

Appendix D. Figure Descriptions

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This appendix includes written descriptions of all figures included in this Technical Report. If needed, additional figure interpretation is available from the ODOT Senior Environmental Project Manager at (503) 731-4804.

Figure Number	Figure Title	Figure Description
ES-1	Projected Regional GHG Emissions	Figure ES-1 shows the projected annual regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a bar graph. The y-axis is labeled as metric tons (MT) per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e), and measures from -500,000 through 4500000, at intervals of 500,000 MT CO ₂ e/year. The x-axis has the follow ing labeled for each of the five bars show n: 2040 (Regional), 2017 (Project Area Existing), 2045 (No Build), and Change (Build minus No Build). The bar for 2040 (Regional) extends to 4,259,550 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2017 (Project Area Existing) extends to 417,156 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2045 (No Build) extends to 327,536 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2045 (No Build) extends to 326,762 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for Change (Build minus No Build) extends to -774 MT CO ₂ e/year.
1	Project Area	Figure 1 shows the Project Area. The Project Area includes a 1.7-mile segment of Interstate 5 (I-5), beginning north of Interstate 405 (I-405) at milepost 303.2, extending south to the Burnside Bridge just south of Interstate 84 (I-84) at milepost 301.5. The Project Area also includes the interchange of I-5 and N Broadw ay and NE Weidler Street (Broadw ay/Weidler interchange) and the surrounding transportation netw ork, from approximately N/NE Hancock Street to the north, N Benton Avenue to the w est, N/NE Multnomah Street to the south, and NE 2nd Avenue to the east. Figure 1 also show s the Willamette River to the w est of the Project Area and the follow ing four bridges (from north to south): Fremont Bridge, Broadw ay Bridge, Steel Bridge, and Burnside Bridge. The Project Area includes segments of both I-5 and I-84.
2	Auxiliary Lane/ Shoulder Improvements	Figure 2 shows the locations of the proposed auxiliary lanes and shoulder improvements on I-5. One new northbound (NB) auxiliary lane would be added to connect the I-84 w estbound on-ramp to the N Greeley off-ramp. A new southbound (SB) auxiliary lane would extend the existing auxiliary lane that enters I-5 SB from the N Greeley on-ramp. The extent of proposed auxiliary lanes and shoulder improvements begin near where I-5 crosses over N Russell and extends south to I-84. Figure 2 also shows the Project Area.

Figure Number	Figure Title	Figure Description
3	I-5 Auxiliary (Ramp-to- Ramp) Lanes – Existing Conditions and Proposed Improvements	Figure 3 shows the existing and proposed auxiliary lane configurations from the N Greely on-ramp extending south to the SB Morrison Bridge off-ramp. Existing conditions are show n on the left and proposed improvements are show n on the right. Existing SB conditions include tw o SB lanes and three on-ramps (listed from north to south): N Greeley, I-405/N Fremont, and N Wheeler and three off-ramps (listed from north to south): N Broadw ay, I-84, and Morrison Bridge. There are existing auxiliary lanes betw een the N Greeley on-ramp extending to just south of the N Broadw ay off-ramp, the I-405/N Fremont on-ramp and N Broadw ay off-ramp, and N Wheeler on-ramps (listed from south to north): I-84 and N Broadw ay and tw o off-ramps (listed from south to north): N Weidler, I-405/N Fremont, and N Greeley. There are existing auxiliary lanes betw een the I-84 on-ramp and N Weidler off-ramp and betw een the N Broadw ay on-ramp and I-405/N Fremont.
		For proposed improvements, the on-ramps and off-ramps are the same as those show n for existing conditions, and all existing auxiliary lanes remain. There is one new SB proposed auxiliary lane that results in a continuous auxiliary lane from the N Greeley on-ramp extending south to the Morrison Bridge off-ramp. There is one NB proposed auxiliary lane that results in a continuous auxiliary lane from the I-84 on-ramp north to the N Greeley off-ramp. Two additional proposed NB auxiliary lane segments also extend the existing auxiliary lane betw een the I-84 on-ramp and N Weidler off-ramp.
4	I-5 Cross Section (N/NE Weidler Overcrossing) – Existing Conditions and Proposed Improvements	Figure 4 shows a cross section comparison of existing and proposed conditions of I- 5 south of the N/NE Weidler overcrossing within the Broadway/Weidler interchange area. Existing conditions are shown on the top and are the same for NB and SB traffic and include an inside and outside shoulder of varying width and two 12-foot lanes. Proposed lane configuration is shown below the existing conditions and is the same for NB and SB traffic and include an inside and outside shoulder, two through lanes, and one auxiliary lane. All shoulders and lanes are 12 feet wide.
5	Broadw ay/ Weidler/ Williams and Vancouver/ Hancock Highw ay Covers	Figure 5 shows a rendering of the Broadw ay/Weidler/Williams and Vancouver/Hancock highw ay covers. The Broadw ay/Weidler/Williams cover appears as a green space that spans east-w est across I-5, extending from immediately south of N/NE Weidler to immediately north of N/NE Broadw ay. The entire block betw een N/NE Weidler, NE Victoria, N/NE Broadw ay, and N Williams is all show n as a green space covering I-5. The Vancouver/Hancock cover is located farther to the north and appears as a smaller green space extending northw est and southeast from N Vancouver at its intersection with N/NE Hancock. Proposed bike lanes are also show n along N/NE Weidler, N Williams, N Vancouver, N/NE Broadw ay, and N/NE Hancock.

Figure Number	Figure Title	Figure Description
6	Broadw ay/ Weidler Interchange Area Improvements	Figure 6 shows locations of improvements to the Broadw ay/Weidler interchange betw een I-5, the interchange, and the local street netw ork. Improvements are labeled with letters A through H. The Broadw ay/Weidler/Williams cover spans east- w est across I-5, extending from immediately south of N/NE Weidler to immediately north of N/NE Broadw ay. The Vancouver/Hancock cover is located farther to the north and appears as a smaller green space extending northw est and southeast from N Vancouver at its intersection with N/NE Hancock. Both covers are indicated by the letter "A." Letter "B" is located near the bottom of the figure and show s how the I-5 SB on-ramp would be relocated by having it begin one block farther north at N/NE Weidler instead of N Ramsay Way, where the existing ramp begins. Letter "C" located near the middle of the figure show s the segment of N Williams betw een N Ramsay and N Weidler that would be closed to private motor vehicles. Letter "D" located near the middle of the figure show s the location of w here traffic flow on N Williams betw een N/NE Weidler and N/NE Broadw ay would be converted to a reverse traffic flow tw o-way street with a 36-foot-wide median. Letter "E" show s the location of the proposed Hancock-Dixon crossing that extends from the intersection of N Dixon and N Wheeler east to N Williams and N/NE Hancock. Letter "G" indicates the location w here N Flint would be removed beginning at N Tillamook and extending south to N Broadw ay. Letter "H" show s the location of the proposed Clackamas with N Williams. The Project Area boundary and proposed auxiliary lanes and shoulders are also show non the figure.
7	Conceptual Illustration of Proposed N Williams Multi- Use Path and Revised Traffic Flow	Figure 7 shows a rendering of the proposed N Williams multi-use path and reverse traffic flow. The foreground in the bottom half of the rendering shows the multi-use path as an extension of the sidew alk to the w est (left) of N Williams. The top half of the rendering shows two SB traffic lanes to the east (right) of the multi-use path/median and two NB traffic lanes to the w est (left) of the multi-use path/median. The Broadw ay/Weidler/Williams cover is show n as green space to the east (right) of N Williams SB traffic lanes.
8	Clackamas Bicycle and Pedestrian Crossing	Figure 8 shows a rendering of the Clackamas bicycle and pedestrian crossing. The crossing is show n as a curved elevated path crossing I-5, connecting NE Clackamas on the east side of I-5 to N Williams on the west side of I-5. Green bicycle lanes are also show n on either side of N Williams, located just west of I-5.
9	Area of Potential Impact	Figure 9 shows the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for Climate Change marked on a map of the Portland, Oregon, vicinity. This API was determined by taking the Project Area and including all the roadways that could experience changes in traffic congestion, and therefore changes in emissions, due to their links to the Project. Both traffic and air links are indicated on the figure. Air quality links and traffic links each have three categories: non-core links, core surface street links, and highway links. The figure also marks the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) monitoring stations, with one at 24 N Emerson and the other in southeast Portland. The marked highway links include I-405, I-5, I-84, and US-26, along with a portion of Route 30 w here it intersects with I-405. The core surface street links are mostly located north of I-84 and south of NE Knott Street, with a small expanse of streets in the northern portion of the API. The core surface street links are concentrated between the NE 24th Avenue to the east and the Willamette River to the w est, though the Broadway Bridge and the Steel Bridge are also included as core surface street links. The non-core links are located around the outer edges of the API, generally outside of the portion of the map marked by core surface street links.

Figure Number	Figure Title	Figure Description
10	Total U.S. GHG Allocation by Sector in 2015	Figure 10 shows a pie chart with the total U.S. GHG allocation by sector for 2015. The following sections and percentages are shown on the pie chart: electricity (29%), transportation (27%), industry (21%), commercial (12%), residential (12%), and agriculture (9%).
11	Projected Regional GHG Emissions	Figure 11 shows the projected annual regional GHG emissions in a bar graph. The y-axis is labeled as Metric Tons (MT) per year of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO ₂ e), and measures from -500,000 through 4500000, at intervals of 500,000 MT CO ₂ e/year. The x-axis shows five bars labeled: 2040 (Regional), 2017 (Project Area Existing), 2045 (No Build), 2045 (Build), and Change (Build minus No Build). The bar for 2040 (Regional) shows 4,259,550 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2017 (Project Area Existing) shows 417,156 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2045 (No Build) show s 327,536 MT CO ₂ e/year. The bar for 2045 (Build) show s -774 MT CO ₂ e/year.