Columbia River Crossing Appendix P

September 2011

02408 May 27, 2008 The 3 Portland 1187-001 study on The hould become a now bank the & the bridge down ad, at the same time put a P-1187-162flon I. 205 and bank those B you don't tall both then y illowly move the problem m 5-> 205 It will discourage frivolous P-1187-003 incourage mass transit pooling, and by the time an built will have lots of for the down payment. Tolling is a fair way to lle it and not as scane inconvient as people RECEIVED ante

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Modeling has indicated that tolling I-5 without making the improvements that are part of the CRC project would not meet the project's Purpose and Need. This does not mean that some form of tolling prior to constructing CRC couldn't be implemented. The ultimate decision on any tolling options will be made by both the Washington and Oregon Transportation Commissions.

P-1187-002

Traffic modeling indicates that tolling I-5, but not I-205, would divert some traffic to I-205 although most trips would remain on I-5. However, under existing conditions, trips already divert to I-205 and would continue to do so under No-Build because of the unreliability of, and congestion in, the I-5 corridor. With the CRC improvements to I-5, many of those diverted trips would shift to I-5 because it would be a shorter and more reliable trip than I-205. Tolling the I-5 crossing causes some trips to shift to I-205 in order to avoid the toll. The net difference in the number of trips crossing on I-205 is only slightly higher with the CRC project than without it.

With few exceptions, federal statutes do not permit tolling of an existing interstate highway without associated improvements. FHWA does have pilot programs that allow state departments of transportation to apply for the approval to toll a facility. The project sponsors are not proposing to toll the I-205 crossing as part of the CRC project. It is possible that a toll could be placed on the I-205 crossing in the future separate from the CRC project. Section 3.1 of the DEIS and FEIS discusses the effects of the project on traffic levels in the I-5 and I-205 corridors.

In addition, tolling prior to or during construction can be used to manage demand and begin collecting the revenue. This is not currently proposed but could be implemented if approved.

P-1187-003

The CRC project proposes to include a variable rate toll. The goal of variable-rate tolling is to reduce congestion and maximize the flow of traffic through this corridor. With a variable rate toll, a lower toll is charged when traffic demand is lower and a higher toll is charged when the corridor is at its highest demand. Because a toll is charged by time of day, variable-rate tolling gives travelers an incentive to change travel times, reduce optional trips, take an alternate route, or choose transit as an alternative to driving alone. Experiences in other cities in the U.S. and around the world have shown that these fees can help reduce congestion and improve the performance of the roadway.