maintained and able to meet the needs of all transportation users.
- al. Prioritize maintenance of transportation facilities in areas of historic underinvestment.
- am. Prepare Tacoma for emerging mobility trends and technology and leverage proven technology to improve safety and efficiency.
- an. Invest in the timely maintenance of transportation assets to reduce long-term repair and upkeep costs.
- ao. Foster and strengthen partnerships to support clean, safe, and vibrant public spaces that contribute to neighborhood and business vitality and community well-being.

8

Goal 8: Support a Thriving Economy

An effective multimodal transportation system facilitates connections that enable people, goods, and services to access businesses, jobs, essential services, and recreational and cultural destinations, boosting economic vitality.

- ap. Promote safe, reliable, and convenient multimodal transportation options that support seamless commutes and enhance workforce mobility.
- aq. Enhance access to local businesses through improved transit, active transportation, and inviting public realm in mixed-use centers, fostering welcoming business environments for people to visit, gather, and invest in.
- ar. Include small and disadvantaged businesses in the planning, design, and construction of transportation projects to advance Tacoma's transportation vision.
- as. Facilitate the safe movement of goods within and through the city, to get supplies to local businesses and connect the Port with the broader region, while reducing local impact.
- at. Remediate the impacts of I-5 and current and legacy state routes on the commercial success of designated growth areas to support economic vitality and sustainable development.
- au. Advance flexible curb management to adapt to changing land use and support economic development while balancing the diverse needs of all users.

Our Opportunity

04

The City of Tacoma is a lively, diverse, and dynamic community with a population of 217,332, making it the third largest city in Washington State and the urban center of Pierce County. Tacoma is expected to grow significantly, welcoming an estimated 60,000 new housing units and 94,000 new jobs by 2050. This projected growth will increase the demand on Tacoma's transportation systems and assets including streets, bridges, and trails.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- What Shapes Transportation Needs in Tacoma?
- Regional Partners
- Asset Management
- Travel Trends and



WHAT SHAPES TRANSPORTATION NEEDS IN TACOMA?

TACOMA'S GROWTH STRATEGY DIRECTS NEW DEVELOPMENT TO SPECIFIC AREAS THAT CAN ACCOMMODATE IT MOST SUSTAINABLY

Downtown Tacoma and the Tacoma Mall area have been designated as Regional Growth Centers and will be key areas for development over the next 25 years. The One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan also identifies mixed-use centers that will help manage a significant portion of future population and job growth by providing housing, employment opportunities, transit-oriented development, a strong multimodal transportation network, and community destinations. With the adoption of the Home in Tacoma zoning and standards package, future population and job growth will also be concentrated along transit corridors connecting to regional growth and mixed-use centers. As Tacoma grows, the city is actively working to increase the availability of affordable housing options and enhance housing diversity.



TACOMA SITS IN A NATURAL DELTA REGION AND ON THE TRADITIONAL LANDS OF THE PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS

The city works closely with the Puyallup Tribe to support their transportation needs, which include supporting tribal members access to schools, jobs, healthcare, and cultural sites, such as gathering places for ceremonies and community events. Reliable public transit is especially crucial for elders, youth, and those without personal vehicles. The Tribe has emphasized the need for better pedestrian safety near the Emerald Queen Casino, a major regional attraction surrounded by auto traffic coming from the nearby Port of Tacoma and I-5. The Tribe's transportation planning focuses on sustainability and sovereignty, emphasizing environmental stewardship and the importance of creating self-sufficient, connected communities.



THE PORT OF TACOMA IS AN IMPORTANT HUB FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND IS ONE OF THE BUSIEST PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Near the southern end of the Puget Sound, Commencement Bay offers a naturally deepwater port for ocean-going vessels. In 1837, the Northern Pacific Railway chose the Bay as the terminus of its first transcontinental rail line. The Port plays a crucial role in the region's economy by managing millions of tons of cargo each year. It supports over 43,000 jobs in Pierce County and generates nearly \$3 billion in labor income while handling more than \$25 billion in commerce. The Northwest Seaport Alliance, which jointly manages the Port of Tacoma with the Port of Seattle, was formed to increase international competitiveness through coordinated operation of these two nearby port facilities.



TACOMA SERVES AS A HUB FOR VARIOUS TRANSIT SERVICES, INCLUDING PIERCE TRANSIT, SOUND TRANSIT, THE POINT DEFIANCE-TAHLEQUAH FERRY, GREYHOUND, AND AMTRAK

The city is anticipating significant new investments in regional transit funded by the Sound Transit 3 (ST3) expansion program. This includes the arrival of Link Light Rail at Tacoma Dome Station in 2035, which will provide frequent, all-day connections between Tacoma and Pierce County to destinations in King and Snohomish Counties. Additionally, the T Line will be extended to connect more neighborhoods in Tacoma to Downtown and to intercity rail at the Tacoma Dome Station. Sound Transit is also investing over \$65 million in multimodal improvements to enhance access to the South Tacoma Station, Tacoma Dome Station, and planned Portland Avenue Station. These substantial investments in Tacoma’s high-capacity transit networks have the potential to stimulate new growth and greatly enhance Tacoma’s connections with the surrounding region.



I-5 CONNECTS PEOPLE AND FREIGHT TO COMMUNITIES UP AND DOWN THE WEST COAST INCLUDING JOINT BASE LEWIS MCCORD (JBLM), A MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATION JUST SOUTH OF TACOMA

I-5 travels north through Tacoma, bending east before passing Downtown and the Port of Tacoma, and entering Fife. At the bend, State Route 16 (SR-16) branches northwest, connecting Tacoma to Kitsap County via the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. I-5 is also a source of pollution for local neighborhoods near the freeway and a major impediment to local travel, particularly for people looking to walk, roll, or bike between neighborhoods divided by the freeway.



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Tacoma coordinates transportation and land use planning with other regional jurisdictions such as Pierce Transit, Sound Transit, Pierce County, Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) and Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), to ensure people and goods can access the broader region. Ruston, Fife, Federal Way, Fircrest, Lakewood, University Place, Puyallup, and unincorporated Pierce County partner with the City to ensure people and goods move efficiently between communities.

The TMP outlines both transportation priorities that are within the City’s direct purview, as well as those that would need to be a joint effort between Tacoma and its regional partners. The TMP can serve as an opportunity to solidify Tacoma’s priorities and serve as a starting point for coordination with regional partners.



PIERCE TRANSIT



SOUND TRANSIT



PIERCE COUNTY



**PUGET SOUND
REGIONAL COUNCIL
(PSRC)**



WSDOT



RUSTON



FIFE



FEDERAL WAY



FIRCREST



LAKWOOD



UNIVERSITY PLACE

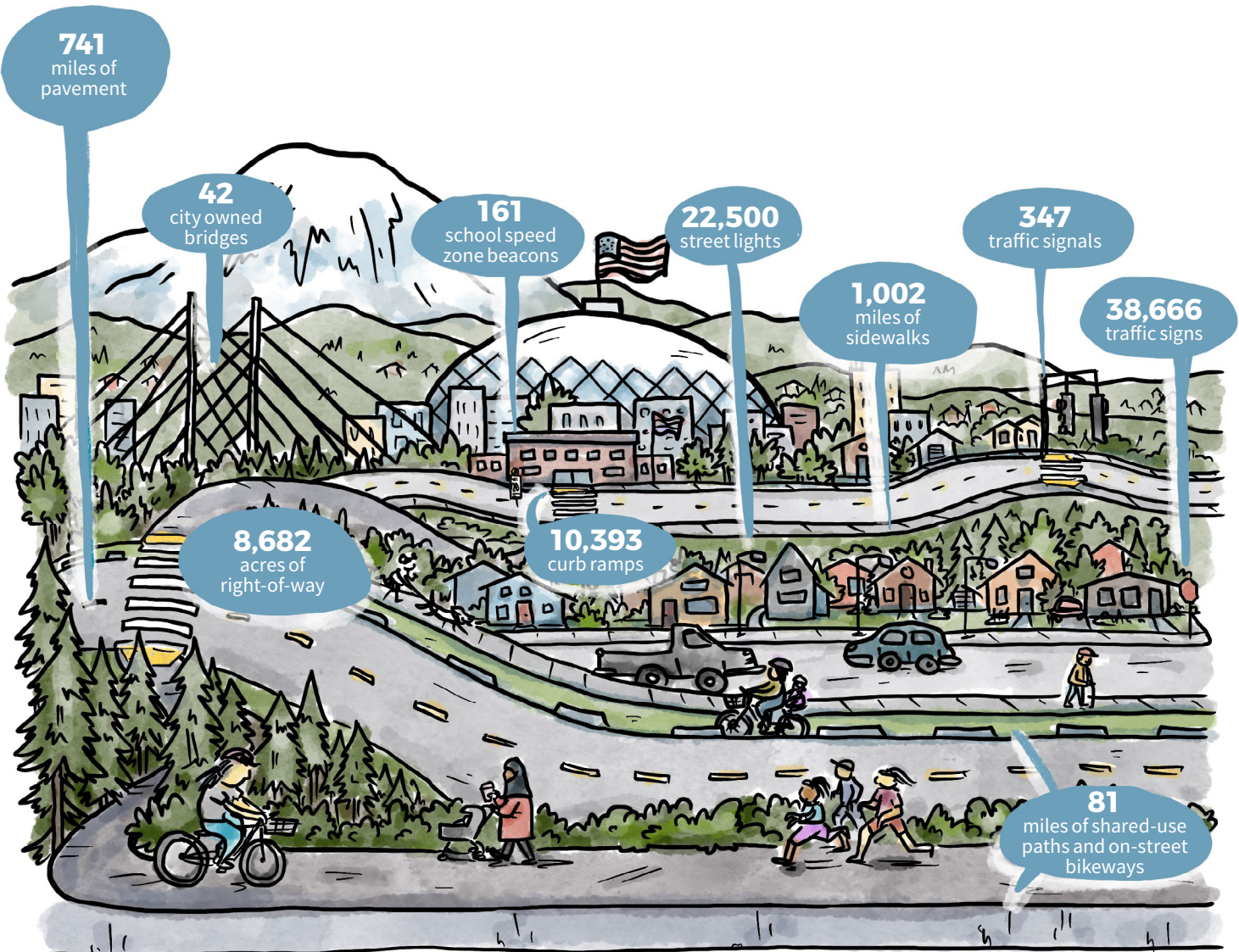


PUYALLUP

ASSET MANAGEMENT

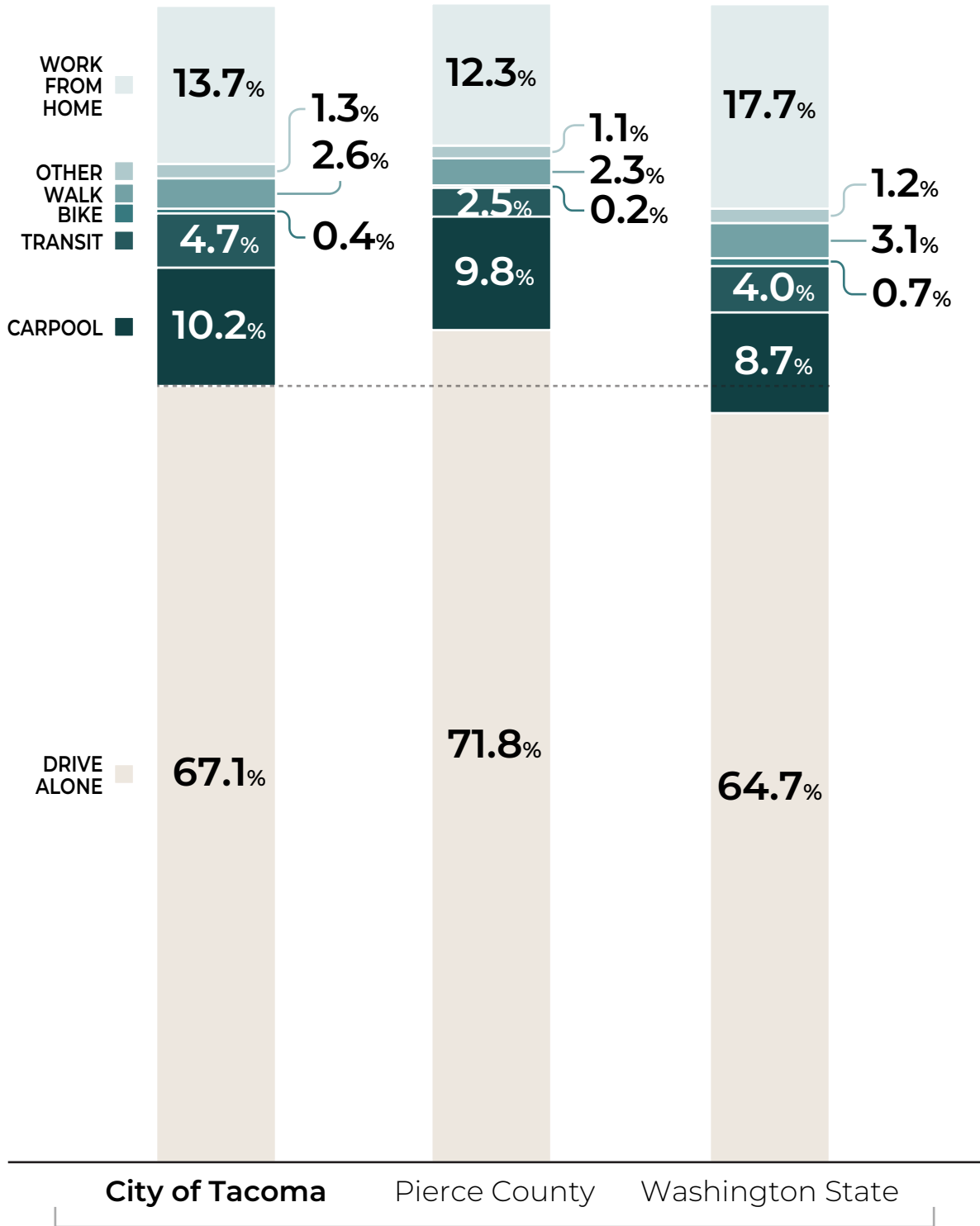
The City of Tacoma is responsible for maintaining and operating its transportation system to ensure it remains in a state of good repair. This requires strategic planning to identify and prioritize assets in need of maintenance to uphold systemwide quality. As new assets such as bikeways and traffic signals are added, the City's maintenance responsibilities—and associated costs—continue to grow. However, current funding falls short of meeting the demands of maintaining the existing transportation system, let alone supporting the upkeep of new multimodal infrastructure.

A proactive approach to maintenance is critical. By investing in regular, routine repairs, the City can extend the lifespan of its infrastructure and avoid the higher costs associated with premature asset replacement. Over the past decade, the City has made significant strides in improving its asset management systems to track and maintain an expanding catalog of infrastructure. Despite this progress, a comprehensive inventory of all assets is still incomplete. Reliable, consistent asset condition data is essential for guiding these investments, enabling data-driven decisions that maximize the value and longevity of Tacoma's transportation system.



TRAVEL TRENDS AND MODE SHIFT

People in Tacoma predominantly use cars to get around, with two-thirds of the population driving alone on their commute. Car usage in Tacoma is slightly higher than the State average but lower than the average for Pierce County, reflecting a slightly higher incidence of active mode and transit usage for work trips.

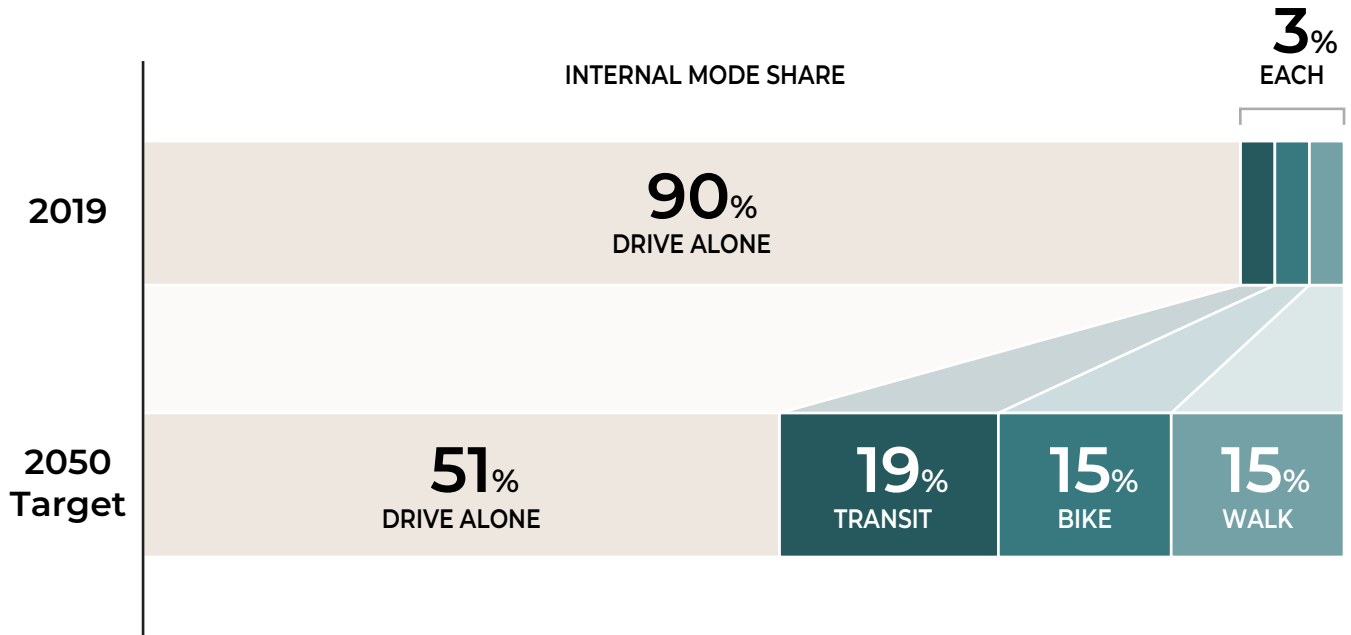


HOW PEOPLE GET TO WORK

Source: American Community Survey, 2023, 5-Year Estimates, Table S0801

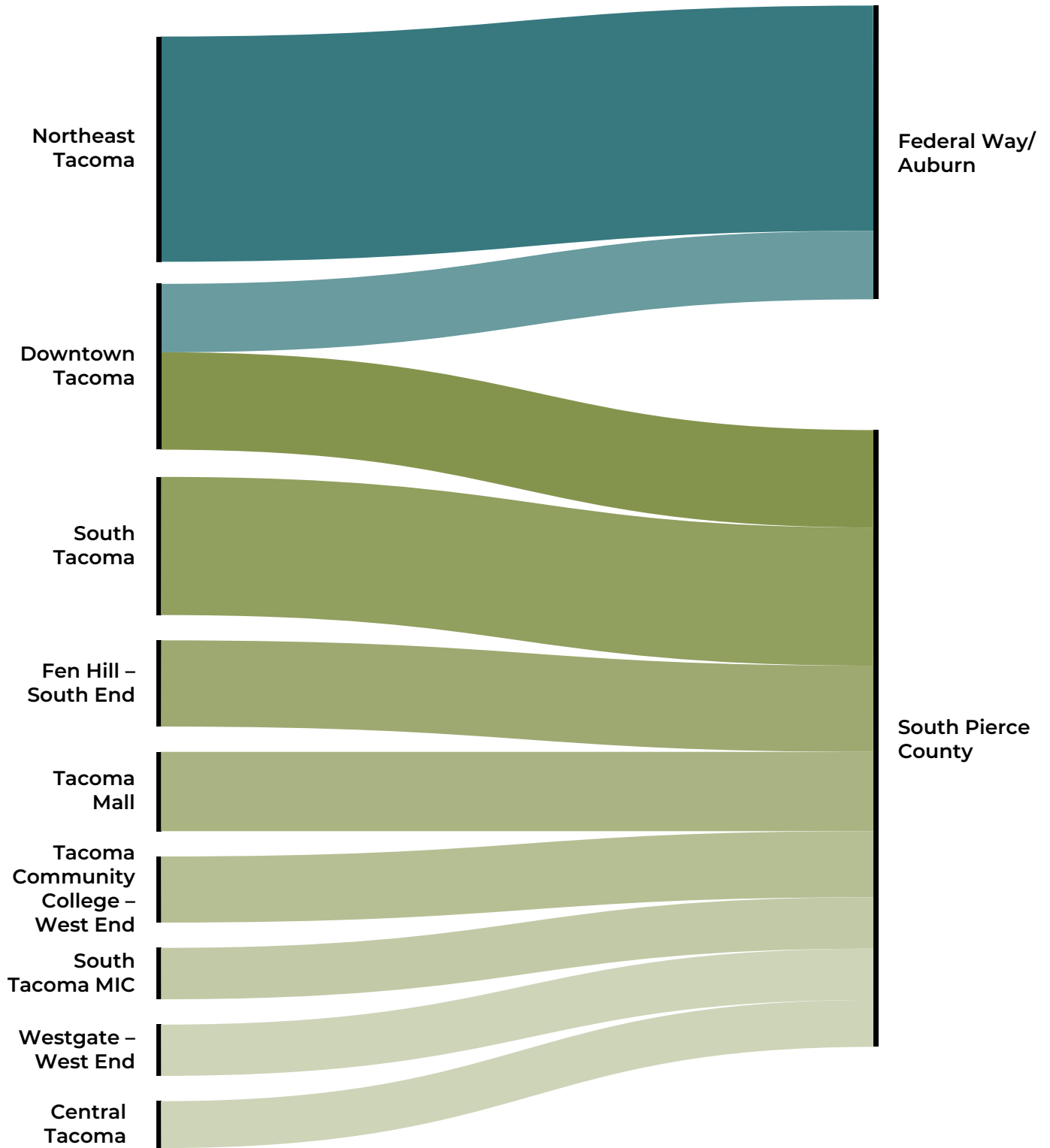
Mode Shift Goals

Tacoma’s Climate Action Plan (CAP) sets a goal for shifting trips away from drive alone trips towards other, more sustainable modes of transportation. As a part of the CAP’s net zero modeling scenario, a set of target assumptions were established by the City to achieve its ultimate target of net zero GHG emissions by 2050. This created a target for Tacoma to improve mode shares to reach 15% biking, 15% walking, and 19% transit by 2050, and reduce personal vehicle trips from 90% to 51% for internal trips.



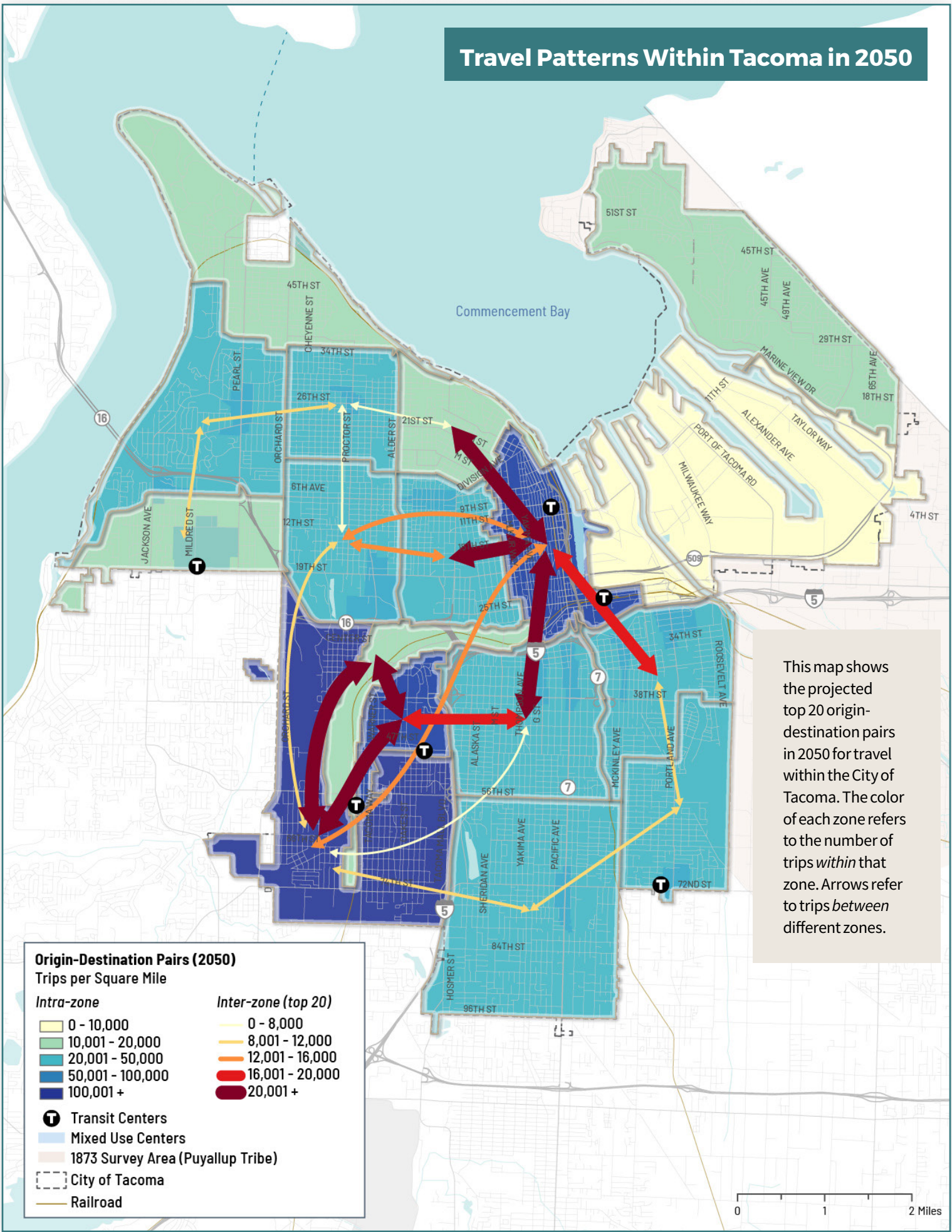
Regional Travel Patterns in 2050

The diagram below shows the projected top 10 origin-destination pairs in 2050 for travel between Tacoma and areas outside of the city.



TRAVEL PATTERNS IN 2050: TOP 10 REGIONAL ORIGIN-DESTINATION PAIRS

Travel Patterns Within Tacoma in 2050



This map shows the projected top 20 origin-destination pairs in 2050 for travel within the City of Tacoma. The color of each zone refers to the number of trips *within* that zone. Arrows refer to trips *between* different zones.

Origin-Destination Pairs (2050)
Trips per Square Mile

Intra-zone	Inter-zone (top 20)
0 - 10,000	0 - 8,000
10,001 - 20,000	8,001 - 12,000
20,001 - 50,000	12,001 - 16,000
50,001 - 100,000	16,001 - 20,000
100,001 +	20,001 +

- T** Transit Centers
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- City of Tacoma
- Railroad

0 1 2 Miles

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

The TMP is an opportunity to align transportation investments with Tacoma's broader goals. It is a roadmap that guides where, when, and why the City should invest. The TMP connects transportation priorities with other key issues that shape daily life in Tacoma, such as land use, safety, climate change, and future growth.

Make Tacoma streets safer for everyone. Tacoma's Vision Zero goal is to eliminate traffic deaths and serious injuries by 2035. This means designing streets and infrastructure that slow down cars, support walking, rolling and biking, and improve compliance with traffic laws.

Build a transportation system that works for all Tacomans. Everyone—no matter their income, ability, or background—deserves access to safe, affordable, and reliable transportation. The TMP puts special focus on people with a lived experience of poverty, people of color, and individuals with disabilities, as well as others who have not benefited or have been harmed by past transportation decisions.

Keep neighborhoods connected and easy to get around. The City's Home in Tacoma initiative encourages a wider variety of housing—like duplexes, triplexes, and mid-scale apartments—in areas that were traditionally single-family neighborhoods. This program addresses housing shortages, promotes sustainable growth, and helps create more affordable, inclusive communities while maintaining neighborhood character. Importantly, it puts housing where transit services already exist, making it easier for people to walk, roll, bike, or take transit to local amenities.

Reduce our impact on the environment with cleaner transportation options. The CAP calls for shifting to sustainable transportation, like walking, biking, and public transit, and switching to electric vehicles for moving both people and goods. TMP policies and projects help guide Tacoma towards a more sustainable transportation system.

Prepare for new regional transit connections. When the Sound Transit Link Light Rail extends to Tacoma Dome Station in 2035, it will greatly improve access to the rest of the region. The TMP will help Tacoma get ready for the new transit and land use changes these connections will bring.

Celebrate Tacoma's unique neighborhoods and community spirit. Tacoma is known for its strong neighborhood identity. The TMP makes streets more inviting and pedestrian-friendly, creating spaces where people feel safe, connected, and surrounded by the character that makes the city special.

Invest in a balanced, multimodal transportation system. By creating coordinated plans for all the modes and street functions that comprise the transportation network and by focusing on key corridors, the TMP guides transportation spending, building a system where walking and rolling, biking, taking transit, and driving work together for everyone.

Encourage a culture of movement beyond driving. When more people choose to walk, bike, or take transit, those options become safer and more enjoyable. In Tacoma, 23% of trips are just one mile or less—creating spaces that support walking, rolling, and biking can enable a shift toward healthier, more sustainable ways of getting around.



A Safe, Equitable, and Integrated Transportation System

Thousands of people and goods travel in Tacoma each day. These journeys are made possible by our roads, bridges, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, trails, transit services, and other transportation assets. Travelers barely think twice when all goes smoothly, yet behind the scenes there is a lot happening to make sure Tacoma's multimodal transportation assets and services are safe and reliable.

The TMP is a 25-year plan to create a safe, accessible, multimodal transportation system that meets diverse community needs. The TMP includes seven critical transportation modes and functions of the street (see a summary of each in Chapter 6 and full detailed elements in B). Each of these elements calls for dedication of street space and implementation of strategies that optimize travel for people walking, rolling, bicycling, riding transit, and traveling in vehicles. On certain streets, these priorities overlap, and spatial needs exceed the available right-of-way. The integrated network approach guides TMP priorities in these situations.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Integrated Network Approach
- Priority Corridors



INTEGRATED NETWORK APPROACH

The TMP uses local values—expressed through TMP goals—to allocate limited street space (reflected in the modal vision maps in Chapter 6) and identify areas that require future study and design.

The following process can be used to identify, resolve, and establish future planning needs for important multimodal transportation corridors.

Overlay the modal and functional element maps with planned land use to understand spatial needs:



Identify important synergies and opportunities to advance TMP goals and policies.

For example, where might pedestrian infrastructure and transit needs be addressed through a single project?



Identify potential conflicts (spatial or policy) and recommend further action or study.

For example, what corridors have multiple modal facilities planned, but insufficient street space to accommodate them all?



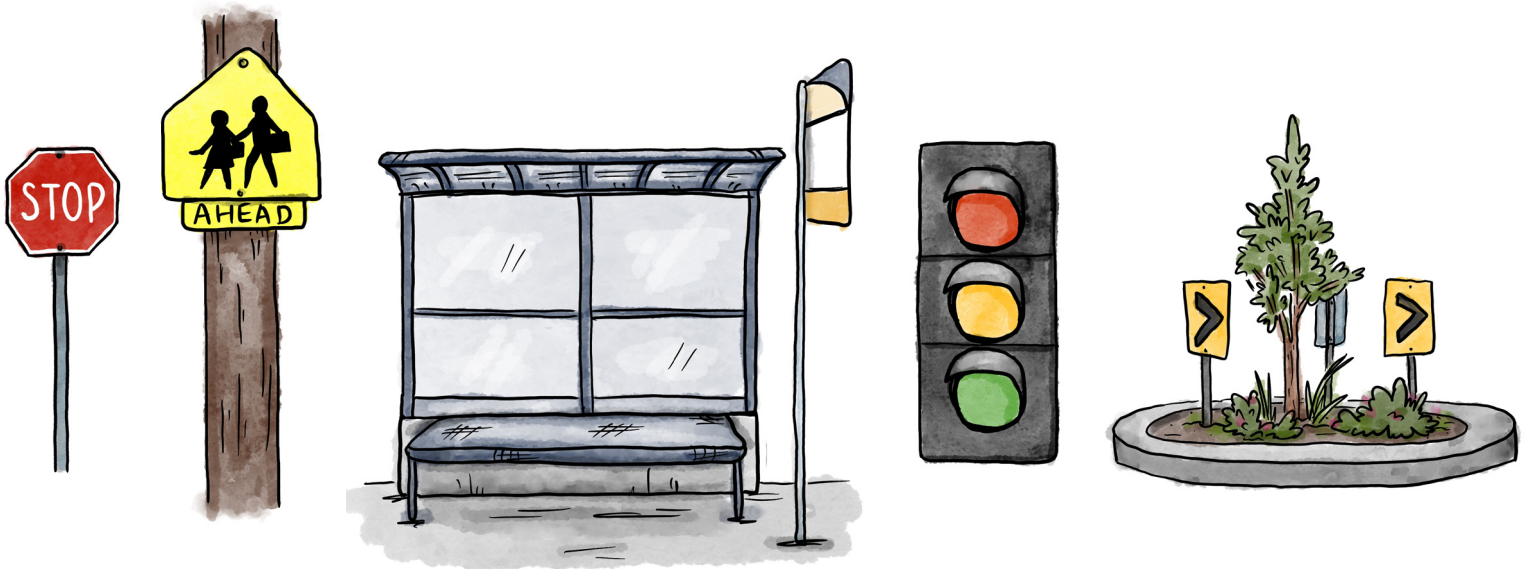
Resolve conflicts by adjusting modal element maps or refining key strategies and actions.



Identify specific projects or investments that will be required to resolve potential conflicts (see the TMP Project List in D).



Identify corridors that require future refinement or planning studies to optimize limited space and support TMP goals.



Considerations for Prioritization

Where implementation of modal elements requires more space than is available, five key considerations are used to determine priorities.

SAFETY

The safety of Tacoma’s most vulnerable travelers is top priority. Tacoma’s High Risk Network identified in the Vision Zero Action Plan give priority to projects that reduce risk, improve safety, and support the Safe Systems Approach.

EQUITY

The Tacoma Equity Index is a tool developed to identify areas of the community with lower access to opportunity. This tool is used to ensure that people in these areas have equitable access to connected walking, rolling, and bicycling networks, high-quality transit, and other mobility options.

GREEN TRANSPORTATION HIERARCHY

Everyone is a pedestrian at some point during their trip regardless of the travel mode used. To rebalance the transportation system, street design and operations will need to prioritize people walking or rolling first, followed by people biking or using micromobility and people taking transit, followed by commercial trucks and vehicles, and then people driving.

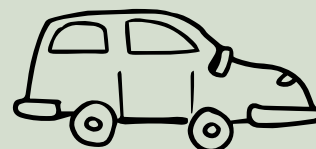
DEMAND

The TMP is guided by the One Tacoma: Comprehensive Plan and the guidance it provides for future land uses. Designated growth centers and corridors shape demand for travel, today and in the future. The regional travel demand model helps with understanding travel patterns and the corridors travelers will select to make those trips.

PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

Tacoma’s arterial streets do the heavy lifting in moving people by all modes, moving goods, and providing access to homes, businesses, and industrial lands. Spatial needs often exceed the available street space. Where this occurs, our approach assesses:







- Whether a parallel street can accommodate key functions (e.g., can a street that parallels a major arterial be designated a bikeway/greenway)?
- Is a more detailed study or design process required to determine the proper set of corridor investments?



CENTERING SAFETY AND EQUITY

Tacoma’s Vision Zero Action Plan sets actions to eliminate fatal and serious injury crashes on Tacoma streets. Successful outcomes will improve the lives of people in areas that offer lower access to opportunity and meet the City’s Climate Action Plan goals to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

SAFE SYSTEM PRINCIPLES

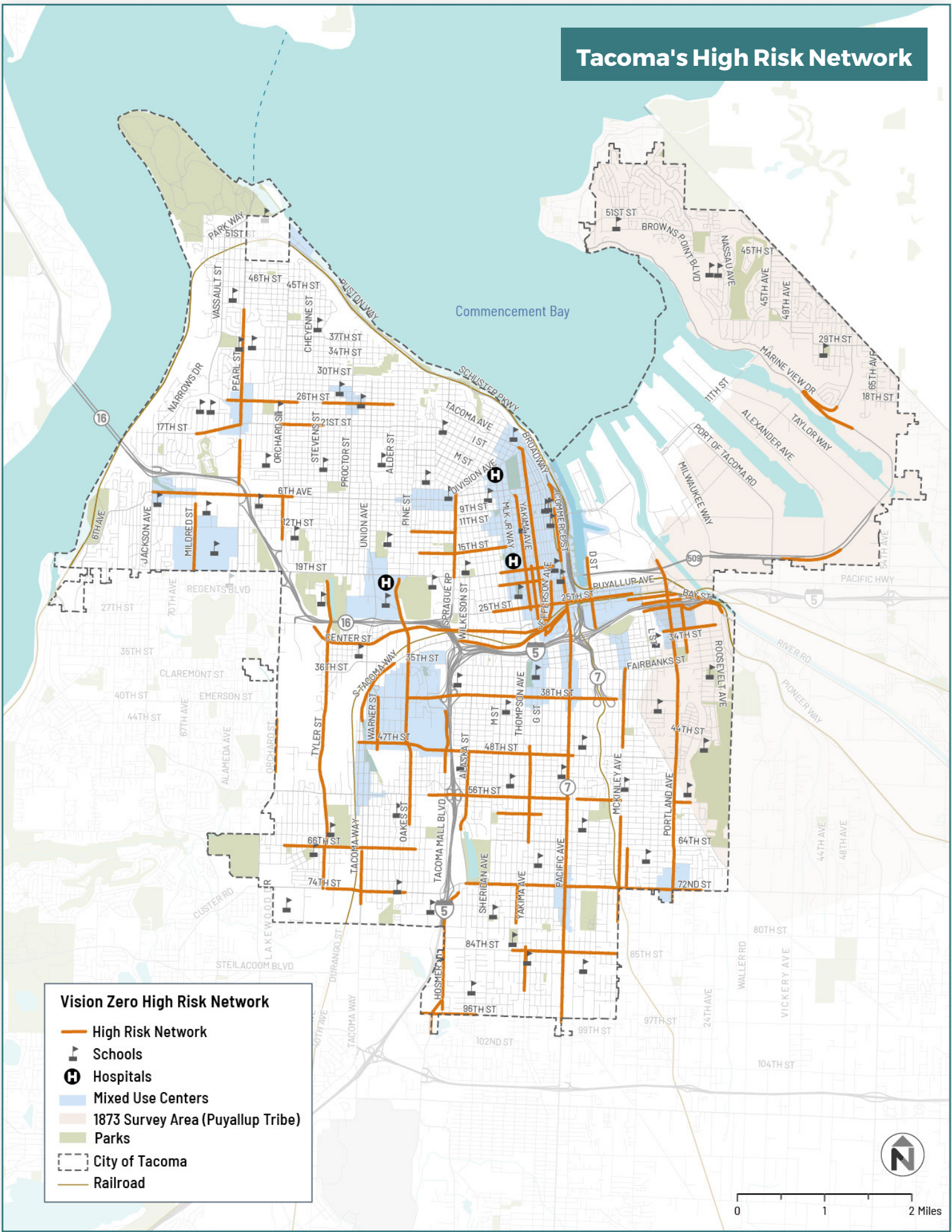
 <h3>Death/Serious Injury is Unacceptable</h3> <p>While no crashes are desirable, the Safe System approach prioritizes crashes that result in death and serious injuries, since no one should experience either when using the transportation system.</p>	 <h3>Humans Make Mistakes</h3> <p>People will inevitably make mistakes that can lead to crashes, but the transportation system can be designed and operated to accommodate human mistakes and injury tolerances and avoid death and serious injuries.</p>	 <h3>Humans Are Vulnerable</h3> <p>People have limits for tolerating crash forces before death and serious injury occurs; therefore, it is critical to design and operate a transportation system that is human-centric and accommodates human vulnerabilities.</p>
 <h3>Responsibility is Shared</h3> <p>All stakeholders (transportation system users and managers, vehicle manufacturers, etc.) must ensure that crashes don’t lead to fatal or serious injuries.</p>	 <h3>Safety is Proactive</h3> <p>Proactive tools should be used to identify and mitigate latent risks in the transportation system, rather than waiting for crashes to occur and reacting afterwards.</p>	 <h3>Redundancy is Crucial</h3> <p>Reducing risks requires that all parts of the transportation system are strengthened, so that if one part fails, the other parts still protect people.</p>

The Vision Zero Action Plan is built around the widely adopted principles of the Safe Systems Approach, stressing the need for design, programming, and systems redundancy to overcome the inevitability of human mistakes in protecting our most vulnerable travelers. The TMP advances Vision Zero commitments to:

- Design streets that make safe behavior the default.
- Change our codes and policies, such as reducing speed limits, adding automated enforcement traffic cameras in key locations, and calming traffic in our neighborhoods, that result in safer roadways for all.
- Educate drivers to be safe and respectful of all road users.
- Create systems for evaluation that allow corrective action.
- Significantly increase our investments in active transportation projects (sidewalks, crossings, bikeways) and ensure that every transportation project is approached as an opportunity to improve safety.

High Risk Network corridors and intersections identified in the Vision Zero Action Plan are critical to defining TMP needs and prioritizing projects. Tacoma’s Equity Index and High Risk Network mapped together are key indicators of where we can invest to build a safe and equitable transportation system.

Tacoma's High Risk Network



Vision Zero High Risk Network

- High Risk Network
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- City of Tacoma
- Railroad



PRIORITY CORRIDORS

The process outlined above identified several corridors that require additional planning, design, and community engagement to balance multiple mobility, safety, and access needs. Investments in these corridors will have the opportunity to address multiple systems needs through coordinated investment. Future priority corridor studies will:

- Identify specific projects and programs needed to address High Risk Corridors for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.
- Apply an equity lens so corridor investments prioritize needed investments in areas with Very Low and Low Access to Opportunity as identified in Tacoma Equity Index.
- Balance modal and functional space priorities where corridors are identified for multiple investments, including conducting further study and analysis to inform street design decisions.
- Inform investment decisions being made by partner agencies (e.g., the preferred location of a transit capital project).
- Align street design and transportation improvements with the mobility needs generated by planned land uses.

These corridors take priority for future corridor planning studies and should be coordinated with neighborhood and sub-area plans to ensure consistency with future land use decisions.

CORRIDORS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER PLANNING STUDIES

- Pacific Avenue (*already underway*)
- East Portland Avenue (*beginning in late 2025*)
- 74th and 72nd Streets
- 38th Street
- 56th Street
- North Pearl Street
- Center Street
- 6th Avenue and 19th Street (*studied together to inform major transit investments*)
- South 47th and 48th Streets
- Yakima Avenue



Elements of Our Transportation System

This chapter describes each of the elements, the role that mode or function plays as a part of an integrated transportation system, and the key opportunities or challenges related to that mode. The City has set long-term outcomes for each element and recommends specific strategies and actions to advance towards that vision. Combined, these elements shape Tacoma’s opportunity to meet its transportation vision.

Tacoma streets are used by people walking, rolling, bicycling, riding transit, traveling by car, making deliveries, hailing rides, and are also places people use for relaxing, eating, and socializing. Each of these uses has specific demands on the street, from right-of-way to design and amenities. While *A Safe, Equitable, and Integrated Transportation System* explores how to prioritize different uses of the street based on context, the *Elements of Our Transportation System* chapter delves into each of these modes and functions in more detail. The seven elements for the TMP’s modes and functions are:

- IN THIS CHAPTER:**
- Pedestrian Element
 - Bicycle Element
 - Transit Element
 - Freight Element
 - Auto and Street Element
 - Curb Management Element
 - Public Realm and Activation



PEDESTRIAN

Element Outcome:
Safe, accessible, and comfortable mobility for people walking and rolling on all our city streets.



BICYCLE

Element Outcome:
All ages and abilities network provide safe, comfortable access to our city.



TRANSIT

Element Outcome:
Frequent, reliable mobility connecting all neighborhoods and to the region.



FREIGHT

Element Outcome:
Dependable access to Port facilities and regional freeways.



AUTO AND STREET

Element Outcome:
Improve street safety, provide vehicular mobility and access, and ensure reliable emergency vehicle access.



CURB MANAGEMENT

Element Outcome:
Efficient and flexible access for people, goods, and services.



PUBLIC REALM AND ACTIVATION

Element Outcome:
Places for community life to unfold.

While the individual elements focus on the context and needs for each specific mode or function, they also incorporate components related to other uses of the street. While some modes present conflicts and trade-offs with each other, many are also interconnected. For example, nearly all transit trips begin as pedestrian trips, so improving pedestrian pathways is important to both modes, particularly on streets connecting neighborhoods to transit corridors. Safety is a key issue for both pedestrians and bicyclists, and encouraging walkable, mixed-use development advances goals found under the transit, pedestrian, and public realm elements.

Full elements for each mode and function are provided in B. This chapter summarizes key components of each element including:

- How the element helps Tacoma meet the TMP Vision and Goals
- A network map (for key modes like walking, biking, and transit)
- Key strategies
- Priority actions

COMPLETE STREETS

The City has had a Complete Streets policy in place since 2008. The policy aims to create a safe, accessible, and equitable transportation network for all users while fostering a sense of place in the public realm. The City recognizes that not every street can accommodate every need, and that collectively, two or more streets can combine to serve as a complete corridor.



Image credit: Transit Street Design Guide, NACTO, 2016



PEDESTRIAN ELEMENT

Envisioning a pedestrian-friendly future that welcomes people of all ages and abilities to walk and roll.

Tacoma envisions a pedestrian-friendly future—with a complete, accessible and connected pedestrian network that welcomes people of all ages and abilities to walk and roll. In this future, Tacomans choose to walk and roll for most of their short trips – because it allows people to connect with their neighbors and community and offers a comfortable and convenient way to get to school, work, transit, and our favorite local businesses.

Tacoma is committed to this vision, but the City still has a long way to go to make it a reality. The pedestrian network is far from complete and significant barriers exist. Barrier curbs, missing link sidewalks, and unimproved and inaccessible crossings make Tacoma’s pedestrian network difficult to navigate, particularly for people with disabilities,

youth, and elderly. Additionally, not all neighborhoods face the same challenges when walking and rolling. Many neighborhoods do not have easy access to everything they need to thrive, both because things like grocery stores, schools, parks, and local businesses may not be in close proximity and the routes to get there are not safe or accessible.

Building a complete pedestrian network with connected sidewalks, accessible curb ramps, and frequent safe crossings will help Tacoma meet some of our most important goals as a community: those relating to safety, equity, access, and climate. When pedestrians are prioritized through infrastructure design and investments, policies and programs, the City is helping build a healthy, livable, and thriving Tacoma.

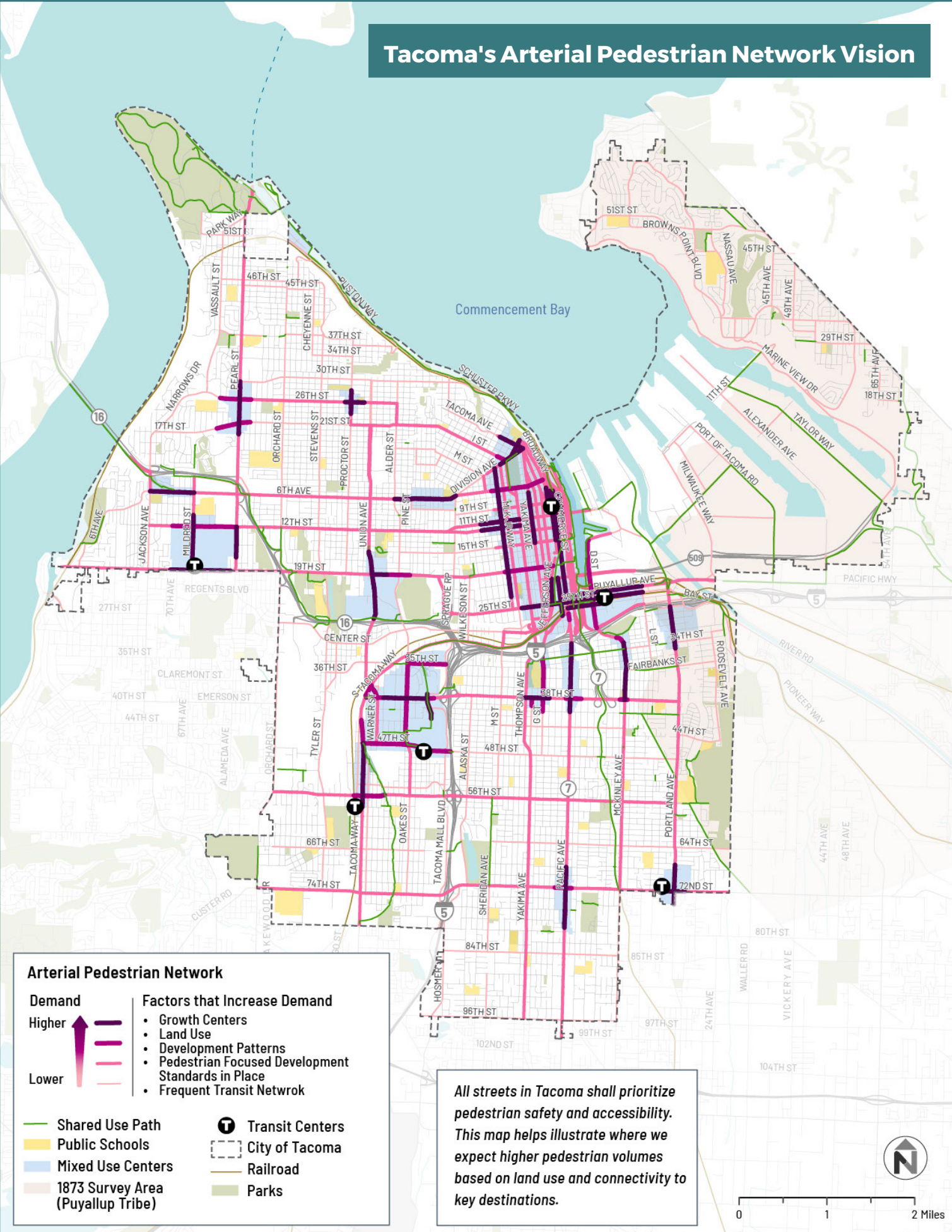
WALKING AND ROLLING

Pedestrians include people:

- Walking
- Using assistive mobility devices, like wheelchairs and walkers
- Using human-powered modes, like skateboards, roller skates, or scooters

Throughout this plan, the terms “pedestrian” or “walking and rolling” will be used to encompass all these active ways of traveling.

Tacoma's Arterial Pedestrian Network Vision



Arterial Pedestrian Network

Demand
Higher ↑
Lower ↓

Factors that Increase Demand

- Growth Centers
- Land Use
- Development Patterns
- Pedestrian Focused Development Standards in Place
- Frequent Transit Network

- Shared Use Path
- Public Schools
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)

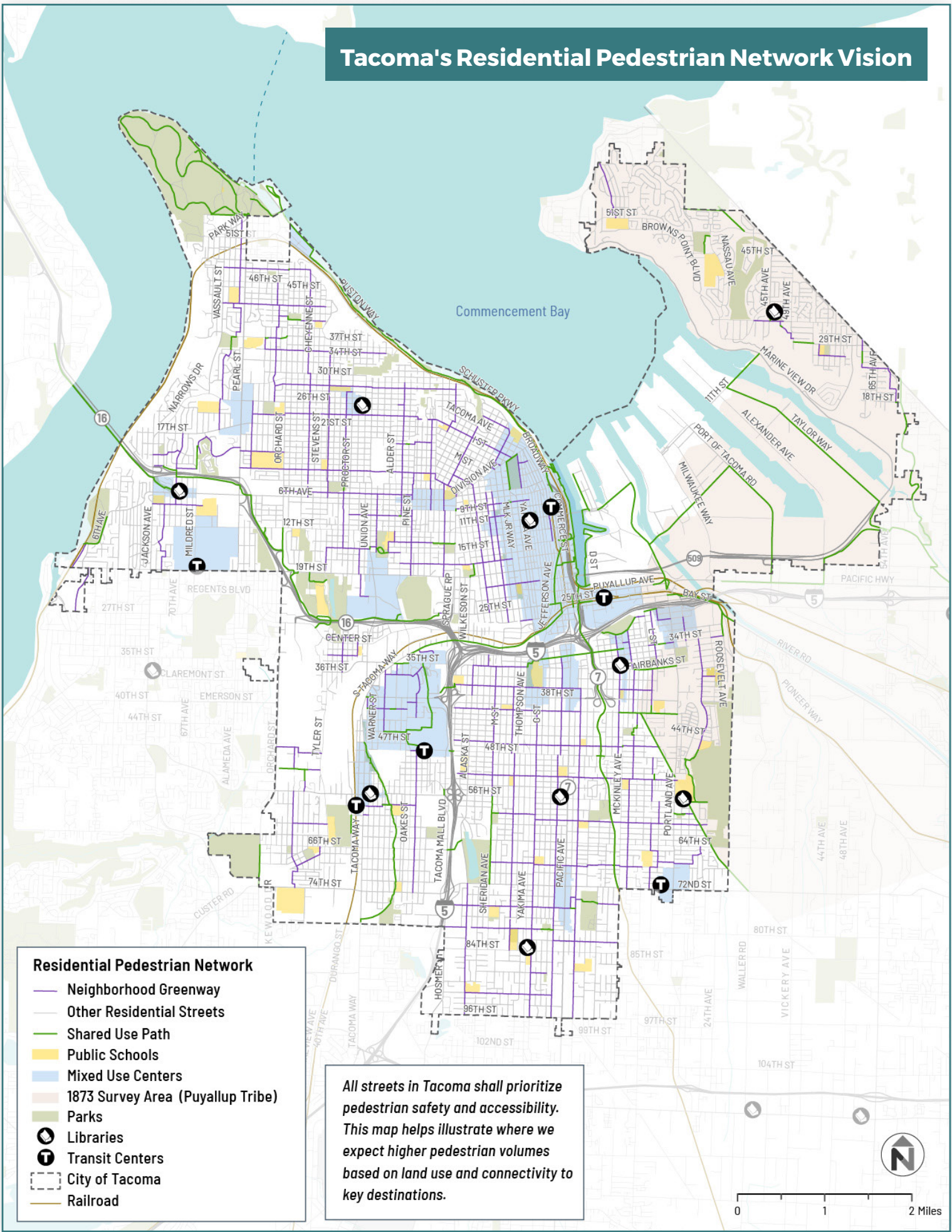
- Ⓣ Transit Centers
- ⬡ City of Tacoma
- Railroad
- Parks

All streets in Tacoma shall prioritize pedestrian safety and accessibility. This map helps illustrate where we expect higher pedestrian volumes based on land use and connectivity to key destinations.

0 1 2 Miles



Tacoma's Residential Pedestrian Network Vision



Residential Pedestrian Network

- Neighborhood Greenway
- Other Residential Streets
- Shared Use Path
- Public Schools
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- 📖 Libraries
- T Transit Centers
- City of Tacoma
- Railroad

All streets in Tacoma shall prioritize pedestrian safety and accessibility. This map helps illustrate where we expect higher pedestrian volumes based on land use and connectivity to key destinations.



Pedestrian Strategies

The following strategies guide how Tacoma will balance and invest in its pedestrian infrastructure and programs that make it safer, more viable, and more enjoyable to traverse the city on foot or by rolling.



1. Build out a safe, connected, equitable, and comfortable pedestrian network—including sidewalks, street crossings, and shared-use paths—for all ages and abilities which allows people to meet their daily needs by walking and rolling to schools, parks, jobs, businesses, mixed use centers, health care, and community destinations.
2. Prioritize Tacoma’s pedestrian investments based on safety, equity, and connectivity to address disparities in safety and access and maximize the impact of City investments. Use a data-driven Vision Zero Safe Systems Approach to proactively address the greatest barriers to pedestrian safety and accessibility.
3. Expand funding for the construction and maintenance of active transportation infrastructure so Tacoma is on-track to meet the City’s Climate Action Plan’s goal of a complete active transportation network by 2050 and the Vision Zero goal of eliminating crashes that cause serious injuries or deaths by 2035.
4. Establish pedestrian safety, accessibility, and connectivity as critical considerations in every project that improves the public right-of-way. During project scoping, pursue opportunities to advance the City’s active transportation goals and implement the Transportation and Mobility Plan. During project construction, ensure pedestrian safety and access through the construction zone or provide safe and accessible detours.
5. Enhance mobility by prioritizing investments in ADA-compliant pedestrian pathways and crossings connecting to and along the Frequent Transit Network.
6. Ensure that every public school, library, park, and community center in Tacoma has safe, accessible, and connected pedestrian routes and crossings. Work with Tacoma Public Schools and Parks Tacoma on capital planning to encourage them to include pedestrian safety and access as key elements in their capital projects.
7. Ensure that the City’s zoning and land use codes and development requirements support pedestrian safety, accessibility and mobility, with frequent and responsive updates to further the City’s active transportation and transit goals.
8. Re-imagine how the public right-of-way is used. Create vibrant public spaces that encourage people to walk and roll and provide opportunities for play and connection. Support people-friendly places through art, trees and landscaping, and community gathering spaces.
9. Harness funding and opportunities when private development occurs to build safe pedestrian connections to and through the development site, ensuring that people can walk and roll to and from the new development.
10. Increase opportunities to safely cross busy arterials, state highways, heavy and light rail crossings, and other barriers to pedestrian connectivity by installing new and/or enhanced crossings, improved lighting, and other treatments.
11. Document and prioritize pedestrian improvements needed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and create a fully accessible pedestrian network. Accelerate implementation of improvements that make streets accessible for all, including sidewalks (connection and condition), curb ramps, and accessible pedestrian signals.
12. Support neighborhood traffic calming and neighborhood greenway projects that help reduce traffic volumes and speeds and make neighborhood streets safer and more comfortable for people walking and rolling. Invest in arterial crossing treatments that make it easier for pedestrians to use these calm and comfortable routes for transportation.
13. Support programs that emphasize the joy and community connections that walking and rolling offers—including open streets events and Safe Routes to School programs.

- 14. Support a climate resilient transportation system – help buffer pedestrians from the short-term effects of climate change (i.e., plant shade trees, awnings, covered walkways, partner with transit agencies during heat and air quality events, etc.) while working towards mode shift and policy changes at the local, state, and federal levels that can help prevent additional climate impacts.
- 15. Enhance transparency by expanding opportunities for community members to understand and help shape the City’s approach to pedestrian safety and accessibility and share their expertise on what it’s like to walk and roll in their neighborhoods.

Pedestrian Actions

The following actions are specific, direct steps that the City will take to realize the desired outcomes for the Pedestrian Element.

NUMBER	ACTION
P.1	Implement a project initiation process to ensure that all capital projects in the public right-of-way center safety for all users and support Complete Streets and active transportation safety and access.
P.2	Develop conceptual designs for high priority pedestrian improvements – based on safety, equity, and connectivity– to tee up pedestrian projects for future grant opportunities and leverage opportunities presented by private development.
P.3	Develop and implement policies for low-cost, high impact strategies to enhance pedestrian safety - including Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI), No Right Turn on Red, quick-builds, and daylighting.
P.4	Complete the I-5 Crossing Study to address pedestrian connectivity and safety across I-5. Develop an implementation plan to fund study recommendations including short-term improvements, grant and funding requests, and partnerships with WSDOT.
P.5	Update the City of Tacoma’s Design Manual and Tacoma Municipal Code to support pedestrian safety and access.
P.6	Collect and maintain inventory and condition data on the active transportation network including sidewalks and crosswalk and bikeway striping to help prioritize maintenance and capital expenditures.
P.7	Identify the level of funding needed to maintain the City’s pedestrian assets and upgrade existing facilities to meet best practices for pedestrian safety and accessibility. Develop a funding strategy and schedule for maintenance and upgrades.
P.8	Create a dashboard showing annual progress towards completing the City’s pedestrian network, making intersections ADA accessible, and upgrading signals with accessible pedestrian signals (APS) and LPI.
P.9	Evaluate the City’s pedestrian infrastructure for compliance with the ADA and Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG), prioritize barriers for removal, and dedicate adequate funding to ensure a fully accessible infrastructure network by 2050. Document and include this information in the City’s ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan.



BICYCLE ELEMENT

Becoming a bike-friendly city where bicycling is both accessible and enjoyable.

Tacoma is committed to becoming a bike-friendly city, where safe, comfortable, and connected bike routes support community cohesion, enhance well-being, and enable community members of all ages and abilities to meet their needs. In Tacoma's bike-friendly future, choosing this affordable, healthy, and environmentally friendly mode of transportation is seamless, supported by robust infrastructure, comprehensive programs, and forward-thinking policies that ensure bicycling is both accessible and enjoyable.

Tacoma has made notable progress toward realizing a bike-friendly vision, yet there remains significant work ahead. The current bicycle network is fragmented. Many neighborhoods and key destinations lack provisions for bike travel altogether. To meet Tacoma's safety, equity, and climate goals, it is essential to develop a connected bike network that is safe and accessible for individuals of all ages and abilities, alongside implementing supportive policies and programs to address disparities within the transportation system.

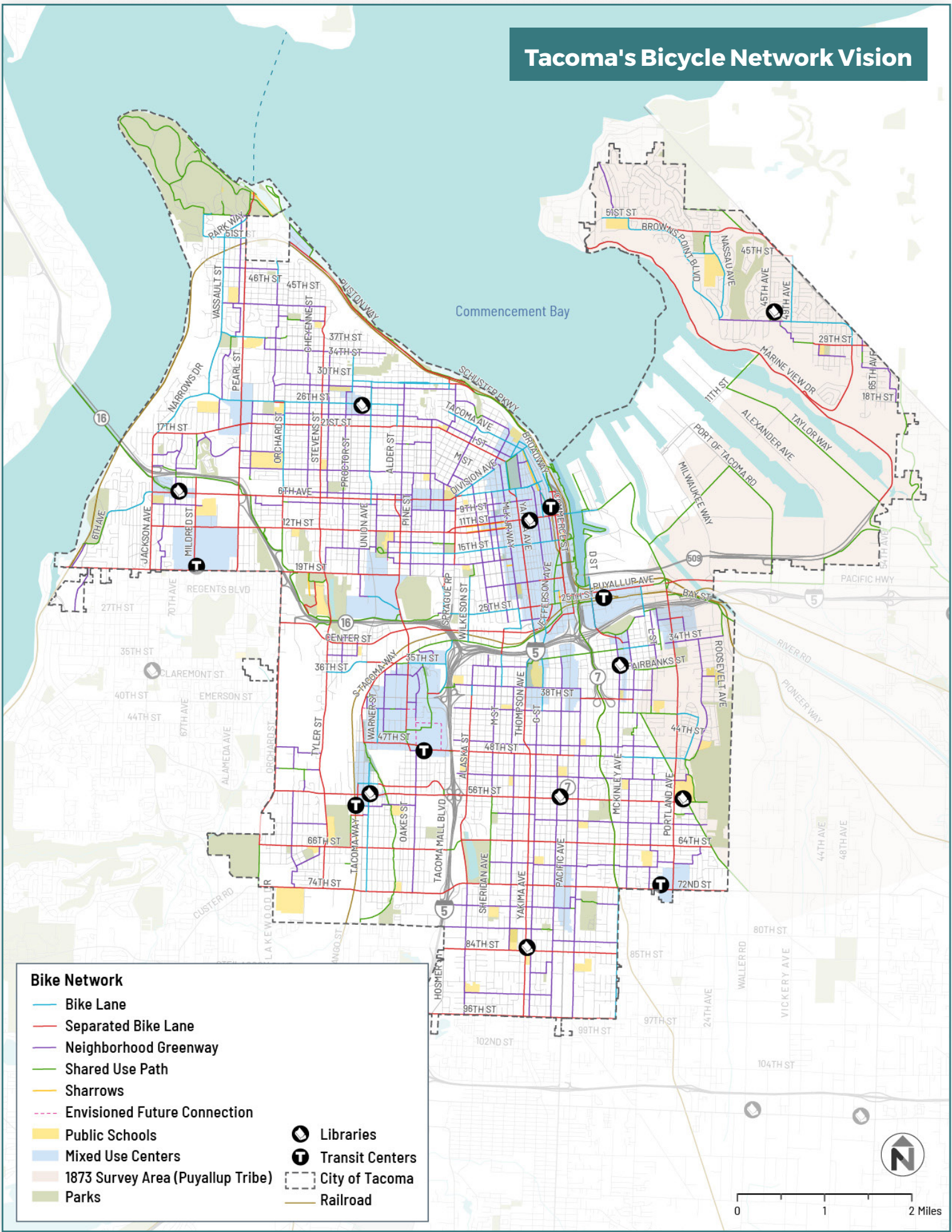
BICYCLING

Bicyclists include people riding:

- Bicycles
- Tricycles
- Adaptive bicycles
- E-bikes

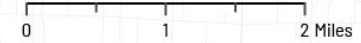
In Tacoma, people using electric motorized foot scooters and electric personal assistive mobility devices (EPAMDs) are also allowed to use bicycle facilities and paved shared use paths.

Tacoma's Bicycle Network Vision



Bike Network

- Bike Lane
- Separated Bike Lane
- Neighborhood Greenway
- Shared Use Path
- Sharrows
- Envisioned Future Connection
- Public Schools
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- Libraries
- Transit Centers
- City of Tacoma
- Railroad



Bicycle Strategies



The following strategies guide how Tacoma will become a bike-friendly city by making it safer, more comfortable, connected and joyous to bike in throughout the city.

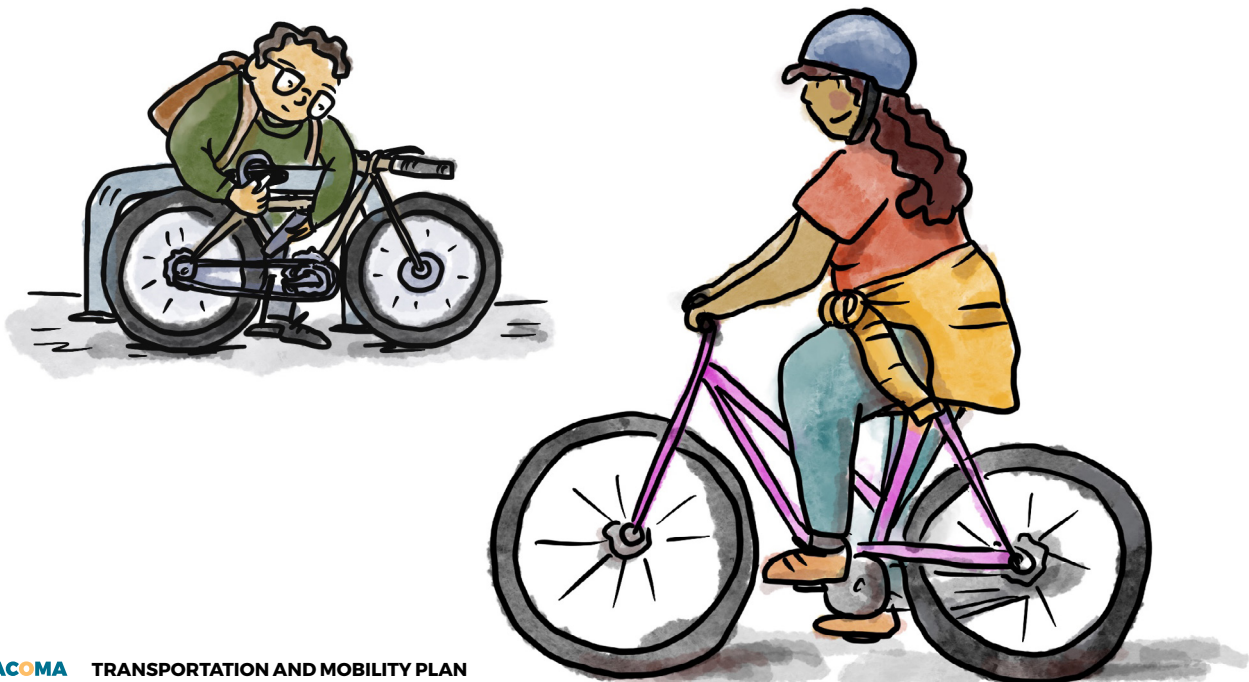
1. Build out a connected, all ages and abilities bicycle network, including separated bike lanes, neighborhood greenways, and shared use paths, which allows people to meet their daily needs by bike, and safely access schools, parks, jobs, businesses, mixed use centers health care, and community destinations.
2. Prioritize Tacoma's bicycling investments based on safety, equity, and connectivity to address safety and access disparities and maximize the impact of City investments. Use a data-driven Vision Zero Safe Systems Approach to proactively address the greatest barriers to bicycle safety and access.
3. Expand funding for the construction and maintenance of active transportation infrastructure so Tacoma is on-track to meet the City's Climate Action Plan's goal of a complete active transportation network by 2050 and the Vision Zero goal of eliminating crashes that cause serious injuries or deaths by 2035.
4. Ensure that bicycle safety and connectivity are key considerations in projects that improve the public right-of-way. During project scoping and design, pursue opportunities to advance the City's active transportation goals. During project construction, ensure bicycle safety and access through the construction zone and provide safe detours.
5. Enhance mobility by investing in safe bike connections to transit. Encourage transit agencies to support people on bikes by expanding secure bicycle parking and encouraging transit agencies to support bicycles on transit.
6. Ensure that every public school, park and community center in Tacoma has safe, accessible, and connected bicycle routes and crossings, along with secure on-site, covered bicycle parking. Work with Tacoma Public Schools and Parks Tacoma on capital planning to encourage them to include bicycle safety, access, and secure bicycle parking as key elements in their capital projects.
7. Ensure that the City's zoning and land use codes and development requirements support bicycle safety, access and mobility, with frequent and responsive updates to further the City's active transportation and transit goals.
8. Strengthen partnerships with the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, transit agencies, Parks Tacoma, Tacoma Public Schools, WSDOT, and adjacent jurisdictions to improve bike transportation planning, cross-jurisdiction connectivity, construction, and education/outreach coordination.
9. Harness funding and opportunities when private development occurs to build safe bicycle connections to and through the development site, ensuring that people can bicycle to and from the new development and safely secure their bicycle on-site.
10. Increase opportunities to safely cross busy arterials, state highways, heavy and light rail crossings, and other barriers to bicycle connectivity by installing new and/or enhanced crossings, improved lighting, and other treatments.
11. Reduce barriers to bicycling through education and encouragement programs, supportive end-of-trip infrastructure such as covered bike parking, enhanced wayfinding, and improving access to bikes, especially e-bikes. Implement transportation demand management strategies and incentivize the use of active transportation and transit.
12. Support neighborhood traffic calming and neighborhood greenway projects that help reduce traffic volumes and speeds and make neighborhood streets safer and more comfortable for people bicycling. Invest in arterial crossing treatments that make it easier for people on bikes to use these calm and comfortable routes for transportation.
13. Support programs that emphasize the joy and community connections that bicycling offers, including open streets events and Safe Routes to School bike programs.
14. Enhance transparency by expanding opportunities for community members to understand and help shape the City's approach to bicycle safety and access and share their expertise on what it's like to bicycle in their neighborhoods.

- 15. Support micromobility options, like scooters and shared bikes, through infrastructure, transit integration, and connections to key destinations while ensuring pedestrian accessibility is not negatively impacted.
- 16. Educate all drivers, including transit and freight operators, on the rights of bicyclists and safe practices for sharing the road. Issue warnings to those who block bike lanes or obstruct them with items such as garbage cans, followed by enforcement for repeat offenses.
- 17. Pursue partnerships and grant opportunities to develop programs that provide incentives for purchasing or using e-bikes and e-scooters, expanding access and encouraging sustainable transportation options.
- 18. Work proactively with emergency services, transit agencies, USPS, and solid waste to develop shared solutions and best practices for common issues in bikeway design.

Bicycle Actions

The following actions are specific direct steps that the City will take to realize the desired outcomes for the Bicycle Element.

NUMBER	ACTION
B.1	Update the City’s standard plans to reflect best practices in bikeway design including, but not limited to, arterial bike crossings, bike crossing markings and signals, sharrow placement, volume management and traffic calming on neighborhood greenways, and bike lane and transit stop interactions.
B.2	Develop conceptual designs for high-priority bicycle projects to position them for future grant opportunities and to leverage opportunities presented by private development.
B.3	Create a maintenance plan for the bikeway network, including cleaning, repairs, and re-striping, and develop a funding strategy to ensure facilities remain safe and welcoming.
B.4	Collect data on the City’s existing wayfinding signage and develop a plan to enhance wayfinding by strategically locating additional wayfinding signs.
B.5	Expand neighborhood greenways and coordinate with city programs, such as repaving and traffic calming, to align budgets and priorities. Integrate traffic calming into more projects and upgrade existing greenways with enhanced traffic calming and crossing treatments to meet current best practices.
B.6	Update the City’s traffic control handbook to require bicycle safety and connectivity through/around construction zones.





TRANSIT ELEMENT

A frequent and reliable transit network operating as the backbone of Tacoma’s multimodal transportation system.

Transit plays an essential role in Tacoma’s transportation system. To deliver its transportation goals, Tacoma needs a frequent and reliable transit network that provides access to jobs, schools, healthcare, and essential non-work destinations. Transit is the backbone of Tacoma’s multimodal transportation system and helps to mitigate the impacts of automobile travel as the city grows, improve air quality and reduce emissions, and to ensure all travelers have a reliable, affordable means to traverse the city and connect to the region.

Pierce Transit delivers bus service in Tacoma and surrounding Pierce

County communities. Sound Transit is the regional provider of express bus, commuter rail, and light rail services. The City of Tacoma plays a critical role in ensuring transit is reliable and accessible through management of streets and signal systems, provision and maintenance of safe pedestrian and bicycle access to bus stops, rail stations, and transit centers, and through a range of other programs that encourage use of transit and non-motorized travel. Tacoma collaborates with its transit agency partners to ensure service offerings align with the city’s current needs and to plan for transit that supports planned land use growth.

TRANSIT

Tacoma has a diverse set of transit offerings designed to respond to its natural setting and land use patterns. In addition to countywide Pierce Transit service, Sound Transit, Amtrak, and WSDOT connect Tacoma with other cities in the region.

Pierce Transit:

- 31 bus routes on set schedules, plus additional regional express bus routes
- *SHUTTLE* is a ride-request, door-to-door service for qualifying persons with disabilities within 3/4-mile of a bus route
- *Rideshare* provides vehicles for three or more people to share a commute
- *Runner* on-demand public transportation allows people to book rides in dedicated microtransit zones at Joint Base Lewis McChord, Parkland/ Spanaway/Midland, Ruston Way, and Port of Tacoma Tideflats

Sound Transit

- *Souder* commuter rail from Seattle to Tacoma
- Tacoma Dome *Link Light Rail* Extension will extend light rail to Tacoma (expected in 2035)
- *T Line*: street running light rail that connects downtown Tacoma to the Tacoma Dome Station and the Hilltop Neighborhood

WSDOT

- *Point Defiance – Tahlequah Ferry* connects to the southern tip of Vashon Island

Amtrak

- *Amtrak Cascades* runs from Vancouver BC to Eugene Oregon, connecting Tacoma to Portland and Seattle

Tacoma's Frequent Transit Network Vision

Meeting this vision requires substantially more operating resources than are available today, yet the FTN can guide City partnerships with Pierce Transit and Sound Transit.

Future connections to Sound Transit Link South Federal Way Station at S 352nd Street

The Frequent Transit Network (FTN) is an aspirational vision for a network of high-quality transit providing freedom for people moving around the city to travel easily and when needed. "Transit" refers to bus transit and light rail transit. The methodology is available in Appendix B.



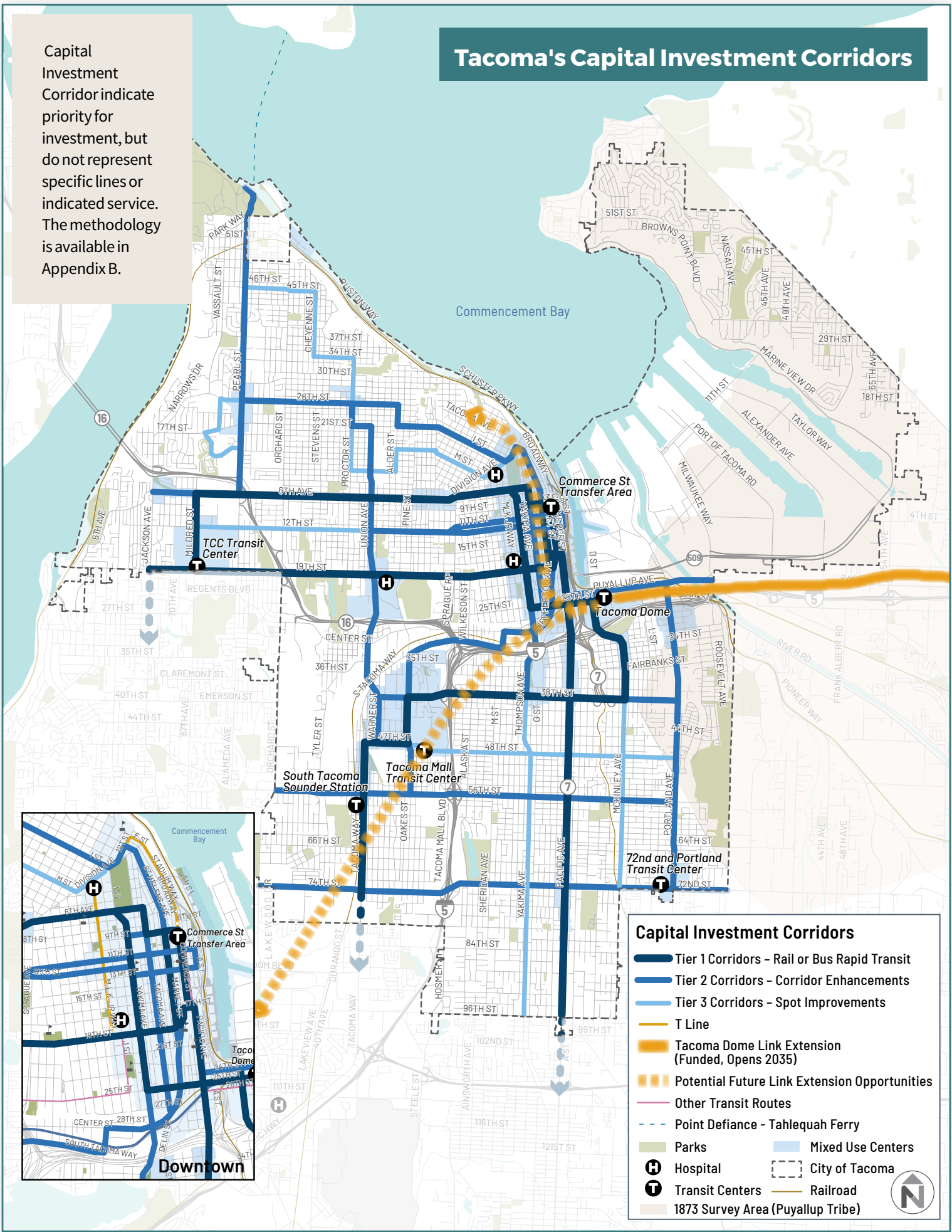
Frequent Transit Network Vision

- Frequent: 10 Minutes
- Frequent: 15 Minutes
- Frequent: 20 minutes
- Other Transit Routes
- - - Point Defiance - Tahlequah Ferry
- Tacoma Dome Link Extension (Funded, Opens 2035)
- - - Potential Future Link Extension Opportunities
- Parks
- Mixed Use Centers
- H Hospital
- City of Tacoma
- T Transit Centers
- Railroad
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)



Tacoma's Capital Investment Corridors

Capital Investment Corridor indicate priority for investment, but do not represent specific lines or indicated service. The methodology is available in Appendix B.



Capital Investment Corridors

- █ Tier 1 Corridors – Rail or Bus Rapid Transit
- █ Tier 2 Corridors – Corridor Enhancements
- █ Tier 3 Corridors – Spot Improvements
- █ T Line
- █ Tacoma Dome Link Extension (Funded, Opens 2035)
- █ Potential Future Link Extension Opportunities
- █ Other Transit Routes
- █ Point Defiance - Tahlequah Ferry
- █ Parks
- █ Mixed Use Centers
- H Hospital
- T Transit Centers
- █ City of Tacoma
- █ Railroad
- █ 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)



Transit Strategies

The following strategies guide how Tacoma will partner and invest in a complete public transportation system that can provide reliable, affordable, and dignified travel for people of all abilities traveling in Tacoma and connecting to the region.

1. Fund and develop a transit network that is frequent, reliable, and safe by building toward the Frequent Transit Network (FTN) vision (page 45), making transit the most reliable and affordable means to travel in and around Tacoma.
2. Actively engage in transit service planning with Pierce Transit and Sound Transit, and advocate for service plans to match the city's FTN and connectivity needs for major destinations.
3. Explore avenues to expand service and improve transit frequency and span in Tacoma (using the FTN as a guide). This could include exploring local source funding used to develop service buy-up agreements with Pierce Transit.
4. Work with transit agency partners (Pierce Transit and Sound Transit) to balance the provision of intra-city transit and regional transit, ensuring people can effectively use transit for their trips within Tacoma and their trips in the greater region.
5. Replace high-ridership bus routes with enhanced bus service or bus rapid transit, or other forms of high-capacity transit such as Pierce Transit's Fast, Frequent, and Reliable Network.
6. Focus on developing Commerce Street as a local and regional transit center, and as a focal point for transit service. Support changes to Commerce Street to accommodate this shift, which could include re-routing personal vehicles.
7. Begin planning efforts to prepare for future high-speed rail in Tacoma.
8. Implement bus lanes and transit signal priority on the FTN, particularly priority capital investment corridors (page 46). Reconfigure streets (e.g., use of turn-lanes, on-street parking) to prioritize the efficient movement of transit.
9. In corridors with the highest levels of transit demand, congestion, and critical connectivity function, study high-capacity transit alternatives, including rail (see Tier 1 Corridors on page 46). Evaluate where there are opportunities for federal funding to expand rail.
10. Use quick-build projects to test and deploy tactical transit treatments, such as dedicated bus lanes or passenger platforms that allow buses to stop in-lane, or on streets where operational issues or delays have been identified. Quick-build or temporary treatments should be replaced with permanent transit treatments if they are successful.
11. Invest in incremental and spot improvements which bolster reliability and use capital projects to eliminate chokepoints. Consider transit improvements as arterial corridors are repaved and there are opportunities to reallocate space through low-cost paint and post type treatments.
12. Incentivize transit-oriented development to attract businesses needed by transit riders, and incorporate amenities like food and beverage vendors, and restrooms at transit centers.
13. Create areas near and connected to transit that are safe, comfortable, welcoming, and foster a sense of community. Ensure adequate lighting, seating, shade, tree canopy, and public art. Build and maintain safe and accessible pedestrian and bike connections. Install pedestrian-scale lighting at transit waiting areas and areas connecting to transit stops.
14. Align with Pierce Transit and Sound Transit in identifying and conducting early planning for future Bus Rapid Transit and rail corridors. Plan for development, capital projects, zoning changes, and right-of-way preservation so land uses are supportive of transit when the project opens.
15. Plan for interface between transit and other modes, particularly for people accessing transit by walking, rolling, or bicycling. Create low stress active transportation networks connecting to transit and plan for safe and navigable interchanges between transit and active modes.

- 16. Provide high-quality rider information at transit stops, including real-time arrival information, audible announcements in English and other languages, tactile information, maps, and wayfinding to help people easily navigate the system.
- 17. Promote ORCA for Business for large and smaller employers, and apartment and condominium complexes in Tacoma. Encourage employers and educational institutions to provide transit benefits to their employees and students.
- 18. Provide support for employers on commute trip reduction for their employees, including training, informational materials and guidance on employer-based transportation demand management strategies.
- 19. Work with local community-based organizations to implement community-based transportation behavior changes and encouragement measures.

Transit Actions

The following actions are specific, direct steps that the City will take to realize the desired outcomes for the Transit Element.

NUMBER	ACTION
T.1	Develop local source funding for transit that can supplement Pierce Transit operating funds. The City of Tacoma uses the FTN vision to direct operating resources to Pierce Transit to increase frequency and span in key corridors, along with future route expansion plans.
T.2	Develop a program within Tacoma Public Works to analyze, plan, and develop bus speed and reliability projects, signal improvements, and tactical bus treatments. Make prioritization of street space for high-frequency transit a top issue.
T.3	Assess needs and develop a plan to bring all pedestrian facilities in proximity to the FTN up to ADA compliance.
T.4	Conduct corridor or area planning for central Tacoma that includes a clear decision about transit priorities for 19th Street and 6th Avenue, allowing Tacoma to take a clear position in advocating for corridor investments in future Sound Transit rail expansion and Pierce Transit BRT efforts.
T.5	Continue to develop staff expertise and capacity in transit planning and design, allowing for Tacoma to be a more active partner in working with transit agency partners to design transit capital projects, identify priority access improvements, and realize investment in local service priorities.
T.6	Partner with Sound Transit to support delivery of future Link light rail expansions and improvements to Sounder commuter rail, including improved service frequency, construction of infill stations, station access improvements, and identification of future expansion and right-of-way preservation (including a connection between Tacoma Dome Station and the Tacoma Mall).
T.7	Utilize existing funds from the ride-sharing fee adopted in 2014 to establish a program for accessible taxis in Tacoma.



FREIGHT ELEMENT

Supporting Tacoma’s economy and connecting goods to people and businesses.

Tacoma's identity as "Grit City" is deeply tied to its industrial heritage and freight movement, which have been integral to the city's economic success and cultural fabric. From its origins as a key port city in the late 19th century to its position today as a hub for global trade, Tacoma's freight network has supported local industries and connected the city to the world. As Tacoma continues to grow and evolve, the city's freight system remains a vital component of the economy, ensuring that essential goods reach businesses and residents efficiently. The vision for Tacoma's freight network is one that balances economic vitality with the health, safety, and well-being of the community.

While freight is essential to Tacoma's economy, it also presents significant challenges that must be addressed to maintain community livability. Traffic congestion from large trucks can strain the city's roadways, contributing to delays and reducing safety for all road users. Noise and air pollution from

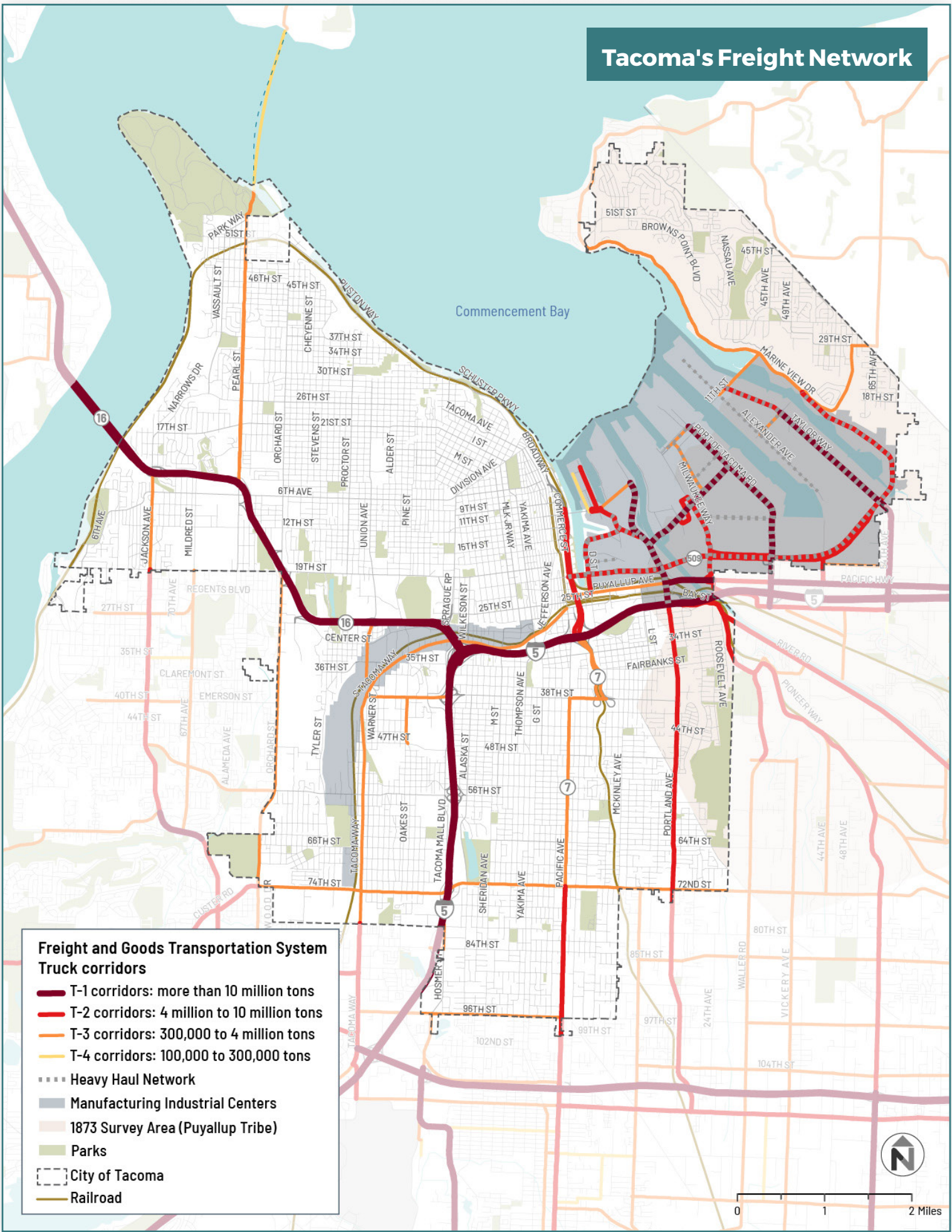
freight vehicles disproportionately affect neighborhoods near industrial areas, especially those with vulnerable populations. These challenges highlight the need to plan and manage freight movement in a way that supports economic activity without compromising the quality of life for Tacoma's residents.

The objective of the Freight Element is to ensure that freight movement continues to support the city's economy while minimizing negative impacts on the community and environment. By promoting sustainable practices, optimizing routes, and incorporating advanced technologies like Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Tacoma seeks to create a system that is efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible. This element will guide Tacoma's approach to balancing freight needs with community health and livability, ensuring that as the city grows, it remains a place where both industry and residents can thrive.

THE PORT OF TACOMA

The Port of Tacoma is a critical component of the Northwest Seaport Alliance, a partnership with the Port of Seattle, making it one of the largest container ports in North America. It handles between 9 and 13 million tons of cargo annually, with significant trade links to Asia, particularly China, Japan, and South Korea. The Port's operations support over 43,000 jobs in Pierce County and contribute nearly \$3 billion in labor income. It handles more than \$25 billion of commerce, highlighting its vital role in the regional economy.

Tacoma's Freight Network



Freight and Goods Transportation System

Truck corridors

- █ T-1 corridors: more than 10 million tons
- █ T-2 corridors: 4 million to 10 million tons
- █ T-3 corridors: 300,000 to 4 million tons
- █ T-4 corridors: 100,000 to 300,000 tons

- - - Heavy Haul Network
- Manufacturing Industrial Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- City of Tacoma
- █ Railroad



Freight Strategies

Freight strategies guide how Tacoma will support critical freight and goods movement while balancing the impacts of large truck and rail traffic, prioritizing safety and centering the needs of vulnerable communities.



1. Minimize the impacts of freight activities near sensitive land uses by optimizing routes using Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), implementing noise and emission reduction measures, and enhancing multimodal infrastructure design to improve safety.
2. Reduce the number of at-grade heavy rail crossings to improve safety by prioritizing grade separation or alternative routing where feasible. Utilize clear safety measures, including audible and visual alerts, and ADA-compliant designs at all at-grade rail crossings.
3. Establish quiet zones in areas with high residential or community activity to minimize noise impacts from heavy rail operations.
4. Strengthen Tacoma as a primary hub for regional, Alaskan, military, and international goods movement, serving as a gateway to national and global markets by integrating the development and operation of air, trucking, heavy rail, and maritime terminal facilities to enhance the freight transportation system and bolster the City's economic base.
5. Design heavy haul freight network to optimize turn radii, use durable paving materials, and set appropriate lane widths for efficient and safe freight movement.
6. Enhance the safety and visibility of bicyclists using vertical and horizontal separation and other best practice design solutions where a freight route shares a street with a bicycle route.
7. Incorporate pedestrian comfort and safety into the design of designated freight corridors by including safe crossings (e.g. pedestrian refuse islands, extended walk time), creating a vegetated buffer between the sidewalk and road, and installing safety measures such as clear signage and driver mirrors at driveways frequented by freight traffic.
8. Enhance transit and active transportation access to manufacturing and industrial centers to ensure reliable, 24-hour connectivity for workers, including those without access to a car, accommodating the needs of those working non-traditional hours.
9. Implement freight signal priority, adaptive signals, and modernized infrastructure with optimized vehicle detection and signal timing to improve efficiency, safety, and reduce delays for freight movement.
10. Prioritize safety in the design, operation, and management of freight corridors by reducing conflict points between freight vehicles and other road users, implementing speed reduction measures, signal phase separation, and enhancing visibility at intersections.
11. Increase green infrastructure, including tree canopy, to absorb pollutants and improve air quality in industrial and freight-heavy areas.
12. Promote commercial vehicle safety through education and a consistent application of safety regulations and inspection procedures.
13. Establish a collaborative data-sharing platform where stakeholders (e.g., logistics firms, retailers, city authorities) can share data on traffic, routes, and delivery schedules.

Freight Actions

The City of Tacoma will work with key partners on the following actions to realize desired outcomes of the Freight Element.

NUMBER	ACTION
F.1	Use the freight model to facilitate the planning for future capital projects.
F.2	Regularly review operations and engage stakeholders to adapt strategies that balance freight movement with community health and livability.
F.3	Develop a freight routing plan that supports Tacoma’s multimodal vision and minimizes impacts on surrounding neighborhoods while supporting the efficient movement of goods.
F.4	Support the Port of Tacoma’s efforts to become environmentally sustainable by assisting with grant applications, advocating for green technology investments, and fostering partnerships that promote cleaner operations and reduced emissions.
F.5	Create standard plans to guide the safe integration of multimodal elements on designated freight corridors.
F.6	Support and partner to identify and implement freight electric charging opportunities throughout Tacoma’s Manufacturing and Industrial Centers.





AUTO AND STREET ELEMENT

Moving all street users safely and reliably.

Streets are the backbone of the transportation system, serving all modes of travel including automobiles, trucks, transit, bicycles, and pedestrians. While the current reliance on automobiles is recognized, the City's approach is to redesign streets as spaces that support all users—creating a street system that prioritizes safety, sustainability, and multimodal transportation. By enhancing infrastructure for transit, walking, rolling, and biking, Tacoma aims to gradually shift away from automobile dependency, promoting a more connected and livable urban environment with a variety of safe and connected multimodal travel options.

The prominence of automobiles in accessing work, education, healthcare, and leisure is largely due to past transportation and land use policies that prioritized car travel. Over time, this focus has shaped Tacoma's streets and influenced how residents interact

within the built environment. While automobiles can provide convenience, this approach has contributed to increased greenhouse gas emissions, heightened congestion, and compromised safety.

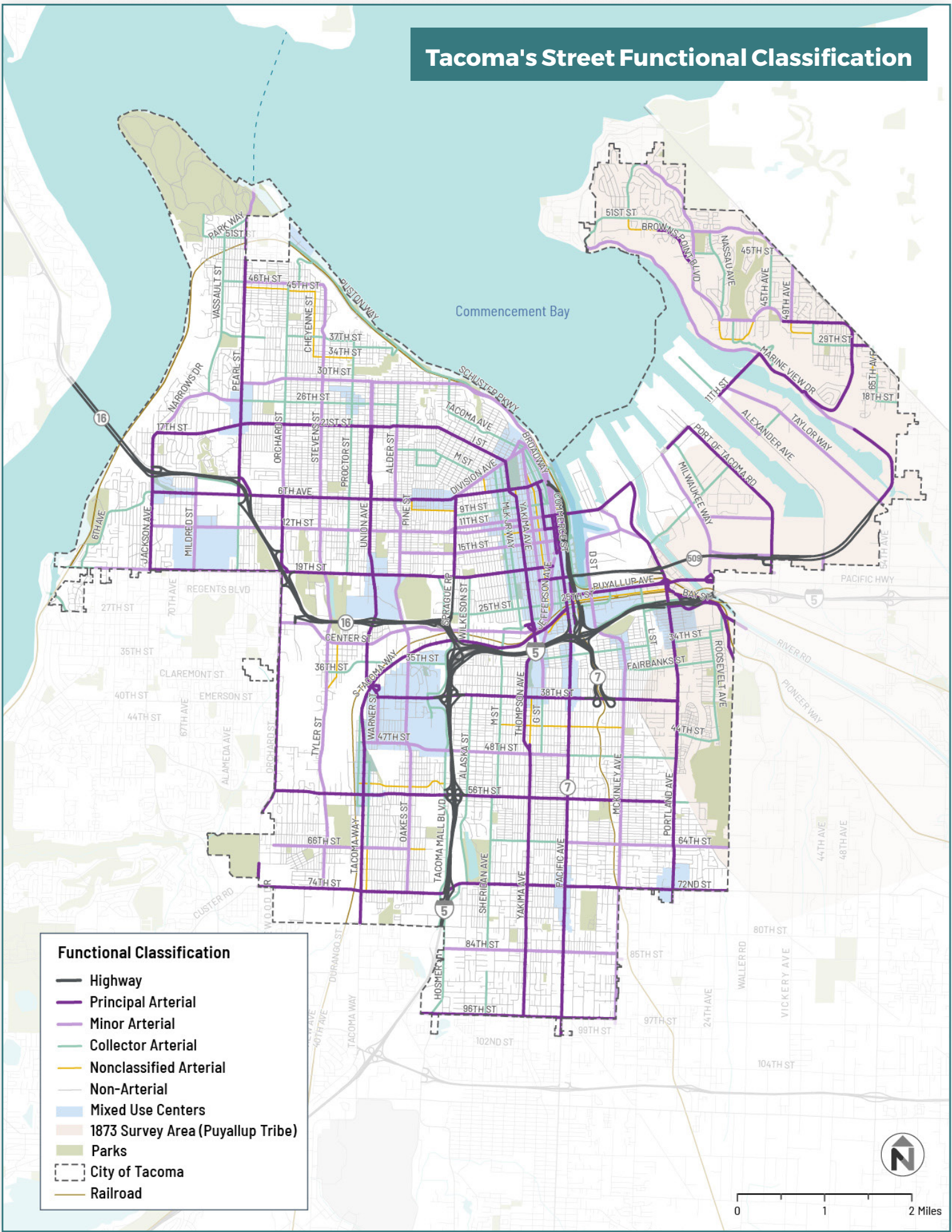
Tacoma is committed to providing safe and reliable streets for those who need to drive—such as emergency responders, freight operators, service providers, and individuals who rely on a car—while also fostering a shift toward multimodal transportation. The Auto and Street Element emphasizes enhancing road safety and efficiency for all modes of travel, ensuring that every journey, regardless of how it's made, can be completed safely and without incident.

Tacoma streets will be designed to be no wider or faster than necessary. Rather than aiming to eliminate congestion or provide free-flow travel conditions, Tacoma's goal is to create

a safe environment for all road users, while managing congestion effectively. By achieving these goals, Tacoma aims to reduce fatalities and serious injuries, improve street conditions, lower greenhouse gas emissions through mode shift, and create a more connected community.

Tacoma's street network serves a number of critical functions for road users. The map on page 54 shows the functional classification of Tacoma streets, which is indicative of volumes and the extent to which a street serves more a more local or citywide/regional function. The map on page 55 shows critical emergency response routes in the city. Safety on Tacoma streets is a key issue for vehicular travel, and the map on page 31 in Chapter 5 shows Tacoma's High Risk Network—corridors and intersections determined through crash data analysis and selected risk factors to be high risk locations for future fatal and serious injury crashes.

Tacoma's Street Functional Classification

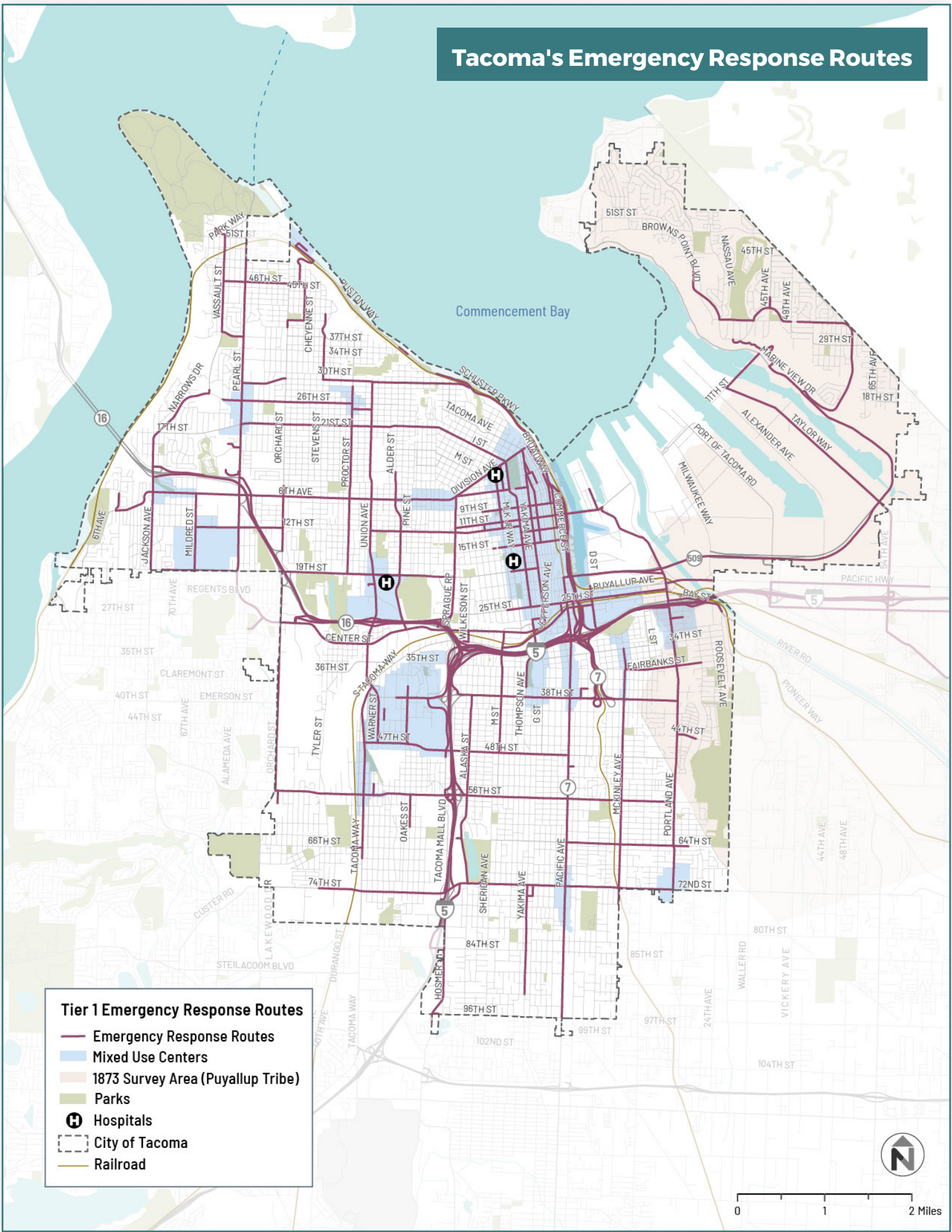


Functional Classification

- Highway
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector Arterial
- Nonclassified Arterial
- Non-Arterial
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- - - City of Tacoma
- Railroad



Tacoma's Emergency Response Routes



Tier 1 Emergency Response Routes

- Emergency Response Routes
- Mixed Use Centers
- 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
- Parks
- H Hospitals
- City of Tacoma
- Railroad



Auto and Street Strategies



The following strategies guide how Tacoma will balance and invest in its limited street space to optimize this limited resource and best serve our community goals.

1. Employ best practices for stormwater management to reduce impact of runoff on roadways. Ensure stormwater elements are designed in compliance with Tacoma's most recently approved Stormwater Management Manual, Complete Streets Policy, Right of Way Design Manual, and Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) Standard Plans.
2. Emphasize Low Impact Development design elements like tree retention, bioretention, infiltration, bioswales, permeable pavements, and street tree planting to improve aquifer recharge, reduce evapotranspiration, and reduce the risk of harmful pollutants entering our waterways.
3. Design narrower streets to minimize hard surfaces and reduce the overall project footprint, focusing on prevention rather than mitigation of environmental impacts.
4. Promote the long-term sustainability of transportation infrastructure by using the Greenroads® or equivalent rating system for planning, designing, construction, and maintenance by addressing them in the construction project specifications, allocating funds in capital budgets, and educating the public on the benefits of this pavement technology.
5. Work with emergency responders and transit operators on multimodal street design and curb management strategies to understand and support access, operations, and incident response.
6. Implement "daylighting" at intersections by restricting vehicle parking near intersections to enhance visibility for all road users. Use this approach as a proactive measure to improve safety and support enforcement of traffic laws.
7. Leverage ITS to improve the safety, efficiency, and reliability of the transportation network.
8. Promote the safety and livability of residential neighborhoods by implementing traffic calming measures that utilize design strategies such as speed reduction elements, pedestrian enhancements, and streetscape improvements to reduce vehicle speeds, discourage cut-through traffic, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents.
9. Implement road diets (reducing the number of lanes) and lower speeds to improve safety. Create space for other active transportation modes or public realm activation by working with the community to plan, design, and identify opportunities and tradeoffs to improve safety and access.
10. Support routine maintenance and cleanup measures such as street sweeping, along with other pollution source control efforts, through design and maintenance/operations of the transportation system.
11. Control the placement and design of driveways and intersections to improve safety and traffic flow. This may include consolidating driveways, adding medians, and regulating the number of access points to minimize conflict points.
12. Integrate public art and interesting design treatments into streets and bridges to enhance street aesthetics and create lively streetscapes that contribute to a greater sense of community and enjoyment.
13. Regularly inspect and maintain bridges to ensure structural integrity and public safety. Prioritize repairs and maintenance activities based on condition assessments, safety ratings, and the need to retrofit existing bridges with seismic design standards and climate adaptation measures to withstand natural disasters, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events.
14. Retrofit existing bridges and design new bridges to accommodate all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit, alongside motor vehicles. Incorporate sidewalks, bike lanes, and accessible pathways as standard design elements.
15. Address infrastructure gaps, inadequate design, safety hazards, and at-grade railroad crossing conflicts to increase safety, rail capacity, and timeliness of both over-land and rail freight, using appropriate programs, regulations, and design standards.
16. Proactively plan for emerging transportation technologies by creating adaptable infrastructure, policies, and regulations that facilitate the safe integration of autonomous vehicles, vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication, and other innovations to enhance mobility and safety for all users.

- 17. Adopt an asset management approach for transportation infrastructure that emphasizes proactive maintenance, long-term cost efficiency, and safety enhancements, ensuring that all streets and assets are well-maintained and accessible for all modes of travel.
- 18. Facilitate transit and active transportation connections by encouraging street system design in a rectangular grid pattern with smaller block sizes, frequent interconnection, and clear wayfinding. Strongly discourage cul-de-sacs or dead-end streets and only allow them in new locations if a short multi-use path will connect the dead-end to another street.
- 19. Implement targeted traffic flow improvements that enhance efficiency while ensuring safety for all road users is maintained or improved, avoiding any compromise to pedestrian and bicyclist safety.
- 20. Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to align multimodal and safety improvements, creating seamless connectivity and consistent infrastructure across boundaries.

Auto and Street Actions

The City will prioritize the following actions to ensure safe and reliable vehicular mobility and balanced street uses that align with the community’s multimodal transportation vision.

NUMBER	ACTION
A.1	Re-evaluate and update Tacoma’s street classification system (such as arterial, collector, neighborhood greenway, and local streets) to better reflect modern transportation needs, land use changes, and community priorities.
A.2	Develop a toolkit of standard design strategies that seek to mitigate potential impacts to emergency response mobility as streets are redesigned to support multimodal transportation and traffic calming strategies are implemented to slow driver speeds.
A.3	Proactively plan and coordinate repaving projects to align with Vision Zero High Risk Network priorities and multimodal improvement opportunities, so that resurfacing projects are prepared in advance to maximize safety enhancements and support multimodal transportation.
A.4	Update the Complete Streets ordinance and design guidelines while developing an internal process and project checklist to ensure safe, multimodal, and sustainable design features are considered in the initial planning and design phases.
A.5	Identify and pursue diverse funding sources, including federal and state infrastructure grants, public-private partnerships, and local initiatives, to secure resources needed for the maintenance of bridges vital to commerce and multimodal access.
A.6	Develop a plan to deploy and expand ITS tools, such as signal coordination, transit signal priority, and emergency vehicle preemption, with a focus on supporting the Frequent Transit Network, priority freight corridors, and Vision Zero High Risk Network to enhance safety, improve reliability, and optimize traffic operations for key routes.
A.7	Upgrade outdated traffic signals with modern, adaptive technologies to enhance safety, manage congestion, and support multimodal needs.



CURB MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Effectively managing curb space for better community and transportation outcomes.

The curb is where mobility and access intersect. Curb management policies balance overlapping demands in a way that aligns with community and neighborhood needs, as well as citywide goals: separating vehicles and pedestrians, ensuring ADA accessibility, allowing transit passengers to depart and arrive comfortably, reserving areas for loading passengers and goods, providing parking for autos and bikes, creating space for shared mobility, and making room for public interaction and human connection.

Traditionally, decisions on how best to manage the curb space, such as parking designation and time regulations, have been based on the adjacent building and road segment, assuming cars are the primary mode of transportation. Past policy and program elements reflect the complex and deeply entrenched system of automobile dependence. This approach often results in inefficient management and overbuilding of parking supply, leading to increased single-occupancy vehicle ownership, traffic growth, higher housing costs, and barriers to smart growth and efficient transit services.

As Tacoma grows in population and accommodates different forms of transportation, the need for strategic curb management becomes increasingly important. Additionally, the pandemic has shifted consumer preferences, increasing demand for curbside pickup, outdoor dining and gathering places, and other services. To meet these evolving needs, Tacoma must adopt flexible and innovative curb management strategies that balance the diverse demands on curb space and ensure that a wide variety of users can safely coexist on Tacoma's streets. This will ensure the efficient and equitable use of public spaces, enhancing mobility and supporting the city's growth and development.

Who Uses the Curb?

The curb serves multiple uses, balancing the needs of mobility, access, and public space. It provides parking for cars and bicycles, loading zones for goods and passengers, and access for transit vehicles. Additionally, curbs are used to manage stormwater with drainage infrastructure and support public amenities such as parklets, outdoor dining, and green space. Emerging needs like ride-hailing pick-up/drop-off zones, electric vehicle charging, and micromobility parking further diversify curb uses.



Curb Management Strategies

The following strategies guide Tacoma in managing curb space to more effectively serve the needs of all street users.



1. Develop a framework for flexible curb use that adapts to time of day and demand, such as allocating curb space for deliveries in the morning, ride-hailing or short-term parking during midday, and residential parking in the evening.
2. Broaden the application of dynamic curb allocation to promote non-traditional uses such as markets, parklets, open-street events.
3. Leverage technology to gain real-time insights on curbside patterns and commuter behaviors by using sensors, cameras, and apps to monitor and share curb usage data with drivers to enable the City to adjust policies based on actual patterns and prioritize curb activities more effectively.
4. Support transit and active transportation within curbside management to help reduce congestion, enhance safety, and promote environmentally friendly travel modes, shifting focus away from vehicle storage as the primary function.
5. Ensure the curb is designed to support accessibility for individuals with disabilities, including adding designated parking spaces, installing ramps, or creating more accessible drop-off zones.
6. Encourage the use of curb space for green infrastructure, such as rain gardens, to promote sustainability and reduce the environmental impact of certain curbside activities.
7. Integrate curb management into street redesigns and transportation planning to align with the City’s broader transportation and mobility goals and create a cohesive, integrate transportation network.
8. Involve local communities, businesses, and other stakeholders in the planning process for curb management. Involvement with affected stakeholders early and often provides context for community needs which may differ from existing land uses.
9. Manage on-street and off-street parking as an integrated system, recognizing that well-managed off-street parking can reduce curb congestion and free up curb space for other uses.
10. Enforce parking regulations through data driven strategies and tiered enforcement measures, such as warnings for first time offenders and educational outreach in conjunction with fines.
11. Promote efficient land use by "right-sizing" parking to support smart growth, using tools like predictive parking impact analysis, shared use incentives, and parking in-lieu fees to assess current and future needs. Manage existing curb and off-street parking effectively before considering additional parking construction.
12. Establish sustainable funding sources to consistently support curb management services to help ensure compliance with regulations and enhancing safety for all users.
13. Support neighbors in implementing safety improvements on residential streets, such as red curb painting and tree planting in the ROW, to deter illegal parking behaviors and enhance community safety.



Curb Management Actions

The following actions outline how the City will more actively manage curb space, navigating tradeoffs between different user needs and responding to the surrounding context.

NUMBER	ACTION
CM.1	Implement dynamic pricing for parking and curb usage based on demand and to promote desired behaviors. Appropriately priced curbside parking achieves desired occupancy levels, increases turnover, and ensures that spaces are available for those who need them.
CM.2	Implement automated enforcement systems, such as license plate readers and cameras, to enforce parking regulations, time limits, and curb usage violations.
CM.3	Increase public awareness and understanding of parking regulations by using clear signage, mobile apps, and broad media campaigns.
CM.4	Establish Parking Benefit District program to define areas where meter revenue could be used for public services.
CM.5	Evaluate and update the building design code to promote flexibility in the operations of existing parking and future developed parking facilities.
CM.6	Implement a process for evaluating the effectiveness of various curbside management practices that serve very short-term users (less than 15 minutes) and zones that serve different users by time of day.
CM.7	Establish and phase in a clear brand and logo to help users become familiar with Tacoma's public parking options.
CM.8	Update municipal code to reflect the centralization of the curb management system.
CM.9	Develop right-of-way guidebook for supporting appropriate electric vehicle charging strategies, including planning, permitting, infrastructure, and maintenance.





PUBLIC REALM AND ACTIVATION ELEMENT

Activating Tacoma’s public realm to connect people to people and nature.

The City of Tacoma aims to inspire social interaction, build community, and reimagine a city where streets can be safely shared by pedestrians, multimodal forms of transportation, art, and new forms of placemaking that celebrate Tacoma’s unique heritage and creative community. As the population in Tacoma continues to grow, public spaces become increasingly important. The Public Realm and Activation Element focuses on activating streets, sidewalks, alleys, and trails as a way to create vibrant, inclusive, and safe spaces for people to experience.

Tacoma’s public right-of-way already faces multiple and sometimes competing demands including vehicle traffic, bicycle lanes, transit facilities, parking, street trees, and utilities. Balancing these demands with community uses will be challenging and may require new approaches to street design and management. Additionally, opportunities for people to access the

public realm beyond functional and utilitarian purposes are limited, with most of these spaces concentrated in Very High or High Opportunity Areas as identified by Tacoma’s Equity Index Map. This uneven distribution leaves many communities without accessible and inviting public spaces for recreation, social interaction, and community gathering.

The public right-of-way is a valuable asset which operates as a network of transportation conduits, primarily used for human movement. The City of Tacoma’s objective is to strike a balance among the many needs of the right-of-way while committing to connect people to people and people to places. When reimaged with community-building in mind, these spaces can serve as multifunctional plazas, festival streets, farmers markets, cafes, block parties, and places where people freely and openly congregate together.

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC REALM?

Public Realm: Areas that are open and accessible to everyone, such as streets, sidewalks, and trails.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY “ACTIVATION”?

Activation: The process of transforming underutilized or passive spaces into vibrant, engaging areas that encourage social interaction, economic activity, and community engagement. A commitment to activation embraces strategies that range from the planned and sanctioned to the informal and ephemeral.

What Activates the Public Realm?

The public realm is activated for people through elements that enhance engagement, safety, and enjoyment. These include street furniture like benches, trash receptacles, and bike racks; greenery such as street trees, planters, and landscaping that provide shade and visual appeal; and pedestrian-scale lighting that fosters safety and ambiance. Public art, wayfinding

signage, and parklets create interest and encourage gathering, while features like widened sidewalks, curb extensions, and outdoor seating support social interaction. Open street events, such as street festivals and markets, further activate the ROW, making it vibrant and inviting for all.



Public Realm and Activation Strategies

The following strategies guide Tacoma in developing inviting, equitable, and community-centered public spaces.



1. Incorporate local art into the streetscape to reflect community identity and create a more engaging environment. Commission artist-designed, age-friendly street furniture and street features and consider multiple uses to encourage different types of activation.
2. Work with artists to mitigate illegal tagging on transportation infrastructure.
3. Coordinate with Pierce Transit and Sound Transit when planning street closures or large events to minimize disruptions and extend transit service times as needed. Engage early to develop detour plans, adjust schedules, and communicate changes, ensuring reliable and accessible transit access for riders during events.
4. Simplify the permit process and expand opportunities for outdoor dining, food and street vendors to activate sidewalks and streets through partnerships with neighborhood business districts, Business Improvement Areas, the Chamber of Commerce, and the business community.
5. Create inclusive urban spaces that actively encourage socialization by incorporating universal accessibility, abundant trees and native vegetation, strategic pedestrian lighting for social areas, comfortable seating, and clear signage.
6. Support small, low-cost, and community-driven projects (“tactical urbanism”) to demonstrate the potential of spaces to be more people-focused (e.g., host events, paint streets, or install temporary urban furniture, parklets, or structures)
7. Promote safe and accessible active transportation in public spaces and during events by integrating bike connections, ample bike parking, and ADA-compliant routes and crossings.
8. Reallocate more street space for people-centered uses, identifying locations with an overabundance of space dedicated to vehicle mobility and storage in mixed-use centers.
9. Design, locate, and maintain transportation facilities to create an engaging, welcoming, and pleasurable environment that supports accessibility and active transportation choices through placemaking, beautification, activation, and other urban design tactics.
10. Promote flexible curb management strategies, so streets and amenity zones can be adapted to different uses, such as markets, parklets, or open street events.
11. Reduce barriers (permitting, fee structures, traffic control) to enable the community to program, activate, and manage public space with uses that are authentic and meaningful to them.
12. Conduct community workshops and outreach to gather input from residents and businesses, ensuring public realm designs and activation reflect local needs, culture, and identities, particularly in underserved neighborhoods.
13. Explore opportunities to implement car-free streets, woonerfs (shared streets prioritizing pedestrians and cyclists), and festival streets to improve safety, encourage active transportation, and create vibrant public spaces while ensuring accessibility for all. Identify suitable locations through community input and pilot projects, prioritizing underserved areas, local businesses, and neighborhood connectivity.
14. Activate spaces that have historically been underutilized or inaccessible due to design, access, or location challenges, such as freeway underpasses and neglected rights-of-way in mixed-use areas. Engage with users that often frequent these areas to transform these areas into welcoming, inclusive spaces that thoughtfully integrate the needs of existing communities.

Public Realm and Activation Actions

The following actions are specific, direct steps that the City will take to realize the desired outcomes for the Public Realm Element.

NUMBER	ACTION
PR.1	Update the Tacoma Municipal Code to expand the 1% for the Arts program to include all capital projects, including those undertaken by Tacoma Public Utilities.
PR.2	Implement the Public Art Mini-Plan for capital projects to strategically integrate art into the planning and development of transportation infrastructure projects.
PR.3	Integrate special event and film permitting process into existing permitting portal for more consistent standardized process.
PR.4	Develop a Public Realm and Activation Plan as part of the update to the Downtown Plan and Tacoma Dome Link Extension station area planning.
PR.5	Develop a best practice guide for events in the right-of-way and work with event organizers to educate them on how to host events in the right-of-way. The guide will include strategies for encouraging walking, biking, and transit use to events, supporting sustainable transportation and reducing traffic impacts.
PR.6	Develop a permanent curbside program to convert on-street parking into a parklet/streatery that includes best practices for siting and designing parklets/streateries, plan for maintenance, and allowance for organizations and businesses to participate.
PR.7	Identify locations for easy street closures in Regional Growth Centers and mixed-use centers to support and encourage open street events and activation.



Implementing the Transportation and Mobility Plan

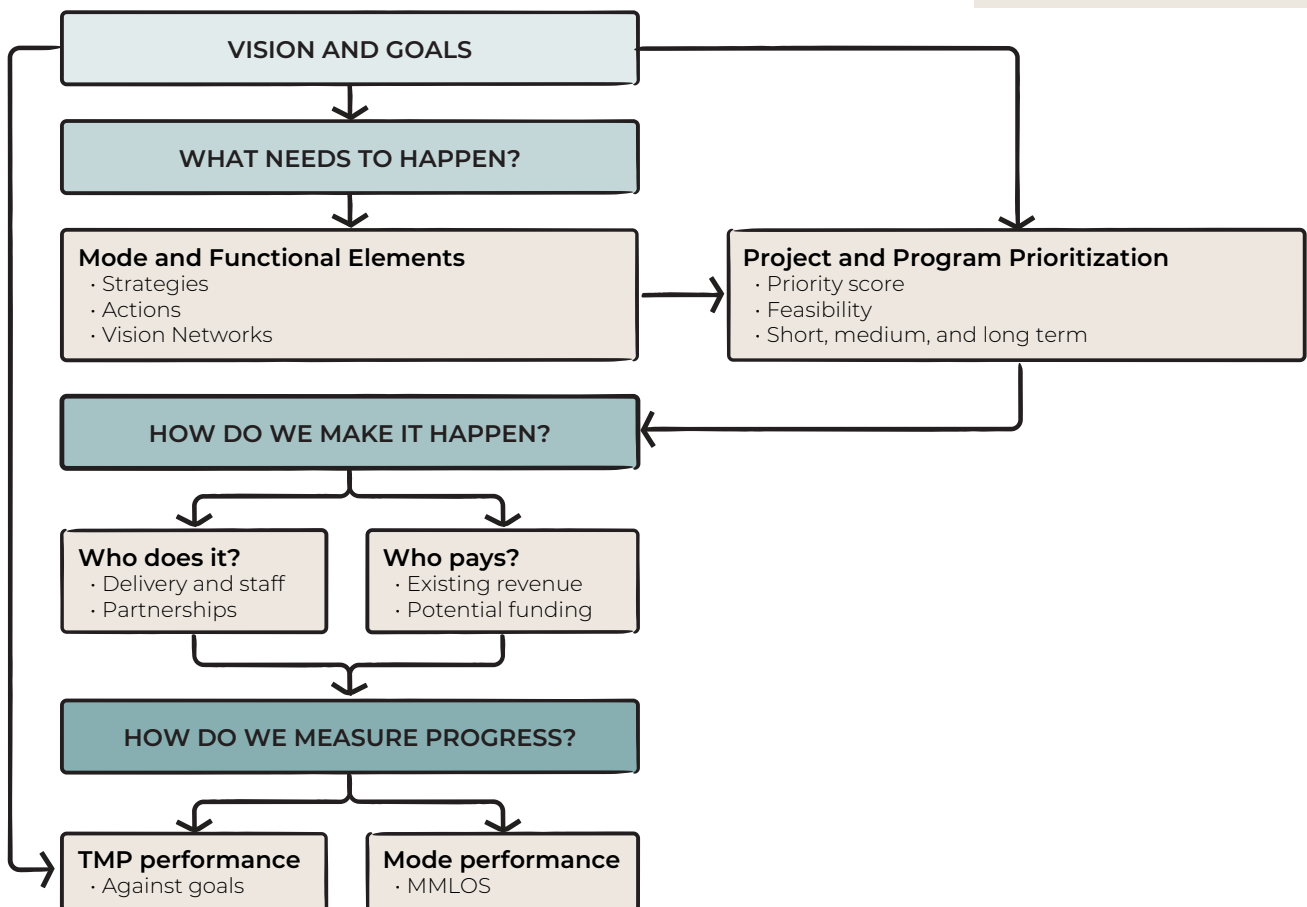
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation strategy moves Tacoma towards its vision of creating and sustaining a transformative multimodal transportation system. While the mode and functional elements outline the “what” needs to happen, the implementation strategy describes the “how” of making the TMP a reality.

- What needs to happen: actions and strategies identified in the elements inform the development and prioritization of projects.
- How do we make it happen: once projects are identified, how are they delivered—defining who delivers (staff and partner agencies) and how projects are funded.
- How do we measure progress: what performance measures are in place to track progress towards implementing the TMP, meeting goals and moving Tacoma towards the TMP vision.

IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Implementation Strategy
- Challenges
- Program and Project Identification
- Funding
- Multimodal Level of Service
- Performance Measurement



CHALLENGES

Tacoma will inevitably face growing pains as we adapt to increased population, evolving travel patterns, and the demand for more sustainable and efficient transportation options.

One of the more significant challenges lies in the reallocation of our limited right-of-way space. Historically, Tacoma’s streets have been designed primarily to serve automobiles, but this approach is increasingly at odds with the need for a multimodal, people-centered transportation system.

Moving forward, the City must make strategic decisions to transform streets into spaces that prioritize walking and rolling, biking, and transit alongside vehicles. These changes often require difficult trade-offs and the need for community buy-in.

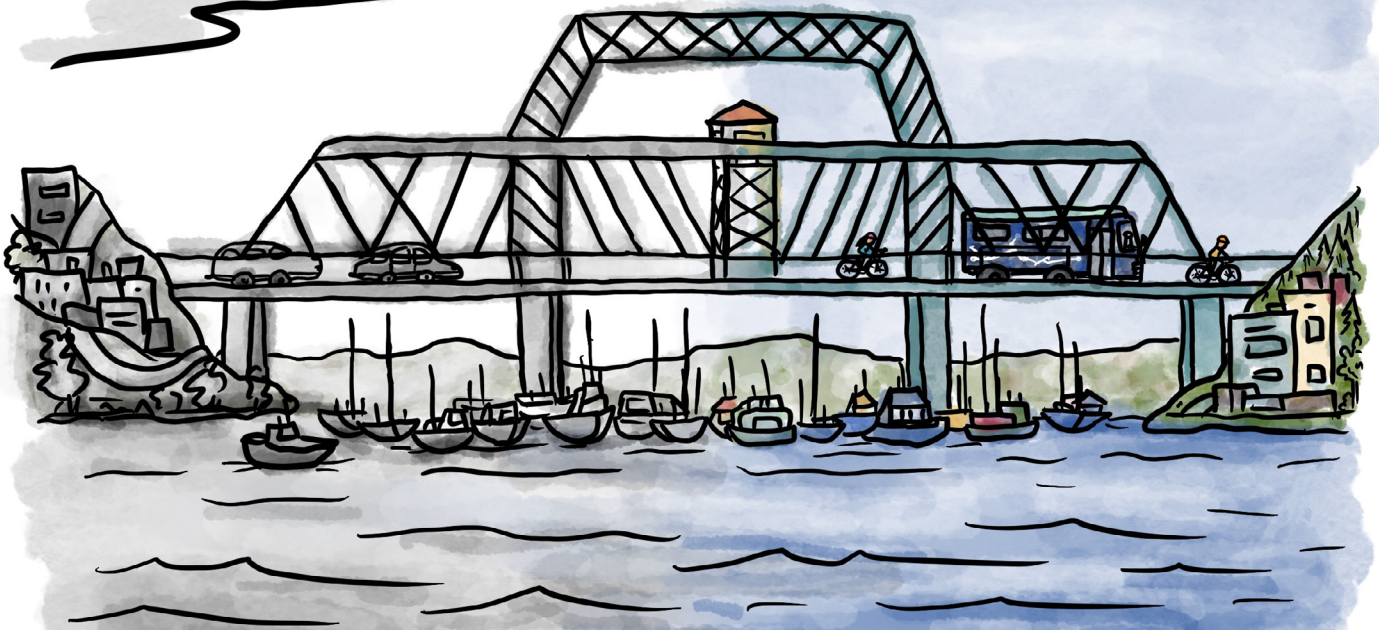
The TMP seeks to navigate this transition thoughtfully, striving to balance the needs of today with the vision for tomorrow. While the plan recognizes the importance of supporting current travel patterns and ensuring that residents and businesses can function effectively in the present, it also emphasizes the necessity of preparing for a future that prioritizes equity, sustainability, and livability.

ADDRESSING PRESENT CHALLENGES	PREPARING FOR FUTURE OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing priorities • Behavioral shift • Cost of retrofitting and maintaining streets • Parking constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in fatal and serious crashes • Age-friendly community • Economic boosts from more foot traffic • Improved public health • Inclusion and accessibility • Neighborhood cohesion • Youth independence

By setting clear goals and policies, the plan aims to create a transportation network that evolves with Tacoma’s growth, ensuring that investments made today support a long-term vision of a vibrant, multimodal city. This approach reflects the City’s commitment to a forward-thinking transportation system that serves all residents while addressing the challenges of reallocation, growth, and adaptation.

The TMP is realistic about addressing present challenges ...

... while preparing for future outcomes and moving toward our shared vision



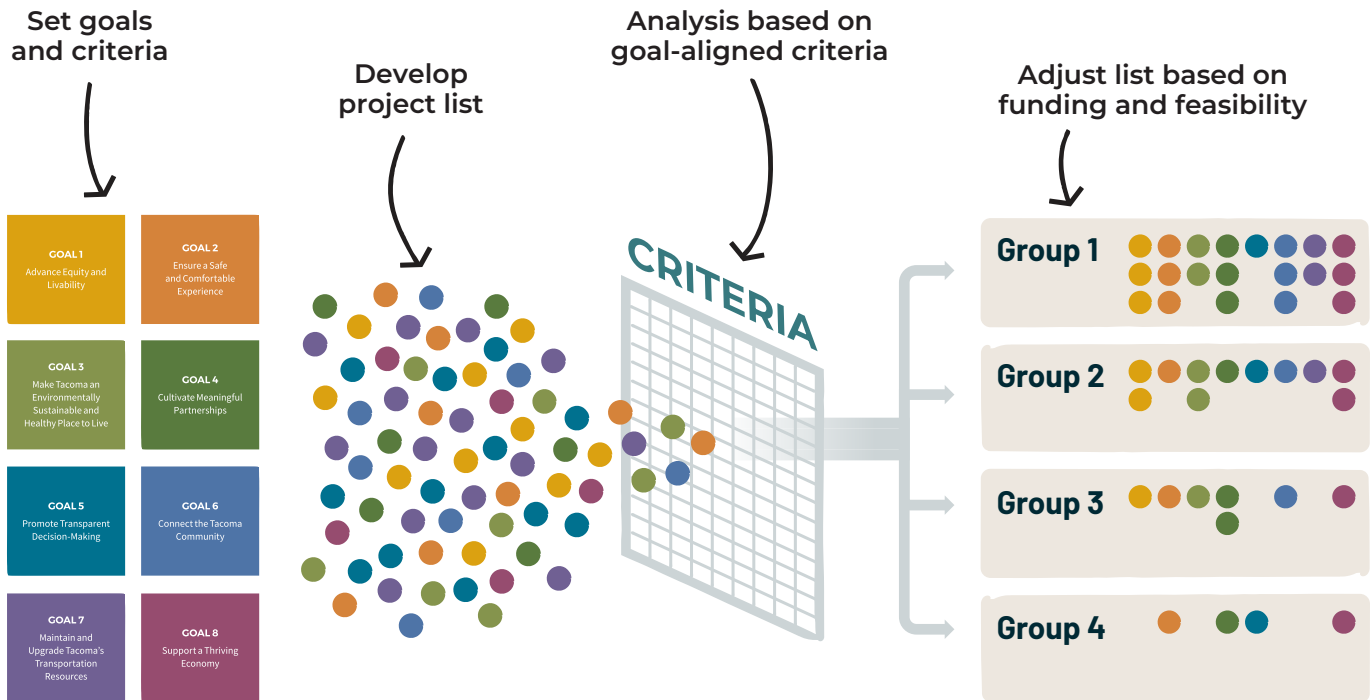
PROGRAM AND PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

To advance Tacoma towards the network visions and outcomes outlined in the mode and functional elements, specific projects and programs are needed to address deficiencies while improving safety, convenience and reliability.

In addition to the mode and functional element actions, which include specific project and programmatic recommendations, the City of Tacoma identifies projects through:

- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- Existing planning documents
- Staff-identified need
- Resident or stakeholder input

The City has limited resources and cannot implement all identified projects and must make strategic decisions about which projects and programs are prioritized for funding and implementation. The TMP is a 25-year plan that includes both small, incremental projects and larger visionary ideas. These will be implemented as funding and resources are available. A goal-driven approach is used to determine both priority and feasibility. This process establishes the City’s required six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), which is described in full in D.



Program and Project Prioritization

Tacoma utilizes a logic framework for project evaluation based on the TMP’s stated goals. This approach evaluates each project or program on how well it helps move Tacoma towards its goals, provides transparency on how priorities are set, and sets the foundation for measuring progress. Goal aligned criteria for project prioritization are outlined below:

<p>Goal 1 Criteria: Equity and Livability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Very Low or Low Areas of Opportunity • Reduce physical barriers for people with disabilities 	<p>Goal 2 Criteria: Safe and Comfortable Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the High Risk Network • Improves traffic safety 	<p>Goal 3 Criteria: Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves air quality by reducing greenhouse gas emissions • Strengthens land use and transportation connection 	<p>Goal 4 Criteria: Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports local partners: Pierce Transit, Parks Tacoma, Tacoma Public Schools, Sound Transit, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Port of Tacoma
<p>Goal 5 Criteria: Transparent Decision-Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a Sub-Area Plan or Neighborhood Plan 	<p>Goal 6 Criteria: Connect the Tacoma Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the public realm • Transforms arterial streets from barriers to safe, accessible corridors 	<p>Goal 7 Criteria: Maintain and Upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the condition of existing assets 	<p>Goal 8 Criteria: Thriving Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves transit speed and reliability • Improves access in employment dense areas

Feasibility Screening

Following the prioritization analysis, top scoring projects are screened for feasibility; including cost, complexity, delivery capacity, and required partnerships (if City of Tacoma is not the delivery agency). This step helps determine which high-priority projects can be accomplished in the near-term, and which projects will need more support, funding, or partner resources to deliver. Projects that rate high on feasibility and goal-alignment are prioritized for implementation in the six-year TIP’s high priority projects that are more complex to deliver or may take time to develop full-funding plans are aligned with a reasonable implementation timeline (short-, mid-, or long-term).

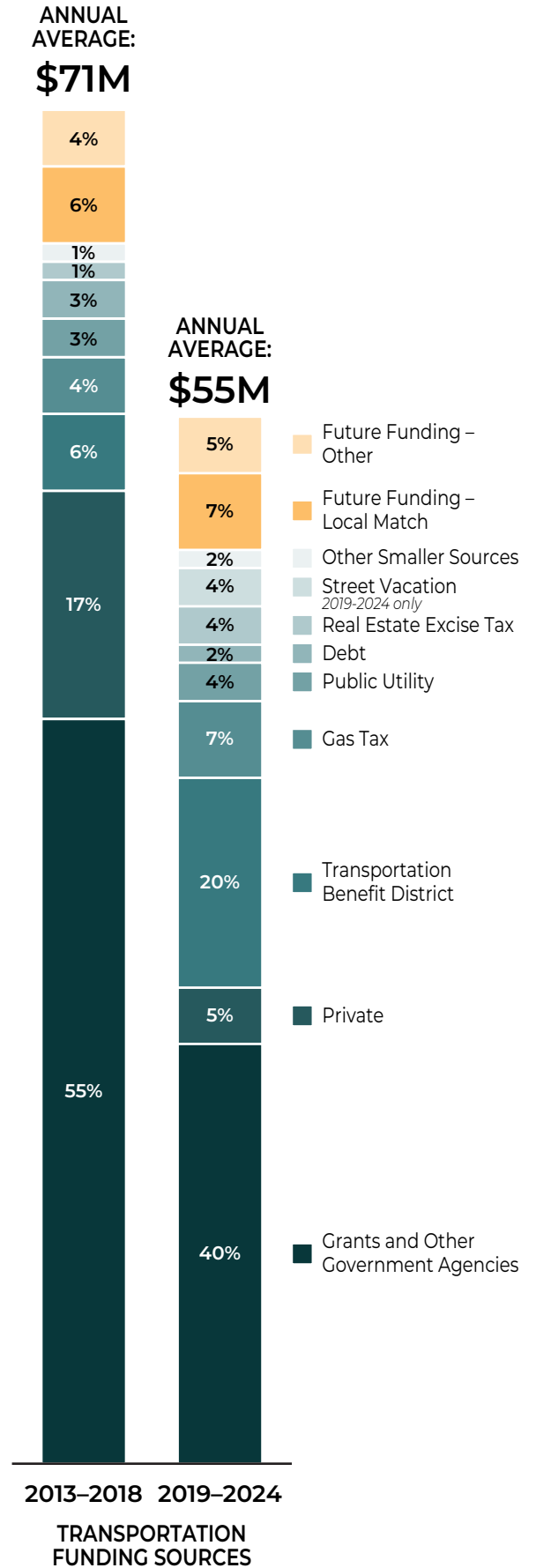
Funding

To deliver prioritized TMP projects and programs, the City needs to secure funding. The City is continually working to leverage additional grant funds to leverage existing revenue sources available to deliver transportation projects and programs.

Existing Revenue for Transportation Projects and Programs

The current sources of revenue that Tacoma uses for transportation projects are:

- **Grants and Other Governmental Agencies:** Grants are made by the Federal Government, the State of Washington, Puget Sound Regional Council, and other governmental agencies to help cities and counties pay a variety of transportation improvements. Most grants require a share of the project cost to be paid by the City. The City’s share of project costs would need to come from other City revenues.
- **Private:** Most of the private funding of Tacoma’s transportation projects is provided through local improvement districts (LIDs). LIDs are available only for transportation improvements that cause an increase in the value of property adjacent to or near the transportation improvement.
- **Transportation Benefit District:** Tacoma updated its Transportation Benefit District in 2024, expanding the use of funds to support broader street and transportation infrastructure needs beyond residential streets. Additionally, City Council approved continuing a 0.1% sales and use tax starting in April 2026, with at least 15% dedicated to safety improvements like sidewalks, streetlights, and traffic calming.
- **Gas Tax:** A portion of Tacoma’s gas taxes is used for transportation capital maintenance, and a portion is used for operations and non-capital maintenance of the transportation network.
- **Public Utility:** When a transportation improvement project also provides the opportunity to improve or maintain utility lines, the public utilities can pay for a portion of the cost of the project.
- **Debt:** Debt funding in the form of bonds is available for transportation improvements when the City borrows money for the project, and then uses other sources of revenue to repay the debt.
- **Real Estate Excise Tax:** The City of Tacoma has adopted 0.5% real estate excise taxes (REET) authorized by state law. REET is collected each time a real estate transaction occurs in the city.
- **Street Vacation:** When the City no longer needs an alley or street, the land is “vacated” and sold.
- **Other Smaller Sources,** including Public Utility Rates, Interest Earnings, Public Works Street Operations, Port Heavy Haul fees.



Potential Funding Sources to be Leveraged

The City is continually exploring additional funding options to increase capacity to deliver the many critical transportation improvements identified in the TMP. To achieve the TMP vision, Tacoma will need to increase the amount of funding available for implementing transportation projects. The following sources are being evaluated or may be considered as viable options for additional transportation funding.

Potential future funding sources for further study include:

- **Impact Fees:** Impact fees are allowed to be charged to development to help fund their fair share of specific transportation projects that provide service and benefits to the community. Tacoma is currently in the process of studying Impact Fees as a priority for future funding.
- **Bonds:** Tacoma can issue bonds to borrow money for a variety of purposes. The City could obtain additional funding for transportation by issuing more bonds (debt). Borrowing money for transportation projects allows the costs to be repaid over the useful life of the improvement, but it increases the cost by the amount of interest paid on the debt.
- **Business License Fee:** Impose a license fee per employee that is used to build transportation improvements that benefit businesses.
- **Commercial Parking Tax:** Tax commercial parking businesses based on gross proceeds or number of stalls or tax the customer, similar to an admissions tax. Tax-exempt carpools, vehicles with disabled parking placards, and government vehicles are exempt from the tax.
- **Non-motorized Mitigation Fee:** Establish environmental standards that must be met by new development. Comparable programs require either payment of a fee per pedestrian/bicycle trip, or analyzing impact on sidewalks and bicycle facilities and then identifying, designing, and constructing specific improvements to mitigate impacts.
- **Property Tax Lid Lift:** Ask voters to increase property taxes by increasing the tax rate.
- **Automated Enforcement Fines:** The City currently has a red-light camera program, as well as automated school zone and speed enforcement program. When there are surplus monies in the automated enforcement fund, the surplus may be expended for transportation safety improvements.
- **Utility Tax:** Although a previous attempt to propose a utility tax was not approved by voters, the City could explore this possibility again.
- **Sidewalk Funds:** The City could explore innovative approaches and diverse funding sources to accelerate sidewalk improvements.



Project Delivery Partnerships

The City of Tacoma works with a number of regional partners to implement transportation projects and maintain infrastructure. Depending on the facility, mode, size and complexity of the project, Tacoma’s partners sometimes act as the lead agency, and in other cases, partners are critical funders or stakeholders to a Tacoma-led project. Maintaining strong working partnerships with local and regional agencies or groups is critical to delivering the TMP.



WSDOT

Owner and operator of the State highway system – in Tacoma this includes I-5, SR 16, I-705, SR 7, SR 163, SR 167, and SR 509. WSDOT administrators federal and state transportation funds, and works with the City to improve the transportation system locally and regionally.



PORT OF TACOMA

A major landowner, operating and leasing significant piers, docks, wharves, cargo handling equipment, and related upland facilities. The Port serves as a major economic engine for Tacoma, creating thousands of family-wage jobs and serving as a catalyst for economic development.



SOUND TRANSIT

A regional provider of high-capacity transit services for King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties, including bus, commuter rail, and light rail. Sound Transit operates two commuter rail stations in Tacoma. Sound Transit also funds projects that enhance access to transit.



PIERCE TRANSIT

Operates buses, paratransit services for people with disabilities, on-demand runner service, rideshare, and a ride-matching database for those who wish to carpool. Pierce Transit also constructs improvements on city streets and is a partner in constructing transportation capital projects.



PUGET SOUND REGIONAL COUNCIL (PSRC)

The region’s metropolitan planning organization made up of cities, towns, counties, ports, tribes, transit agencies, and major employers.



PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS

puyaləpabš are a federally recognized Coast Salish Native American tribe forcibly relocated onto reservation lands more than 100 years ago. The Tribe is an important partner in planning land use and transportation facilities in Tacoma, as well as improving city streets that serve the tribal community.



WASHINGTON TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

The State’s designated highway safety office, with the goal of reducing traffic fatalities and serious injuries through its Target Zero Plan. The WTSC provides grant funding to support education and encouragement traffic safety efforts.



TACOMA-BASED MUNICIPAL PARTNERS

The City also partners with other internal or Tacoma-based municipal bodies, including the Tacoma Pierce County Health Department, Tacoma Public Schools, and Parks Tacoma.

MULTIMODAL LEVEL OF SERVICE

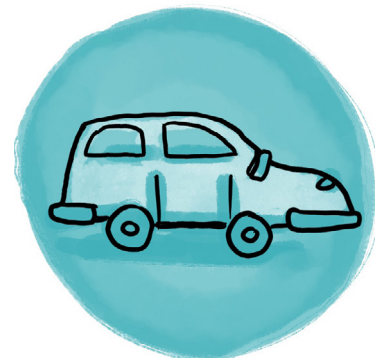
Washington State’s Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that cities set performance goals for all travel options, ensuring the transportation system works for everyone.

“Multimodal level of service standards for all locally owned arterials, locally and regionally operated transit routes that serve urban growth areas, state-owned or operated transit routes that serve urban areas if the department of transportation has prepared such standards, and active transportation facilities to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system and success in helping to achieve environmental justice.”
—GMA

To meet the requirements set out by the GMA, Tacoma maintains a level of service (LOS) standard for pedestrian, bicycle, transit and auto networks. The cumulative effect of the targets is to evaluate and monitor transportation systems’ person trip capacity and its relationship to planned land use growth. Identified deficiencies in different transportation networks inform the TMP’s project list as well as project prioritization.

In line with WSDOT, Tacoma uses the Highway Capacity Manual and AASHTO Geometric Design of Highways and Streets to determine an auto-based LOS for their roadways, which can result in "grades" ranging from LOS A to LOS F. LOS E is the lowest level acceptable for Tacoma roadways and intersections, but exceptions may be permitted since Tacoma also recognizes elements of multimodal level of service (MMLOS) to consider their transportation network as a whole. WSDOT and the PSRC will set the acceptable LOS for Highways of Statewide Significance that fall inside city limits.

Proposed MMLOS standards for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit networks in Tacoma are summarized on the next three pages. A more detailed methodology for assessing MMLOS can be found in Appendix C.



1 Pedestrian Level of Service 1
 A level that most people would find comfortable, accessible, and safe (youth, most individuals with disabilities, elderly)
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Shared use path
- ADA compliant sidewalk protected by robust physical barrier on a 30-MPH roadway with 1 thru lane per direction and less than 3,000 ADT

2 Pedestrian Level of Service 2
 Little traffic stress, but requires more attention, especially for children
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Any street above 35 MPH a sidewalk and robust physical barrier
- A 30-MPH street with one thru lane in each direction and a 5 foot sidewalk with any ADT

3 Pedestrian Level of Service 3
 Moderate traffic stress
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- A wide sidewalk on a 35-MPH street with 3 or more thru lanes and any ADT
- A 5-foot sidewalk on a 30-MPH street with 2 or more thru lanes in each direction and 7,000 or more ADT

4 Pedestrian Level of Service 4
 High traffic stress, not comfortable for most people
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- A street with a posted speed limit of 35-MPH or more with no sidewalk or only a 5-foot sidewalk and no buffer
- A 5-foot sidewalk, no buffer, on a 35-MPH street



Pedestrian Level of Service

Pedestrian level of service (LOS) is defined using pedestrian level of traffic stress. It is measured for Tacoma roadways based on the following factors:

- Average daily traffic (ADT)
- Posted speed limits
- Existing pedestrian facilities
 - Sidewalk presence
 - Curb ramps (ADA-compliant curb ramp, non-ADA compliant curb ramp, no ramp)
 - Width (standard 5 feet, wide >5 feet, extra wide >5 feet with buffer)
- Number of lanes

Pedestrian LOS is scored on a scale of 1 to 4 with one indicating the highest level of pedestrian service and four the lowest level of pedestrian service.

1 Bicycle Level of Service 1
 A level that most riders of all ages and abilities would find comfortable and safe

EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Separated bike paths
- A sharrow on a 25-MPH street with 1 thru lane per direction, and ADT of 750 or less

2 Bicycle Level of Service 2
 Comfortable for most adults, but requires more attention, especially for children

EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Unprotected 5-foot bike lane on a 30-MPH street with 1 thru lane per direction with less than 3,000 ADT
- Protected bike lane on a street with 2 thru lanes per direction

3 Bicycle Level of Service 3
 Moderate traffic stress, tolerable for confident riders

EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- A sharrow on a 30-MPH street with 2 thru lanes per direction and ADT under 7,000
- Unprotected bike lane on a street with 1 thru lane and speeds of 35 MPH

4 Bicycle Level of Service 4
 High traffic stress, not comfortable for most riders

EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- No facility on streets of 35 MPH or more
- No facility on a 30-MPH street with 3 or more thru lanes per direction



Bicycle Level of Service

Bicycle level of service (LOS) is measured using bicycle level of traffic stress. It is evaluated for Tacoma roadways based on the following factors:

- Average daily traffic (ADT)
- Posted speed limits
- Existing bicycle facilities
- Number of lanes

Bicycle LOS is scored on a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 indicating the highest level of bicycle service and 4 the lowest level of bicycle service.

1 Transit Level of Service 1
 Frequent service and easy, accessible pedestrian access to stations or stops
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Buses run every 15 minutes during a majority of the day and sidewalks and curb ramps are complete and ADA-compliant within a 1/2 mile around bus stop (Pedestrian LOS 1). There are improved crossings approximately every 300 feet.

2 Transit Level of Service 2
 Frequent service, poor pedestrian access to stations or stops
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Buses run every 15 minutes, but sidewalks are poor or incomplete within a 1/2 mile of the stations.

3 Transit Level of Service 3
 Infrequent service
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Buses run every 30 minutes—an hour, but there are complete sidewalks within a 1/2 mile of the stations.

4 Transit Level of Service 4
 Very low service, poor pedestrian access to stations
EXAMPLE FACILITIES:

- Buses run every hour, and there are incomplete sidewalks within a 1/2 mile of the stations.



Transit Level of Service

Transit level of service (LOS) is determined using transit service and pedestrian access conditions. Tacoma will use it to evaluate bus stops on their Frequent Transit Network based on the following factors:

- Pedestrian LOS within 1/2 mile of a bus stop
- Frequency of service at bus stop

Transit LOS is scored on a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 indicating the highest level of transit service and 4 the lowest level of transit service. Ridership will be used to determine what Transit LOS is desired at each location.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

As the TMP is implemented over the next 25 years, it is important for the City to track and measure how actions and strategies are advancing Tacoma towards the TMP goals. For each TMP goal, performance measures tied to individual elements have been identified. These metrics should be tracked as the TMP is implemented to demonstrate the outcomes of TMP delivery.

GOAL ALIGNMENT	METRIC	DATA SOURCE
Goal 1: Equity and Livability	Percentage of investment in Low and Very Low Opportunity Areas	Public Works and Equity Index
Goal 1: Equity and Livability	Number of ADA curb ramps constructed	Public Works and Planning and Development Services
Goal 2: Safe and Comfortable	Miles of missing link sidewalk constructed	Public Works and Planning and Development Services
Goal 2: Safe and Comfortable	Number of fatal and serious injury crashes	WSDOT Crash Data
Goal 2: Safe and Comfortable	Miles of bicycle infrastructure constructed	Public Works and Planning and Development Services
Goal 3: Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy	Transportation GHG emissions	Environmental Services (Climate Action Plan)
Goal 3: Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy	Quantity of trees per linear feet of ROW (preserved and newly planted)	Public Works and Environmental Services
Goal 4: Partnerships	Complete 100% of TMP Tier 1 projects by 2050	TMP performance tracking
Goal 6: Connect the Community	Number of special events in the public ROW	Citywide Community Survey
Goal 7: Maintain and Upgrade	Tacoma's overall Pavement Condition Index (PCI)	Public Works
Goal 8: Thriving Economy	% of Tacoma households within a 10-minute walk of 15 minute or better transit service (6 AM to 7 PM)	Planning and Development Services and Pierce Transit

TACOMA TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY PLAN Appendices

January 2025 **DRAFT**

ONE
TACOMA
A Comprehensive Plan for a
Vibrant, Connected and Sustainable City



Appendix A: Key Terms

A



Table of Contents

	Page
Acronyms.....	1
Key Terms	2

ACRONYMS

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APS	Accessible Pedestrian Signals
CAP	Climate Action Plan
FTN	Frequent Transit Network
GMA	Washington State Growth Management Act
GSI	Green Stormwater Infrastructure
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
LPI	Leading Pedestrian Interval
MIC	Manufacturing Industrial Council
PROWAG	Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TMP	Transportation and Mobility Plan
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation

KEY TERMS

Bicyclist: a person riding bicycles, tricycles, adaptive bicycles, and e-bikes

Climate Action Plan: Tacoma's plan to reach net-zero emissions by 2050

Greenroads: a rating system to measure and manage the sustainability of transportation projects

High-Risk Network: intersections and corridors with the highest risk of fatal and severe injury crashes for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists, as identified by the Vision Zero plan

Home in Tacoma: the City's affordable housing strategy to grow the housing supply, affordability, and choice for current and future residents

One Tacoma Plan: a Comprehensive Plan that establishes the City's future vision and policy direction to guide growth and development over the next 25 years

ORCA: an electronic fare payment system that allows riders to pay for public transportation in the Puget Sound Region

Pedestrian: a person walking, using assistive mobility devices, or using human-powered travel modes like skateboards, roller skates, or scooters. Throughout this Plan, the terms "pedestrian" or "walking and rolling" are used to encompass all these active ways of traveling.

Tacoma Equity Index: the City's data-driven tool to see where projects, policies, programs, or services can have the largest impact on addressing inequity and where investment can provide the biggest improvement factors that impact life outcomes

Transit: bus and light rail systems available to the general public. In Tacoma, transit providers include Pierce Transit, Sound Transit, Amtrak, and Washington State Department of Transportation.

Vision Zero: a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities, while increasing safe, healthy, and equitable mobility for all. Tacoma's Vision Zero goal is to eliminate traffic deaths and serious injuries by 2035.

Woonerf: translated as "living street," a road design that encourages multimodal transportation and blends vehicle traffic and pedestrians

Appendix B: Modal and Functional Elements

B



Table of Contents

	Page
Pedestrian Element	2
Bicycle Element.....	14
Transit Element.....	25
Freight Element	40
Auto and Streets Element.....	50
Curb Management Element	63
Public Realm and Activation Element	74

Table of Figures

	Page
Table 1 Arterial Missing Link Sidewalk by Equity Index Opportunity Area.....	8
Figure 1. Tacoma’s Missing Link Sidewalks (as of 2023)	9
Figure 2. Pedestrian Crossing Infrastructure.....	10
Figure 3: Bicycle Facility Types.....	19
Figure 4: Tacoma’s Existing and Funded Bicycle Network (as of January 2025).....	20
Table 2. Public Transportation Operators in Tacoma.....	26
Table 3 Mode of Travel to Work (2022 ACS Data)	30
Figure 5 Pierce Transit Routes at PM Peak Service Levels.....	31
Table 4. Pierce Transit Annual Ridership.....	32
Figure 6. Data used to identify priority capital investments.....	39
Figure 7. WSDOT Roadway Freight Corridor Classifications for the City of Tacoma	46
Figure 8. National Highway System Routes	55
Figure 9. Functional Classification.....	57
Figure 10. Vision Zero High-Risk Network	58
Figure 11. Tier 1 Emergency Response Routes.....	59
Figure 12. Example of Downtown Parking Occupancy Study (2017)	69

PEDESTRIAN ELEMENT

Purpose

Walking and Rolling in Tacoma

Tacoma envisions a pedestrian-friendly future – with a complete, accessible and connected pedestrian network that welcomes people of all ages and abilities to walk and roll. In this future, Tacomans choose to walk and roll for most of their short trips – because it allows people to connect with their neighbors and community and offers a comfortable and convenient way to get to school, work, transit, parks, and our favorite local businesses.

Tacoma is committed to this vision, but the City still has a long way to go to make it a reality. The pedestrian network is far from complete and significant barriers exist. Barrier curbs, missing link sidewalks, and unimproved and inaccessible crossings make Tacoma’s pedestrian network difficult to navigate, particularly for people with disabilities, youth, and older adults. Additionally, not all neighborhoods face the same challenges when walking and rolling. Many neighborhoods do not have easy access to everything they need to thrive, both because things like grocery stores, schools, parks, and local businesses may not be in close proximity and the routes to get there are not safe or accessible.

Walking and Rolling

Pedestrians include people:

- Walking
- Using assistive mobility devices, like wheelchairs
- Using human-powered modes, like skateboards, roller skates, or scooters

Throughout this plan, the terms “pedestrian” or “walking and rolling” will be used to encompass all these active ways of traveling.

Building a complete pedestrian network with connected sidewalks, accessible curb ramps, and frequent safe crossings will help Tacoma meet some of our most important goals as a community: those relating to safety, equity, access, and climate. When pedestrians are prioritized through infrastructure design and investments, policies and programs, the City is helping build a healthy, livable, and thriving Tacoma.

The Importance of Walking and Rolling

What role does walkability have in people's daily lives?

We are all pedestrians. Whether pushing a stroller, using a mobility device, skateboarding to school with friends, or walking from a parking spot to a store entrance – we all rely on pedestrian infrastructure to get where we're going.

- **Equity and Accessibility:** Walking and rolling are the most accessible and affordable modes of transportation – available to people of all ages and abilities – no driver's license, bike purchase, or transit pass required. There cannot be an equitable transportation system that does not center the needs of pedestrians.
- **Safety:** When a community is safe and accessible for pedestrians – it opens up the city. Young people gain independence as they are able to walk and roll to school, their first job, or to visit friends and family. Seniors are able to maintain social connections, meet their daily needs, and better age in place.
- **Connectivity:** Pedestrian networks connect to key destinations, including transit stops, neighborhood retail centers, daily necessities like work and school, and other amenities. Frequent safe and accessible crossings connect across roadways and complete sidewalk networks knit together neighborhoods, making the choice to walk and roll convenient for addressing daily needs.
- **Social Fabric:** When people walk and roll, they chat with neighbors, look out for each other, notice the poster for an upcoming event, or call 311 to request that the overgrown bush blocking the sidewalk gets trimmed. These small acts of connection strengthen the social fabric and improve social and emotional well-being.
- **Economy:** Local businesses thrive when customers and employees can easily access them – and when they are located in places where people want to linger. It is easier to be enticed by the smells of a bakery or drawn in by a shop's window display when walking or rolling.
- **Climate:** Transportation is the leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in Tacoma. In the Puget Sound region, 23% of trips are one mile or less.¹ When there is a safe, accessible, and connected pedestrian network – people are able to walk and roll for more of these short trips.

¹ Puget Sound Regional Council. 2021 Household Travel Survey. <https://psrcwa.shinyapps.io/travel-study-stories/>.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

As Tacoma plans for a future as a walkable city, the vision is of a safe, equitable, connected, and inviting community, with spaces for people to walk and roll throughout the city.

- **Safer Streets:** A well-designed pedestrian network improves safety by reducing traffic crashes involving pedestrians, with features like well-marked crosswalks, adequate lighting, and traffic calming measures. Prioritizing neighborhoods with the greatest safety and access disparities ensures a more equitable transportation system.
- **Improved Mental and Physical Health:** A safe, connected pedestrian environment enhances physical health by encouraging regular walking, which reduces the risk of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. Additionally, walking in a well-designed pedestrian-friendly area can improve mental health by reducing stress, increasing social interactions, and providing access to green spaces, which are known to have calming effects.
- **Enhanced Quality of Life:** Pedestrian-friendly streets are visually interesting and inviting, with a public realm that features a mixture of different building facades, integrated art features, and spaces to stop and rest; land uses support interesting retail and amenity destinations. Special events and permanent car-free spaces help to re-imagine how typical auto-dominated spaces can be more people centered. Walkable environments also promote a healthier lifestyle and a greater sense of well-being among residents, contributing to a more vibrant and livable community
- **Environmental Benefits:** Walking is zero emission. Reduced reliance on cars in a walkable city leads to lower air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. This contributes to a healthier environment and supports sustainable urban development practices. As Tacoma experiences the impacts of climate change, streets and trails have green features like tree cover and green infrastructure, providing shady and cool places to walk during extreme heat and benefiting our ecosystems.
- **Economic Growth:** Pedestrian supportive environments attract more foot traffic to local businesses, boosting the local economy. Increased pedestrian activity can lead to higher sales, more job opportunities, and attract further investment and tourism to the area. The Urban Land Institute found that half of Americans rate walkability as a high, or their top, priority when choosing where to live.
- **Greater Inclusivity:** An accessible pedestrian network ensures that all residents, including those with disabilities or mobility issues, can navigate the city safely and comfortably. Features like ADA-compliant curb ramps, tactile paving, and audible crossing signals make public spaces more inclusive. This inclusivity fosters a sense of belonging and ensures that everyone can participate fully in community life.

Universal Design

The City of Tacoma works to incorporate Universal Design principles into the way we design the transportation network. Universal Design is about creating an environment that is accessible for all thus ensuring that what we design for the built environment is not only equitable but empowers people to participate in their community. There are seven basic principles to Universal Design, developed by the Center for Universal Design at North Carolina State. The principles are summarized below. (Official wording can be found at <https://design.ncsu.edu/research/center-for-universal-design>)

- **Equitable Use:** Same access for all users; equal access at a minimum
- **Flexibility in Use:** The design accommodates a wide range of abilities
- **Simple and Intuitive Use:** Use of the design element is easy to understand and use regardless of ability and experience
- **Perceptible Information:** The design element effectively communicates information using a variety of formats to all users
- **Tolerance for Error:** The design minimizes hazards and provides fail-safe features
- **Low Physical Effort:** The feature can be used efficiently and comfortably
- **Size and Space for Approach and Use:** A feature is usable and accessible regardless of a person mobility, size, and ability.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **People with Disabilities:** Accessible infrastructure is crucial for individuals with mobility, vision, or cognitive impairments. Features like curb ramps, tactile paving, and audible signals help ensure safe and independent navigation of sidewalks and crossings.
- **Children:** Children are more vulnerable due to their smaller stature and developing awareness of traffic risks. Well-designed sidewalks and crossings with clear visibility and shorter crossing distances can improve safety for young pedestrians.
- **Older Adults:** Seniors may have slower walking speeds and limited mobility, making extended crossing times and smooth, obstacle-free sidewalks essential. Accessible design enhances both their safety and independence.
- **Caregivers with Strollers:** Parents or caregivers pushing strollers require wider sidewalks and smooth surfaces to navigate safely. Curb ramps and crosswalks with longer signal times also make crossings easier for this group.

- **Nighttime Pedestrians:** Individuals walking after dark require well-lit sidewalks and crossings to ensure visibility and safety. Street lighting and reflective markings help reduce the risk of crashes in low-light conditions.
- **Frequent Transit Users:** Many transit users rely on safe and convenient pedestrian routes to access bus stops and stations. Well-maintained sidewalks and easily accessible crossings near transit hubs improve their overall transit experience.
- **Low-Income Residents:** Many low-income individuals rely on walking as their primary mode of transportation. Safe, accessible, and well-maintained sidewalks and crossings are critical for equitable access to essential services like public transportation, schools, and healthcare.
- **Non-English Speakers:** Language barriers can make it harder to understand traffic signals or signage. Clear visual cues, consistent signage, and universally recognized symbols can improve safety for non-English-speaking pedestrians.
- **Unhoused Individuals:** Unhoused individuals often rely on walking as their primary mode of transportation and may use sidewalks as temporary living spaces. Ensuring sidewalks are accessible, safe, and free of obstructions is critical. Additionally, improvements should consider how to balance pedestrian safety and access with the needs of those using public spaces for shelter, offering humane solutions that don't criminalize unhoused populations.
- **People most at risk of street harassment or targeted violence due to their race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion or other elements of their identity:** Many community members face greater threats of street harassment or targeted violence while walking or rolling. Good street design can support community safety from interpersonal violence by enhancing visibility, increasing the number of people who use public space, and strengthening community connections.

Specific Needs to Support Individuals with a Disability

People with Reduced Mobility: Sidewalks must be wide, smooth, and free of obstructions to ensure accessibility for those with mobility issues. Curb ramps are essential for navigating street crossings and changes in elevation, making movement safer and more manageable. Shorter crossings reduce the distance and time needed to cross streets, thereby enhancing safety. Clear and predictable pathways help individuals using mobility devices navigate the area efficiently, promoting independence and ease of movement.

People Who are Blind or Have Low Vision: For people with low vision, tactile paving provides sensory cues that assist with navigation. Audible and vibrotactile signals at crosswalks offer sound and vibration-based indicators for safe crossing. High-contrast markings improve the visibility of pathways and signage, making it easier to distinguish important features. Consistent lighting throughout the area reduces shadows and enhances visibility, ensuring a safer and more navigable environment at all times.

People who are Deaf-Blind: Tactile wayfinding, braille signage, and route finding and other information that can be converted to refreshable displays and screens are crucial for effectively communicating with people who are deaf-and blind and aiding their navigation. Vibrating signals at crosswalks deliver tactile cues indicating when it's safe to cross, enhancing safety. Guide paths that are clearly defined and can be navigated by touch offer a reliable means for moving through the environment.

People who are Hearing Impaired: For individuals with hearing impairments, visual signals such as flashing lights at crosswalks and pedestrian signals that display 'walk' and 'don't' walk symbols are essential. Clear signage provides visual information about routes and safety instructions, ensuring they can navigate safely.

People with Cognitive Disabilities: Simple and clear signage is vital for individuals with cognitive disabilities, as it provides easily understandable information about routes and destinations. Predictable routes, clearly marked and easy to follow, help reduce confusion and enhance navigation.

People with Mental Health Conditions: Creating calm environments with minimal loud noises and chaotic elements can significantly reduce stress for people with mental health conditions. Safe spaces where individuals can rest and feel secure provide necessary respite. Clear, consistent wayfinding with well-marked paths reduces confusion and anxiety, making navigation less stressful and more intuitive.

Neurodiverse Individuals: Predictable patterns and clearly marked pathways help reduce unpredictability, making the environment more navigable. Inclusive design that considers various sensory and cognitive needs enhances comfort and accessibility for all users, ensuring a welcoming and accommodating space. Examples of a low-stress environment include soft lighting as opposed to harsh florescent lighting, avoiding the use of redundant signage or elements that may create confusion or stress, minimizing street noise with landscaping separating pedestrians and vehicles, and providing resting places that offer a reduction in sensory input where people can regroup and recuperate.

Context

Tacoma Context

A complete pedestrian network allows people walking and rolling to safely and accessibly travel along and across streets. While Tacoma has almost 1,002 miles of existing sidewalk, the City's existing pedestrian network is disjointed and challenging to navigate due to the poor condition of existing sidewalks, missing link sidewalks, and limited safe and accessible crossing opportunities. These issues are particularly stark for people with disabilities as well as the youngest and oldest members of our community.

The City has a long-time policy foundation prioritizing pedestrians, and there is strong community support for building safe and accessible places to walk and roll. As Tacoma looks to the emerging opportunities, trends, and challenges, there is an opportunity to prioritize the build out of the pedestrian network and do so in a way that centers safety and equity.

Missing Link Sidewalks

The City of Tacoma envisions a complete network where, with very few exceptions, every street in Tacoma has sidewalks on both sides of each street.²

Tacoma has approximately 371 miles of missing link sidewalks. Of these, approximately:

- 20.2% of missing link sidewalks are along arterials
- 78.3% of missing link sidewalks are along residential streets

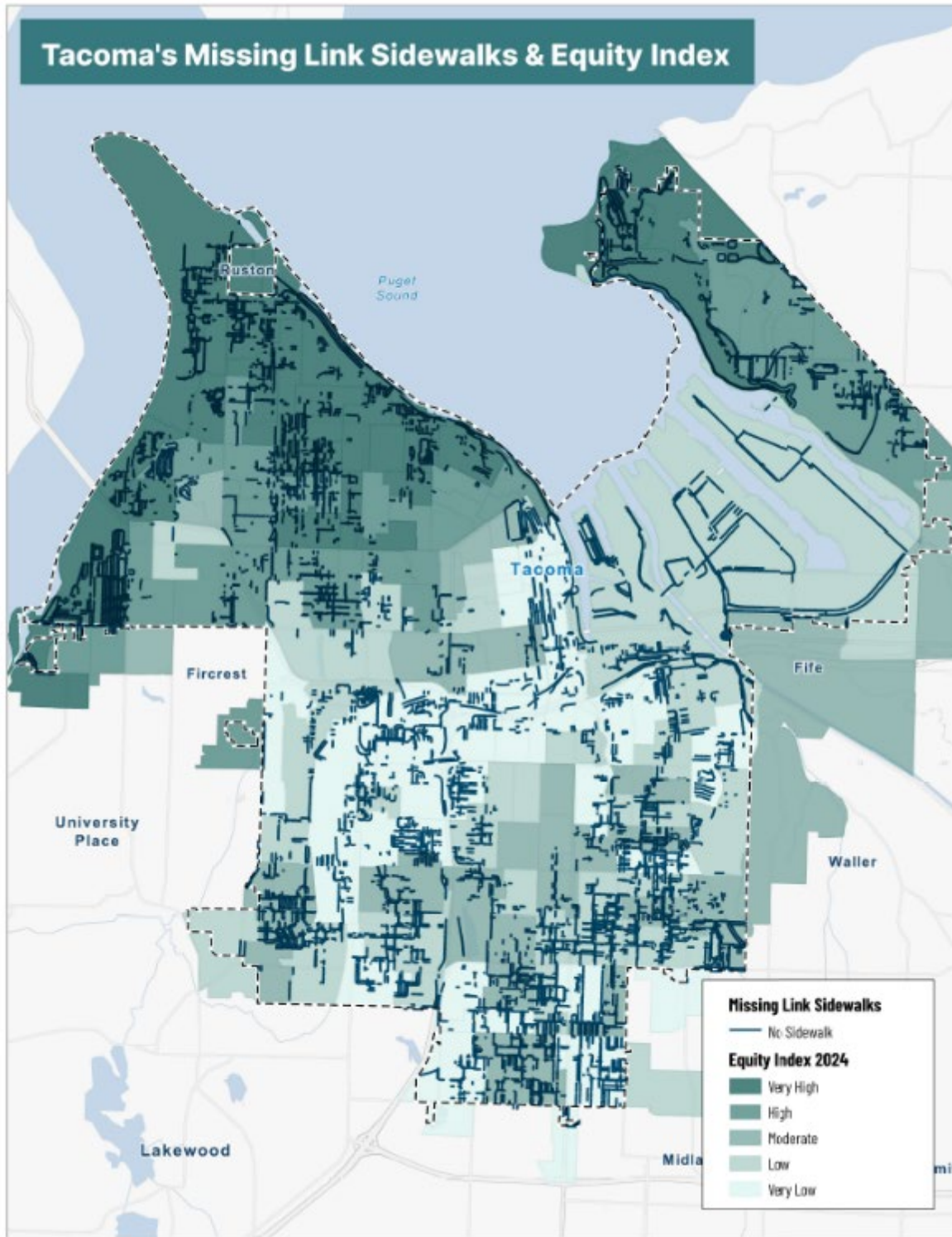
The below table is an equity analysis of current arterial sidewalk gaps as of 2023.

Table 1 Arterial Missing Link Sidewalk by Equity Index Opportunity Area

Equity Index	Miles of Missing Sidewalk	Percentage of Total Missing Sidewalk
Very Low	12 miles	20%
Low	28 miles	45%
Moderate	5 miles	8%
High	11 miles	17%
Very High	19 miles	30%

² Exceptions include limited access roads and on and off ramps (where pedestrian infrastructure must be planned across, but not necessarily along every route) and areas with significant engineering and environmental challenges where pedestrian access may be focused on one side of the corridor (i.e. Schuster Parkway).

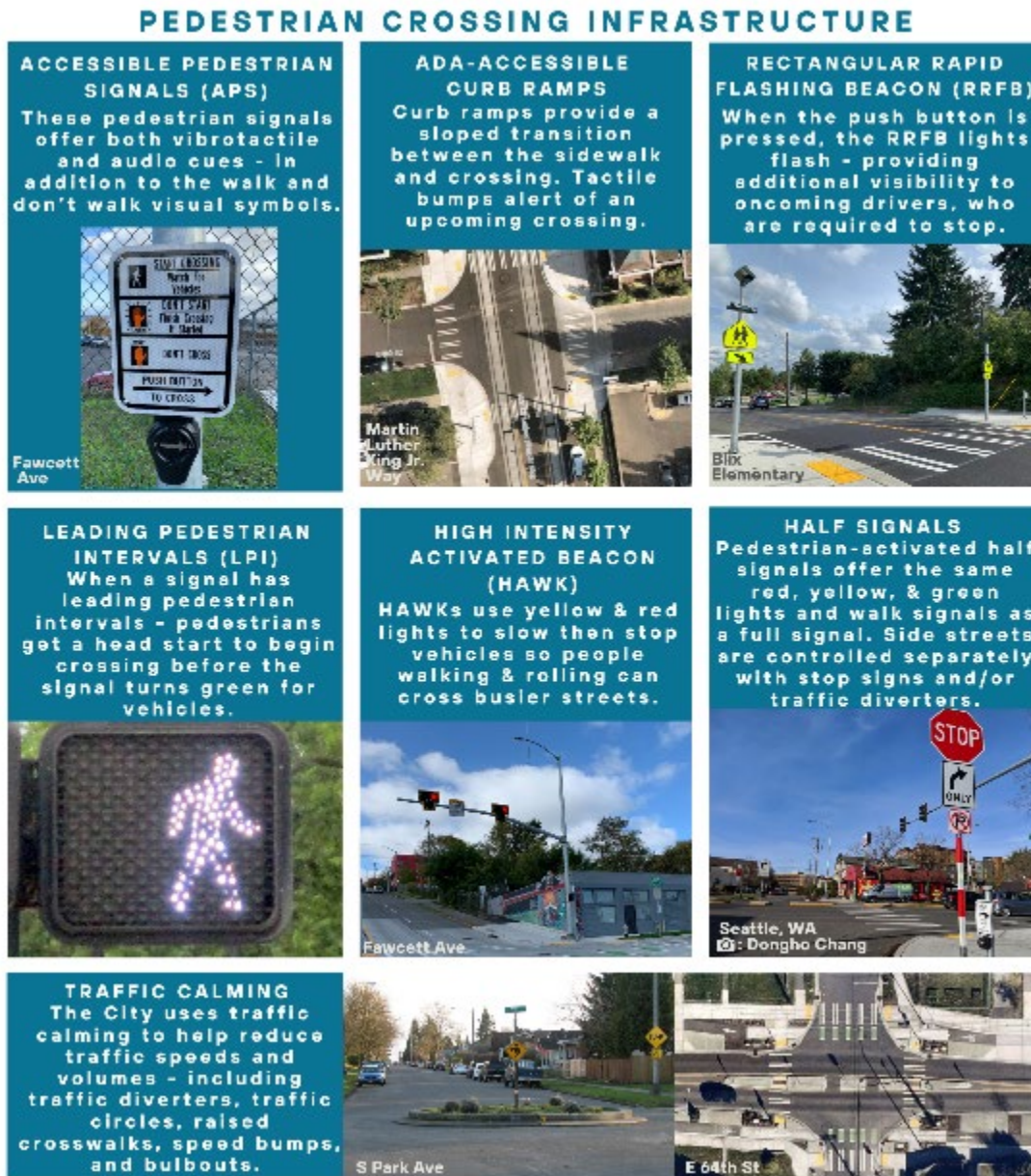
Figure 1. Tacoma's Missing Link Sidewalks (as of 2023)



Frequent, Safe and Accessible Crossings

To be safe and accessible – a pedestrian crossing must have curb ramps, signals must be ADA-compliant, and the type of crossing must be appropriate for the traffic speeds and volumes. Crossing frequency also matters. When there are long distances between accessible or improved crossings – pedestrians must choose between crossing somewhere less safe or going significantly out of their way. Pedestrian crossing treatments are summarized in Figure 2.

Figure 1. Pedestrian Crossing Infrastructure



Unfit or Unsafe Sidewalks

When a section of sidewalk has been identified as unfit or unsafe, the City inspects the sidewalk and sends a letter to the adjacent property owner asking them to fix any unfit or unsafe sidewalk. While funding has been limited, the City has been working to support property owners by offering cost-sharing and fully covering the cost of sidewalk repair for low-income residents.

What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance walking and rolling?

- **Many short trips and more to come:** In the Puget Sound region, 23% of trips are one mile or less.³ As Tacoma continues working towards a housing and land-use context that supports 15-minute neighborhoods through initiatives like Home in Tacoma, this percentage will continue to increase.
- **Transit investments:** In Tacoma, 85% of transit trips start as pedestrian trips.⁴ Sound Transit is making significant investments in improving active transportation access to existing and planned high-capacity transit, including the South Tacoma Sounder Station, Tacoma Dome Station, and planned Portland Avenue Tacoma Dome Link Extension Station – with over \$65 million in planned investments.
- **Regional collaboration:** There is a growing commitment to regional collaboration on projects that enhance pedestrian safety and accessibility – from the multi-jurisdictional partnership that spurred the spuyaləpabš trail to the interagency agreement that has led to a preliminary design for continuous sidewalks and bike improvements on Orchard Street. Pedestrian trips don't start and end at jurisdiction borders.
- **ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan:** The City of Tacoma received a federal Safe Streets and Roads for All Grant which will support the update of Tacoma's ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. This plan will offer a significant opportunity for data collection and prioritization of Tacoma's accessibility needs.
- **Community Support:** Community engagement consistently demonstrates community interest in walking and rolling in Tacoma. In nearly all recent city engagement efforts – such as Home in Tacoma, Vision Zero, neighborhood planning efforts – improving walkability is often a top priority.

³ Puget Sound Regional Council. 2021 Household Travel Survey. <https://psrcwa.shinyapps.io/travel-study-stories/>.

⁴ Puget Sound Regional Council. 2023 Household Travel Survey.

What **emerging trends** will affect pedestrians today and in the future?

- **Advances in ADA best practices:** Best practices for designing streets that are safe and accessible for people with disabilities are continually evolving. Designers are increasingly prioritizing accessibility from the outset, integrating innovative solutions such as a broader range of tactile pavers. However, the lack of clear guidance on implementing new treatments, including those outlined in the Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG), can result in inconsistencies across the region and nation.
- **Emergent sidewalk policy models:** Communities across the US are grappling with how to pay for the construction and maintenance of sidewalks. From the “Denver Deserves Sidewalks” ordinance in Colorado to Oakland’s point-of-sale sidewalk repair program, the City can learn from the experiences of other jurisdictions as we seek solutions for sustainably funding the construction and maintenance of pedestrian infrastructure.
- **Growth and Re-development:** Tacoma remains poised for significant new residential growth, and many new pedestrian facilities (sidewalks, curb ramps, and multi-use trails) will be developed as part of these projects.
- **Technology:** Cities are increasingly adopting smart technology to enhance walkability. This includes using sensors and data analytics to monitor pedestrian traffic, adaptive traffic signals that respond to real-time conditions, and apps that help residents navigate urban spaces. These technologies can make walking more convenient and safer by improving infrastructure management and user experience. Technology-based solutions must be carefully implemented to ensure equitable access and safety benefits.
- **Equitable Transit-Oriented Development:** ETOD incorporates pedestrian-friendly infrastructure such as wide sidewalks, safe crossings, and mixed-use developments that integrate residential, commercial, and recreational spaces, making daily amenities accessible by walking and rolling.

What **challenges** will affect walking and rolling today and in the future?

- **Larger Vehicles:** In the U.S., vehicles are becoming heavier and taller, with SUVs, trucks, and vans being approximately 45% more likely to cause pedestrian fatalities. These larger vehicles pose an even greater risk to children and shorter individuals. Additionally, freight vehicles, which are also increasing in size, introduce further

- safety challenges in urban areas, particularly at intersections and along corridors shared with pedestrians and cyclists.⁵
- **Systemic Underinvestment:** Tacoma's pedestrian network has experienced decades of underinvestment, resulting in a fragmented system that will require over \$1 billion to fully complete. This substantial backlog places considerable pressure on current budgets as the city works to address years of neglect and bring the network up to modern standards.
 - **Safety:** Between 2019-2023, there have been 105 pedestrians killed or seriously injured in traffic collisions in Tacoma. Eighty-one percent of these collisions took place on arterials. Seventy percent took place in low or very low opportunity areas, according to the City's equity index. While Tacoma has a Vision Zero goal to eliminate collisions that cause serious injuries or deaths by 2035, significant resources will be needed to achieve this goal.
 - **Cost of Improvements:** An increasing number of grant programs are centering safety, equity, and multimodal projects, but funding pedestrian-focused projects remains difficult. The high cost per mile of sidewalk projects makes it challenging to successfully compete for grant funds, particularly for spot improvements or small sections missing link sidewalk that are not contiguous.
 - **Right-of-Way:** Sidewalks and curb ramps frequently require work within the right-of-way, such as removing improperly placed private fences, obtaining easements for construction, or acquiring right-of-way for necessary infrastructure. While essential for ensuring projects are executed correctly, these processes increase the cost, complexity, and duration of the work.
 - **Sidewalk Responsibility:** Unlike the funding model for road construction and maintenance, the City of Tacoma places the responsibility for building and maintaining sidewalks on individual property owners. This approach has resulted in inconsistencies in sidewalk coverage across the city and has contributed to a significant maintenance backlog, as many property owners lack the financial resources to adequately maintain their sidewalks.
 - **Topography:** Tacoma has a diverse terrain with many steep hills. Steep hills present challenges for pedestrians, making walking physically demanding, particularly for the older adults, people with disabilities, and those with health issues. The increased effort required to walk or roll up or down steep inclines can deter individuals from choosing walking or rolling as a mode of transportation, reducing overall walkability.

⁵"Vehicles with higher, more vertical front ends pose greater risk to pedestrians." Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. 11/14/23. <https://www.iihs.org/news/detail/vehicles-with-higher-more-vertical-front-ends-pose-greater-risk-to-pedestrians>

BICYCLE ELEMENT

Purpose

Bicycling in Tacoma

Tacoma is committed to becoming a bike-friendly city, where safe, comfortable, and connected bike routes support community cohesion, enhance well-being, and enable community members of all ages and abilities to meet their needs. In Tacoma's bike-friendly future, choosing this affordable, healthy, and environmentally friendly mode of transportation is seamless, supported by robust infrastructure, comprehensive programs, and forward-thinking policies that ensure bicycling is both accessible and enjoyable.

Bicyclists include people riding:

- Bicycles
- Tricycles
- Adaptive bicycles
- E-bikes

Throughout the TMP the term “bicycle” is used to include all of these active ways of getting around.

In Tacoma people using electric motorized foot scooters and electric personal assistive mobility devices (EPAMDs) are also allowed to use bicycle facilities and paved shared use paths. While not bicycles, they benefit from many of the policies and projects in this section

Tacoma has made notable progress toward realizing a bike-friendly vision, yet there remains significant work ahead. The current bicycle network is fragmented. Many neighborhoods and key destinations lack provisions for bike travel altogether. To meet Tacoma's safety, equity, and climate goals, it is essential to develop a connected bike network that is safe and accessible for individuals of all ages and abilities, alongside implementing supportive policies and programs to address disparities within the transportation system.

The Importance of Bicycling

What role does bikeability have in people's daily lives?

For some Tacomans, bicycling serves as a critical lifeline, providing the only means of reaching work, school, or services. For others, it offers an opportunity to connect with friends and their neighborhood while enjoying the outdoors. Some choose to ride out of a commitment to health or environmental sustainability. Whether riding by choice or necessity, people need a bikeable city to experience safety, mobility, exploration, and a sense of community.

- **Advancing Safety:** Creating a safe environment for bicyclists ensures that individuals can safely reach their destinations while meeting their daily needs. . Prioritizing bicyclist safety advances Tacoma's Vision Zero goals, ultimately saving lives. It also allows youth and other vulnerable groups to ride safely, fostering community and enjoyment.
- **Equity and Access:** Cars often come with higher costs for purchase, maintenance, and operation, making bicycling a practical and more affordable alternative. Residents in low and very low opportunity neighborhoods in Tacoma face limited access to diverse transportation options. In Tacoma, the median household income for zero-vehicle households is \$23,400, compared to the citywide median income of \$79,085. In the Puget Sound region, lower-income households are more likely to rely on active transportation modes and transit. Additionally, the City's highest crash corridors are concentrated in these same neighborhoods, presenting a dual challenge of fewer transportation options and higher safety risks. Developing bicycle infrastructure supports low-income residents, immigrants, refugees, and people of color, enabling greater access to transportation and addressing current safety disparities.
- **Connectivity:** A connected, bikeable Tacoma enables residents to access jobs, school, transit, parks, and other daily destinations, maintain a healthy lifestyle, and connect with their community.
- **Climate and Air Quality:** Supporting and incentivizing bicycling helps meet Tacoma's Climate Action Plan goals to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is why completing the City's bike network by 2050 is a key action of the plan. Additionally, air quality impacts communities differently. The more people are bicycling on the streets, the more they can contribute to reducing pollution from transportation.
- **Community Cohesion:** Bicycling through a neighborhood brings many rewards in regard to recreation, community connections, and mental health. Bicycling with

family and friends can invoke happiness that is critical in making Tacoma a joyous place to be.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

A bikeable Tacoma is one where people ride because bicycling feels safe, convenient, comfortable, and joyous.

- **Low Stress Infrastructure:** Tacoma constructs context-appropriate, low-stress bicycle infrastructure treatments on each identified street, creating a network of shared use paths, separated bicycle lanes, and neighborhood greenways. Safe bicycling infrastructure recognizes people bicycling as vulnerable road users and supports their mobility not just along a block, but through challenging intersections.
- **Safety and Equity Prioritized:** Tacoma builds out the bicycle network using a data-based approach that prioritizes equity and safety. This prioritization invests safety infrastructure where people bicycling are most at risk of injury often due to historical redlining-based disinvestment and recognizes that people of diverse identities bicycle.
- **Convenient:** People use the well connected and maintained network to get from where they live to their everyday destinations, from commuting to work or school, connecting to transit, getting to parks and libraries, to running errands, heading to social engagements, and recreating. The convenience of these facilities, and the land use that supports it, has kept up with the growing demand to bicycle around Tacoma. This convenience makes it easier for Tacomans to live out their values and contribute to a healthier environment.
- **Comfortable:** From a three-year old on a scoot bike with their adult, to the 12-year-old riding to school with a friend, to the eighty-year-old on their e-bike or trike, people of all ages and abilities feel comfortable bicycling in Tacoma. Bicycles, tricycles, and adaptive bicycles can easily maneuver between each other and other road users.
- **Intuitive:** All people on bicycles can comfortably navigate the network with the support of intuitive signage and facility design. People on bicycles are provided clear direction on their priority and movements at intersections and along corridors.
- **Joyous and Vibrant:** Art and community spaces weave through and connect bicycle routes in Tacoma that celebrate bicycling, invite social connection through bicycling, and promote bicycling as a joyful, healthy, and community-endorsed way to move around Tacoma.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **People with Disabilities:** Inclusive bike infrastructure must accommodate individuals with disabilities, including those using adaptive bikes or handcycles. This involves designing wider lanes, providing accessible bike parking, and ensuring bike-sharing programs offer adaptive options. Additionally, parked bikes and scooters need to remain clear of accessible pedestrian routes to keep them ADA-compliant and unobstructed, ensuring safe and equitable access for all users.
- **BIPOC Communities:** Black, Indigenous, and People of Color who ride bikes may face unique challenges, including concerns about safety and discrimination. Ensuring equitable access to bike infrastructure in communities of color, addressing racial disparities in bike safety and enforcement, and fostering inclusive bicycling programs can help create a more welcoming and supportive environment for all bicyclists.
- **Families with Children:** Families with children need safe, separate bike lanes that provide a secure environment for young riders. Additionally, routes should connect to schools, parks, and recreational areas, encouraging family-friendly biking and promoting physical activity from an early age. Consideration should also be given to infrastructure and bike parking that accommodates cargo bikes and bike trailers.
- **Commuters:** Daily commuters, including those who bike to work or school, require safe, connected, and efficient routes that link residential areas to major employment and education centers. Employers and educational institutions need to provide secure and covered bike parking is essential to protect bikes from theft and weather, ensuring convenience and reliability for daily use.
- **Youth and Older Adults:** Youth and older adults need special consideration for biking due to their unique physical and skill-related needs. Youth often require new skill development for safe cycling, including learning traffic rules and handling bikes confidently, while older individuals may need training to adapt to e-bikes, which can help support accessibility. Both groups benefit from separated bike lanes, shared use paths, and low volume, traffic-calmed streets to ensure a safe riding environment. Promoting physical health through biking is crucial, as it supports cardiovascular health and mobility in older adults and fosters fitness and independence in youth.
- **Unhoused Individuals:** Unhoused individuals often rely on active transportation modes, such as biking, as their primary means of mobility due to limited access to other transportation options. Constructing bike infrastructure with their needs in mind creates safe, accessible routes that connect them to essential services, shelters, and employment opportunities. Additionally, considering secure and convenient bike parking and storage is crucial, as their possessions are often transported by bicycle.

Context

Tacoma Context







A safe and comfortable bike network relies on connected bikeways that enable cyclists of all ages and abilities to navigate streets and reach desired destinations seamlessly. While Tacoma has made progress in accelerating the development, improving the design quality, and strategically prioritizing bikeways with a focus on safety, equity, and connectivity, significant work remains to fully achieve this vision. Many areas still lack the infrastructure necessary to provide comprehensive, safe, and accessible routes throughout the city.

Existing Bikeways

As of January 2025, Tacoma has approximately 60 miles of on-street bikeways and 22 miles of shared-use path. Best practices in bikeway design have evolved rapidly with an increased focus on creating all ages and abilities facilities with greater separation from vehicles.

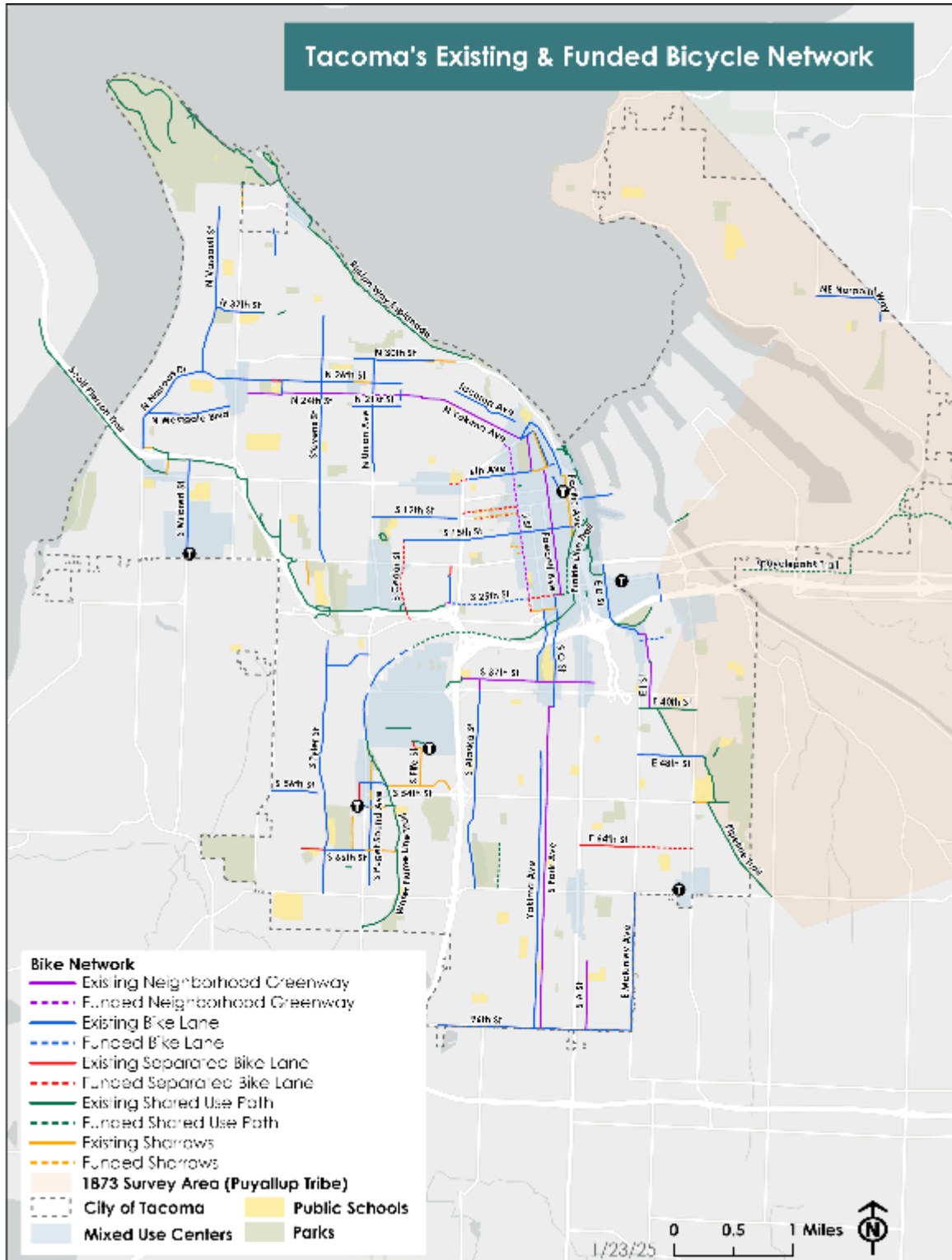
Most of Tacoma's existing bike routes were built ten or more years ago and the quality of these older facilities varies widely. In order to create a safe and comfortable bike network Tacoma will need to both expand the existing network, while looking for opportunities to improve existing facilities.

Figure 3: Bicycle Facility Types

Bikeway Type	Existing Mileage	Definition	Example Photo
Shared Use Paths	22	Paved trails provide shared space for people walking, rolling, and bicycling. They are fully separated from vehicular traffic, but may be adjacent to roads.	 S 47th St
Separated Bike Lanes	1	These bike lanes include vertical separators (concrete curbs, plastic curbs with delineators, or parked cars) between bicyclists and moving traffic. They can be one-way or two-way and can be at street or sidewalk level.	 S Oakes St  E 64th St
Neighborhood Greenways	12	Streets with traffic calming to reduce traffic speeds and volumes. Safety improvements make it easier for pedestrians & bicyclists to cross busy streets. Bikes and cars use the full lane.	 S Park Ave
Bike Lanes	41	Painted bike lanes delineate on-street space for bikes. A painted buffer can be used to provide additional horizontal separation from moving traffic.	 S Tyler St
Sharrows	6	Shared lane markings (also known as sharrows) reiterate that bikes and cars both use the full lane. "Sharrows" can be used as wayfinding to help connect bike routes	 S 14th St

HIGHER
↑
LIKELY LEVEL OF COMFORT FOR ALL AGES & ABILITIES
↓
LOWER

Figure 4: Tacoma's Existing and Funded Bicycle Network (as of January 2025)



Wrap-Around Supports

A safe and connected bike network is vital for enabling Tacomans to ride safely and comfortably, but infrastructure alone is not enough. Complementary measures, such as education and encouragement programs and secure bike parking at destinations, are essential. Tacoma is committed to providing these comprehensive supports to facilitate and enhance bicycling for its residents.

- **Education:** Tacoma’s Safe Routes to School program provides bicycling education for youth and their families through events such as bike rodeos and the installation of traffic gardens, where children can practice riding safely. The “Tacoma Mobility” social media channels inform the community about existing and planned bike routes, available resources, upcoming events, and opportunities for involvement. Education and outreach at community events further publicize the City’s active transportation initiatives, collect community feedback, and provide educational resources.
- **Encouragement:** The City supports a variety of programs that celebrate existing riders and encourage all Tacomans to give bicycling a try, from annual Bike Month events each May to Walk & Roll to School days at local schools.
- **Bike Parking:** The City installs free bike racks in the public right-of-way and has installed over 360 bike racks citywide through this program. Secure bike parking is required as part of new developments, and these requirements were recently strengthened to better align with best practices.

While there are many successes to celebrate, limited funding and staffing have created challenges in developing the type of sustainable, high-impact programs needed to significantly move the needle on reducing barriers to bicycling. Programs like e-bike incentives, adult learn-to-ride programming, and grants to retrofit existing buildings with high-quality long-term bike parking would make a significant difference in addressing the barriers that prevent some people from bicycling.

What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance biking?

- **Tacoma has a bikeable footprint to support short trips:** The city spans roughly 10 miles in both width and length, encompassing numerous neighborhood business districts, libraries, community centers, parks, and schools, creating a diverse network of community amenities. In the Puget Sound region, 23% of trips are one mile or less and 63% are five miles or less.² As Tacoma continues working towards a housing and land-use context that supports 15-minute neighborhoods through initiatives like Home in Tacoma, we expect this percentage to continue to increase.
- **Transit investments:** Regional and local transit agencies are working to grow transit service in Tacoma. Sound Transit is investing a planned \$65 million dollars in significant active transportation access improvements to existing and planned high-capacity transit, including the South Tacoma Sounder Station, Tacoma Dome Station,

- and Portland Avenue Tacoma Dome Link Extension stations. These planned improvements will enhance bike access to transit to help Tacomans and visitors go further by combining bikes and transit.
- **Tacoma is a growing city:** With projected growth, new and existing residents will increase the demand to get around by bicycling. As the city grows to welcome more residences and businesses, development can bring in additional improvements such as improved bike parking per the updated Tacoma Municipal Code and impact fee revenues to support active transportation capital projects.
 - **Creating a bike culture:** In Tacoma, 21% of residents report having ridden a bike in the last 30 days.⁶ However, 41% of Tacoma residents said they would bike if there were protected bike lanes or shared use paths that connected them where they need to go.⁷ This interest shows an immense opportunity to create safe and convenient routes throughout the city.
 - **Building the next generation of bike riders:** The City of Tacoma, Tacoma Public Schools, WSDOT, and community partners are investing in teaching youth how to get around safely by bike. The WSDOT funded statewide Let's Go in-school bike education is being piloted within Tacoma Public Schools and the city's Safe Routes to School program funds and implements dozens of events each year with partners about bicycling safety and fun. The city's Safe Routes to School program funded the first on-school traffic gardens in 2024 to incorporate creativity and traffic safety education into play and support the Let's Go lessons.
 - **Bike infrastructure supports a local economy:** Tacoma's neighborhood business districts and downtown are working hard to recover from economic recession. As these business districts employ various strategies to support local business owners and enhance vitality, a well-connected and thoughtful bike network can boost local sales and support a more resilient economy.⁸
 - **Rapidly evolving field:** Bikeway and facility design has rapidly evolved since Tacoma's 2015 Transportation Master Plan. Numerous design guides endorsed by WSDOT have emerged with recommendations for context appropriate facilities, including the WSDOT Active Transportation Programs Design Guide. These resources

⁶ Puget Sound Regional Council. 2021. Household Travel Survey. <https://psrcwa.shinyapps.io/travel-study-stories/>

⁷ Puget Sound Regional Council. 2021. Household Travel Survey. <https://psrcwa.shinyapps.io/travel-study-stories/>

⁸ Liu, Jenny H. and Shi, Wei. Understanding Economic and Business Impacts of Street Improvements for Bicycle and Pedestrian Mobility – A Multicity Multiapproach Exploration. NITC-RR-1031/1161. Portland, OR: Transportation Research and Education Center (TREC), 2020

can support city practitioners in planning and designing innovative and recommended bicycle facility design.

- **Expanding state and federal funding:** More agencies are requiring multimodal, safety-focused projects that consider the needs and modes of the most vulnerable road users. Tacoma has been competitive in such applications and should continue to pursue grants that incorporate active transportation safety. Additionally, WSDOT will launch an e-bike incentive program, providing cash rebates to purchase e-bikes in the coming years.

What **emerging trends** will affect biking today and in the future?

- **Growth of E-bikes:** The rapid rise of e-bikes has opened up bicycling for more people, especially in hilly cities like Tacoma. However, the high purchase cost and safe storage of these expensive (and often heavy) bikes are barriers to ensuring e-bikes are accessible to everyone.
- **Bike Share and Micromobility:** Tacoma first piloted a shared micromobility and bike share program in 2018 and between 2018-2023, riders travelled over 750,000 miles on shared e-scooter and bikes. While shared micromobility brought mobility benefits, it also brought challenges, from property damage to equitable distribution across the city. The City of Tacoma does not currently have a bike or scooter share program as it assesses next steps for shared micromobility.
- **Green Biking Routes:** Incorporating green infrastructure, such as neighborhood greenways and bike paths through parks and natural areas, promotes biking by offering scenic and pleasant routes. These green corridors not only improve the biking experience but also contribute to urban sustainability by reducing heat islands and improving air quality.
- **Decline in Youth Obtaining Driver's License:** Data is showing that fewer young people are obtaining driver's licenses. This decline is influenced by factors such as the high costs of car ownership, increased availability of alternative transportation options, and environmental concerns. As a result, more young people may turn to bicycling as a convenient, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly mode of transportation.

What **challenges** will affect biking today and in the future?

- **Interstate-5 and State Routes:** Interstate-5 has divided Tacoma, creating significant challenges for bike connectivity, especially in the southern areas. Existing crossings prioritize vehicle travel, with high speeds, multiple lanes, inadequate ADA-accessible routes, missing pedestrian crossings, and no protected bike facilities. State routes contribute similarly, featuring high-speed, multilane configurations that lack essential bike and pedestrian infrastructure. Addressing these gaps is vital for creating a safe, connected bike network in Tacoma.
- **Cost of All Ages and Abilities Infrastructure:** Safe all ages and abilities bikeways provide a cost-effective solution to some of our community's most pressing challenges. While building these bikeways often requires securing significant funding before construction can start, the costs of our current transportation system are frequently embedded in existing practices or borne directly by families and individuals affected by traffic injuries and fatalities.
- **Underinvestment:** Tacoma has a rich bicycling history going back to the late 1800s. The City has not consistently prioritized safety and access for people bicycling in the years since then. Less than one third of the full bikeway network envisioned in the 2015 Transportation Master Plan has been built, and much of the City's existing infrastructure would need upgrades to be considered all ages and abilities facilities.
- **Re-Allocating Space:** Devoting space for safe bike lanes frequently requires repurposing existing auto-dominated space, which can lead to a reduction in parking spots and vehicle lanes. While these bike projects enhance mobility, improve safety, and align with Tacoma's goals and policies, changing the status quo can be hard. Integrating bike infrastructure with built environment, including navigating driveways and mail delivery routes can be complex as well.
- **Maintenance:** Constructing new all ages and abilities bikeways presents a significant funding challenge, as does maintaining both existing and new infrastructure. The City's maintenance budgets have not kept pace with growing needs. Infrastructure that supports biking, such as traffic diverters and protected intersections, poses additional maintenance challenges and often requires specialized equipment.

TRANSIT ELEMENT

Purpose

Transit in Tacoma

Transit plays an essential role in Tacoma's transportation system. To deliver its transportation goals, Tacoma needs a frequent and reliable transit network that provides access to jobs, schools, healthcare, and essential non-work destinations. Transit is the backbone of Tacoma's multimodal transportation system and helps to mitigate the impacts of automobile travel as the city grows, improve air quality and reduce emissions, and to ensure all travelers have a reliable, affordable means to traverse the city and connect to the region.

Pierce Transit delivers bus service in Tacoma and surrounding Pierce County communities. Sound Transit is the regional provider of express bus, commuter rail, and light rail services. The City of Tacoma plays a critical role in ensuring transit is reliable and accessible through management of streets and signal systems, provision and maintenance of safe pedestrian and bicycle access to bus stops, rail stations, and transit centers, and through a range of other programs that encourage use of transit and non-motorized travel. Tacoma collaborates with its transit agency partners to ensure service offerings align with the city's current needs and to plan for transit that supports planned land use growth.

Tacoma has a diverse and layered set of transit offerings designed to respond to its natural setting and local and regional land use patterns. In addition to Pierce Transit's multiple countywide services, Sound Transit, Amtrak, and WSDOT all provide transit services connecting Tacoma with other cities in the region.

Table 2. Public Transportation Operators in Tacoma

Operator	Service	Description
Pierce Transit	Fixed Route Bus	31 bus routes on set schedules, plus additional regional express bus routes
	SHUTTLE	SHUTTLE is a ride-request transportation service providing door-to-door rides for qualifying persons with disabilities anywhere within ¾-mile of a bus route
	Rideshare	Provides vehicles for three or more occupants to share a commute, reducing travel by single-occupancy-vehicles
	Runner	On-demand public transportation that allows customers to book rides from a smartphone within dedicated microtransit zones, providing flexible rides and transit connections in the areas of Joint Base Lewis McChord, Parkland/Spanaway/Midland, Ruston Way, and Port of Tacoma Tideflats
Sound Transit	Sounder Commuter Rail	Commuter rail from Seattle to Tacoma
	T Line	Street running light rail that connects downtown Tacoma to the Tacoma Dome Station and the Hilltop Neighborhood
	Link Light Rail (Future)	Tacoma Dome Link Extension will extend light rail to Tacoma with an expected opening of service in 2035
WSDOT/Washington State Ferry System	Point Defiance - Tahlequah Ferry	This passenger and auto ferry connects Point Defiance to Tahlequah, WA on the southern tip of Vashon Island
Amtrak	Amtrak Cascades	Runs from Vancouver, BC to Eugene Oregon, connections Tacoma to Portland and Seattle

The Importance of Transit

What role does transit play in people's daily lives?

Transit can make it easier for all residents to move around Tacoma and is the backbone of a multimodal transportation system that provides a choice of travel options, safe and reliable journeys, and optimizes the use of limited street space.

- **Supports a Connected City:** A mix of transit services including fixed route, high-capacity, on-demand and shuttles help people travel throughout the City no matter what context their trip begins or ends in. Seamless transfers between modes expand the reach of the network and the travelers who rely on it to get where they need to go.
- **Eases Congestion:** Transit is the most space efficient mode that offers safe, reliable, weather protected mobility for people of all abilities. Transit can get a higher number of people where they need to go and ease congestion from single-occupancy

- vehicles. An effective transit network will ensure ease of movement for customers and give people a reliable way to get to their destination on time.
- **Access for all Community Members:** A robust transit network gives everyone in the city the ability to move freely, including people who don't drive or have limited access to a vehicle, young people and older adults, and low-income households. Reducing barriers to movement for different users of the system makes for more equitable mobility outcomes.
 - **Connects to Jobs and Key Destinations:** Transit connects people to local businesses, employees to their jobs, and residents of Tacoma to the broader region. It gets people to where they need to go to meet their daily needs, like grocery stores, schools and daycare centers, and to destinations that bring people together to create community, like parks, places of worship, and cultural centers.
 - **Reduces Cost Burden:** Having good alternatives to driving can help reduce household transportation costs, alleviating transportation cost burden. Money not spent on car ownership can go towards meeting other household needs and is more likely to be invested in the local economy.
 - **Built Environment that is Better for People:** Transit-oriented communities are friendlier for people, with development at a more human-scale, improved walkability, better connections to other modes, and support a more vibrant public realm. Transit investment can also spur more housing development, which can improve housing affordability.
 - **Healthcare Access:** Transit plays a big role in connecting people to care. On demand paratransit gets people to doctors' appointments, transit connects people to hospital, clinics, and urgent care.
 - **Better Health Outcomes:** Social determinants of health are non-medical factors which influence health outcomes. Transit-usage and living in a community that is more transit oriented can contribute to better health outcomes. People that use transit will most likely take an active trip to and from the stop or station. Transit-oriented communities are more walkable, bikeable, and help people live a more active lifestyle.
 - **Improved Air Quality:** Reduced drive-alone trips and the electrification of transit vehicles contributes to better environmental quality. Reduced GHG emissions and improved air quality have significant health benefits for Tacoma residents.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

Transit supports a thriving community, delivering better economic outcomes and a more people-centered built environment. It contributes towards making Tacoma a healthier and more sustainable place to live.

- **Frequent, Reliable Network:** A network of frequent and reliable services that gets people to where they need to go, when they need to travel. Streets that prioritize transit travel, particularly where travel demand is high and the most people are impacted if buses are stuck in traffic.
- **Ease of Movement:** Improved affordability, accessibility and reliability for all travelers in Tacoma. All residents in Tacoma can get to where they need to go, regardless of whether they have access to a car or not.
- **Reduced Environmental Impact:** Reduced congestion, vehicle miles travelled (VMT), a lower single-occupancy vehicle trip rate, lower greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs).
- **Transportation Behavior and Mode Shift:** People in Tacoma use transit. The transit systems have healthy and growing ridership, with an increased uptake in transit use as the system becomes an increasingly attractive option.
- **Affordable, Connected Community:** Transit that helps accommodate planned land use growth and infill development, while helping to ease pressures created by job and population growth, like traffic congestion or housing affordability.
- **Safe and Enjoyable Experience:** Safe, affordable and reliable transit, which allows people across the city, no matter where their trip begins or ends. Safe and comfortable transit waiting areas, where people are protected from the weather, have readily accessible and easy to understand information about their trip. More walkable urban realm, spaces that people can enjoy and be proud of.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **Individuals with a Disability:** People with reduced mobility, including those using wheelchairs or other mobility devices. People with reduced mobility depend on transit vehicles that can accommodate their needs, and various ways to access information on their transportation options.
- **Low-Income Households:** Low-income households may be eligible for reduced fare travel. People without access to traditional banking will need options to purchase fare that with cash.
- **Elders and children:** Young people, children and older adults are more likely to rely on transit to make essential trips. Ensuring transit is easy and safe for them to use helps make the system better for everyone.
- **People with limited English proficiency and people with low technology literacy:** These users of the transit system need access to information that is not limited by language or technology barriers (e.g., doesn't require use of a smart phone or personal computer).
- **Marginalized Communities:** People living in equity priority neighborhoods and those who have been harmed by transportation projects in the past.
- **Transit-Dependent Riders:** People who rely on transit to get where they need to go have a greater stake in transit connecting them to the destinations they access for work and to meet daily needs.

Context

Transit In Tacoma

Transit plays a vital role in connecting people to opportunities while maximizing travel capacity on the city of Tacoma's streets.

In 2022, transit made up 5.3 percent of all commute trips in the City of Tacoma (American Community Survey, US Census), making it the fourth most popular mode of commuting in the city. A majority (69 percent) of people commuted via drive alone, followed by 12 percent working from home, and 9 percent carpooling. Tacoma's level of commuting is higher than both the county and state. More people work from home and drive less than the rest of the county, however, the city has slightly lower levels of work from home and higher levels of drive alone trips than the state.

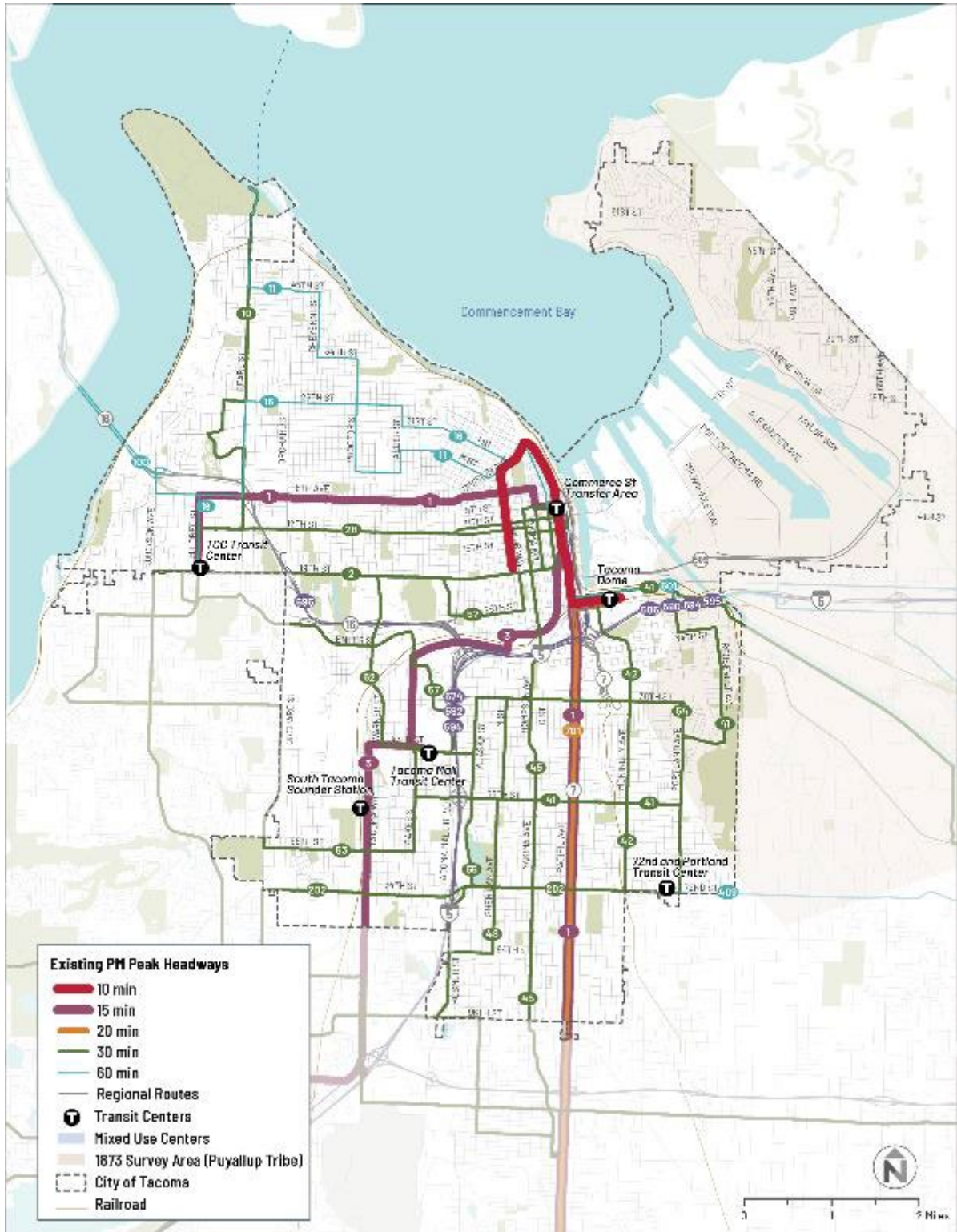
Table 3 Mode of Travel to Work (2022 ACS Data)

	Drive Alone	Carpool	Transit	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Walk	Other	Work From Home
City of Tacoma	69.2%	9.2%	5.4%	0.03%	0.16%	0.45%	2.4%	1 %	12.1%
Pierce County	72.7%	9.9%	2.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%	0.9%	10.9%
Washington State	65.9%	8.9%	4.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	15.5%

Funding for public transit in Pierce County comes in part from sales tax revenue authorized by voters in 1979, 0.6 percent of sales tax in the county goes toward transit. In 2011 Pierce Transit put forward a ballot measure to raise this tax to 0.9 percent to maintain transit service levels as the cost of operations grew. The ballot measure failed, resulting in service cuts and a contraction of the service area boundary the following year. In 2022 the sales tax revenue covered about half of Pierce Transit's operating budget, with most of the rest coming from regional transit service agreements (22.9 percent), operational grants (19.4 percent), and passenger fares (2.9 percent).

Figure 5 shows peak and midday transit headways in Tacoma displayed over the City's equity priority areas map, illustrating that relatively few parts of the city have high-frequency service throughout the day. The inability for Pierce Transit funding sources to keep up with continuous increases in operational costs is a major challenge for transit in Tacoma.

Figure 5 Pierce Transit Routes at PM Peak Service Levels



Despite these challenges, Pierce Transit ridership has increased in recent years, growing from around 5.5 million trips in 2022 across all services (bus, Rideshare, SHUTTLE, and Runner)⁹ to nearly 6.8 million trips in 2023 but still have not rebounded to pre-pandemic levels (Table 4).

Table 4. Pierce Transit Annual Ridership

Annual Ridership	Bus	Rideshare	SHUTTLE	Runner	Total
2022	4,946,334	382,751	211,890	5,620	5,546,595
2023	6,096,759	412,042	262,611	15,787	6,787,199
2019 (Pre-Pandemic)	8,376,889	712,437	291,142	(no service)	9,380,468

While the City does not run the buses or light rail trains in Tacoma, it does play an important role in ensuring transit is a safe, reliable, and viable mode of travel. Among the ways Tacoma supports transit today or plans to support transit through the implementation of this plan are:

- **Transit capital projects:** Tacoma owns and operates many of the streets that transit runs on and can play a role in delivering transit spot improvement projects, such as bus lane markings, traffic signal upgrades, improved access to transit stops and stations, better lighting, and enhancements to bus stops.
- **Transit funding:** Tacoma does not directly fund transit services or transit capital projects today, but it can look to peer cities in the Puget Sound region for examples of how local funding measures are helping to bolster transit service levels through funding partnerships.
- **Improving transit access:** Tacoma supports access to transit by prioritizing bicycle and pedestrian improvements near transit stations, bus stops, and multimodal hubs.
- **Transit reliability:** Tacoma can grow its role in planning, designing, and implement bus priority treatments, an increasingly common practice for peer agencies in the Puget Sound.
- **Station Area Planning and Permitting:** Tacoma works with transit partners, such as Sound Transit, on access and land use planning, development review, and permitting for Link light rail station areas.
- **Regional transit coordination:** Tacoma partners with Pierce Transit, Sound Transit, and other neighboring agencies to track that regional investments benefit Tacoma, and that local investments align with regional travel needs.

⁹ Pierce Transit, 2022 Annual Report [2022 Annual Report > Pierce Transit](#)

What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to improve transit?

- **Define a clear vision, goals, and guidelines for transit in the city of Tacoma that set expectations for and help gain commitments from partners:** These could include aspirational service goals (e.g. every resident live within a quarter mile of high frequency transit service), policies defining transit modal priority (e.g. establishing a multimodal level of service standard), guidelines for operating on the city's right-of-way, and transit-supportive evaluation criteria for future projects.
- **Identify and pursue new sources of funding for transit:** Tacoma can play a key role in funding transit, including use of local funding sources for transit-supportive capital improvements and new opportunities to consider local measures that support increased service levels.
- **Create transit-oriented, walkable neighborhoods that include affordable housing.** The City of Tacoma's Affordable Housing Action Strategy, including initiatives like Home in Tacoma (HIT)—which updates city zoning to allow for middle housing by replacing single-family zoning with Urban Residential zoning—should generate transit-supportive densities while also increasing affordability within the city.
- **Service integration and restructuring** that leverage catalytic high-capacity transit projects like the Tacoma Dome Link Extension, Tacoma Community College extension of the T Line and potential future High Speed Rail investments. These investments will create opportunities to restructure Pierce Transit bus services, redeploying duplicative services to improve headways in Tacoma. Tacoma's Frequent Transit Network helps guide the city in working with Pierce Transit on future service changes.
- **Broader access improvements to system: connecting people to transit and** ensuring safe, easy connections between transit modes.
- **Climate initiatives:** Build on increasing public awareness of climate change to educate and excite people about the role transit can play in reducing transportation emissions and promoting sustainable travel.
- **Collaborate with transit partners on strategic long-range planning:** as well as project-level visioning, engagement, environmental review, construction, and crucially, all phases of design to advocate for Tacoma's desired transit vision, goals, and guidelines.
- **Cultivate a culture of transit:** acknowledging that Tacoma's current travel options favor cars, through education regarding co-benefits, experiential opportunities, and TDM programs.
- **Increase City staff capacity and expertise around transit:** which may include supporting educational opportunities or hiring new staff.

What **emerging trends** will affect transit today and in the future?

- **Changing travel needs:** Where, when, and how people travel is changing due to increases in telecommuting, e-commerce, and distance learning. This may require transit agencies to change the way they provide service (e.g. expanding midday service and providing more on-demand options), to match the needs of their riders.
- **Integration of people-centered transportation policies:** in the last decade, initiatives like Vision Zero, an initiative to end traffic related deaths, Complete Streets, which envisions a balanced use of streets, fare free transit for youth, and creating walkable, dense places, all work to help create transit-friendly communities and streetscapes.
- **Growing momentum for change around climate and housing policy:** Better transit service supports renewed efforts to decarbonize the transportation sector and reduce individual vehicle miles traveled. In addition, WA House Bill 1181 and new city housing policies could lead to transit-supportive land uses that could increase transit mode share.
- **Increasing costs for U.S. Infrastructure projects:** As policies like Buy America (which requires certain federally funded capital projects to source materials and labor from American vendors when realistically possible), supply chain issues, and rapid inflation drive up costs for new capital investments, Tacoma and its partners will have to think critically and strategically about how to implement and fund capital transit investments.
- **Reducing gas tax revenue:** As passenger vehicles become more fuel efficient, the gas tax will become less lucrative. The state of Washington is exploring replacing or supplementing this tax with other price-based mechanisms and tools.
- **Zero-emission transportation technology:** Across the transportation sector, vehicle manufacturers are exploring zero-emission technology. Challenges associated with supply and costs of technology could impact fleet electrification.
- **High Speed Rail planning:** Long term talks about a potential high speed rail line connecting Portland, Oregon to Vancouver, British Columbia may influence station locations and other transit amenities in Tacoma.
- **Accommodating population and job growth trends:** Explore creating capacity through mode-shift instead of roadway capacity to accommodate this growth.
- **Focusing growth along transit-oriented neighborhoods:** There is a tremendous opportunity to link new transit investment with housing and economic development. Increasing awareness of the need for mixed-use development, elimination of parking minimums, and more demand to live in vibrant, walkable communities creates momentum for more transit-oriented neighborhoods.

What **challenges** will affect transit today and in the future?

- **Interagency collaboration:** The City of Tacoma has many partners it must coordinate and align with to successfully implement a quality transit system. Interagency and jurisdictional collaboration between city, county, state, and transit agencies can delay projects as multiple players may have competing priorities or interests. Tacoma's primary transit provider is mandated to provide service across the county, as the largest city in the county, Tacoma sometimes has different needs than the rest of the county. Tacoma should work with transit agencies to provide enhanced service where the city would like to grow.
- **Workforce shortages:** Staff constraints on both Tacoma and transit agencies make it hard to plan for and deploy quality transit services. Nationwide, recruitment for new bus operators and mechanics has been challenging. In addition, an ever-aging transit workforce has only compounded the problem, resulting in unwanted service cuts.
- **Limited revenue and funding:** Local transit funding has not kept pace with increasing service delivery cost and population growth. With limited funds trade-offs and decisions have to be made about where to invest transit funding to have the biggest impact. For example, balancing demand for resources for electrification verses need to expand transit presents a challenging trade-off between two, goal-aligned areas of investment.
- **Undefined role of city leadership in transit planning:** The City of Tacoma would like to play a stronger role in shaping transit within its jurisdiction and needs a clearer path forward.
- **Need for coordinated strategy on long range transit planning:** In tandem with the interagency collaboration, clearly defined roles and responsibilities are needed to help shepherd a unified and coordinated strategy for a long-range transit vision in the region. This would provide a "north star" for all agencies to work toward and help with prioritizing limited funds.
- **Lack of density near high-capacity transit corridors:** Existing land uses are not conducive to high-capacity transit. High-capacity transit should align with areas where Tacoma wants to grow and should be the go-to mode of transportation for higher density, transit-oriented areas.

Tacoma's Frequent Transit Network Vision Methodology

Frequent, reliable transit service is the foundation of a mobility system that ensures Tacoma travelers have a safe, reliable, and affordable option to move about the city and connect to the region. A frequent bus network with long hours of operation is essential if Tacoma is to meet its climate goals and address transportation-related inequities.

This section describes Tacoma's vision for a Frequent Transit Network that would provide freedom for people moving around the city to simply "show-up and go". However, meeting this vision requires substantially more operating resources (e.g. funding, bus operators, mechanics, and coaches) than are available to Pierce Transit today. The goal is to present a vision that Tacoma can work toward by partnering with Pierce Transit and potentially developing local source funding.

The Frequent Transit Network has two primary components: (1) aspirational frequency targets and (2) targets for service span (hours of operation). These aspirational targets are illustrated by arterial street segments and don't relate directly to the current Pierce Transit Route network (that is to say FTN service levels could be achieved through various future service configurations).

FTN corridors are classified into three categories:

- **10-Minute Headways:** Service every 10 minutes from before 6 AM to 7 PM on weekdays, and 15-minute or better service in the evenings with continued service every 30 minutes until midnight. These corridors would be prime candidates for future night owl (all night services). The vision is for Tacoma's best transit corridors to allow people to "show up and go" throughout the day and into the late evening. This is a target level for Stream BRT corridors.
- **15-Minute Headways or Better.** 15-minute service from before 6 AM to 7 PM and 30 to 60-minute service until midnight every day. This is a high frequency category for critical local corridors.
- **20-Minute Headways or Better.** 20-minute service from 6 AM to 7 PM, with 60-minute service through 10 PM every day.

The FTN was developed using a data-driven approach to prioritize where Tacoma invests and advocates for improved transit frequency. Segments of the street network where Pierce Transit buses and Sound Transit light rail operate were assigned a Frequent Transit Network target based on various data inputs, including:

- **Current Land Use and Travel Patterns (2023)**
 - Population Density
 - Employment Density
- **Transit Ridership Propensity Factors**
 - Future Population and Employment Density (2050, Aligned with Comprehensive Plan)
 - Future Population Density
 - Future Employment Density
 - Future Pop/Emp by Centers and Corridors
- **Transit Service and Performance (2023 for Pierce Transit and Sound Transit)**
 - Annual Transit Boardings
 - Daily Weekday Boardings
 - Average and Peak Loads
 - Future Ridership Potential
 - Ratio of Service Deployed to Land Use Density
- **Transit Expansion and Connectivity**
 - Connections to Link Light Rail and Sounder Commuter Rail
 - Center-to-Center Connections
- **Equity Index Score based on Tacoma Equity Index**

Transit Capital Investment Corridors

Along with frequent service, reliable travel and arrivals are among the most important factors when people choose whether to use transit services. Today, most Pierce Transit buses operate in mixed traffic along their routes. As the City grows and traffic congestion worsens, buses are increasingly delayed. As the street owner and operator, the City has the authority to create dedicated lanes for transit and to adjust operation of the signal systems to give buses priority at congested intersections. Organized along a corridor as a series of investments, these types of strategies can improve the transit customer experience and bolster transit mode share. Combined with branded buses and enhanced stations, these improvements can shape Bus Rapid Transit corridors (such as the Stream system envisioned by Pierce Transit). But those broader investments are not needed to bring meaningful travel time savings and reliability improvements to customers.

This section prioritizes corridors where Tacoma and its transit partners should consider capital investments that prioritize transit reliability. Corridors are tiered by investment level based on the extent of identified transit priority needs and importance of supporting transit performance, climate, and equity goals. These corridors were identified because they:

- Support access and integration with regional investment, such as future Link light rail (Tacoma Dome Station service opens in 2035)
- Function as the most critical to support climate targets
- Support access to opportunity
- Improve transit reliability on key corridors included in the Frequent Transit Network
- Provide key connections between designed growth centers and corridors identified in the Comprehensive Plan and Home in Tacoma initiative.

Priority Transit Corridor Classifications designations are:

- **Tier 1 Transit Corridor:** Highest-level arterial transit need, continuous transit priority, potential future light rail corridor
- **Tier 2 Bus Corridor:** Merits corridor-level investment programming, significant transit priority need
- **Tier 3 Bus Corridor:** Incremental or spot-location improvements

Priority transit corridors were developed through a data-driven assessment that included evaluation of existing transit performance, corridor travel conditions, and projections of future land uses, transit need, and corridor congestion.

Figure 6. Data used to identify priority capital investments

Data	
Ridership	Average Weekday Boardings Project Future Ridership Demand
Existing Service and Conditions	Service Levels (Weekday Peak, Weekday Midday, Saturday Midday) Span of Service (Weekday, Weekend) Daily Transit Trips Best-Case Weekday Headway Midday Weekday Headway Daily Service Hours/Mile Midday and Peak Congestion/Delay
Demographics	Population Density (Existing) Population Density (Future) Employment Density (Existing) Employment Density (Future) Zero Vehicle Households Transit Propensity Index Tacoma Equity Index (Access to Opportunity)

FREIGHT ELEMENT

Purpose

Goods Movement in Tacoma

Tacoma's identity as "Grit City" is deeply tied to its industrial heritage and freight movement, which have been integral to the city's economic success and cultural fabric. From its origins as a key port city in the late 19th century to its position today as a hub for global trade, Tacoma's freight network has supported local industries and connected the city to the world. As Tacoma continues to grow and evolve, the city's freight system remains a vital component of the economy, ensuring that essential goods reach businesses and residents efficiently. The vision for Tacoma's freight network is one that balances economic vitality with the health, safety, and well-being of the community.

While freight is essential to Tacoma's economy, it also presents significant challenges that must be addressed to maintain community livability. Traffic congestion from large trucks can strain the city's roadways, contributing to delays and reducing safety for all road users. Noise and air pollution from freight vehicles disproportionately affect neighborhoods near industrial areas, especially those with vulnerable populations. These challenges highlight the need to plan and manage freight movement in a way that supports economic activity without compromising the quality of life for Tacoma's residents.

The objective of the Freight Element is to ensure that freight movement continues to support the city's economy while minimizing negative impacts on the community and environment. By promoting sustainable practices, optimizing routes, and incorporating advanced technologies like Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Tacoma seeks to create a system that is efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible. This element will guide Tacoma's approach to balancing freight needs with community health and livability, ensuring that as the city grows, it remains a place where both industry and residents can thrive.

The Importance of Freight Delivery

What role does mode/element have in people's daily lives?

Freight and goods delivery support Tacoma's economy and everyday life, ensuring that essential items, ranging from food and medicine to consumer goods and raw materials, reach businesses and residents. As Tacoma continues to grow and evolve, managing freight and goods delivery in ways that prevent harm will protect community health and vitality while supporting the City's economic strength.

- **Employment:** As a major port city, the import and export of goods provide jobs to residents of Tacoma who work to deliver these products. This includes positions in shipping, logistics, warehousing, and truck driving, creating a significant employment sector in the local economy.
- **Retail and Groceries:** Trucks and rail deliver fresh produce, groceries, clothing, electronics, and other consumer goods to local stores and supermarkets. This ensures that shelves are stocked with a variety of products for consumers to purchase daily, contributing to the convenience and variety that residents enjoy.
- **E-commerce Deliveries:** With the rise of online shopping, freight transportation, particularly through trucks and delivery vans, plays an important role in getting purchased items to consumers' doorsteps quickly and reliably.
- **Manufacturing:** Freight networks support local industries by delivering raw materials to factories and transporting finished products to distribution centers and markets. This logistical support is crucial for the smooth operation and economic viability of manufacturing businesses in Tacoma.
- **Urban Development:** Land use planning and development shape the need for freight by determining the placement of warehouses, distribution centers, and transportation hubs. These decisions influence traffic patterns, economic opportunities, and the overall layout of the city.
- **Noise and Pollution:** Freight activities can lead to increased noise levels and air pollution, affecting residents' quality of life. Addressing these environmental impacts is essential for creating a livable urban environment while maintaining the benefits of a robust freight network.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

Efficient and reliable goods movement, reducing transportation costs for businesses and enhancing economic competitiveness. The success of freight does not come at the expense of safety or livability.

- **Safe Integration with Other Modes:** Freight safely intersects with and/or shares the road with other modes in Tacoma, reducing the risk of crashes and ensuring safe traffic flow for all road users.
- **Strong Economy:** The movement of goods to support local and national economies, helps businesses operate efficiently and maintain their supply chains, thereby boosting economic activity.
- **Employment Opportunities:** Developing and maintaining infrastructure that supports jobs in logistics, warehousing, and transportation contributes significantly to the local economy and job market, providing stable employment for residents.
- **Attracting Investment:** Integrating freight considerations into urban planning leads to better-designed infrastructure that accommodates the needs of residential, commercial, and industrial zones which improves overall urban efficiency and makes Tacoma an attractive place to run a business that relies on logistics.
- **Minimizing Environmental Impact:** Lower emissions through the use of green technologies, optimized routing, and consolidation of freight leads to a reduction in the urban carbon footprint.
- **Balanced Industrial Sector:** A strong industrial sector balances economic growth, environmental stewardship, and safety by mindfully interfacing with all modes of travel, keeping people, goods, and services moving efficiently while preserving quality of life.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **Puyallup Tribe of Indians:** The Puyallup Tribe of Indians has historical and cultural ties to the land and waterways of Tacoma, which are often impacted by freight activities. Including them in freight planning ensures that their rights, environmental concerns, and cultural heritage are respected and protected.
- **Environmental and Public Health Organizations:** Environmental and public health organizations advocate for sustainable practices and the well-being of the community. Their involvement helps to prevent and mitigate the environmental and health impacts of freight activities, such as pollution and noise, working towards a balanced approach to economic development and public health.
- **Low-income and Marginalized Communities:** These communities often face disproportionate impacts from freight activities, including higher exposure to pollution and noise. Including these communities in freight planning helps to develop equitable solutions that address their specific needs and improve their quality of life.
- **Port of Tacoma:** The Port of Tacoma is a central hub for freight activities, playing a pivotal role in the local and regional economy. Their involvement is essential to align freight planning with operational realities and to ensure efficient, sustainable, and coordinated logistics and transportation systems.
- **Surrounding Jurisdictions and WSDOT:** Surrounding jurisdictions are affected by freight traffic and infrastructure developments that extend beyond Tacoma's borders. Collaborative planning with these areas ensures coherent regional strategies, reduces traffic congestion, and optimizes the use of shared resources and infrastructure.

Context

Tacoma Context

Freight transportation plays a pivotal role in the City of Tacoma's economic landscape. The Port of Tacoma, a major hub for international trade, significantly contributes to the region's economy by handling millions of tons of cargo annually, supporting over 43,000 jobs in Pierce County alone. Tacoma also boasts over 10 million square feet of warehouse and distribution space. Additionally, much of the area is part of the ancestral lands of the Puyallup Tribe and is an important location for cultural traditions, the practice of tribal treaty rights, and essential government facilities.

Land use guides where freight travels in Tacoma and the region. Tacoma has two designated regional manufacturing/industrial centers (MICs):

- **Port of Tacoma MIC:** The Port of Tacoma MIC includes about 2,400 acres of land in the Tacoma Tideflats, a hub of manufacturing, warehouse, and maritime operations that's also home to various nonport companies.
- **South Tacoma MIC:** The South Tacoma MIC includes about 650 acres of land zoned for industrial uses. Types of businesses operating in the South Tacoma MIC include food-processing, metal-working and finishing, painting and coating, plastics, general manufacturing, auto sales, vehicle maintenance and repair, retail and commercial and businesses associated with rail maintenance and operation.

Port of Tacoma

The Port of Tacoma is a critical component of the Northwest Seaport Alliance, a partnership with the Port of Seattle, making it one of the largest container ports in North America. It handles between 9 and 13 million tons of cargo annually, with significant trade links to Asia, particularly China, Japan, and South Korea. The Port's operations support over 43,000 jobs in Pierce County and contribute nearly \$3 billion in labor income, handling more than \$25 billion of commerce, highlighting its vital role in the regional economy.

While freight and delivery vehicles are accommodated on streets throughout Tacoma, a major generator of freight volumes in Tacoma is the Port which handles over 3 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) of cargo annually. The complex nature of the Tideflats area results in a variety of transportation opportunities and constraints. Transportation challenges include interactions between rail and roads, bridge conditions, and congestion.

I-5 is the primary artery through the area, carrying over 190,000 daily vehicles. SR-509, which traverses the Tideflats, carries 30,000 vehicles per day. The Port is served by three main interchanges with I-5 at Port of Tacoma Road, 54th Avenue East, and Portland Avenue. Trucks rely on all three interchanges to access the shipping terminals within the Port.

A key regional connection is River Road East (SR-167). This principal arterial travels along the west side of the Puyallup River and connects I-5 with the SR-167 freeway in Puyallup. The SR-167 Completion Project will close a gap in the state's highway system by completing the unfinished SR-167 between Puyallup and the Port of Tacoma, linking the Port of Tacoma and the manufacturing and industrial areas in Pierce County.

South Tacoma MIC

The South End and Nalley Valley areas of Tacoma are hubs of manufacturing and industrial activities, playing a strong role in the region's economy. This area is referred to as the South Tacoma MIC. Nalley Valley, historically known for its food processing plants and other heavy industries, has evolved to accommodate modern manufacturing facilities and large-scale distribution operations. The South End complements this industrial landscape with a mix of light manufacturing, warehousing, distribution centers, logistics, and support services, creating an economic ecosystem that contributes significantly to Tacoma's industrial output and employment.

The proximity to the Port of Tacoma enhances the logistical advantages of these areas, facilitating efficient import and export activities. South Tacoma Way hosts a large commercial and retail area with many auto-related businesses and serves as a major arterial connection between South Tacoma, the Port of Tacoma, and the neighboring city of Lakewood to the south. Additionally, the presence of major transportation arteries, such as I-5 and SR-16, provides strong connectivity for freight movement.

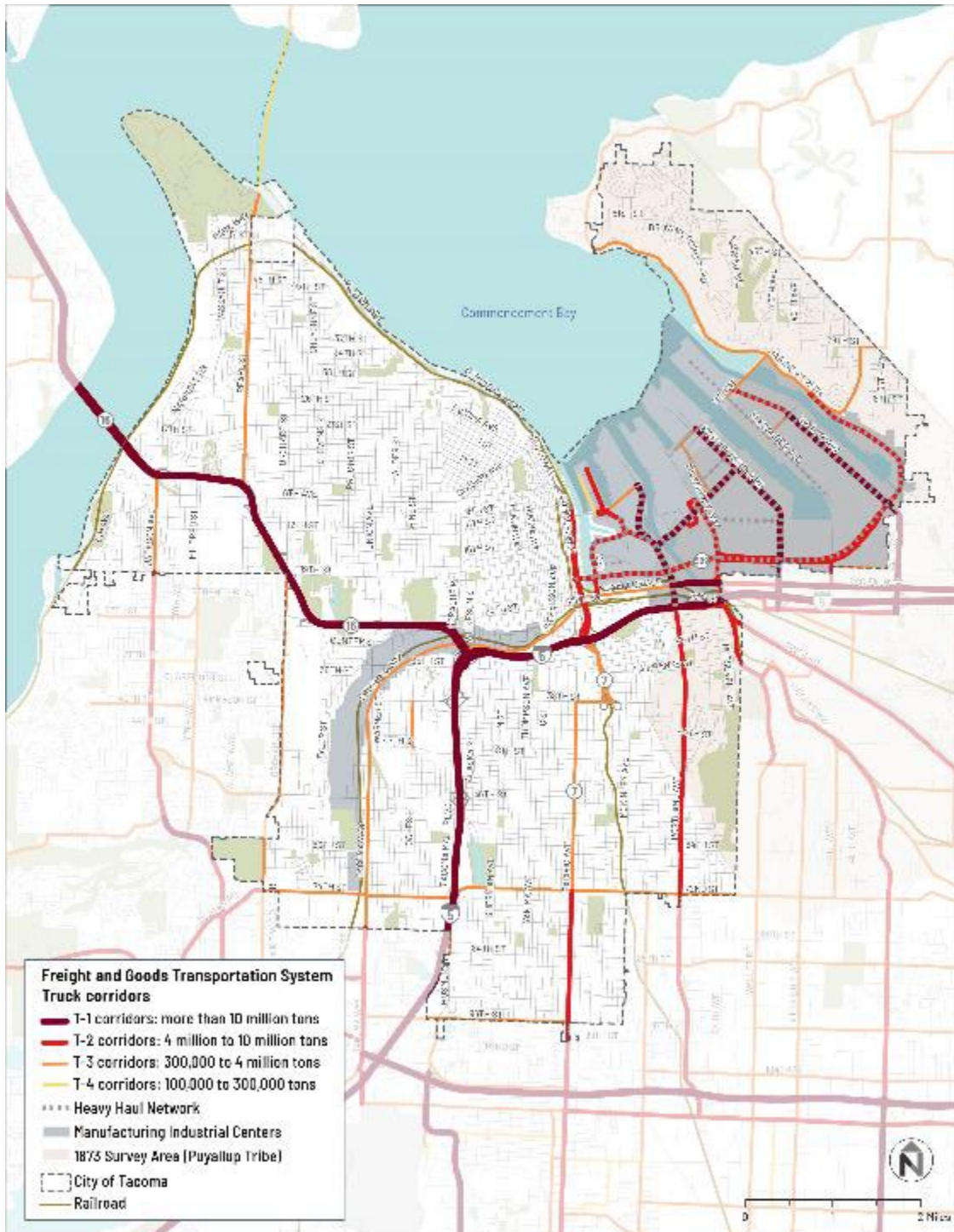
Freight Corridors

The City has designated a network of "Heavy Haul Routes" that identifies those routes that carry the highest volumes of truck traffic. All designated heavy haul routes are located within or immediately adjacent to the Port of Tacoma.

The State designates truck corridors based on the tonnage they accommodate:

- T-1: more than 10 million tons per year
- T-2: 4 million to 10 million tons per year
- T-3: 300,000 to 4 million tons per year
- T-4: 100,00 to 300,000 tons per year
- T-5: at least 20,000 tons in 60 days and less than 100,000 tons per year

Figure 7. WSDOT Roadway Freight Corridor Classifications for the City of Tacoma



What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance freight?

- **Green Technologies:** To support climate goals, the Port is investing in green technologies, such as electrifying its fleet and optimizing logistics to reduce emissions and enhance safety. These initiatives aim to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability and community well-being.
- **Community Engagement and Stakeholder Collaboration:** Engaging with the community and stakeholders can ensure that freight initiatives are well-supported and address local needs. Holding regular consultations through public meetings or stakeholder groups allows Tacoma to gather input and feedback from residents and businesses on freight-related issues and proposals.
- **Data Sharing Platforms:** Data sharing platforms provides information between different stakeholders, including public agencies and private logistics companies, to enhance coordination and efficiency.
- **Freight Model Development:** Tacoma is developing a long-range forecast for freight. This model will be referenced for analyzing current and future freight operational efficiencies and capital planning within and between the regional manufacturing/industrial zones in Pierce County and South Sound agencies.
- **Adaptive Signals:** These signals adjust in real-time to traffic conditions, reducing congestion and minimizing delays for freight vehicles. By prioritizing freight traffic at key intersections, adaptive signals can ensure smoother and more predictable travel times, improving the reliability of supply chains. Additionally, this technology can help reduce fuel consumption and emissions by minimizing stop-and-go driving, contributing to more sustainable freight operations.

What **emerging trends** will affect freight delivery today and in the future?

- **Dynamic Routing:** Dynamic routing leverages real-time data and advanced algorithms to optimize delivery routes on the fly. Unlike traditional static routing, which relies on predetermined paths, dynamic routing continuously analyzes factors such as traffic conditions, weather, road closures, and delivery time windows to adjust routes in real-time. Dynamic routing offers cost savings and increased operational flexibility, allowing them to respond swiftly to unexpected disruptions and changes in demand.
- **E-Commerce:** The rise of e-commerce is reshaping the freight industry, driving increased demand for fast and flexible logistics solutions. As consumers increasingly turn to online shopping, the volume of parcels and goods requiring transportation has surged, necessitating more frequent and smaller shipments. This trend puts pressure on freight carriers to optimize last-mile delivery, ensuring timely deliveries while navigating urban traffic and residential delivery challenges. E-commerce has also prompted the construction of more fulfillment centers in urban areas creating tension between community and freight delivery.
- **Sustainability Initiatives:** Sustainability initiatives are becoming increasingly prominent in the freight industry, driven by the need to reduce environmental impact and comply with stricter regulatory standards. In 2019 the Port of Tacoma adopted a Clean Truck initiative where all trucks serving the Port's international container terminals must have an active RFID tag and have a 2007 (or newer) engine. The Clean Truck Program requirements reduce diesel particulate matter emissions by up to 90% per truck.
- **Smart Signal Systems:** These systems utilize real-time data, artificial intelligence, and interconnected sensors to optimize traffic signal timings, thereby reducing congestion and improving flow for freight vehicles. By prioritizing freight traffic at critical intersections and adjusting signals dynamically based on current traffic conditions, smart signal systems help to minimize delays and fuel consumption, leading to more predictable and faster delivery times.
- **Freight and Bus Lanes:** A freight and bus lane is a dedicated lane on an arterial street that is exclusively reserved for use by transit and freight vehicles. This lane helps to streamline the movement of goods and public transportation. An example of this is in San Francisco where the city has designated bus lanes that allow for certain freight vehicles to use them during off-peak hours.

What **challenges** will affect freight delivery today and in the future?

- **Multimodal:** As Tacoma's transportation system continues to evolve into a multimodal transportation system, integrating freight movement with active transportation and transit presents challenges. Manufacturing and industrial areas, which are often dominated by large trucks and heavy vehicles, can create physical and safety barriers to pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users. Additionally, the lack of multimodal infrastructure in these areas limits transportation options for workers and creates barriers for the surrounding neighborhoods, reinforcing car dependency.
- **Network Impacts:** Network impacts, such as the closing of the Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge, can significantly disrupt freight operations. Such closures force freight traffic to reroute, often leading to increased travel times, higher transportation costs, and congestion on alternative routes. These disruptions can affect delivery schedules, strain logistics networks, and potentially lead to delays in the supply chain.
- **Growth and Density:** Increasing urbanization can lead to more vehicles on the road, causing congestion that delays freight deliveries, complicating logistics, and impacting efficiency. As Tacoma density increases and the population grows, the demand for goods will rise, leading to higher volumes of freight traffic in already congested urban areas. This congestion adds travel delay and increases the difficulty of navigating streets and limited parking spaces, particularly for large delivery trucks.
- **Truck Staging and Parking:** As economic growth increases, the Port of Tacoma may lack sufficient space and facilities to accommodate the high volume of trucks waiting to load or unload cargo, leading to congestion and delays. The shortage of designated parking areas forces drivers to wait in unsafe or unauthorized locations, creating traffic bottlenecks and causing safety hazards.
- **Freight Routes and Distribution Centers in Underinvested Communities:** Communities located near freight routes face equity challenges, particularly concerning health, environmental, and social impacts. These areas often experience higher levels of air pollution and noise due to the constant movement of trucks, leading to adverse health outcomes such as respiratory issues. These negative effects disproportionately affect low-income and minority communities, which are more likely to be situated near major transportation corridors.

AUTO AND STREETS ELEMENT

Purpose

Using Tacoma's Street Network

Streets are the backbone of the transportation system, serving all modes of travel including automobiles, trucks, transit, bicycles, and pedestrians. While the current reliance on automobiles is recognized, the city's approach is to redesign streets as spaces that support all users—creating a street system that prioritizes safety, sustainability, and multimodal transportation. By enhancing infrastructure for transit, walking, and biking, Tacoma aims to gradually shift away from automobile dependency, promoting a more connected and livable urban environment with a variety of safe and connected multimodal travel options.

The prominence of automobiles in accessing work, education, healthcare, and leisure is largely due to past transportation and land use policies that prioritized car travel. Over time, this focus has shaped Tacoma's streets and influenced how residents interact within the built environment. While automobiles can provide convenience, this approach has contributed to increased greenhouse gas emissions, heightened congestion, and compromised safety for non-vehicle users.

Tacoma is committed to providing safe and reliable streets for those who need to drive—such as emergency responders, freight operators, service providers, and individuals who rely on a car—while also fostering a shift toward multimodal transportation. The Auto Element emphasizes enhancing road safety and efficiency for all modes of travel, ensuring that every journey, regardless of how it's made, can be completed safely and without incident.

Tacoma streets will be designed to be no wider or faster than necessary. Rather than aiming to eliminate congestion or provide free-flow travel conditions, Tacoma's goal is to create a safe environment for all road users, while managing congestion effectively. By achieving these goals, Tacoma aims to reduce fatalities and serious injuries, improve street conditions, lower greenhouse gas emissions through mode shift, and create a more connected community.

The Importance of Streets

- **Access to Employment and Services:** Access to a vehicle is often necessary for reaching employment, healthcare, and shopping, especially in areas lacking local services, with limited public transportation options, or at times when personal safety could be a concern. This dependency highlights the need for improving and diversifying transportation options while addressing land use and community safety.
- **Quality of Life:** The convenience and flexibility of driving contribute to the quality of life for many Tacoma residents. However, reliance on cars also leads to traffic congestion, noise pollution, and reduced community cohesion. By promoting transit and active transportation modes, Tacoma can reduce congestion, minimize environmental impacts, enhance community connectivity, and improve overall public health and quality of life for its residents.
- **Social Equity:** Driving plays a role in social equity and mobility within Tacoma. Many community members cannot drive or have limited access to personal vehicles, leading to disparities in transportation options, particularly in a car-centered environment. Enhancing multimodal transportation can provide equitable access to essential services and opportunities for all community members.
- **Economic Cost:** Driving entails various economic costs, including vehicle ownership, maintenance, fuel, and insurance. Reducing these costs for individuals by providing affordable and efficient alternatives to driving is important. Investing in public transportation and active transportation options will lower the overall economic burden on residents while promoting a more sustainable transportation system.
- **Traffic Safety and Public Health** Driving behaviors directly affect traffic safety and public health in Tacoma. In 2023 alone, Tacoma reported over 4,000 traffic crashes with 139 of those crashes resulting in a fatality or serious injury. These crashes not only result in loss of life and severe injuries, cause emotional and financial strain on the victims and their families, but they also come with a high societal cost.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

- **Decrease in Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes:** By prioritizing safety of all road users, Tacoma can significantly reduce the number of fatal and serious injury crashes. This outcome is achieved through measures like improved road design and enforcement of traffic laws through automated enforcement cameras.
- **Improved Air Quality:** Promoting electric vehicles, designing multimodal streets, and strengthening public transit helps decrease the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere. Additionally, implementing commute trip reduction programs that encourage carpooling, remote work, and transit and active transportation options can further decrease the number of single-occupancy vehicles on the road.
- **Land Use and Transportation:** Supporting healthy land use practices leads to enhanced community connectivity and livability. By promoting mixed-use development, compact urban growth, and accessible green spaces, Tacoma will create vibrant neighborhoods where residents live, work, and play in close proximity. This reduces the need for long commutes, encourages walking and biking, and fosters a sense of community.
- **Streets That Connect Rather Than Divide:** Effective street design can transform roads into spaces that unite communities rather than creating barriers. Tacoma has many streets seen as significant barriers including SR-509, SR-7/Pacific Avenue, and Portland Avenue. By prioritizing safety and inclusivity, streets can encourage social interaction, support local businesses, and create vibrant, cohesive neighborhoods.
- **Maintained:** Modernizing and maintaining streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, and bridges improves safety, accessibility, and usability for all users, including drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. Well-kept infrastructure reduces risks such as vehicle damage, pedestrian falls, and unsafe cycling conditions, while enhancing the reliability and resilience of the transportation network.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **Emergency Services:** Emergency services require clear routes to respond quickly to incidents. Streets should be designed to facilitate emergency responders passing on the left or using center turn lane along with strategic placement of emergency vehicle preemption systems at traffic signals to facilitate rapid and safe passage for fire trucks, ambulances, and police vehicles.
- **Transit Providers:** Streets should be 11' wide on transit priority routes and have turning radii to accommodate buses. On routes with enhanced transit or rapid transit, dedicated lanes and prioritized signal timing supports timely and efficient public transportation.
- **Refuse:** Refuse collection services require streets that can accommodate large garbage trucks with access to residential and commercial areas either by curb or alley. Adequate turning space is also necessary.
- **Commercial Drivers:** Road infrastructure should support the weight and size of commercial vehicles, with reinforced pavement and ample turning radii to accommodate larger trucks when necessary to support the land use. Delivery and freight drivers need designated loading zones and routes to efficiently transport goods.
- **Vulnerable Road Users:** Pedestrians and bicyclists require streets designed with their safety in mind. Features like frequent and well-marked crosswalks, lighting, separated bike lanes, and pedestrian refuge islands help improve safety and reduce crashes. Traffic calming measures, such as speed humps and curb extensions, help to slow down drivers.

Context

Tacoma Context

Tacoma's transportation landscape is shaped by a classification of streets, traffic patterns, and infrastructure characteristics. Understanding how the existing street network functions and supports various modes of transportation is crucial for planning. By examining current conditions and data, present usage, and projected growth, we can see the critical role of streets in connecting communities, facilitating commerce, and supporting mobility for all.

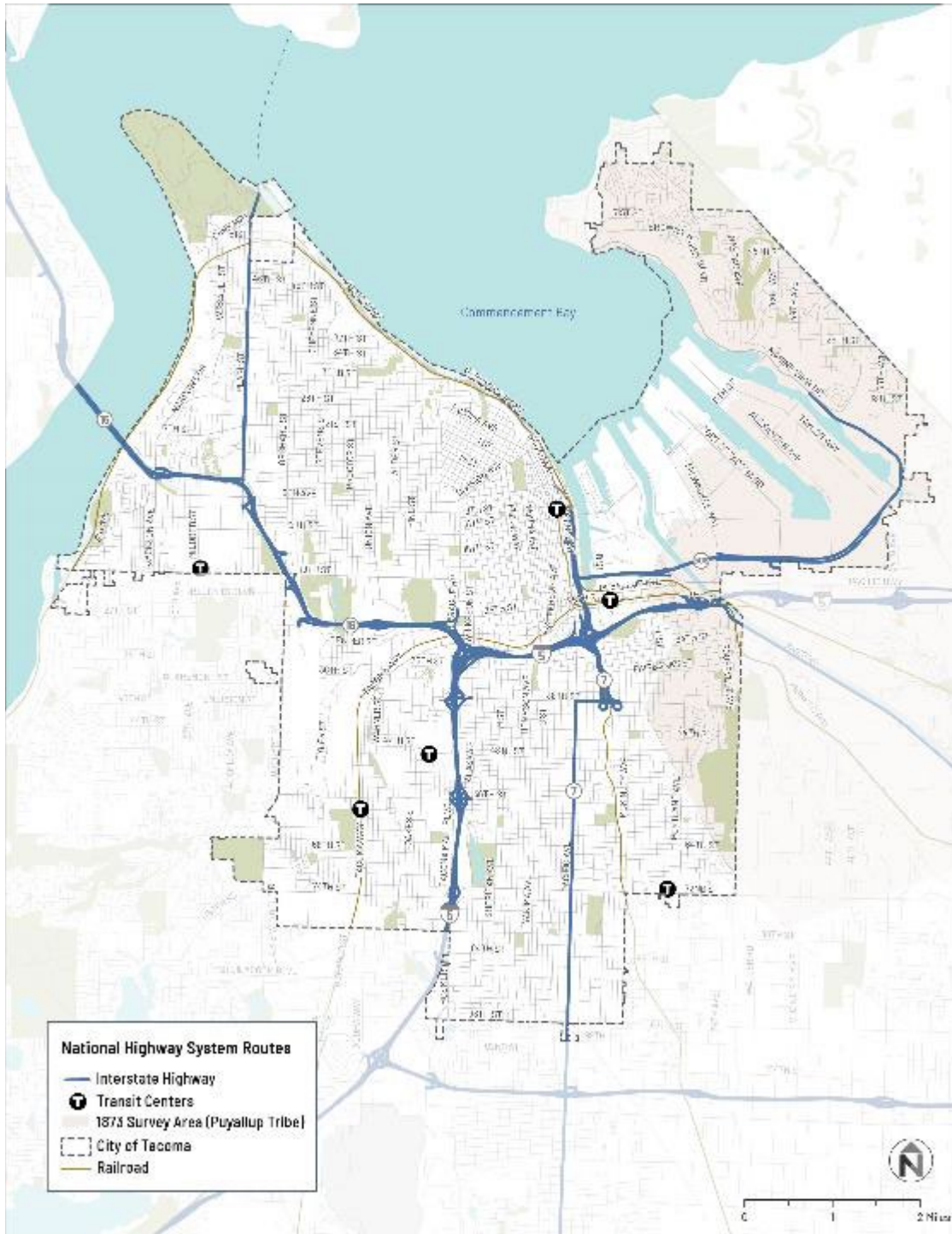
National Highway System and Functional Classification

The National Highway System (NHS) is a network of highways within the United States, including the Interstate Highway System and other roads necessary for the nation's economy, defense, and mobility. For Tacoma, the NHS includes major routes such as Interstate 5, which is integral for regional connectivity, economic activities, and access to the Port of Tacoma. The WSDOT operates and maintains the regional freeway system and shares jurisdiction on state routes, such as SR-7/Pacific Avenue.

Interstates and State Routes

- Interstate-5 (I-5): This major north-south route runs through Tacoma, connecting the city with Seattle to the north and Portland, Oregon, to the south.
- Interstate 705 (I-705): A spur route that branches off from I-5, providing direct access to downtown Tacoma, the Tacoma Dome, and the waterfront area.
- State Route 16 (SR-16): This route begins in Tacoma, connecting the city to the Kitsap Peninsula via the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. It is a key westbound corridor for traffic heading towards Gig Harbor and beyond.
- State Route 167 (SR-167): Also known as River Road within Tacoma, this route connects the city to Puyallup and the broader Kent Valley, serving as an important arterial for both commuter and freight traffic.
- State Route 509 (SR-509): This route runs parallel to I-5 on the east side of Tacoma, providing an alternate north-south connection and serving industrial areas and the Port of Tacoma.
- State Route 7 (SR-7, Pacific Avenue): This route connects downtown Tacoma with Spanaway and other communities to the south. SR-7 serves as a major arterial for local traffic and regional connectivity.
- State Route 163 (SR-163, Pearl Street): This route begins at an interchange with SR 16 in Tacoma and travels north through Ruston to Point Defiance, where the designation continues onto the MV Chetzemoka ferry to Tahlequa on Vashon Island.

Figure 8. National Highway System Routes



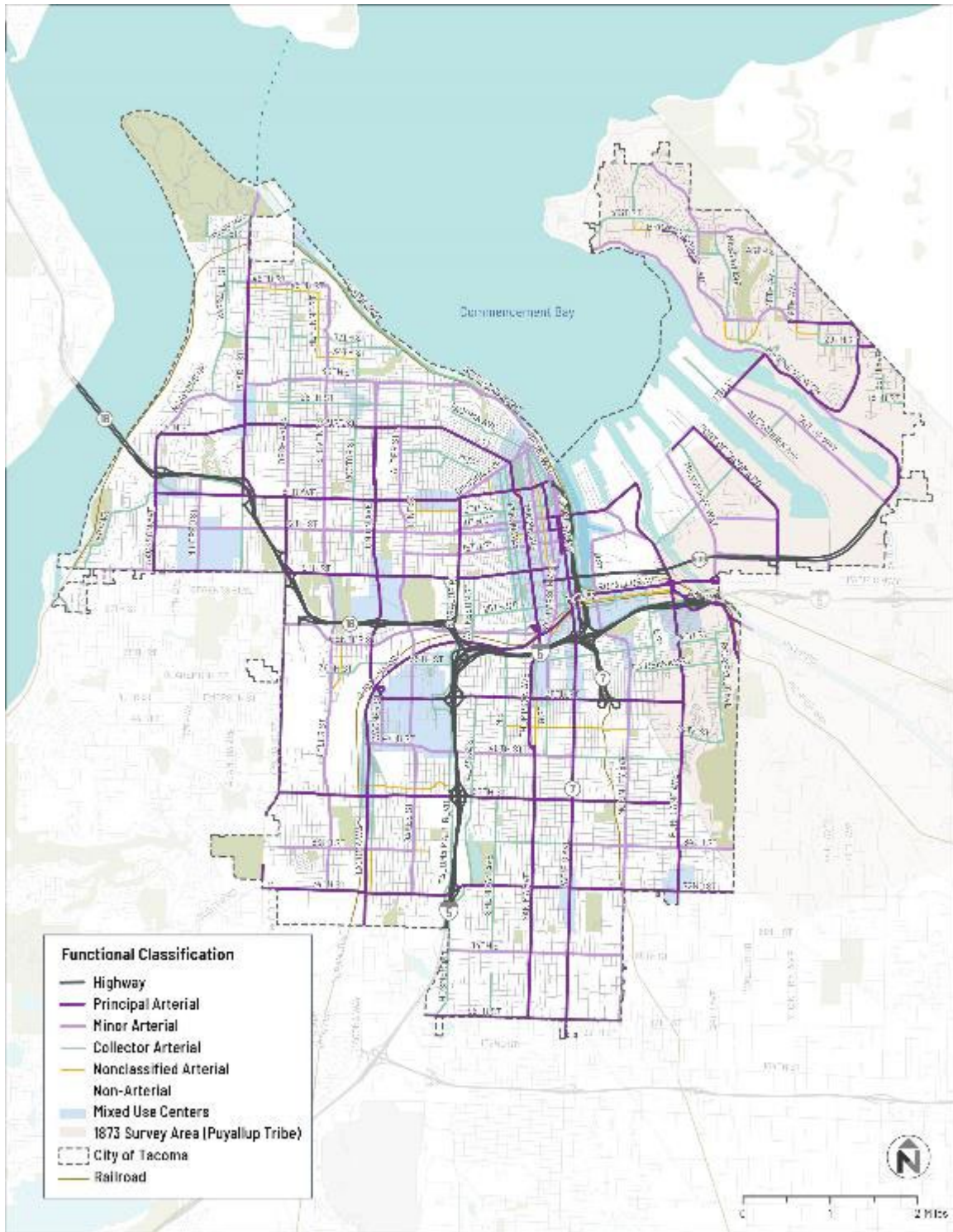
Functional Classification

Tacoma has a mature and well-connected street network. The City classifies streets according to a hierarchy of function, from most intensive uses to least intensive uses called functional classification. Functional classification groups streets and highways into classes according to their role in the network. The functional classification of each roadway guides the roadway design and cross section. More information about Tacoma's functional classification can be found in the City's Right-of-Way Design Manual.

There are five main classes of streets in Tacoma:

- **Principal Arterial:** Accommodate higher volumes of traffic for extended distances throughout the City and have a high level of access control.
- **Minor Arterial:** Similar to principal arterials but are not expected to accommodate as much use and therefore permit more access options than principal arterials.
- **Collector Arterial:** Connect commercial, industrial, and residential areas to other arterials of all types and have some restrictions on access control.
- **Non-classified Arterials:** Have features, or an intended function, that do not align with, or span various elements of, the other classifications.
- **Local Streets (Non-Arterials):** Provide direct access to abutting land uses and are designed to convey non-arterial traffic, including active transportation modes, to higher classification streets.

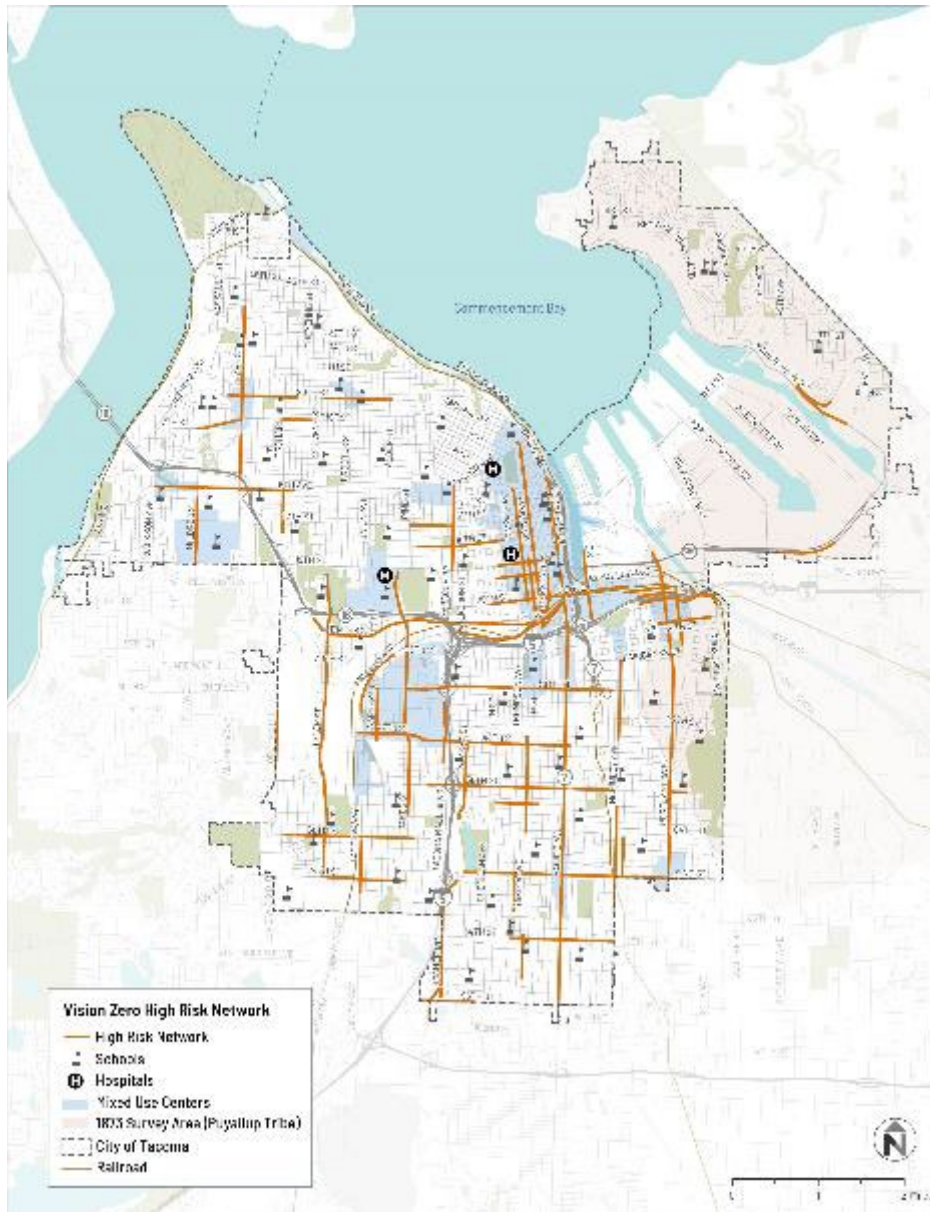
Figure 9. Functional Classification



Vision Zero High-Risk Network

In 2020, the Tacoma City Council passed Resolution 40559, committing to Vision Zero and the goal of eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries in the City of Tacoma by 2035. A Vision Zero Action Plan was created in 2022 that included a High-Risk Network Map – streets where improvements should be prioritized based on the prevalence of past crashes as well as risk of future crashes.

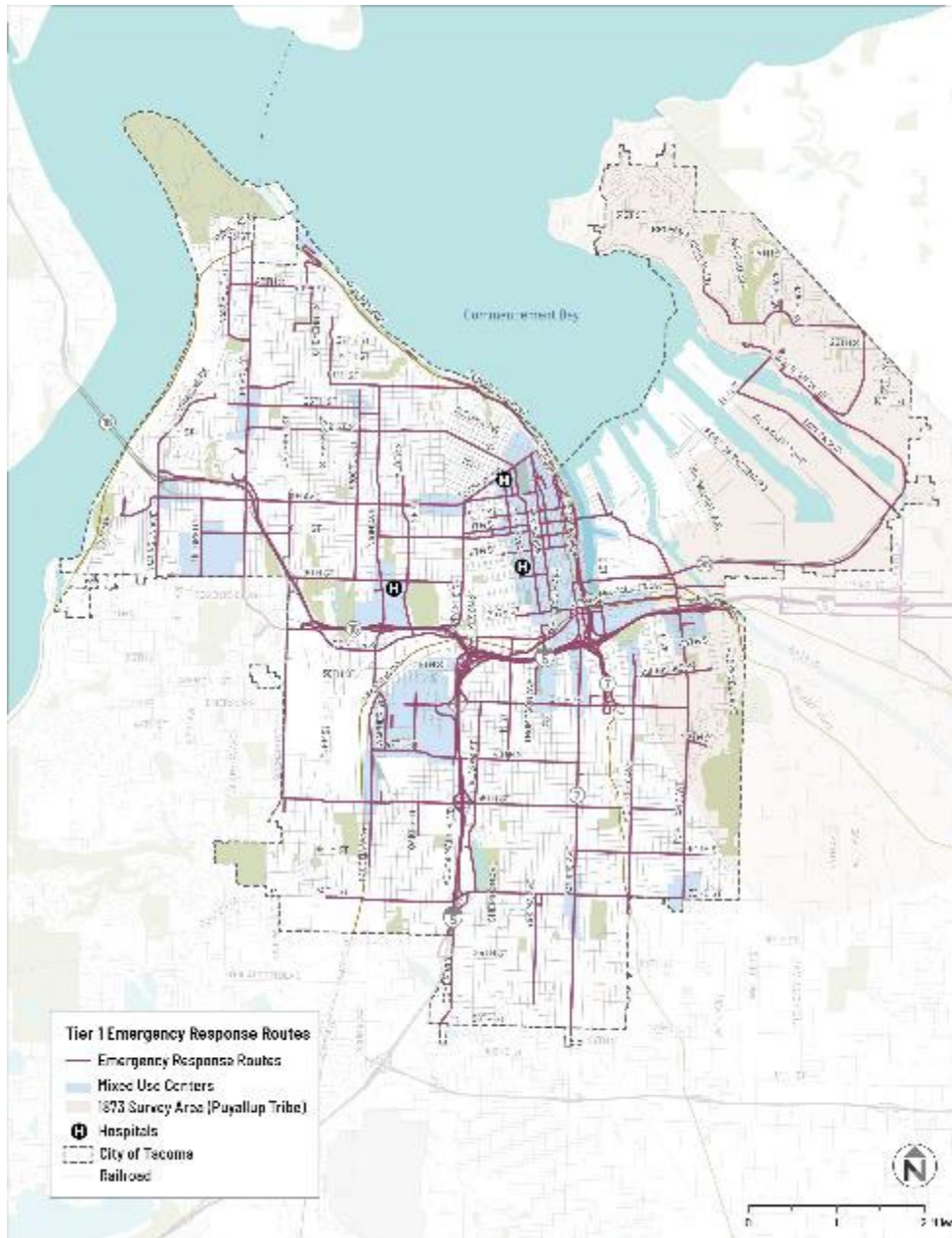
Figure 10. Vision Zero High-Risk Network



Tacoma Emergency Response Routes

Analysis from the Tacoma Fire Department has identified Tier 1 streets – those used to reach more than 300 responses per year or provide critical connectivity to hospitals. Redesign of Tier 1 streets should consider impacts to emergency response times with designs that support the ability of emergency response vehicle to navigate around or through vehicular traffic.

Figure 11. Tier 1 Emergency Response Routes



What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance safety and sustainability with the street network?

- **Land Use:** Almost half of vehicle trips are less than five miles, but many people choose to drive even short distances due to a lack of safe alternatives for walking or biking. By promoting 15-minute neighborhoods—where daily needs like groceries, schools, and parks are within a short, safe walk or bike ride—cities can reduce the reliance on cars and create safer, more accessible environments. Thoughtful land use planning that shortens distances between homes, work, and services helps people feel comfortable using active transportation, improving safety and reducing exposure to crashes.
- **Prioritizing the High Risk Network:** By focusing Tacoma’s Vision Zero High Risk Network and streets included in the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Safety Plan, Tacoma can make substantial progress in reducing injuries and fatalities, creating a safer environment for all road users. These corridors are often characterized by high traffic volumes, speeds, and crash rates. Improving, and sometimes completely redesigning, these corridors reduce the likelihood of crashes and encourages safer driving behaviors.
- **People-Centered Streets:** A people-centered street system prioritizes the safety, comfort, and convenience of pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transit users. Elements include wide sidewalks, separated bike lanes, and dedicated bus lanes to ensure safe and efficient movement for all users. Features like curb extensions, raised crosswalks, and pedestrian islands enhance safety at intersections, while street trees and green spaces improve the aesthetic and environmental quality of the street.
- **Upgrading Traffic Signals:** Intersections are critical points in the street network where various modes of travel converge. Upgrading traffic signals with Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS), Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPI), bicycle signals, and bicycle detection can significantly enhance safety and efficiency. APS ensures accessibility for visually impaired pedestrians, while LPIs reduce conflicts with turning vehicles by giving pedestrians a head start. Bicycle signals and detection improve safety and flow for cyclists, creating a more inclusive intersection for all users.
- **Transportation Demand Management:** Effective transportation demand management (TDM) strategies can optimize the use of existing transportation infrastructure and reduce congestion. This involves promoting transit and active transportation modes, as well as implementing policies like carpooling incentives and congestion pricing. TDM helps balance the demand and supply of transportation resources, improving overall system efficiency.
- **Green Infrastructure:** The integration of natural elements into the street system can help to manage stormwater, reduce urban heat islands, and enhance biodiversity. The

City of Tacoma became the first "Green Roads Community" in June 2014. With an average pavement rating index that is well below the average for an equivalent city of its size, the City of Tacoma must look at a sustainable approach to rebuilding its roads.

What **emerging trends** will affect driving and the street system today and in the future?

- **Autonomous Vehicle:** Autonomous vehicles (AVs) require precise road markings and signage and signage to operate safely. Their integration into Tacoma's transportation system could impact vulnerable road users necessitating enhanced safety measures. Additionally, while AVs may reduce congestion through optimized traffic flow, they could also increase vehicle miles traveled, posing new challenges for urban mobility.
- **Vehicle to Vehicle Communication:** Vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication is a growing trend aimed at improving road safety and traffic efficiency by allowing vehicles to exchange information such as speed, position, and road conditions in real-time. To prepare and support this technology, Tacoma will need to invest in advanced infrastructure and 5G networks.
- **Video Analytics:** Video analytics provide real-time data and insights into traffic patterns, behaviors, and incidents. This technology helps identify dangerous intersections, monitor compliance with traffic laws, and detect near-miss collisions. By analyzing video footage, Tacoma can implement targeted interventions, such as adjusting signal timings or adding traffic calming measures, to enhance safety. Tacoma has begun piloting its use through the Vision Zero program.
- **Safety Over Speed:** As part of Vision Zero, Tacoma lowered the residential speed limit from 25 MPH to 20 MPH, and the speed limit in four neighborhood business districts from 30 MPH to 25 MPH. When the opportunity is presented, Tacoma will redesign streets for a lower posted speed limit, and construct traffic calming measures and improve signal operations to encourage compliance to the posted speed limit.

What **challenges** will affect driving today and in the future?

- **Rise in Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes:** Despite Tacoma's adoption of Vision Zero in 2020, fatal and serious injury crashes have continued to rise. The community frequently voices concerns about speeding and aggressive driving behaviors, with traffic calming requests being among the most common submissions in the City's 311 system. Although modifying the built environment to influence driver behavior is the most effective and proactive solution, it is both costly and time-consuming to implement.

- **Connected Street Network:** Tacoma's fragmented street network and limited east-west corridors in South and East Tacoma hinder travel flow and multimodal connections. This connectivity limitation was highlighted in the Tacoma Mall Sub-Area Plan that included the goal of having a maximum 600-by-600 foot-block scale in area that have limited to no street connectivity. Balancing property owner negotiations and neighborhood concerns with the need for better connectivity will be a challenge.
- **Climate Impacts:** Climate change will bring more frequent flooding, heat-related damage, and rising sea levels, impacting Tacoma's roads. Additionally, increased greenhouse gas emissions will continue to degrade air quality. According to Tacoma's 2030 Climate Action Plan, transportation accounted for 19% of Tacoma's energy use and 44% of its emissions, resulting from the use of gasoline and diesel for personal vehicles, commercial vehicles, city buses, and freight.
- **Cost of Maintenance and Modernization:** Aging infrastructure requires costly maintenance and modernization. Upgrades to signal equipment and rising material costs will further strain budgets, while equitable funding distribution remains a challenge. Cities in Washington, including Tacoma, rely heavily on gas tax revenues for infrastructure improvements. However, the shift to electric vehicles and more fuel-efficient cars is reducing these revenues. The WTSC has recommended transitioning from gas taxes to per-mile assessments, but this change presents complexities and has not yet been fully implemented.
- **Heavier and Bigger Autos:** The average size and weight of vehicles have increased significantly. The average weight of passenger vehicles has risen to about 4,300-4,500 pounds, reflecting the trend towards larger and heavier vehicles, especially SUVs and trucks. Larger vehicles cause more road wear and tear, increasing maintenance demands, and cause more damage when striking a fixed object. They also pose greater safety risks to pedestrians and bicyclists.
- **Trade-Offs In Transitioning to a Multimodal Transportation System:** Transitioning from an autocentric transportation system to a multimodal one can be challenging for a community. Reducing on-street parking will limit available parking options and may lead to unsafe parking situations. Increased congestion and traffic diversion to residential streets can frustrate drivers and neighborhoods. However, these growing pains are necessary for the city's health, safety, and well-being.

CURB MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Purpose

Curb Space in Tacoma

The curb is where mobility and access intersect. Curb management balances overlapping demands in a way that aligns with people's needs as well as citywide goals: separating vehicle traffic and pedestrians, providing ADA accessibility, allowing transit passengers to depart and arrive comfortably, reserving areas for loading of passengers and goods, providing parking for autos and bikes, creating space for shared mobility, and making space for public interaction and human connection. Curb management policies ensure these transitions are seamless and optimized for the diverse needs of specific communities and neighborhoods.

Traditionally, decisions on how best to manage the curb space, such as parking designation and time regulations, have been based on the adjacent building and road segment, assuming cars are the primary mode of transportation. Past policy and program elements reflect the complex and deeply entrenched system of automobile dependence. This approach often results in inefficient management and overbuilding of parking supply, leading to increased single-occupancy vehicle ownership, traffic growth, higher housing costs, and barriers to smart growth and efficient transit services.

As Tacoma grows in population and accommodates different forms of transportation, the need for strategic curb management becomes increasingly important. Additionally, the pandemic has shifted consumer preferences, increasing demand for curbside pickup, outdoor dining and gathering places, and other services. To meet these evolving needs, Tacoma must adopt flexible and innovative curb management strategies that balance the diverse demands on curb space and ensure that a wide variety of users can safely coexist on Tacoma's streets. This will ensure the efficient and equitable use of public spaces, enhancing mobility and supporting the city's growth and development.

The Importance of Curb Management

What role does curb management have in people's daily lives?

The everyday interactions with curb space highlight its vital role in supporting the routines and well-being of the community, ensuring that urban environments are functional, accessible, and enjoyable for all residents. Proper curb management not only enhances efficiency and safety for users, supports area businesses, and economic development efforts, but it can also foster a sense of community and belonging.

- **Parking:** Finding a convenient curbside parking spot near a destination reduces the stress of parking, making errands and visits to local businesses smoother and efficient.
- **Loading and Unloading:** When delivery trucks have designated curb zones, it facilitates packages and groceries arriving on time without causing congestion or safety issues.
- **Public Transportation:** Accessible bus stops and rideshare pick-up/drop-off points at curbsides means people can catch a ride to work, school, or appointments, making commutes more affordable and reducing the need for a personal car.
- **Pedestrian Access:** Sidewalks and crosswalks for safe and efficient walking and rolling routes.
- **Bicycling:** Dedicated bike lanes and bike-sharing stations at curbs make it easy and safe to bike to work, run errands, or enjoy a leisurely ride.
- **Outdoor Activities:** Curbside areas for outdoor dining, community events, and pop-up markets provide inviting spaces for people to enjoy meals, socialize, and participate in local activities, enriching their daily urban experience.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

Curb space influences the character of the community by shaping how people interact with their environment. Efficiently managed curbs can foster vibrant, accessible, and safe public spaces, supporting economic vitality and social activities, which in turn promotes a sense of community and livability.

- **Better Compliance:** Implementing regulations to enhance safety and compliance is crucial. Ensuring access to fire hydrants and adopting measures like intersection daylighting (restricting parking near intersections) improve sightlines for pedestrians and roadway users, reducing crashes and enhancing safety.
- **Economic Development:** Promoting access and activity at the curb supports economic development. Well-managed curb space draws more customers, clients, and visitors, benefiting local businesses and enhancing the area's economic vitality.
- **Equitable Access:** Offering more equitable access among different users results in an improved level of service for everyone. This includes bus stops, passenger loading zones (pick-ups and rideshare), parking spots, pedestrian walkways, and bike lanes, ensuring that all users can efficiently and safely utilize the curb space.
- **Designated Spaces:** Identifying designated spaces for different modes of transportation ensures efficient use of curb space. This helps reduce conflicts between different users and promotes a smoother flow of traffic and activity.
- **Public Space Activation:** Creating activity spaces such as parklets, open streets, and streeteries enhances community engagement and vibrancy. These spaces encourage social interactions and provide additional amenities for residents and visitors.
- **Improved Mobility:** Improving pedestrian crossings and increasing safety for all users is a key outcome of effective curb management. This includes making intersections safer and more accessible, thereby enhancing overall mobility in the area.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **ADA Community:** Individuals with disabilities require accessible parking for both their personal vehicles and shuttle services. They also need safe, unobstructed access and crossing points.
- **Rideshare Users:** Passengers using rideshare services need safe and convenient zones for pick-up and drop-off.
- **Delivery Personnel:** Workers delivering small packages, such as e-commerce and food goods, as well as those handling large freight, need specific areas to load and unload efficiently.
- **Customers, Clients and Visitors:** Visitors to downtown and business districts benefit from consistent and easy to understand parking regulations which supports area businesses.
- **Micro-Mobility and Bicycle Users:** Riders of e-scooters, e-bikes, and bicycles need designated lanes and parking spaces for safety and convenience.
- **School Bus and Transit Users:** Students and public transit passengers require safe loading zones for school buses.
- **Special Event Attendees and Mobile Retail Customers:** Community members attending special events or patronizing food trucks and mobile retailers need designated spaces for these activities.
- **Emergency Responders:** Firefighters, paramedics, and police officers need access to curb space during emergencies.
- **Service Providers:** Various workers, including delivery and maintenance personnel, need dedicated zones to carry out their tasks effectively.

Context

Tacoma Context

An effectively managed curb is one that maximizes the use of available space while minimizing congestion, safety hazards, and conflicts between users. A coordinated system relies on a suite of tools and plans that outline operating concepts, techniques, and practices, enabling continuous access for people between land use and the transportation network. Shortly after the adoption of the 2015 Transportation Master Plan, Tacoma recognized the value in leveraging parking management as a tool to advance the sustainability goals of Tacoma 2025 and set the foundation for strategically managing the parking supply in the downtown area. Over time the downtown parking system has matured and tools for managing the curb has broadened outside of the downtown area.

Setting the Foundation

In the mid-2000s, Tacoma recognized a need to align parking policy and practices with the goals of the Destination Downtown Plan (2001) and the Downtown Tacoma Economic Strategic Plan (2008) to be progressive in establishing an economic and cultural center of the South Sound. At that time Downtown Tacoma was experiencing a renaissance period; a cultural and economic rebirth recovering from a long period of disinvestment. Between 2001 and 2008, more than 4,000 new residents made Downtown their home. The area also saw an increase in private commercial investment in Class 'A' office spaces which brought an increase of employment population. Congestion also grew. In the space-limited downtown urban area, Tacoma perceived the proliferation of allocating space to on-site parking hindered investments in higher and better uses. Therefore, a key strategy for advancing the rebirth of downtown Tacoma was to reduce dependency on the single occupancy vehicle while maintaining access and mobility through alternative transportation options. The Downtown Element of the Comprehensive Plan (2008) established the goal of adopting flexible parking management strategies to mitigate the amount of capital investment necessary for automobile infrastructure and leverage opportunities for economic development.

The vision set forth the motion to adopt best practices for municipal parking management. As a result, Tacoma developed an effective parking management strategy that would allow decision makers to avoid building or requiring new parking until the existing parking inventory was efficiently used.

An integrated parking plan was developed in 2008. A key consideration of the plan was consolidating the management of off-street, on-street and parking enforcement elements under one centralized workgroup. Typically, management of various components of parking



exists across several departments in other municipalities. This often presents a challenge for the management system and strategies to be viewed comprehensively.

Tacoma was at the forefront of following best practices by restructuring the management of the parking system, establishing the Integrated Parking Plan and incorporating community stakeholders into decisions regarding the operations of the public parking supply. The Parking Services work group was fully integrated in 2010 with the roll out of the

on-street parking meter system. Currently the Parking Services workgroup is a fully embedded section within the Transportation Division of the Public Works Department.

As part of the 2010 on-street meter implementation, the City established a stakeholder work group that helped inform the City on various perspectives throughout downtown and how to best align best parking practices to support economic development. The Parking Technical Advisory Group, or PTAG, is instrumental in assisting the City in developing parking policies to better manage the City's public parking supply.

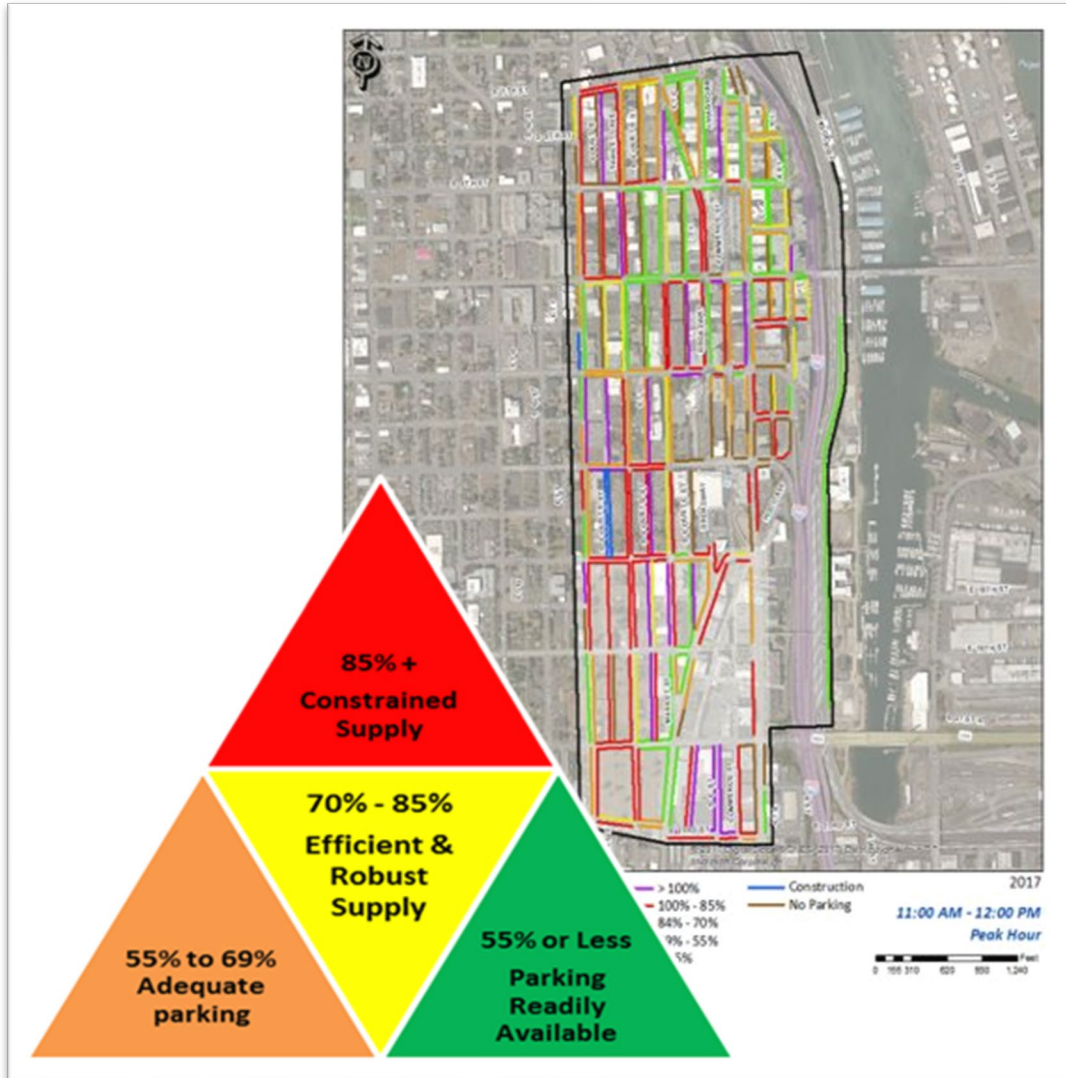
In 2012, the PTAG approved the implementation of an Integrated Parking Plan, emphasizing the interconnected nature of various elements within the Parking System. Among other things, the plan underscored the role of the on-street meter system in regulating curb usage to prioritize downtown's primary users—customers, clients, and visitors. The plan continues to guide the City's parking system in both operational and strategic approaches to downtown parking management.

Over the last several years, the performance results of the parking system have been monitored and strategies have been adjusted on an ongoing basis. Occupancy data is used as a key indicator to determine the practical capacity. Practical capacity is the occupancy level or number of vehicles that can be parked in an area before it becomes difficult for a driver to find a space. Different thresholds are used to determine what types of decisions should be made.

- 85%: When occupancies routinely reach or exceed 85 percent in the peak hour, the supply is said to have reached practical capacity.
- 70-85%: This is the ideal threshold where there is a greater chance of being able to find one or two stalls on a block.

Anything below that level conveys something is not working, such as rates driving away users, the controls are too restrictive, or the demand just is not there.

Figure 12. Example of Downtown Parking Occupancy Study (2017)



Looking Forward: The Future of Parking and Community Collaboration: City curbs have never been busier. In the wake of the pandemic, urban areas have seen the number of home deliveries and associated transportation vehicles skyrocket. As people have started travelling again, more people are on the roads with more options for means of transport. More vehicles, from last mile delivery trucks to e-scooters to on-demand shuttle services are fighting for curb space.

Over a decade ago the Integrated Parking Plan was set up with the scope of maximizing the use of the right of way under the vein of efficiently managing vehicle storage within dedicated parking space. The scope needs to be broadened to look beyond vehicle storage and view the entire curbside area alongside streets, including managing different uses depending on the location and time of day. The urban landscape of Tacoma is under a major transformation.

Curb management will continue to play a vital role in the future of community engagement opportunities as well as the success of important modern amenities and sustainability efforts. However, in the coming years, the utilization of parking spaces and how the adjacent curb could be used differently will continue to evolve, driven by partnerships that prioritize sustainability, innovation, and community well-being.

Diversifying Uses Beyond Vehicle Storage: This calls for leading the charge on making curb space more productive, diverse and recreational in order to provide the greatest amount of access to serve the highest number of people. The Integrated Parking Plan's approaches may be outdated with terminologies referring to parking terms (stationary, act of leaving vehicles), however the concept of active regulation and allocation of all uses of the curb space is still relevant.

Broadening the Application of Parking Management: The parking management tools established over a decade ago were set up with a focus on being applied to the downtown environment. The demand is growing for applying managing tools as a solution to the competing needs outside of the downtown such as business districts, commercial nodes and mixed-use areas. Tacoma is diverse with 54 square miles of landscape composed of various neighborhoods and districts where no two are alike. Tacoma recognizes that curb management is not a one-size-fits all model. Every area is unique with its own set of challenges, demand and profile of travelling behaviors. Therefore, management for area calls for tailored approaches that are flexible to the needs

What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance curb management?

- **Curb Management Framework:** A proper curb management framework balances competing needs while focusing on activating and maximizing use of the right-of-way. By implementing dynamic and adaptive strategies, Tacoma can improve traffic flow, enhance safety for all users, and reduce congestion and emissions, leading to more sustainable and efficient urban environments
- **Equitable Transit Oriented Development:** Equitable Transit Oriented Development (ETOD) creates a connection between neighborhoods, resources, and transit. ETOD encourages the use of public transit, theoretically reducing the need for parking as residents, shoppers, and employees opt for transit, commute by single-occupancy vehicles less often, and own fewer vehicles. However, ETOD can also increase density, potentially putting pressure on parking facilities. Strategic curb management can address these tensions by providing more access and options, ensuring that the increased density does not compromise mobility and accessibility.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Designate specific curb areas for different transportation modes, such as bike lanes, bike and micro-mobility parking, transit stops, rideshare zones, and delivery spots, to enhance accessibility and safety. Installing EV chargers at curbside locations presents an opportunity to promote sustainable transportation. EV chargers should be placed in locations that do not compromise the city's commitment to public transit and cycling, promoting a balanced and eco-friendly curb management approach.
- **Dynamic Curb Use:** Implementation of flexible curb zones that change function based on real-time demand and time of day. These zones can serve as loading/unloading areas during peak hours, convert to parking spaces during off-peak hours, and transform into pedestrian plazas or parklets when needed, maximizing the utility of curb space.
- **Updated Land Use Codes:** Revise and update codes to promote concepts such as adaptive reuse, parking in-lieu of fees, shared parking, level of service requirements and contingency planning.
- **Integrated Parking Approach:** Off-street parking access and availability have a strong interplay with how the curb space in the area can function. Strategies on how to leverage existing built supply and how to properly manage that supply will allow for more options to be considered at the curbside.

What **emerging trends** will affect curbside management today and in the future?

What emerging trends are expected to influence policy or require new types of programs or investments?

- **E-Commerce and Freight:** There continues to be an increased demand for curbside space due to the rise of e-commerce and last-mile delivery services. Allocating dedicated loading zones and utilizing technology for scheduling and managing deliveries can reduce double-parking and improve traffic flow.
- **Remote Work:** With fewer daily commuters, the demand for long-term employee parking at new workplaces has decreased. Curbside space can be repurposed for more dynamic uses such as outdoor dining, temporary retail spaces, and multimodal needs. Conversely, there has been an increase in residential parking and delivery activity, prompting a shift in curbside space usage from commuter parking to residential delivery and service zones.
- **Autonomous Vehicles, Robot and Drone Deliveries:** These technologies will require designated zones for drop-offs, pick-ups, and deliveries, and potential investment in smart infrastructure and adaptive curbside management strategies to accommodate these advancements. Additionally, policies will need to address social equity and safety to support an efficient and inclusive urban environment.
- **Smart Technology Integration:** Implement smart parking meters and sensors to monitor curbside usage in real-time, facilitate dynamic pricing, optimize space allocation, and improve enforcement. Utilize payment apps, QR codes, permits, and occupancy sensors to enhance efficiency, and increase the efficacy of ticketing through parking reservations and automated enforcement systems.
- **Focused Data Collection and Evaluation:** Data informs policy makers of the efficacy of the policies and how behaviors may or may not be changing. Strong curbside management policies should include not only hard data, but end user perspective so that treatments implemented align with the needs of the community and have the desired results. Data should be collected not only from the curbside activities, but also existing off-street parking supply.
- **Vehicle Electrification:** With over 80 makes and models of electric vehicles now available and more jobs in clean energy than fossil fuels nationwide, transportation electrification is rapidly advancing. The City of Tacoma encourages increased electric vehicle (EV) use City-wide as part of its commitment to address climate change. Infrastructure support for EV charging stations in public parking areas is essential, along with incentives for businesses to install them.

What **challenges** will affect curbside management today and in the future?

What challenges must the TMP policies, programs, and project investments address?

- **Finite Resource:** Curbside space in urban areas is a limited and highly sought-after resource, creating significant challenges in its allocation and management. With the rise of e-commerce and food delivery services, the demand for curbside loading and unloading zones has increased dramatically, often exceeding the available space and creating unsafe situations. Balancing the diverse needs of various users, such as public transit, cyclists, pedestrians, and utilities, complicates curbside space management further.
- **Cultural changes and consumer preferences:** Curbside activities and the need to support businesses and user needs evolves over time. Creating a framework that allows for the curbside space to be adapted to the changing needs of consumers and businesses will be increasingly important as new products and technologies become available.
- **Behavior Change:** Changing long-established habits and routines of drivers and businesses can be difficult and is often met with resistance. Many users are accustomed to convenient curbside access and may challenge changes that limit parking or alter loading zones. Encouraging compliance with new regulations, such as designated loading times or areas, can be difficult without extensive education and enforcement efforts.
- **Parking Minimums:** Reducing and/or eliminating parking minimums for new developments creates an increase in pressure on-street as often those tenants/residents are not immediately shifting to a different travel mode and are still driving their cars. This can result in a challenging and unsafe parking environment.
- **Idling:** Curbside congestion leads to higher emissions from idling vehicles, contributing to air pollution. The environmental impact of poorly managed curbside areas is a growing concern, as increased vehicle emissions negatively affect air quality and contribute to climate change. Addressing these environmental impacts is a critical challenge in curbside management.

PUBLIC REALM AND ACTIVATION ELEMENT

Purpose

Tacoma's Public Realm

The City of Tacoma aims to inspire social interaction, build community, and reimagine a city where streets can be safely shared by pedestrians, multimodal forms of transportation, art, and new forms of placemaking that celebrate Tacoma's unique heritage and creative community. As the population in Tacoma continues to grow, public spaces become increasingly important. The Public Realm and Activation Element focuses on activating streets, sidewalks, alleys, and trails as a way to create vibrant, inclusive, and safe spaces for people to experience.

Public Realm: Areas that are open and accessible to everyone, such as streets, sidewalks, and trails.

Activation: The process of transforming underutilized or passive spaces into vibrant, engaging areas that encourage social interaction, economic activity, and community engagement. A commitment to activation embraces strategies that range from the planned and sanctioned to the informal and ephemeral.

Tacoma's public right-of-way already faces multiple and sometimes competing demands including vehicle traffic, bicycle lanes, transit facilities, pedestrians, parking, street trees, utilities, sidewalk cafes, and public art. Balancing these demands with community uses will be challenging and may require new approaches to street design and management. Additionally, opportunities for people to access the public realm beyond functional and utilitarian purposes are limited, with most of these spaces concentrated in Very High or High Opportunity Areas as identified by Tacoma's Equity Index Map. This uneven distribution leaves many communities without accessible and inviting public spaces for recreation, social interaction, and community gathering.

The public right-of-way is a valuable asset which operates as a network of transportation conduits, primarily used for human movement. The City of Tacoma's objective is to strike a balance between the many needs of the right-of-way while committing to connect people to people and people to places. When reimaged with community-building in mind, these spaces can serve as multifunctional plazas, festival streets, farmers markets, cafes, block parties, and places where people freely and openly congregate together.

The Importance of Public Realm and Activation

What role do public spaces have in people's daily lives?

Public spaces are essential to the urban form of every city. They serve as a social utility promoting democracy, inclusion, and social cohesion.

- **Social Interaction Opportunities:** The public realm serves as gathering points for daily social interactions, where people can connect, participate in community events, eat outside, and listen to music. These spaces provide opportunities to connect with neighbors and build stronger community bonds.
- **Safe and Accessible Transportation:** Well-designed public spaces provide safe and accessible pathways for walking, rolling, and cycling. This makes it easier for individuals to commute, run errands, and enjoy leisurely walks without relying on cars.
- **Comfortable Spaces:** Comfort in the public realm is enhanced by features like trees that provide shade, benches that offer places to rest, and well-placed lighting that improves visibility and safety. Well-designed spaces foster a sense of security and relaxation, making the public realm a welcoming part of daily life.
- **Placemaking and Public Art:** Public spaces are beautified with art installations that reflect the community's culture and history. Public art and placemaking help build a sense of belonging and make everyday experiences in the city more meaningful and enjoyable. Features, such as murals, sculptures, and interactive installations, create visual interest, foster a sense of pride, and invite people to pause, gather, and connect with their surroundings.
- **Economic Life:** The public realm provides spaces where people can grab coffee at a local café, enjoy a meal outside, or pick up fresh produce at a farmers market. Street fairs and bustling sidewalks offer convenient opportunities to shop for unique gifts and connect with local vendors and businesses, turning everyday errands into enjoyable experiences.

What are specific outcomes that emerge from this element done well?

- **Increased Physical Activity:** Activation encourages more walking and cycling, reducing sedentary lifestyle-related issues like heart disease and diabetes. Physical activity also boosts mental health by lowering stress and anxiety, improving mood, and leading to a more physically and mentally healthy community.
- **Improved Safety:** Activated spaces and multimodal options encourage more people to walk, bike, and gather, increasing visibility and passive monitoring in public areas. This heightened presence of people helps improve safety, deter crime, and create a sense of security, making streets feel more welcoming and lively for everyone.
- **Economic Benefits:** Vibrant public spaces boost local business revenues by attracting more customers. Increased foot traffic helps support local economies and can lead to further business investments in the area.
- **Enhanced Social Interaction:** Activating public spaces fosters stronger community identity and bonds, reduces feelings of loneliness, and supports resilience urgently needed for community health. These areas become hubs for community events, gatherings, celebrations, as well as enhancing social cohesion and community spirit.
- **Climate Resilient Streets:** Increased tree canopy in right-of-way helps to improve air quality, reduce urban heat islands, and increase urban biodiversity, contributing to a healthier environment. Green infrastructure manages stormwater by absorbing rainwater, reducing runoff, and enhancing groundwater recharge, creating more resilient and sustainable urban spaces.
- **Expanded Public Realm:** Streets are transformed for use in farmers markets, block parties, and festivals, providing dynamic and engaging community spaces. Restaurants and cafes benefit from expanded outdoor dining experiences, enhancing urban livability.

What groups or communities have specific needs and/or require special consideration?

- **Unhoused Neighbors:** Public spaces provide a space for rest for individuals experiencing homelessness. Public spaces should have access to water, restrooms, and shade. Events in public spaces can include support and resources to provide assistance.
- **Children, Young People, and Seniors:** Designing inclusive public spaces fosters intergenerational interactions and enhances community well-being. Additionally, considering the needs of children, young people, and senior citizens promotes equity, as these age groups are more likely to rely on public spaces for recreation, socialization, and daily activities.
- **Individuals with a Disability:** Feeling safe is crucial for all users, including individuals with disabilities. This entails providing smooth, level surfaces for easy navigation, wide sidewalks, curb cuts, tactile paving for the visually impaired, and ramps that are thoughtfully integrated with the design of any stairs. Additionally, it is important to consider individuals with a service animal by creating public spaces that are accessible and accommodating for dogs, providing facilities such as designated relief areas and safe pathways that allow for comfortable and independent movement throughout the public realm.
- **Marginalized Communities:** Marginalized communities require special considerations due to historical exclusion and resource disparities. Additionally, marginalized communities may face higher levels of targeted violence or police surveillance, which can impact their comfort and willingness to engage in public spaces. Addressing safety concerns through community-driven solutions is essential.

Context

Tacoma Context

Tacoma, like many urban cities, faces the challenge of creating a public realm that fosters community and prioritizes people over vehicles. In many cities, a significant portion of the public realm is dedicated to automobiles. According to the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO), streets and parking lots often occupy up to 30-50% of urban land. Reallocating even a fraction of this space to pedestrians, cyclists, and public activities can have profound benefits. Cities that have implemented such changes report increased foot traffic, higher retail sales, and improved public health. For example, the Newark Avenue Pedestrian Plaza in Jersey City saw a significant boost in local business and community engagement after a \$7 million transformation into a permanent pedestrian-friendly space.

Effective public spaces serve as "third spaces," distinct from home (first space) and work (second space), which are crucial for community building and mental health. According to Project for Public Spaces, these third spaces are essential for community engagement, providing venues for socializing, cultural activities, and civic participation. Tacoma and Pierce County have been facing a significant youth mental health crisis, particularly exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. A report from the Tacoma-Pierce County Department of Health highlights a troubling increase in emergency department visits for anxiety and depression among youth. The data showcases the need for sustained support and innovative solutions to support the mental well-being of Tacoma's youth. Enhancing public spaces through placemaking can be one way to contribute to improving youth mental health by providing safe, engaging, and supportive environments.

Additionally, Tacoma's urban tree canopy currently covers about 20% of the city's land area, one of the lowest in the Puget Sound region. The City aims to increase this to 30% by 2030, recognizing the multiple benefits trees provide, such as cooling urban areas, improving air quality, and enhancing the livability of neighborhoods. Programs like Grit City Trees and the recent Urban Forestry Ordinance are crucial steps toward achieving these goals, and while continued densification and redevelopment are themselves important climate mitigation and transportation demand management strategies, the relative importance of the public right-of-way for increasing tree canopy becomes more urgent. By planting more streets trees and climate resilient vegetation, Tacoma can enhance its tree canopy, contributing to a healthier, more sustainable urban environment

Activating streets involves transforming them into lively, pedestrian-friendly areas. This can include pop-up markets, street fairs, public art installations, and outdoor performances. It may involve design considerations and provision of infrastructure elements necessary to support street activations. Programs like Tacoma's Downtown to Defiance event that closed

Schuster Parkway and Ruston Way to cars exemplify successful street activation by temporarily closing streets to cars, allowing pedestrians, cyclists, and community activities to flourish. Such transformations encourage physical activity, reduce pollution, and enhance the overall quality of urban life.

Community building is at the heart of placemaking. When residents actively participate in shaping their environment, it fosters a sense of ownership and belonging. Tacoma's Neighborhood Planning Program and Neighborhood Councils play a critical role in this process by engaging residents in the planning and improvement of their communities. By involving community in decision-making, these programs help create spaces that reflect the community's identity and needs.

Enhancing Tacoma's public realm through street activation and placemaking is much more than aesthetic improvements; these design approaches improve the very function of our streets to support a healthier, more connected community. By prioritizing people over vehicles and fostering inclusive, vibrant public spaces, Tacoma can build a city where residents feel more connected, engaged, and mentally healthy. This vision requires collaboration among city staff, local organizations, and the community to ensure that every resident benefits from a well-designed, accessible public realm.

What are key **opportunities** for Tacoma to advance the Public Realm and Activation?

- **Public Art:** Public Art tells the stories of neighborhoods and communities, contributing to Tacoma's sense of collective history, placemaking, and pride. The City of Tacoma's Municipal Art Program¹⁰ includes artworks that are large and small, permanent and temporary, collaborative and individual, historical and contemporary - larger scale works can be incorporated via Percent for Art into major capital projects, and smaller scale pieces can engage community members in surprising and unexpected places, such as street corners and traffic medians. Multi-use public spaces encourage collaboration and provide ample opportunity for different community partners, groups, and individual artists to present performance pieces and temporary art installations.
- **Business Community Partnerships:** Business groups, like the Downtown Tacoma Partnership and Neighborhood Business Districts, can collaborate with the city and organizers to coordinate event logistics, market and promote closed street events, or

¹⁰ In March of 2000, the City of Tacoma reinstated the Municipal Art Program that dedicates 1% of construction costs from public capital projects to the creation of public art.

- host pop-up events and food stalls. By actively participating in and supporting public space activation, businesses can strengthen their ties to the community, fostering a sense of shared investment and collaboration in improving public spaces. Creating and supporting Business Improvement Areas can help with partnerships.
- **The Community:** Tacoma's strong sense of local pride can drive enthusiastic participation and support for public realm initiatives, cultivating a shared commitment to improving and celebrating communal spaces. Tacoma's vibrant creative scene can inspire innovative approaches to designing and programming public spaces, making them more engaging, inclusive, and reflective of the community's unique character.
 - **Leverage private investment in private development:** Large scale private development approvals granted by the City as part of regular permit reviews and construction are often the best opportunity to newly-dedicate the "last increment" of right-of-way for pedestrian facilities and a robust public realm. Through a partnered effort of Public Works, Planning and Development Services, and Tacoma Public Utilities, those dedications of right of way for sidewalks, pedestrian space, and related proportionate investments by private development can be identified and implemented as a requirement of development approvals.
 - **Enhanced Public Transit Stops:** Through partnerships with Pierce Transit and Sound Transit, the City can improve bus and transit users' experience with shelters, seating, real-time information, and beautification efforts to make public transportation more attractive, safe, and convenient. These facilities can include artistic elements and landscape to make transit more prominent, inviting and integrated into the community.
 - **One-Way Streets:** Converting a street to a one-way configuration can create more space for wider sidewalks, outdoor seating, street tree planting and green stormwater infrastructure, fostering a more inviting and vibrant environment in Tacoma's Growth Centers. Additionally, it's easier to implement other urban design features that promote community engagement and local business activity.

What **emerging trends** will affect Public Realm and Activation today and in the future?

- **Streeteries, Parklets, and Curbside Cafes:** To support Tacoma businesses in meeting physical distancing requirements during COVID-19, the City launched the Curbside Café and Market Pilot Program. These curbside cafés and markets, also known as streeteries or parklets, are similar to sidewalk cafés but are located in parking spaces within the right-of-way. The program was highly successful, leading to a strong interest in making it permanent and expanding its scope.
- **Shared Streets (Woonerfs):** Streets designed to prioritize pedestrians and cyclists, with cars allowed but at very low speeds. This concept, which originated in the Netherlands, has been spreading globally. While the City has not yet fully implemented traditional Dutch-style woonerfs, community engagement has shown a desire to redesign streets downtown and neighborhood business districts to prioritize non-motorized users.
- **Slow Streets Initiatives:** As part of its Vision Zero program, Tacoma reduced the default residential (non-arterial) speed limit from 25 MPH to 20 MPH, recognizing that a lower speed limit is ideal in areas where pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers frequently interact. To further promote adherence to this lower speed limit, Tacoma plans to create a prioritized investment strategy for traffic calming infrastructure. Key streets for these improvements include school walking routes, greenways, and streets near parks. This initiative aligns with broader Slow Streets efforts, aiming to create safer, more multimodal-supportive environments throughout the city.
- **School Streets:** Tacoma's 2023 Safe Routes to School Action Plan includes an action of exploring School Street demonstrations to improve safety and reduce traffic congestion around schools. By creating car-free zones during drop-off and pick-up times, Tacoma aims to prioritize the safety of children and encourage walking and cycling. These initiatives help reduce air pollution, increase physical activity among students, and create a stronger sense of community.
- **Night Markets and Street Fairs:** Tacoma has a rich tradition of hosting night markets and street fairs, which contribute to local economic growth and community engagement. Events like the Tacoma Night Market bring together local vendors, food trucks, and cultural performances, creating vibrant public spaces that attract both residents and visitors. These events support local entrepreneurs and artisans, strengthen community ties, and offer unique cultural experiences. As Tacoma continues to look for innovative ways to revitalize its public spaces, night markets and street fairs remain a key strategy for boosting the local economy and fostering community spirit.

What **challenges** will affect Public Realm and Activation today and in the future?

- **Maintenance and Upkeep:** Green infrastructure, such as bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable pavements, requires regular maintenance to remain effective. Resources, processes, and commitment to enforcement of private parties' responsibilities must be identified for ongoing upkeep to maintain these facilities in good working order and prevent these features from becoming neglected.
- **Community Buy-In:** Gaining support from local residents and businesses is important. There may be resistance to change, particularly where people are accustomed to street space priority given to parking or access to their homes or business for deliveries.
- **City Processes and Program Requirements:** Activating the public realm is challenged by sometimes confusing city processes, including permitting and regulatory compliance, as well as liability concerns related to safety, insurance, and legal risks.
- **Accessibility Barriers:** Activating streets and the public realm can pose challenges for accessibility when temporary structures or events obstruct pathways, making it difficult for people with disabilities to navigate. Additionally, if proper accessibility features such as ramps, tactile paving, and clear signage are not incorporated, these public spaces may exclude individuals with mobility impairments or visual impairments.
- **Transit and Emergency Access:** Events that fully close a street can hinder emergency services by delaying response times due to detours and reduced access to certain areas. Additionally, closing a street can disrupt transit routes and access points, potentially making it more difficult for transit users, especially those with disabilities, to reach their destinations or navigate alternative routes.
- **Caring for Unhoused Neighbors:** Caring for unhoused neighbors presents challenges when activating the public right-of-way, as public spaces often become de facto shelters for those without stable housing. Balancing the need to create inviting and vibrant public spaces with compassion and support for unhoused individuals requires thoughtful design, inclusive policies, and the integration of social services. Successful activation of the right-of-way should prioritize humane solutions that consider the needs of all community members, including those experiencing homelessness.

Appendix C: Multimodal Level of Service

C



Table of Contents

	Page
State Guidance and Requirements for Multimodal Level of Service (MMLOS).....	1
Pedestrian Level of Service	5
Bicycle Level of Service.....	10
Transit Level of Service.....	12
Auto Level of Service.....	14
Next Steps: Person Trip Capacity	16

Table of Figures

	Page
Table 1 Multimodal Level of Service Standard Metrics	1
Figure 1 WSDOT Growth Management Act language relevant to MMLOS	3
Table 2 Pedestrian Level of Service	5
Figure 2 Pedestrian Level of Service along roadway based on Roadway Characteristics and Existing Pedestrian Facility	7
Figure 3 Pedestrian Level of Service at Intersections	8
Figure 4 Pedestrian Level of Service based on Crosswalk Density.....	9
Table 3 Bicycle Level of Service.....	10
Figure 6 Bicycle Level of Service based on Roadway Characteristics and Existing Bicycle Facility Type	11
Table 4 Transit Level of Service.....	12
Figure 7 Transit Level of Service based on Service Frequency, Pedestrian Access, and Bus Stop Characteristics	13
Figure 8 Auto Level of Service Definitions.....	14

STATE GUIDANCE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTIMODAL LEVEL OF SERVICE (MMLOS)

Methodology

To meet the requirements of the Washington State's Growth Management Act (GMA) (Figure 2), Tacoma maintains level-of service standards for pedestrian, bicycle, transit and auto networks. The cumulative effect of the targets is to evaluate and monitor the transportation systems' person trip capacity and its relationship to planned land use growth. Identified deficiencies in different modal networks will inform the TMP's project list as well as project prioritization.

This appendix provides Tacoma's draft methodology for assessing MMLOS. This methodology is guided by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) recommendations, incorporates peer reviews of other similar cities in Washington, and leverages available data to ensure that evaluating LOS remains manageable for city officials. As more data becomes available, Tacoma will reassess its LOS methodology. Each mode's level of service is evaluated based on roadway characteristics and existing facility types (Table 1).

Table 1 Multimodal Level of Service Standard Metrics

Mode	Level of Service Standard Metric(s)
Pedestrian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Along roadways: Level of traffic stress ▪ As a network: Crosswalk density ▪ At intersections: Intersection ADA accessibility
Bicycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of traffic stress
Transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency of transit service and ability for riders to access the stations
Auto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volume capacity ratios at PM Peak time

The transit level of service metric also considers frequency of buses. Pedestrian and bicycle level of service standards are based on traffic stress and were determined by applying WSDOT's guidance¹ to the facility types available in the City of Tacoma.

Originally developed for WSDOT's Active Transportation Plan, the guidance sets thresholds for roadway speed, number of lanes, and average daily traffic that determine the level of traffic stress a person may experience on a roadway based on existing facilities.

The faster the vehicles move on a roadway and the wider that roadway is, the more traffic stress people walking or biking experience. Dedicated space for bicyclists and pedestrians, like sidewalks and bike lanes can reduce the level of stress experienced by roadway users. Barriers between moving traffic and walkers and bikers also reduce the stress they experience.

¹ [Development Division Multimodal Development and Delivery Design Bulletin #2022-01](#)

Figure 1 WSDOT Growth Management Act language relevant to MMLOS**Mandatory elements of the Comprehensive Plan related to MMLOS per 36.70A.365:**

- *(ii) Estimated multimodal level of service impacts to state-owned transportation facilities resulting from land use assumptions to assist in monitoring the performance of state facilities, to plan improvements for the facilities, and to assess the impact of land-use decisions on state-owned transportation facilities;*
- *Multimodal level of service standards for all locally owned arterials, locally and regionally operated transit routes that serve urban growth areas, state-owned or operated transit routes that serve urban areas if the department of transportation has prepared such standards, and active transportation facilities to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system and success in helping to achieve the goals of this chapter consistent with environmental justice. These standards should be regionally coordinated;*
- *(C) For state-owned transportation facilities, multimodal level of service standards for highways, as prescribed in chapters 47.06 and 47.80 RCW, to gauge the performance of the system. The purposes of reflecting multimodal level of service standards for state highways in the local comprehensive plan are to monitor the performance of the system, to evaluate improvement strategies, and to facilitate coordination between the county's or city's six-year street, road, active transportation, or transit program and the office of financial management's ten-year investment program. The concurrency requirements of (b) of this subsection do not apply to transportation facilities and services of statewide significance except for counties consisting of islands whose only connection to the mainland are state highways or ferry routes. In these island counties, state highways and ferry route capacity must be a factor in meeting the concurrency requirements in (b) of this subsection;*
- *(D) Specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance transportation facilities or services that are below an established multimodal level of service standard;*
- *(E) Forecasts of multimodal transportation demand and needs within cities and urban growth areas, and forecasts of multimodal transportation demand and needs outside of cities and urban growth areas, for at least ten years based on the adopted land use plan to inform the development of a transportation element that balances transportation system safety and convenience to accommodate all users of the transportation system to safely, reliably, and efficiently provide access and mobility to people and goods. Priority must be given to inclusion of transportation facilities and services providing the greatest multimodal safety benefit to each category of roadway users for the context and speed of the facility;*
- *(F) Identification of state and local system needs to equitably meet current and future demands. Identified needs on state-owned transportation facilities must be consistent with the statewide multimodal transportation plan required under chapter 47.06 RCW. Local system needs should reflect the regional transportation system and local goals, and strive to equitably implement the multimodal network*

Peer Review for Developing MMLOS

To help inform their approach and ensure they were meeting the spirit of the GMA, Tacoma reviewed the following cities to see how their comprehensive plans were incorporating MMLOS:

- City of Bellevue
- City of Burien
- City of Seattle
- WSDOT
- City of Bellingham
- Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)
- City of Vancouver
- City of Spokane
- City of Redmond

Many cities were still in the process of finalizing their MMLOS standards. All cities plan to calculate person trips (sometimes referred to as mobility units) available in their transportation system so they can determine how much capacity they needed to provide in the future.

PEDESTRIAN LEVEL OF SERVICE

Tacoma's Pedestrian Level of Service (LOS) standards consist of three elements:

1. Along roadways, Tacoma uses the level of traffic stress a person experiences walking or rolling in that segment.
2. At intersections, Tacoma ranks the LOS based on accessibility of curbs.
3. At a network level, Tacoma ranks the LOS based on prevalence of marked crossings and assigns appropriate LOS based on pedestrian demand, land use, and safety considerations .

Using the level of stress thresholds set by WSDOT, Tacoma ranks its pedestrian network from 1 to 4, with 1 indicating the least stressful environment for pedestrians and 4 indicating the most stressful (Table 2). These rankings are applied differently to intersections where the most important factor is accessibility. At intersections, Tacoma considers the curb infrastructure to determine its LOS rating.

Table 2 Pedestrian Level of Service

Pedestrian Level of Service	Roadway Definition	Intersection Definition	Crosswalk Density Definition
Level 1 – Best	A level that most people would find comfortable, accessible, and safe (youth, most individuals with disabilities, elderly)	Fully ADA accessible curb ramp	Appropriately designed marked crosswalks present every 300 feet or less.
Level 2	Little traffic stress, but requires more attention, especially for children	NA	Appropriately designed marked crosswalks present every 600 feet or less (based on pedestrian demand, land use, and safety considerations)
Level 3	Moderate traffic stress	Curb ramp present, but not fully ADA compliant	Appropriately designed marked crosswalks > 600 feet.
Level 4 – Worst	High traffic stress, not comfortable or accessible for most people	No Curb Ramp	No marked crosswalks present.

Combining roadway characteristics (Number of lanes, posted speed limit, and average daily traffic) with the existing facility type, Figure 2 shows how Tacoma ranks its pedestrian facilities along roadways – this considers sidewalk presence and width (standard 5 feet, wide >5 feet, extra wide >5 feet with buffer).

In general roadways with slower speeds require fewer facilities to be less stressful for pedestrians. For example, a neighborhood street where a small number of vehicles travel 25 MPH does not require that a facility have a LOS of 1. Conversely, a very high-quality pedestrian facility – like a separated pedestrian facility (or shared use path) will always earn a pedestrian LOS of 1.

The pedestrian LOS at intersections is determined using the status of the curb ramps (Figure 3).

Crosswalk density LOS identifies how often people have a way to cross the street using a marked crosswalk meeting the standards outlined in the City's Right-of-Way Design Manual. A high level of service allows pedestrians to easily access destinations without diverting their trips. The more a pedestrian has to go out of their way to comfortably cross a street to reach their destination, the lower the LOS is in that area. Figure 4 shows how this is driven by crossing density and potential crossing distance. Land use context will determine what level of crosswalk density is appropriate for an area. For example, mixed use centers should have a LOS of 1 while other arterials will have a goal of LOS 2 allowing for more space between marked crossings.

Figure 2 Pedestrian Level of Service along roadway based on Roadway Characteristics and Existing Pedestrian Facility

Roadway Characteristics			Pedestrian Facility – Along Roadways					
Lanes	Speed Limit (MPH)	ADT	No Ped facility with shoulder	5 ft Sidewalk, no buffer	> 5 ft Sidewalk, no buffer	Sidewalk with landscaped buffer	Sidewalk with robust buffer	Separated Pedestrian Pathway
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	<=25	0-750	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	750-1,500	1	1	1	1	1	
	25	750-1,500	2	1	1	1	1	1
	<=25	1,500-3,000	2	1	1	1	1	1
	20	>3,000	2	2	2	2	2	1
	25	>3,000	3	2	2	2	2	1
	30	Any	3	2	2	2	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	2	2	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	3	3	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
>=50	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1	
2 thru lanes per direction	<=25	Any	3	2	2	2	2	1
	30	<7,000	3	2	2	2	2	1
	30	>7,000	4	3	2	2	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	2	2	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	3	3	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
	50 or more	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
3+ thru lanes per direction	<=25	Any	4	2	2	2	2	1
	30	Any	4	3	2	2	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	3	2	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	3	3	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
	50 or more	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1

Figure 3 Pedestrian Level of Service at Intersections

Roadway Characteristics			Pedestrian Facility – At Crossing		
Lanes	Speed Limit (MPH)	ADT	No Ramps	Non-ADA ramp	ADA Ramp
1+ thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	<=25	0-750	4	3	1
	<=25	<1,500	4	3	1
	<=25	1,500-3,000	4	3	1
	<=25	>3,000	4	3	1
	30	Any	4	3	1
	35	Any	4	3	1
	40	Any	4	3	1
	45	Any	4	3	1
	>=50	Any	4	3	1

Figure 4 Pedestrian Level of Service based on Crosswalk Density

Roadway Characteristics			Crosswalk Density			
Lanes	Speed Limit (MPH)	ADT	Marked crosswalk every 300 feet or less	Marked crosswalk every 600 feet or less	Marked crosswalks More than 600 feet apart	No marked crosswalks Present
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	20-25	0-750	1	1	2	2
	20-25	<1,500	1	2	2	2
	20-25	1,500-3,000	1	2	3	3
	20-25	>3,000	1	2	3	4
	30	Any	1	2	3	4
	35	Any	1	2	3	4
	40	Any	1	2	3	4
	45	Any	1	2	3	4
	>=50	Any	1	2	3	4
2+ thru lanes per direction	25	Any	1	2	3	4
	30	<7,000	1	2	3	4
	30	>7,000	1	2	3	4
	35	Any	1	2	3	4
	40	Any	1	2	3	4
	45	Any	1	2	3	4
	50 or more	Any	1	2	3	4

BICYCLE LEVEL OF SERVICE

Bicycle Level of Service (LOS) also uses level of traffic stress as part of its ranking process. A LOS of 1 indicates a low level of traffic stress where most riders of all ages will feel comfortable. A LOS of 4 indicates high traffic stress situations where most riders will not be comfortable.

Table 3 Bicycle Level of Service

Bicycle Level of Service	Definition
Level 1 – Best	A level that most riders of all ages and abilities feel safe using
Level 2	Comfortable for most adults but requires more attention, especially for children
Level 3	Moderate traffic stress, tolerable for confident riders
Level 4 – Worst	High traffic stress, not comfortable for most riders

Bicycle LOS uses the same roadway characteristics as pedestrian LOS including posted speed limit, number of travel lanes, and average daily traffic on the roadway. In general, more separation between bicycle facilities and moving traffic reduce conflicts and promotes less stressful biking conditions. Figure 6 on the following page provides a detailed look at the Bicycle LOS based on roadway characteristics and facility type.

In general, a completely separated facility like a Shared Use Path will always have a bicycle LOS of 1 and slower roadways with less heavy traffic will require less separation for cyclists to feel comfortable biking there.

Figure 5 Bicycle Level of Service based on Roadway Characteristics and Existing Bicycle Facility Type

Roadway Characteristics			Bicycle Facility					
Lanes	Speed Limit (MPH)	ADT	No Treatment (with or without shoulder)	Neighborhood Greenway	5 - 7 ft Bike Lane	Separated Bike Lane (Paint only)	Separated Bike Lane (Physical Barrier)	Shared Use Path
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	20	0-1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	>1,500	2	2	1	1	1	1
	25	0-750	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25	750-1,500	2	1	2	1	1	1
	25	1,500-3,000	2	1	2	1	1	1
	20-25	>3,000	3	2	2	2	2	1
	30	<3,000	3	2	2	2	1	1
	30	>3,000	3	3	2	2	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	>=50	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
2 thru lanes per direction	20	<7,000	3	3	2	2	2	1
	20	>7,000	3	3	3	2	2	1
	25	<7,000	3	3	2	2	2	1
	25	>7,000	3	3	3	2	2	1
	30	<7,000	3	3	3	2	2	1
	30	>7,000	4	4	3	3	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	50 or more	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
3+ thru lanes per direction	20 - 25	Any	4	4	3	3	2	1
	30	Any	4	4	4	3	2	1
	35	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	40	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	45	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1
	50 or more	Any	4	4	4	4	2	1

TRANSIT LEVEL OF SERVICE

To determine Transit Level of Service the City of Tacoma considers how people get to a transit station and how frequently service operates at that station. A Transit LOS of 1 is considered the highest LOS and must be accessible and have frequent service (20 minutes or less).

Pedestrian LOS on the roadway is used to determine if a station is accessible. The ranking then considers existing transit service frequency (headways) to determine that stop's Transit LOS. Only stops that are fully ADA accessible and have frequent service can score a 1.

Table 4 Transit Level of Service

Transit Level of Service	Definition
Level 1 – Best	Frequent service and easy, accessible pedestrian access to stations or stops
Level 2	Stops that have either frequent service (20 minutes or better) but may not have good pedestrian access
Level 3	Stops with infrequent service (30 minutes or more) or stops with frequent service but poor access
Level 4 – Worst	Stops with very low service and poor pedestrian access to stations. Any stop that is inaccessible automatically gets a LOS of 4.

Figure 7 shows the City of Tacoma's system for assigning LOS to transit stops. In the future the city may consider dedicated transit facilities (bus lanes, transit signal priority) in their assessment of Transit LOS.

Figure 6 Transit Level of Service based on Service Frequency, Pedestrian Access, and Bus Stop Characteristics

Transit Service	Pedestrian Access	Bus Stop Accessibility	
Frequency of Transit Service (Peak)	Lowest Pedestrian LOS within 1/2 mile of station	Accessible stop	Inaccessible stop
<15 minute headways	1	1	4
	2	1	4
	3	2	4
	4	2	4
15 - 20-minute headways	1	1	4
	2	2	4
	3	2	4
	4	2	4
30-minute headways	1	3	4
	2	3	4
	3	3	4
	4	3	4
30 minute - 1 hour headways	1	3	4
	2	3	4
	3	3	4
	4	3	4
> 1 hour headways	1	4	4
	2	4	4
	3	4	4
	4	4	4

AUTO LEVEL OF SERVICE

In line with WSDOT, Tacoma uses the Highway Capacity Manual and AASHTO Geometric Design of Highways and Streets to determine auto LOS for their roadways. Auto LOS is typically based on PM peak-hour travel data on the roadway. This is used to calculate volume capacity (V/C) ratios which is a comparison of the number of vehicles using a roadway to its designed capacity. These "V/C" ratios are then used to "grade" (A through F) the operation of the roadway (Figure 8).

Unlike traditional grades in school a score of an "A" is not always ideal. It may indicate a roadway that has been overbuilt for the traffic needs in the area. Efficient roadways are ones that operate near, but not over capacity. Auto LOS of E or below indicates the roadway is overused from an auto perspective and increasing capacity on the overall multimodal transportation system can help stem this congestion and preserve the overall operation of the transportation system.

Figure 7 Auto Level of Service Definitions

Auto Level of Service	Definition
A	Free Flow
B	Reasonably Free Flow
C	Stable Flow
D	Approaching Unstable Flow
E	Unstable Flow
F	Forced Flow or Flow Breakdown

How Auto LOS will be applied

The City will accept an Auto LOS as low as E on their roadways. WSDOT and the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) will set the acceptable LOS for Highways of Statewide Significance that fall inside city limits.

Tacoma also recognizes elements of multimodal level of service (MMLOS) to consider their transportation network as a whole, so roadways' auto LOS that fall below LOS E (i.e., LOS F/volume-to-capacity ratio > 1.0) may be permissible if mitigated (with resulting V/C ratio not exceeding 1.1) by increasing people-throughput capacity via additional transit service or dedicating more roadway space to walking and biking. Methodology for calculating auto LOS is well documented and not included here.

NEXT STEPS: PERSON TRIP CAPACITY

The City of Tacoma is reviewing their transportation network to calculate the person-trip capacity of existing facility. This is done through modeling work.

The requirements of the GMA suggest that in the Transportation Element of their Comprehensive Plan, the City of Tacoma must:

- Establish LOS standards for all locally owned arterials, existing transit routes, and active transportation facilities
- Estimate multimodal impacts to State facilities
- Provide forecasts of multimodal transportation demand and needs within and outside the city for at least 10 years. The draft project list developed through the TMP anticipates inadequacies and includes projects for those facilities/locations.
- Create specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance transportation facilities and Services that are below the required LOS

In this update the City of Tacoma:

- Has established LOS service standards for Bike, Pedestrian, Transit, and Autos
- Will assign a minimum LOS on each facility in the city by mode based on land use context and presence of modal network (for example, Transit LOS targets will only apply to the Frequent Transit Network).
- Plans to project demand on facility and create an impact fee for facilities that are not going to meet this standard. This is currently under development. The main CMP document already lists the few state route intersections that fail in 2050.

Appendix D: Project List

D



Table of Contents

	Page
Project Identification.....	1
Project List.....	2

Table of Figures

	Page
Figure 1 TMP Goals & Scoring Criteria	1
Table 1 Prioritized Project List.....	2

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

To advance Tacoma towards the network visions and outcomes outlined in the mode and functional elements, specific projects and programs are needed to address deficiencies while improving safety, convenience and reliability. In addition to the mode and functional element actions, which include specific project and programmatic recommendations, the City of Tacoma identifies projects through:

- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- Existing planning documents
- Staff-identified need
- Resident or stakeholder input

The City has limited resources and cannot implement all identified projects and must make strategic decisions about which projects and programs are prioritized for funding and implementation. The prioritization process is described in Chapter 7 of the TMP.

Figure 1 TMP Goals & Scoring Criteria



PROJECT LIST

Table 1 Prioritized Project List

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_001	38th St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, HCT corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - S Tacoma Way to Portland Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.25
TMP_002	Yakima Ave Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study 6th to Center city limits	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.25
TMP_003	MLK Mixed Use Center Complete Sts Improvement Project	Complete Streets including bike lanes, sidewalks, street bulb outs, transit improvements, signalization improvements, channelization, stormwater improvements, utilities and more.	Arterial	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.25
TMP_004	Pacific Avenue Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, HCT corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study full extent - S 7th St to 96th St	Modal Conflict Studies	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.19
TMP_005	Dome District Multimodal Improvements	Potential projects include conversion of S 25th Street between East D Street and G Street, improved at-grade crossings with active gates and quiet zones and potential grade-separated pedestrian bridge. The bridge is also under project 15 in the Transit Category	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.19
TMP_006	S 38th St - S Tacoma Way to I-5	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.13
TMP_007	South Tacoma Way Multimodal Improvement	Asphalt overlay, transit stop improvements, replace hazardous sidewalks, missing link sidewalks, streetlighting, landscaping, a mid-block pedestrian signal, bulb outs, driveways and curb ramps for ADA compliance, signal upgrades.	Arterial	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.13
TMP_008	Puyallup Avenue Multimodal & Safety Corridor Project	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management - S C St to Portland Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.13
TMP_009	47th/48th St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - S Tacoma Way to Pacific Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.13

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_010	Tacoma Mall Blvd - S 38th to 56th Sts	Grind and overlay, ADA, driveways, sidewalks, video detection, street lights, APS, center landscape median, and potential ROW acquisition.	Arterial	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_011	Brewery District Roadway Improvement	Brewery District reconstruction to include bike lanes, sidewalks, street bulb outs, transit improvements, signalization improvements, channelization, stormwater improvements, utilities and more to transform several arterial streets into a multimodal network that improves efficiency for all modes of transportation.	Arterial	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_012	Portland Ave Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - Puyallup Ave to south city limits	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.06
TMP_013	56th St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - Orchard St to Portland Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_014	72nd/74th St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study Lakewood Dr to east city limits	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.06
TMP_015	Center St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - Orchard St to Tacoma Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_016	Pacific Ave Tier 1 Future Transit Network - 13th Ave to south city limits	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure, BRT corridor	Transit	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.06
TMP_017	Pine Street Tier 1 Future Transit Network - 38th St to 48th St	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.06
TMP_018	S 47th St - Pine St to South Tacoma Way	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.06
TMP_019	Pacific Ave - 7th to 96th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_020	Cedar/Pine/Oakes St - 19th to 74th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.06

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_021	38th St - S Tacoma Way to Portland Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.06
TMP_022	19th St Tier 1 Future Transit Network - S Jackson Ave to Market St	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.00
TMP_023	Yakima Ave Tier Future Transit Network - 6th Ave to 25th St	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.00
TMP_024	Portland Ave - E 56th St to E 72nd St	Street rehabilitation project including new asphalt overlay, new pavement markings, signal upgrades, ADA, missing link sidewalks	Arterial	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.94
TMP_025	6th Ave Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - S Tacoma Way to Pacific Ave	Modal Conflict Studies	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_026	Downtown Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (80k linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_027	Tacoma Central Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (2000 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_028	Tacoma Mall RGC Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (41k linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_029	I-5 Crossings between Portland Ave and S 84th St Safety & Access	Over/underpass or shared-use path project as part of any WSDOT new or reconstruction project	Active Transportation	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_030	38th St Tier 1 Future Transit Network - Pine St to McKinley Ave	Queue jumps, bus islands, bus bulbs, and ITS	Transit	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.94
TMP_031	Puyallup Ave Tier 2 Future Transit Network	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.94

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_032	Yakima Ave - 6th to Center St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_033	South Tacoma Way - Pacific Ave to S 84th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_034	Center/Jefferson Ave - Orchard to S 19th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_035	Warner St - 38th to 48th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_036	Tacoma Mall Blvd - Steele to 56th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_037	McKinley Ave - I-5 to 96th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.94
TMP_038	S 25th St Bike Lane/Separated between Scott Pierson Trail - Hood St	Separated Bike Lane/Bike Lane between Scott Pierson Trail and Hood St	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.94
TMP_039	Roosevelt Ave - Wright Ave to E 44th St	Improved roadway to arterial/complete street standards	Arterial	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_040	S 72nd St between I-5 and Pacific Ave	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_041	E 72nd St from Portland Ave to East City Limit	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_042	Mildred St - N 9th to S 12th Sts	Mildred Street from North 9th Street to South 12th Street includes street rehabilitation, sidewalk and bicycling improvements, and utility upgrades.	Arterial	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_043	6th Avenue Tier 1 Future Transit Network - Mildred St to Yakima Ave	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.88

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_044	South Tacoma Way Tier 1 Future Transit Network - S 47th St to S 72nd	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.88
TMP_045	56th St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Orchard St to Portland Ave	Queue jumps, bus islands, bus bulbs, and ITS	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.88
TMP_046	South Tacoma Way Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Pine St to M St	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.88
TMP_047	Pearl St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Park Ave to 6th Ave	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_048	Center - Jefferson Tier 2 Future Transit Network - M St to S 17th St	Bus rapid transit corridor	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.88
TMP_049	N 26th St - Narrows to Alder St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_050	S 19th St - Sprague to Jefferson Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_051	S 74th St - Lakewood Dr W to I-5 Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_052	47th/48th St - S Tacoma Way to A St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_053	Portland Ave - Lincoln Ave to 72nd St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_054	E 28th St - L to Bay St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.88
TMP_055	Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge Replacement	This project replaces four of the six Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge (formerly Puyallup River Bridge) segments.	Bridge	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.88

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_056	S 56th St and Cirque Drive Corridor Improvements	Construct curbs, gutters, sidewalk and bike lanes filling in the gaps where none exist. Streetlighting on both sides.	Arterial	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_057	SR509 Non-motorized Trail Feasibility Study	Feasibility study for a non-motorized trail along SR509 right-of-way to connect NE Tacoma neighborhoods to Downtown Tacoma	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_058	Portland Ave Shared Use Path between Puyallup Ave - E 72nd St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.88
TMP_059	19th St Multimodal & Safety Corridor Study	Safety improvements, transit corridor enhancements, active transportation, access management planning and engineering study - Jackson to Market St	Modal Conflict Studies	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_060	S 21st St New Signal Corridor - Yakima, Tacoma, Jefferson	New signals and ITS	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_061	S 38th St Improvement - Pacific Avenue and I-5	Improved roadway to arterial/complete street standards	Arterial	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_062	Missing Link Sidewalks Adjacent to Schools, Parks, Libraries, Community Facilities	Complete the sidewalk gap in prioritized locations	Pedestrian	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_063	Lincoln Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (300 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_064	Lower Portland Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (4600 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_065	Commerce St - 9th to 15th St	Queue jumps, bus islands, bus bulbs, and ITS	Transit	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.81
TMP_066	74th St/ 72nd St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Lakewood Dr to E Portland Ave	Queue jumps, bus islands, bus bulbs, and ITS	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_067	Portland Ave Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Puyallup Ave to 72nd St	Queue jumps, bus islands, bus bulbs, and ITS	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.81

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_068	Union Ave Tier 2 Future Transit Network - 21st to Warner St	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.81
TMP_069	I St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Steele St to Division Ave	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.81
TMP_070	S 12th St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Union Ave to Yakima Ave	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_071	6th Ave - Jackson to Stevens St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_072	Mildred St - 6th to 19th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_073	G St - 17th to 27th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_074	Tacoma Ave - 1st to Delin St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_075	E/S 56th St - Oakes to East City Limits Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_076	E/S 72nd St - I-5 to East City Limits Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_077	E/S 84th St - Alaska to Mckinley Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_078	E 32nd St - N to Grandview Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_079	E 27th St - L to Bay St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.81
TMP_080	S Pine St Shared Use Path between S 45th St - S 47th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.81

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_081	Market St - S 9th to S 17th St	Vaulted sidewalk and sidewalk repair, street rehabilitation, landscaping, utility improvements, mid-block crossings, and street light upgrades.	Arterial	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_082	Pacific Ave Separated Bike Lane between S 7th St - S 24th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_083	South Tacoma Way Separated Bike Lane between S Pine St - S 47th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_084	S 48th St Separated Bike Lane between Tacoma Mall Transit Center - S Bell St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_085	11th St Bridge Rehabilitation	Bridge reconstruction	Bridge	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.81
TMP_086	Union Avenue / S Warner St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_087	Tacoma Ave - 4th to S 25th	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_088	Lower Pacific Ave Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (500 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_089	McKinley Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (1500 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_090	Proctor Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (250 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_091	South Tacoma Way Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (3000 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_092	26th St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Pearl St to Alder St	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.75

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_093	S 25th St - Cushman to Portland Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_094	S 66th St - Lakewood Dr W to Wapato St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_095	Alaska St - 48th to 64th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_096	Bay St - R to River Rd Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_097	E 26th St - G to Bay St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_098	SR 509/Frontage Rd - Port of Tacoma to Alexander Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_099	Marine View Dr - Taylor Way to Norpoint Way Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.75
TMP_100	Orchard - 6th to S 16th	Arterial roadway section with complete streets to include curb and gutter, bike lanes, pedestrian islands, sidewalk, asphalt pavement, storm drainage, streetlighting, landscaping, and traffic control.	Arterial	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_101	Union Avenue - S 23rd St to S 35th St	Street rehabilitation project including new asphalt overlay, new pavement markings, signal upgrades, ADA, missing link sidewalks	Arterial	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_102	Portland Ave Separated Bike Lane between E 25th St - E 72nd St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_103	Safe Routes to Schools Safety Improvements	Implementation of the Safe Routes to Schools Action Plan Project Prioritization	Active Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75
TMP_104	Cedar St / Pine St Corridor Improvement Project	Signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.69

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_105	S 38th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_106	E/S 84th St New Signal Corridor Project - Alaska, McKinley	New signal and ITS	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_107	N 21st St Proctor to Pearl - Complete St	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_108	Pedestrian Access to Transit Projects	Missing link sidewalks within 1 block of bus stops (160k linear feet)	Pedestrian	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_109	Upper Pacific Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (4000 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_110	Upper Portland Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (550 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_111	S 19th St and Sprague Ave Queue Jump Signal	Upgraded signal equipment and install bus queue jump	Transit	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_112	Pearl St - N 51st to 6th Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_113	Sprague Ave - Division to SR16 Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_114	E D St - E 15th to McKinley Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_115	Delin St - G to Pacific Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_116	Tyler St - 19th to 74th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_117	S 96th St - West City Limits to Sheridan Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_118	Yakima Ave - 46th to 64th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_119	Hosmer St - 72nd to South City Limits Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_120	E R St - 28th to Fairbanks St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_121	J St Bicycle Boulevard - N 3rd to S 27th St	Bicycle Boulevard between N 3rd St - S 27th St	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_122	Prairie Line Trail South Tacoma Way - S 25th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_123	Tacoma Mall Connector Shared Use Path between S Pine St - S Steele St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_124	S Steele St Shared Use Path between S 35th St - Tacoma Mall	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_125	S 48th St Shared Use Path between I-5 crossing	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_126	Neighborhood Greenways Residential Program	Neighborhood Greenway - safe walking/rolling, traffic calming	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_127	Neighborhood Greenways Downtown Program	Neighborhood Greenway - safe walking/rolling, traffic calming	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_128	S 56th St Separated Bike Lane between S Orchard St - S Durango St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_129	Puyallup Ave Separated Bike Lane between E D St - Pacific Highway E	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.69

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_130	S 47th St Separated Bike Lane between South Tacoma Way- Tacoma Mall Transit Center	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_131	S Pine St Separated Bike Lane between Center St - S 45th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_132	E 56th St Separated Bike Lane between A St - E Q St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_133	Yakima Ave Separated Bike Lane between 6th Ave - I-5	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_134	S 74th St Separated Bike Lane between Lakewood Dr - I-5	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_135	Tyler St Separated Bike Lane between S 19th St - S 74th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.69
TMP_136	E D St / Puyallup Ave	Change signal phasing and add left turn pocket to SB approach	Intersection modification	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.69
TMP_137	S 56th and Washington St	Vertical separation of RXR and Roadway	Railroad operations	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_138	S 74th/72nd St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_139	Portland Ave Signal Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications, including new signal at St Paul	Signal/ITS	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_140	Prairie Line Trail Grade Separation	S 21st St grade separated crossing	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_141	Pine St and S Tacoma Way	Vertical separation of RXR and Roadway	Railroad operations	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_142	S 74th St and S Tacoma Way	Vertical separation of RXR and Roadway	Railroad operations	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_143	Amtrak Station Pedestrian Bridge	Construct a grade-separated bridge to connect the new Amtrak station with the Sound Transit garage and the new passenger platform and lot near the Tacoma Dome.	Transit	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_144	N 21st St Tier 2 Future Transit Network - Alder St to Steele St	ADA transit stops, access to transit, ITS, transit supportive infrastructure	Transit	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_145	Westgate/21st - Jackson to Proctor St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_146	S 12th St - Cedar to Sprague Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_147	S 15th St - Cedar to Yakima Ave Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_148	Yakima Ave - 82nd to 92nd St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_149	Prairie Line Trail Phase II	Shared-Use Path from the UW-Tacoma to South 26th St	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_150	River Road / Bay St / E 26th St Shared Use Path between Portland Ave - Tacoma City Limits	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_151	S Warner St Bike Lane between S 40th St - S 47th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_152	E D St Separated Bike Lane between Thea Foss Esplanade - Puyallup Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_153	S Mildred St Separated Bike Lane between S N 9th St - S 19th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_154	E 38th St Separated Bike Lane between A St - E I St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_155	S Thompson Ave Separated Bike Lane between I-5 - S 48th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_156	S 84th St Separated Bike Lane between S Hosmer St - McKinley Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_157	N Pearl St / SR 163 Separated Bike Lane between N 46th St - N 11th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_158	S 56th St Separated Bike Lane between S Washington St - A St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_159	Yakima Ave Separated Bike Lane between S 48th St - E 96th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_160	S 72nd St Separated Bike Lane between I-5 - Eastern City Limits	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_161	34th St Bridge - Pacific Avenue to B St	This project will rehabilitate this existing bridge. The bridge was constructed in 1937 and many elements have deteriorated. This bridge is the smaller of the two 34th St. bridges.	Bridge	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_162	I-705 Assessment	Capacity assessment for future land use in Downtown Tacoma	Modal Conflict Studies	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.63
TMP_163	S 38th St Shared Use Path between S Tacoma Way - S Puget Sound Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_164	E D St Separated Bike Lane between E 21st St - Wright Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63
TMP_165	Hilltop Festival Street on L St - 10th to 12th St	Festival street/open street	Public Realm	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.63

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_166	Tideflats Area ITS Strategic Plan Implementation	Study for entire area is ongoing	Signal/ITS	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_167	S 12th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_168	S 56th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_169	S 15th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_170	E D St Corridor Improvements between E 11th and north	Install/improve sidewalks, freight access, parking, and bike facilities per East Thea Foss Study	Signal/ITS	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_171	Light Rail Corridor - Downtown Tacoma to Tacoma Mall	Corridor identified in the updated Sound Transit Long Range Plan	Transit	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.56
TMP_172	Orchard St - 6th to 19th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_173	Orchard St - Center to 70th St W Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_174	Norpoint Way - Marine View Dr to 29th St NE Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_175	Proctor Business District Open/Shared Street	Create festival street and/or woonerf in Proctor NDB	Public Realm	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_176	Cedar St Underpass	Overpass or shared-use path project as part of any WSDOT new or reconstruction project	Active Transportation	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_177	Taylor Way Shared Use Path between E 11th St - SR 509	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_178	S Adams St Shared Use Path between S 60th St - S 64th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_179	Portland/Puyallup Shared Use Path between E N St - Portland Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_180	A St Shared Use Path between Puyallup Ave - S 25th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_181	Shared Use Path between S 11th - Waterway Park	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_182	Yakima Ave Bike Lane between 6th Ave - I St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_183	6th Ave Bike Lane between G St - St Helens Ave	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_184	Tacoma Ave Bike Lane between N 3rd St - Division Ave	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_185	A St Separated Bike Lane between S 8th St - Prairie Line Trail	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_186	E 30th St Separated Bike Lane between Portland Ave - E R St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_187	Delin St Separated Bike Lane between S C St - Tacoma Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_188	S 11th St Separated Bike Lane between J St - E Cliff Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_189	Puyallup Ave Separated Bike Lane between E D St - E N St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_190	S 12th St Separated Bike Lane between S Jackson Ave - S Ferry St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_191	S Sprague Ave Separated Bike Lane between 6th Ave - S 17th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_192	S 66th St Separated Bike Lane between S Tyler St- Tacoma Mall Blvd	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.56
TMP_193	S Alaska St Separated Bike Lane between S 38th St - S 72nd St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_194	6th Ave Separated Bike Lane between N Jackson Ave - State St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_195	S Center St Separated Bike Lane between S Orchard St - S 25th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_196	S 35th St ROW Shared Use Path between S Tacoma Way - S Junett St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56
TMP_197	WSDOT Tacoma Mall/I-5 Direct Access	New overpass from southbound I-5 at S 38th Street to Tacoma Mall Blvd, including structure, roadway modifications, curb and gutter, new signal, streetlighting, storm sewer, landscaping and utility relocation work, and asphalt overlay between Steele St and S 48th St.	New Capacity/Link	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_198	S 19th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_199	Pearl St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_200	Browns Pt Blvd Phase I Improvements - McMurray to Nassau	Improved roadway to arterial standards/complete street standards	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_201	Westgate Mixed Use Center Missing Link Sidewalks & Pedestrian Crossings	Missing link sidewalks (1500 linear feet) and appropriate pedestrian crossing treatments	Pedestrian	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_202	Milwaukee Way and Marshall St Safety Improvements	Vehicle/Ped/Bike safety improvements at Crossing No. 852612Y	Railroad operations	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.50

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_203	City-wide ITS System Architecture Plan	A planning effort to establish the overall system architecture the city will utilize for the ITS infrastructure in order to allow for additional federal and state coordination and funding opportunities	Signal/ITS	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_204	E I St - 64th to 72nd St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_205	Scott Pierson Trail Connections	Trail connections in the City ROW along the SR16 Scott Pierson Trail	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_206	Tacoma Mall Blvd Shared Use Path between Railroad St - S 56th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_207	S Sprague Ave Shared Use Path between S 8th St - S 8th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_208	S 40th St Shared Use Path between S Cedar St - S Pine St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_209	S 19th St Shared Use Path between S State St - S State St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_210	Orchard St Shared Use Path between S 12th St - S 13th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_211	E Grandview Ave Shared Use Path between E Bay St - E 34th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_212	E 52nd St Shared Use Path between E 52nd St - E 52nd St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_213	Shared Use Path between E Dock Street - E 25th St Alley	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_214	Shared Use Path between BPA Trail - spuyaləpabš Trail	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_215	S 19th St - Jackson to Walters - Complete St / arterial improvement	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_216	64th St E - Portland Ave to Pacific Ave	Improved roadway to arterial standards and cycle track	Arterial	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_217	S 35th St Bike Lane between S Pine St - S Sprague St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_218	A St Separated Bike Lane between S 26th St - S 27th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_219	S 24th St Separated Bike Lane between S Holgate St - Pacific Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_220	S 27th St Separated Bike Lane between S C St - A St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_221	Puyallup Ave Separated Bike Lane between A St - E D St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_222	S 35th Separated Bike Lane between S Union Ave - S Tacoma Way	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_223	E 64th St Separated Bike Lane between Portland Ave - Pipeline Trail	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_224	66th St W Separated Bike Lane between Lakewood Dr W - S Cheyenne St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_225	S Pearl St Separated Bike Lane between N 11th St - S 12th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_226	N Pearl St Separated Bike Lane between N Park Way - N 46th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_227	Orchard St Separated Bike Lane between S 19th St - S 56th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_228	S 19th St Separated Bike Lane between 91st Ave W - S Cedar St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_229	N Pearl St Separated Bike Lane between Park Ave- Point Defiance Ferry Terminal	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_230	SR-7 / S 38th St at-grade intersection conversion	Intersection modification. Evaluate the conversion of the current ramps into a signalized intersection	Intersection modification	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_231	Portland Ave on and off ramps at SR 509	Add traffic signals and modify channelization	Intersection modification	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_232	6th Ave Mixed Use Center Pedestrian Crossings	Improve pedestrian crossings with appropriate treatments	Pedestrian	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_233	James Center Mixed Use Center Pedestrian Crossings	Improve pedestrian crossings with appropriate treatments		0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.50
TMP_234	Bike Connection (Unspecified) between City ROW line - S 35th St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_235	S 58th St Separated Bike Lane between S Washington St - South Tacoma Way	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_236	S 37th St Separated Bike Lane between S Steele St - S Sprague Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_237	Private ROW Bike Connection (Unspecified) between S Tacoma Way - S Union Ave	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.50
TMP_238	South Tacoma Way - C to Pine St	Street rehabilitation project including grinding of the old asphalt at the gutter and match lines, new asphalt overlay, and adjusting utilities.	Arterial	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_239	Sprague Avenue Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_240	Tideflats Area Fiber Optic Infrastructure	Construct initial ITS Infrastructure needed for basic information sharing among stakeholders.	Signal/ITS	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_241	Westgate Blvd / N 21st St / I St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_242	Culvert Erdahl Ditch	Replace retaining wall to increase capacity with reconfiguration of railroad tracks	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_243	North Intermodal Yard Lead Track Upgrade	Replace old and worn 112-pound rail and track switches with new 115-pound components on the North Intermodal Lead Track.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_244	SR509 Track Rebuild Project	Project will replace approximately 4,200 feet of old and worn 85-pound rail and other components with new 115-pound rail and components.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_245	Taylor Way Track Rehabilitation & Expansion Project	Replace old and worn rail paralleling Taylor Way with 115-pound rail, 30% new cross ties, and extend the tracks approximately 1,200 feet.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_246	West Loop Track Upgrade Project	Replace existing 90-pound rail with 115-pound rail, 30% new cross ties, also encapsulates 370lf of track to function as a crossing.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_247	Tideflats Area Emergency Signal Preemption	Install signal preemption for existing signals on priority corridors.	Signal/ITS	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_248	SR 509 and Portland Ave Off Ramp Improvements	New signal and ITS	Signal/ITS	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_249	Light Rail Corridor - Downtown Tacoma to Tacoma Community College	Corridor identified in the updated Sound Transit Long Range Plan. Would operate on either 6th Avenue corridor or S 19th Street Corridor with connection along Mildred Street	Transit	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.44
TMP_250	Trail to the Mountain	Feasibility of rail use for shared-Use path, linear park, housing, economic development between downtown and south city limits	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_251	S Sheridan Avenue - S 56th to S 72nd St	Complete gap of 5250 feet between S 56th Street to S 72nd Street of missing sidewalk	Pedestrian	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_252	Schuster Parkway Trail	Shared-Use Path From S 7th - Ruston Way	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_253	Thea Foss Esplanade Completion	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_254	S 52nd St ROW Shared Use Path between Orchard - S Verde St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_255	S 15th St Shared Use Path between Pacific Ave - A St Ramp	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_256	E 11th St Shared Use Path between E F St- E Portland Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_257	Port of Tacoma Rd Shared Use Path between Lincoln Ave - spuyləpabš Trail	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_258	Pipeline Rd Shared Use Path between E 48th St - Portland Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_259	Lincoln Ave Shared Use Path between Port of Tacoma Rd - Portland Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_260	Lakewood Dr W Shared Use Path between 66th St W - 74th St W	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_261	Portland Ave Shared Use Path between E 11th St - Lincoln Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_262	E N St ROW Shared Use Path between E Portland Ave - E 34th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_263	E 56th St Shared Use Path between E Q St - Pipeline Rd	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_264	E 28th St Shared Use Path between E L St - E N St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_265	E 11th St Shared Use Path between Taylor Way - Marine View Dr	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_266	Shared Use Path between Northeast Tacoma ES and Kobetich Library	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_267	33rd St NE - NE 49th Ave to Nassau Ave	Arterial roadway section with complete streets to include curbs and gutter, sidewalks, asphalt paving, storm drainage, streetlighting, landscaping, bike lanes, pedestrian islands, and traffic control.	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0		0.44
TMP_268	Walters Road - S 19th to 6th Ave	Widening and replacing the existing roadway section to includes sidewalk, curb and gutter, travel lanes, ADA compliant driveways, retaining walls as needed, and new storm water system.	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0		0.44
TMP_269	S 23rd St Bike Lane between S Hood St - S C St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_270	Division Ave Bike Lane between Tacoma Ave N - Stadium Way S	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.44
TMP_271	S J St Bike Lane between S 27th St - S 28th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_272	St Helens Ave (NB) Bike Lane between 6th Ave - S 7th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_273	Market St Bike Lane between S 9th St - S 11th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_274	S 37th St Bike Lane between S Tacoma Way - S 37th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44
TMP_275	S 8th St Separated Bike Lane between Court A - A St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.44

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_276	Court A Separated Bike Lane between S 7th St - S 8th St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_277	S 7th St Separated Bike Lane between Pacific Ave - Court A	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_278	S 60th St Separated Bike Lane between S Adams St - South Tacoma Way	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_279	S 21st St Separated Bike Lane between Tacoma Ave - Pacific Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_280	S M St Separated Bike Lane between S 28th St - I-5	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_281	Orchard St Separated Bike Lane between N 7th St - S 12th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_282	Separated Bike Lane between Heidelberg Connector - Scott Pierson Trail	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_283	S 54th St Separated Bike Lane between S Birmingham St - S Wapato St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_284	N I St Separated Bike Lane between N Steele St - Division Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_285	E 64th St Separated Bike Lane between S Alaska St - Pacific Avenue	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_286	96th St Separated Bike Lane between Western City Limits - E McKinley Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_287	N Stevens St Separated Bike Lane between N 42nd St - S 19th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_288	St Helens Ave (SB) Sharrows between 6th Ave - S 7th St	Sharrows	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.44
TMP_289	51st St NE from Browns Point Blvd. to Harborview Dr.	Curb and Gutter, Sidewalks, Streetlights, Storm Drainage, Asphalt Paving, bike lanes	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_290	Northshore Pkwy from Browns Pt to east city limits	Sidewalks, speed reduction, pedestrian crossing improvements, and seperated bike lanes	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_291	Division Ave Bike Lane between Sprague Ave - MLK Jr Way	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.44
TMP_292	S 66th St - Oakes to Orchard St	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_293	WSDOT HOV program from SR16 to South City Limits	Extends HOV lanes south between SR 512 and the SR 16. Reconstructs 72nd Street and 84th St interchanges to accommodate the widening and improve traffic movements	New Capacity/Link	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_294	Direct HOV access ramps to S 47th/S 48th St (transit center)	New Capacity/Link	New Capacity/Link	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_295	N Orchard St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_296	Onboard Positive Train Control (PTC) Equipment	Equipment installed on locomotives designed to communicate with wayside signals and back office computers intended as a failsafe to avoid train head/rear end collisions, over speed derailments, or incursions into unauthorized territory.	Railroad operations	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_297	S Orchard St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_298	6th Avenue - Jackson to Walters - Complete St / arterial improvement	Improved roadway to arterial / complete street standards	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.38

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_299	Pedestrian overpass between Old Town Business District and Ruston Way	Grade separated pedestrian link over the rail lines	Pedestrian	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_300	Point Ruston Mixed Use Center Pedestrian Crossings	New pedestrian crossings with appropriate treatments		0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_301	Downtown Quiet Zones	Provide infrastructure to support quiet zones at East D, East C and South C.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_302	At-Grade Rail Crossing CCTV	Add cameras to key existing at-grade rail crossings.	Railroad operations	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_303	Pierce County Terminal - Double Ending	New at-grade crossing on Alexander Ave east of PC Terminal	Railroad operations	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_304	S 50th St - M to G St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_305	S I St - 72nd to 78th St Vision Zero Improvements	Vision Zero safety countermeasures for high priority corridors	Vision Zero	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_306	S 66th St/S 64th St Ped/Bike Bridge Shared Use Path between Tacoma Mall Blvd - S Alaska St	Bridge	Bridge	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_307	S 40th St Shared Use Path between S Union Ave - S Puget Sound	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_308	N 16th St Shared Use Path between N Cedar St (midblock) - N Junett St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_309	E D St Shared Use Path between E 3rd St - E 11th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_310	E 34th St Shared Use Path between E D St - E McKinley Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_311	Orchard St Bike Lane between N 37th St - S 19th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_312	N 26th St Bike Lane between N Proctor St - N Washington St Alley	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_313	S M St Bike Lane between I-5 - S 37th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_314	6th Ave Bike Lane between S Walters Rd - S Jackson Ave	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_315	Railroad St Separated Bike Lane between S Wapato St - Tacoma Mall Blvd	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_316	Pearl St Separated Bike Lane between S 12th St - S 19th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_317	S Cedar St Separated Bike Lane between N 7th St - S 15th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_318	N 17th St/Westgate Blvd Separated Bike Lane between N Narrows Dr - N Highland St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_319	SR 509 Separated Bike Lane between Pacific Ave - Slayden Rd NE	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.38
TMP_320	Thorne Rd - Heavy Haul Improvements	Improved roadway	Arterial	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_321	S 8th St Connector Bike Connection (Unspecified) between Tacoma Ave S - Fawcett Ave S	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_322	S Fife Street Bike Connection (Unspecified) between S 42nd St - S 47th St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_323	Bike Connection (Unspecified) between S Fife St - S 48th St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.38
TMP_324	S Puget Sound Ave Bike Lane between Midblock N of S 56th St - Midblock S of S 56th S	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_325	S Puget Sound Ave Bike Lane between S 50th St - S 54th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_326	N 21st St Separated Bike Lane between N Visscher St - N Steele St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_327	McKinley Ave - Division Ln to E 56th St Arterial Improvements	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.38
TMP_328	WSDOT ITS projects on SR509 and I-705	Includes fiber interconnect, VMS and cameras. Currently is an unfunded portion of the WSDOT ITS Strategic Plan	Signal/ITS	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_329	N 30th St Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications, including signal at Orchard, left turns at Proctor	Signal/ITS	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_330	Jackson Avenue/Narrows Drive Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_331	SR 509 Slip Ramps at D	Construct a half diamond interchange at East D Street and SR-509. An interchange justification report (IJR) is required for approval of the added access to SR-509.	New Capacity/Link	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_332	SR 167 Completion	Extension of SR 167 from current terminus to I-5 and SR-509	New Capacity/Link	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_333	East 34th Street Hill Climb	Reconstruct stair connection between East M and Portland Avenue	Pedestrian	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_334	Lincoln Avenue Wye Track	Installation of a wye track beneath the Lincoln Avenue Bridge to provide more direct access to the US Oil facility and improve operational flexibility.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_335	Rail Classification Yard – East End Access Reconfiguration	Reconfiguration of the east end of the classification yard to allow for multiple congruent train movements simultaneously.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_336	Rail Classification Yard – West End Reconfiguration	Reconfiguration of the classification yard's west end to allow for multiple congruent train movements simultaneously. Would add a 3rd at-grade crossing on Milwaukee Way	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_337	Transfer Yard Connection to Lincoln	Constructs a new connection between the Port's Transfer Yard into existing Tacoma Rail infrastructure paralleling Lincoln Avenue to provide more efficient ingress/egress to U. S. Oil without crossing Port of Tacoma Road.	Railroad operations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_338	Sprague Overpass	Overpass or shared-use path project as part of any WSDOT new or reconstruction project	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_339	Sheridan Ave Shared Use Path between S 56th St - S 64th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_340	S 34th St Shared Use Path between S G St - E D St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_341	E Division Ln Shared Use Path between E I St - Portland Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_342	E 48th St Shared Use Path between E D St-East E St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_343	E 40th St Shared Use Path between E G St - E McKinley Ave	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_344	E 34th St ROW Shared Use Path between E M St - E N St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_345	Browning St - Grandview to Pioneer	Reconstruct Browning Street from Grandview Avenue East to Pioneer Way to include sidewalks, permanent street, turn lanes, signal.	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_346	Ruston Way Rehabilitation	Reconstruction of Ruston Way from McCarver to N 49th St to include repair of subgrade, replacement of curb and gutter as needed, sidewalk and seawall repairs, utility repairs, landscaping, and ADA improvements. Parking areas withinROW may be improved	Arterial	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_347	Browns Point Blvd from 33rd St. NE at the west near 43rd Ave. NE and 33rd St. NE at the east near Meeker Ave.	Browns Point Blvd. Improvement Project Phase III – Roadway improvements between 33rd St. NE at the west near 43rd Ave. NE and 33rd St. NE at the east near Meeker Ave. to include sidewalks and access to Alderwood Park & Kobetich Library	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_348	E L St Bike Lane between E 26th St - E 29th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_349	S Alaska St Bike Lane between S 37th St - S 38th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_350	S Puget Sound Ave Bike Lane between S 72nd St - S 74th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_351	E 40th St Bike Lane between E Portland Ave - E R St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_352	S I Street Bike Lane between Division Ave - 6th Ave	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_353	E R St Bike Lane between E 40th St - E 48th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_354	S Wilkeson St Bike Lane between S 19th St - S Tacoma Way	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_355	Orchard St / Lakewood Dr Separated Bike Lane between S 56th St - 66th St W	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_356	S 11th St Separated Bike Lane between S 12th St - S Grant Ave	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_357	S Adams St Separated Bike Lane between S 64th St - S 66th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_358	N Ruston Way Separated Bike Lane between City Boundary - N 49th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_359	Jackson Ave Separated Bike Lane between N Westgate Blvd - S 19th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_360	Ruston Way Separated Bike Lane between N 49th St - Henry St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_361	S C St Sharrows between S 25th St - S 23rd St	Sharrows	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_362	Bike Connection (Unspecified) between S Pine St - S Fife St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_363	Bike Connection (Unspecified) between S 16th St - S 17th St	Bike Connection (Unspecified)	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_364	St Paul Ave - Portland to E 11th St Arterial Improvement	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_365	Marshall - Milwaukee to Port of Tacoma Rd Arterial Improvement	Repaving, sidewalks, and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.31
TMP_366	Tyler St - S 36th to S 74th St Arterial Improvements	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_367	S G St - Wright Ave to 40th St Arterial Improvements	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.31
TMP_368	E 96th St and McKinley	New signal	Signal/ITS	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_369	S Winnifred St ROW Shared Use Path between S 7th St - S 7th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_370	S Union Ave Shared Use Path between S Melrose St - S 15th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_371	S 7th St ROW Shared Use Path between S Orchard St - S Huson St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_372	S 76th St ROW Shared Use Path between S Bell St - A St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_373	S 16th St ROW Shared Use Path between S Lawrence St Midblock - S Alder St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_374	N Highland St ROW Shared Use Path between N 10th St - N 9th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_375	E L St ROW Shared Use Path between E 39th St - E 40th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_376	E J St ROW Shared Use Path between E 42nd St - E 43rd St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_377	E 68th St ROW Shared Use Path between E 68th St - E 68th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_378	29th St NE Connector (TPU)	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_379	Shared Use Path between S Thompson Ave - S G St across Lincoln Park	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_380	McCarver St Bike Lane between N 30th St- N 29th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_381	N Union Ave Bike Lane between N 8th St - S 7th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_382	N 51st St Bike Lane between N Mildred St - N Pearl St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_383	N Mildred St Bike Lane between Five Mile Drive - N 51st St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_384	N Proctor St Bike Lane between N 35th St - N 28th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_385	Orchard St Bike Lane between N 23rd St - N 7th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_386	Norpoint Way NE Separated Bike Lane between NE 29th St - Marine View Dr	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_387	Impact Fee Feasibility Study	An overall study to evaluate the potential for impact fees in the City and their application to funding new projects based on planned development	New Capacity/Link	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
TMP_388	Enhanced Sounder service - South Tacoma to Downtown Seattle	Speed and reliability improvements, operating on a full-day schedule, and weekend operations	Transit	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.25
TMP_389	E 48th St - Pacific to McKinley	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_390	Union Avenue - N 21st St to N 30th St	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_391	N 36th St - Ruston Way to Union Avenue	Missing link sidewalks	Pedestrian	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_392	Ruston Way Corridor Improvement Project	A signal integration and coordination project and other ITS applications	Signal/ITS	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_393	S Cheyenne St ROW Shared Use Path between S 52nd St - S 54th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.19

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_394	S 9th St Shared Use Path across S Cedar St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_395	19th St NE Shared Use Path between 68th Ave NE - BPA Trail	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_396	Norpoint Way - Marine View Dr to 29th St NE	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_397	Browns Point Blvd. from 38th Ave. NE to Norpoint Way NE (to the north-west)	Browns Point Blvd. Improvement Project Phase II – Roadway improvements between 38th Ave. NE and Norpoint way NE to include sidewalks.	Arterial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_398	N Alder St Bike Lane between N 22nd St - N 21st St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_399	N Alder St Bike Lane between N 26th St - N 25th St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_400	S 28th St Bike Lane between S M - S J St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_401	N Park Way Bike Lane between N Pearl St - N 51st St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_402	S 23rd St Bike Lane between S Washington St - S Cedar St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_403	McCarver St Separated Bike Lane between N Ruston Way - N 30th St	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_404	N 30th St Separated Bike Lane between McCarver St - Garfield Gulch	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_405	29th St NE Separated Bike Lane between 53rd Ave E - Tacoma City Limits	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_406	Northshore Pkwy Separated Bike Lane between Browns Point Blvd NE - Hoyt Rd SW	Separated Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TMP_407	E 43rd St - Pacific Ave to E J St Arterial Improvements	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.19
TMP_408	N 30th - Proctor to Orchard/Pearl - Arterial improvement	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_409	Norpoint Way and 45th Avenue NE	New signal	Signal/ITS	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_410	Northshore Pkwy New Signal Corridor - 45th Ave NE, Browns Point, and Norpoint	New signal	Signal/ITS	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_411	N Mildred St ROW Shared Use Path between N Westgate Blvd - N 10th St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_412	E L St ROW Shared Use Path between E 51st St - E 52nd St	Shared-Use Path	Active Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_413	Northshore Pkwy - Norpoint to 49th Ave NE	Improved roadway to arterial standards	Arterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_414	45th St NE Bike Lane between Browns Point Boulevard - Nassau Ave NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_415	49th Ave NE Bike Lane between Northshore Pkwy - Norpoint Way NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_416	NE Nassau Ave Bike Lane between Northshore Pkwy - Browns Point Blvd NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_417	Browns Point Boulevard Bike Lane between 51st St NE - 33rd St NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.13
TMP_418	N 37th St - Narrows to Shirley Arterial Improvement	Repaving and necessary ADA upgrades	Arterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.13

ID	Name	Description	Type	Goal								Score	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
TMP_419	33rd St NE Bike Lane between Browns Point Blvd - 49th Ave NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06
TMP_420	N 30th St Bike Lane between N White St - N McCarver St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06
TMP_421	51st St NE Bike Lane between Harbor View Dr NE - Browns Point Blvd NE	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06
TMP_422	N 30th St Bike Lane between N Alder St - N White St	Bike Lane	Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06

Appendix E: Model Documentation

E



Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Roadway Networks.....	1
Land Use	2
Calibration.....	4
Results.....	4
State Facilities	5

Table of Figures

	Page
Table 1: City of Tacoma Land Use Summary by Subarea.....	2
Figure 1 City of Tacoma Land Use Zone Boundaries.....	3
Table 2: PM Peak Hour LOS Results at State Ramp Terminals	5

INTRODUCTION

Fehr & Peers used Pierce County's recently developed activity-based model, PierceCast, for the Tacoma TMP analysis. Complete details on the model development and validation are provided in *Travel Demand and DTA Models Design for Pierce County* (RSG, May 20, 2022). PierceCast is a focused version of PSRC's regional activity-based model, SoundCast, that has been calibrated and validated to travel behavior throughout Pierce County. The existing year scenario reflects 2018 conditions and the future year scenario estimates 2044 conditions.

For the TMP, Fehr & Peers changed the existing year to 2022 conditions, reviewed the roadway network within the City of Tacoma for accuracy, updated the land use based on information provided by the City, and adjusted model parameters to better match 2022 traffic volumes. Results were provided to the project team from the 2022 and 2044 scenarios.

ROADWAY NETWORKS

Fehr & Peers reviewed the transportation networks (freeway, arterial, and transit) for consistency with 2022 conditions and 2050 planned projects. The following roadways were updated to reflect current conditions or recently completed projects:

- Reduce Yakima Bridge to one lane in each direction
- Closed 11th St Bridge between Portland Ave and Milwaukee Way

The following improvement projects were coded into the 2050 future year model, per direction from the City of Tacoma:

- Narrow Cedar St from S 19th St to Center St from five lanes to three lanes
- Reconfigure Puyallup Ave from C St to Portland Ave E from five lanes to three lanes, with an additional eastbound bus-only lane.
- Reduce S 11th St and S 12th St from Sprague to Cedar St to one westbound travel lane
- Construct new S Burlington Way (formerly North Access Road) from S 35th St to S 48th St with one traffic lane in each direction

No changes to the transit networks were made to the 2050 scenario.

LAND USE

The City of Tacoma provided updated land use estimates for both the 2022 existing year and 2050 future year using a custom zone system. The parcel land use in PierceCast was updated following these zones boundaries using a tool developed by Fehr & Peers. The zone system includes 383 zones within the City. Table 1 below summarizes the number of households and jobs by subarea. The map on the following page shows the zone boundaries and subareas highlighted.

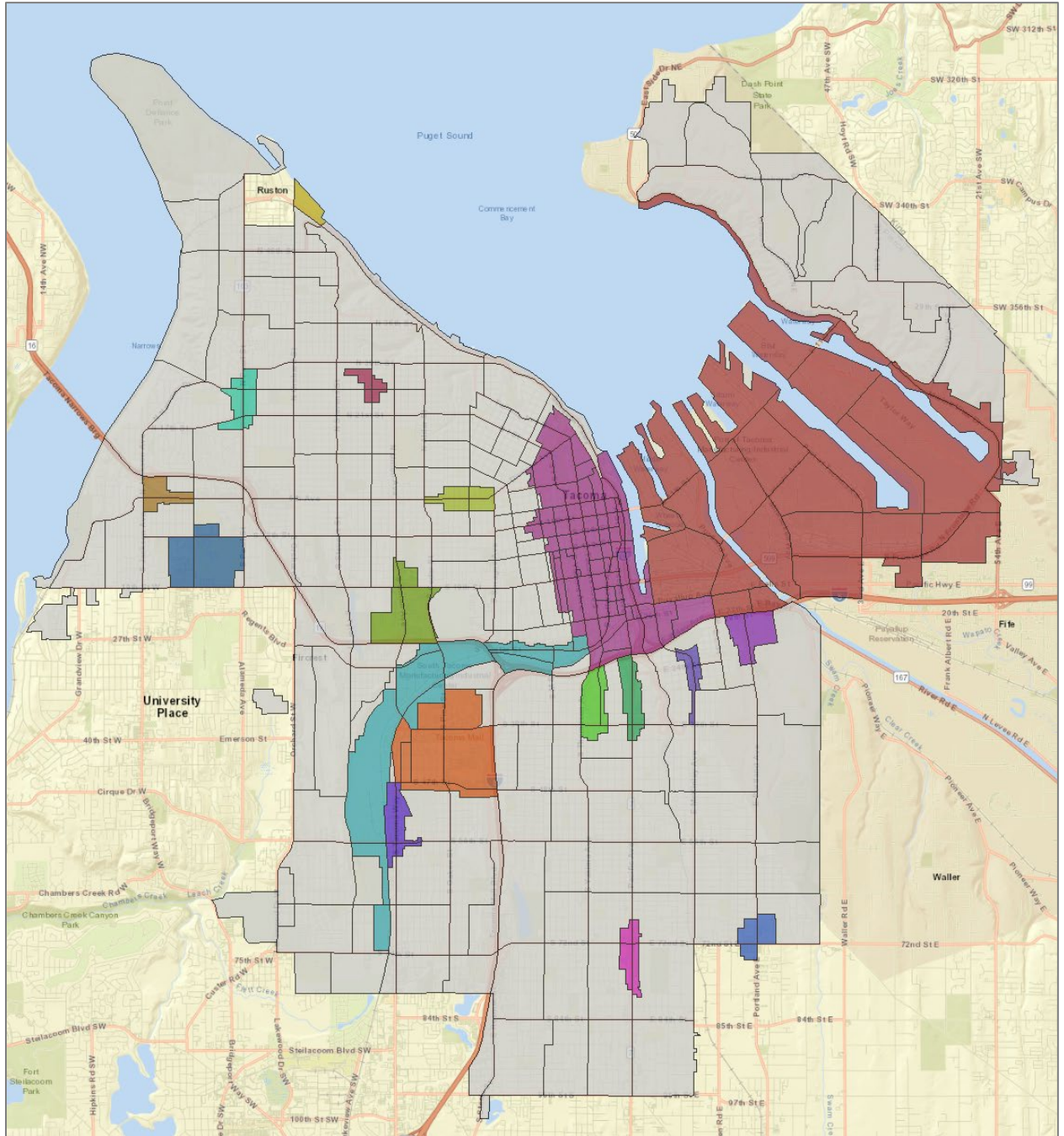
Table 1 City of Tacoma Land Use Summary by Subarea

Subarea	2022 Households	2022 Employment	2050 Households	2050 Employment
34th & Pacific	208	1,229	1,441	2,957
38th & G	380	670	2,299	809
56th & STW	151	850	1,522	2,508
6th Ave & Pine St	810	1,140	3,003	1,278
72nd and Pacific	483	779	1,580	2,162
72nd and Portland	165	820	1,193	2,202
James Center	413	1,670	1,440	2,223
Lower Portland Avenue	287	710	1,521	2,782
McKinley	387	400	1,757	538
MLK	1,682	10,904	5,869	24,099
Narrows	278	290	1,101	428
North Downtown	2,924	13,648	11,085	30,165
Point Ruston	547	160	1,095	298
Proctor	296	1,120	845	1,189
South Downtown	2,292	12,838	8,004	28,369
South Tacoma MIC	0	7,360	0	14,729
Stadium	452	673	1,577	1,485
Tacoma Central	365	5,231	1,393	7,993
Tacoma Mall	2,720	10,449	5,460	17,820
Tideflats MIC	0	10,339	0	17,710
Westgate	80	1,220	1,109	2,741
Outside Subareas	81,950	30,111	98,413	40,273
Total	96,870	112,611	151,707	204,758

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2024.

Outside the City of Tacoma, the Pierce County land use totals were extrapolated to the year 2050 using the zonal totals for 2018 and 2044. For King, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties, PSRC's 2050 LUV-it land use forecast was used.

Figure 1 City of Tacoma Land Use Zone Boundaries



Source: City of Tacoma, 2024.

CALIBRATION

The City of Tacoma provided traffic counts from October 2022 at around two dozen intersections that were used to compare with the model's volume estimates. Fehr & Peers also downloaded volume data from the same time period from WSDOT's loop database for freeways within the City. The only calibration adjustments that were made were to adjust the volume-delay function parameters to increase congestion on freeways and encourage more traffic to use local arterials, as initial model results showed higher freeway and lower arterial volumes compared to actual counts.

After incorporating these changes, the difference between the daily observed counts and the daily model estimates was around 6% low for all freeways and 14% low for all arterials. For the PM peak hour between 4-5pm, these differences improved to 1% high for freeways and the 9% low for arterials. Fehr & Peers was limited in the amount of time available for model calibration and further effort would be required to improve the overall results. For the purposes of the TMP and providing citywide growth trends, the model was considered appropriate.

RESULTS

The updated PierceCast model was used to provide the following information to the project team:

- Aggregated person trip flows by time of day and travel mode for districts within and outside of the City for 2022 and 2050.
- Daily and hourly passenger car and truck volumes for all roadways within the City and in the model.

In addition, the volumes from the model were used to forecast 2050 turning movement volumes at 10 freeway off-ramp locations for state facility intersection analysis.

STATE FACILITIES

State facilities within Tacoma were analyzed in two ways:

- Existing and future volume to capacity ratios from the model were provided to the project team.
- Ten high volume freeway ramp terminal intersections were analyzed.

Using the forecasted 2050 turning movement volumes noted above plus 2024 PM peak hour counts at the 10 selected intersections, Fehr & Peers completed a Synchro traffic operations intersection level of service (LOS) evaluation. All signals have been optimized for cycle lengths and splits prior to the calculation of future conditions due to the assumption that signals will be optimized within the given time frame.

The results of this analysis are shown in Table 2 and all intersections are forecasted to operate at or better than LOS standard in 2050.

Table 2 PM Peak Hour LOS Results at State Ramp Terminals

#	Intersection Name	Control	HCM Version	LOS Standard	Existing (2024) PM (LOS/Delay)	Future (2050) PM (LOS/Delay)
1	I-5 SB Ramp & S 38th St	Signal	2000	D	A/9	B/10
2	I-5 NB Ramp & S 72nd St	Signal	6th	D	B/11	B/15
3	Tacoma Mall Blvd & I-5 SB Ramp	Signal	6th	D	B/14	C/21
4	Portland Ave E & E 28th St	Signal	6th	D	C/29	C/31
5	S Union Ave & SR 16 WB Ramp	Signal	6th	D	C/22	D/55
6	S Mullen St & Center St	Signal	6th	D	C/30	D/53
7	Portland Ave E & E 27th St	Signal	6th	D	B/15	C/20
8	S Union Ave & SR 16 EB Ramp	Signal	6th	D	B/17	C/25
9	Bantz Blvd & 6th Ave	Signal	6th	D	B/12	B/17
10	N Jackson Ave & SR 16 EB Ramp	Signal	6th	D	D/38	C/32

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2024.