

# A long-term, comprehensive solution

Washington State Transportation Commission

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Project Director

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# A project of national significance

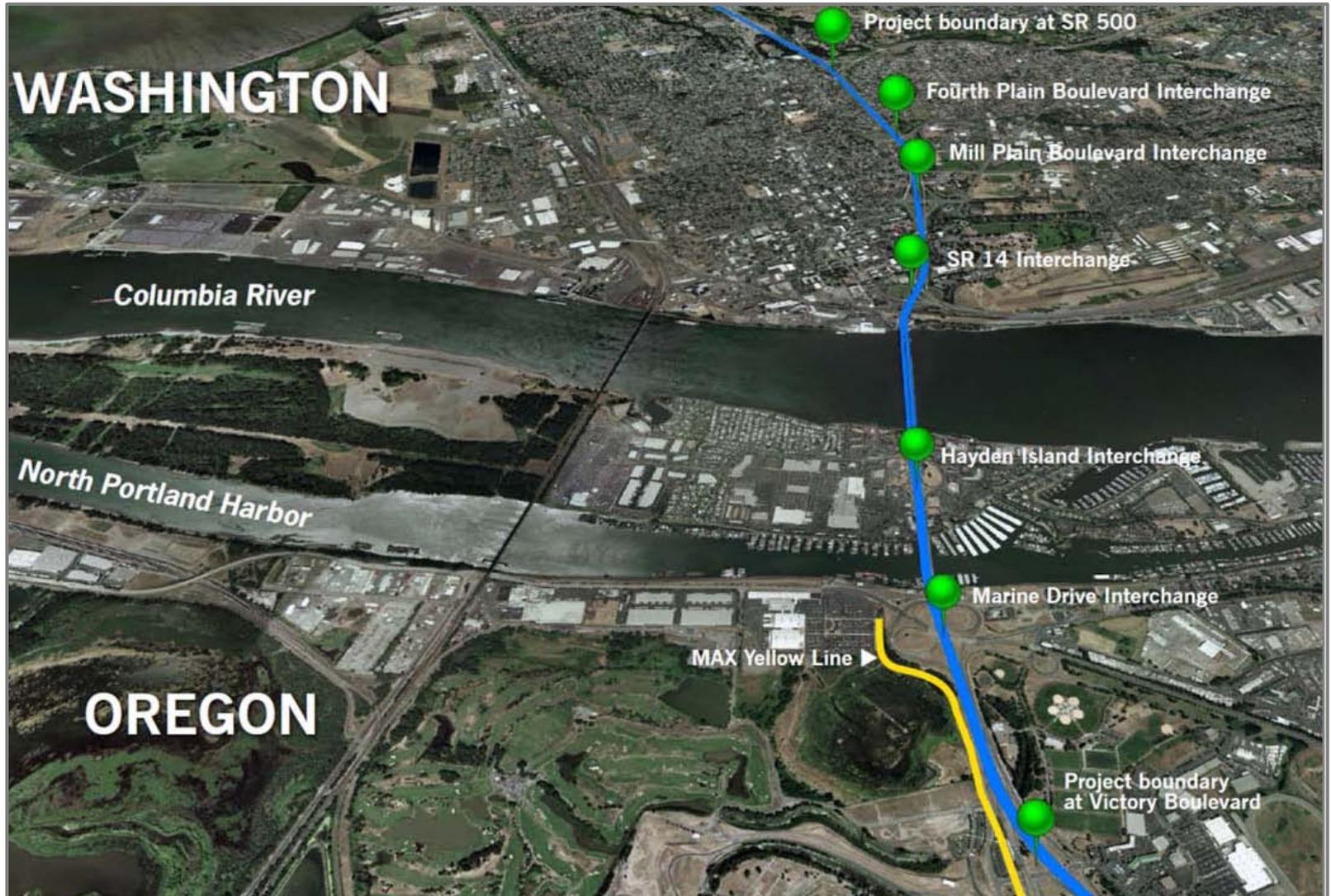
- Critical link between Canada and Mexico
- Bridge lift is the only “stop light” on I-5
- One-of-a-kind project



# CRC project area



# CRC project area



# Project history and background



# Origin and Development of CRC

## Purpose

Examine transportation needs and economic consequences of investments in the I-5 Trade Corridor

Determine the level of investment needed in the corridor for highway, transit, and heavy rail improvements

Develop a long term, comprehensive solution for five miles of Interstate 5 between Portland and Vancouver



## Outcomes

- Recommended the region initiate a public process to develop a plan for improvements to the I-5 corridor

- Recommended a set of major multi-modal investments in the I-5 corridor
- Recommended undertaking an EIS for a new river crossing with extension of light rail to Vancouver

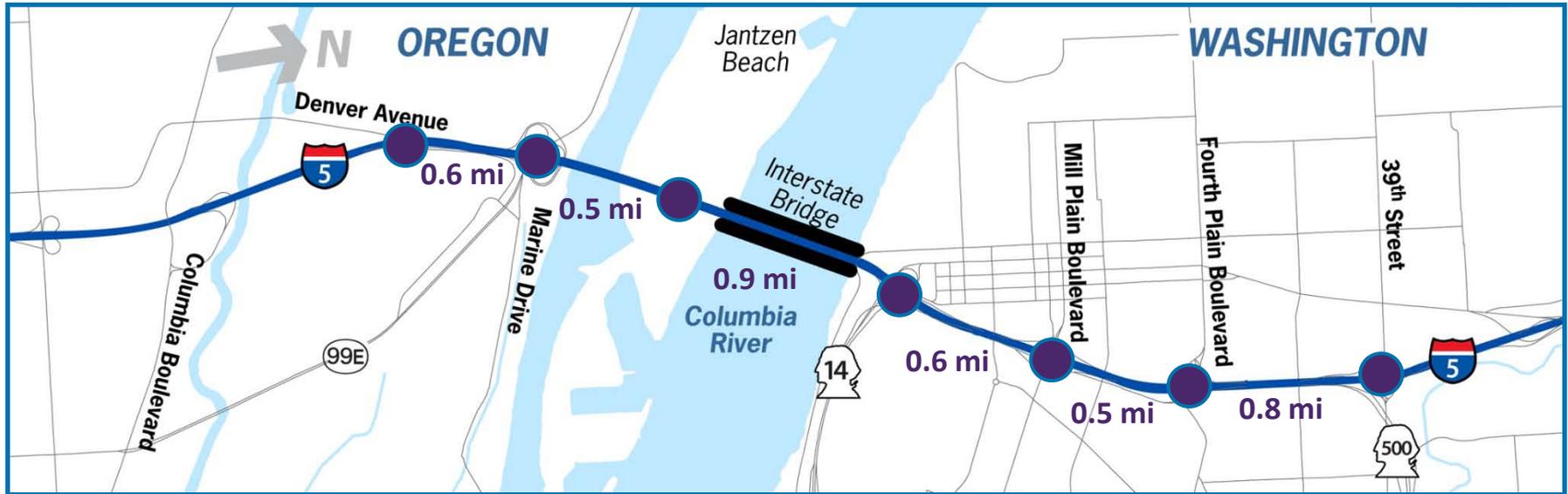
- Defined purpose and need of multi-modal project (2005-06)
- Identified solutions, developed framework for screening concepts and developing alternatives (2005-06)
- Evaluated effects of alternatives (2007)
- Draft EIS published (2008)
- Design refinements (2008-2011)
- Publish Final EIS (September 2011)

# Purpose and Need: Address six critical I-5 problems



- Crashes
- Congestion
- Freight immobility
- Limited transit options
- Poor pedestrian/bike access/connectivity
- Earthquake risk

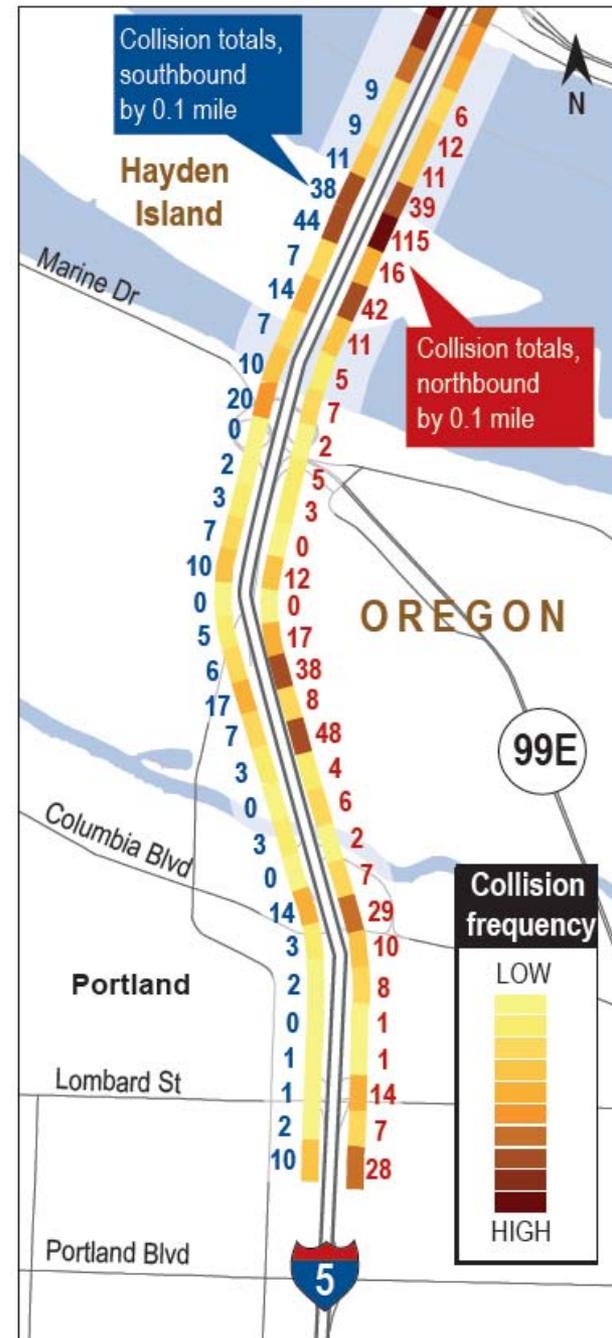
# Seven closely spaced interchanges



Standard Spacing: Desirable = 2 Miles  
Minimum = 1 Mile

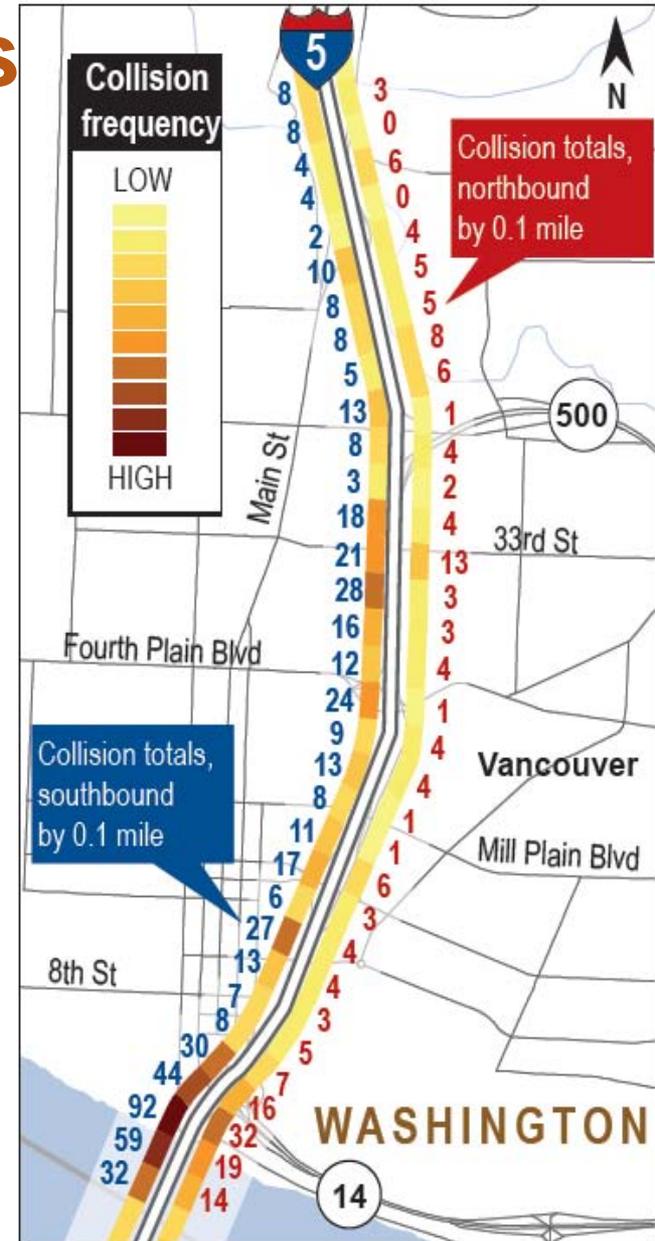
# High crash locations - Portland

- Crash rates for 5-mile I-5 Bridge Influence Area twice as high as comparable inner-urban freeways
- Crash frequency highest in locations with non-standard features



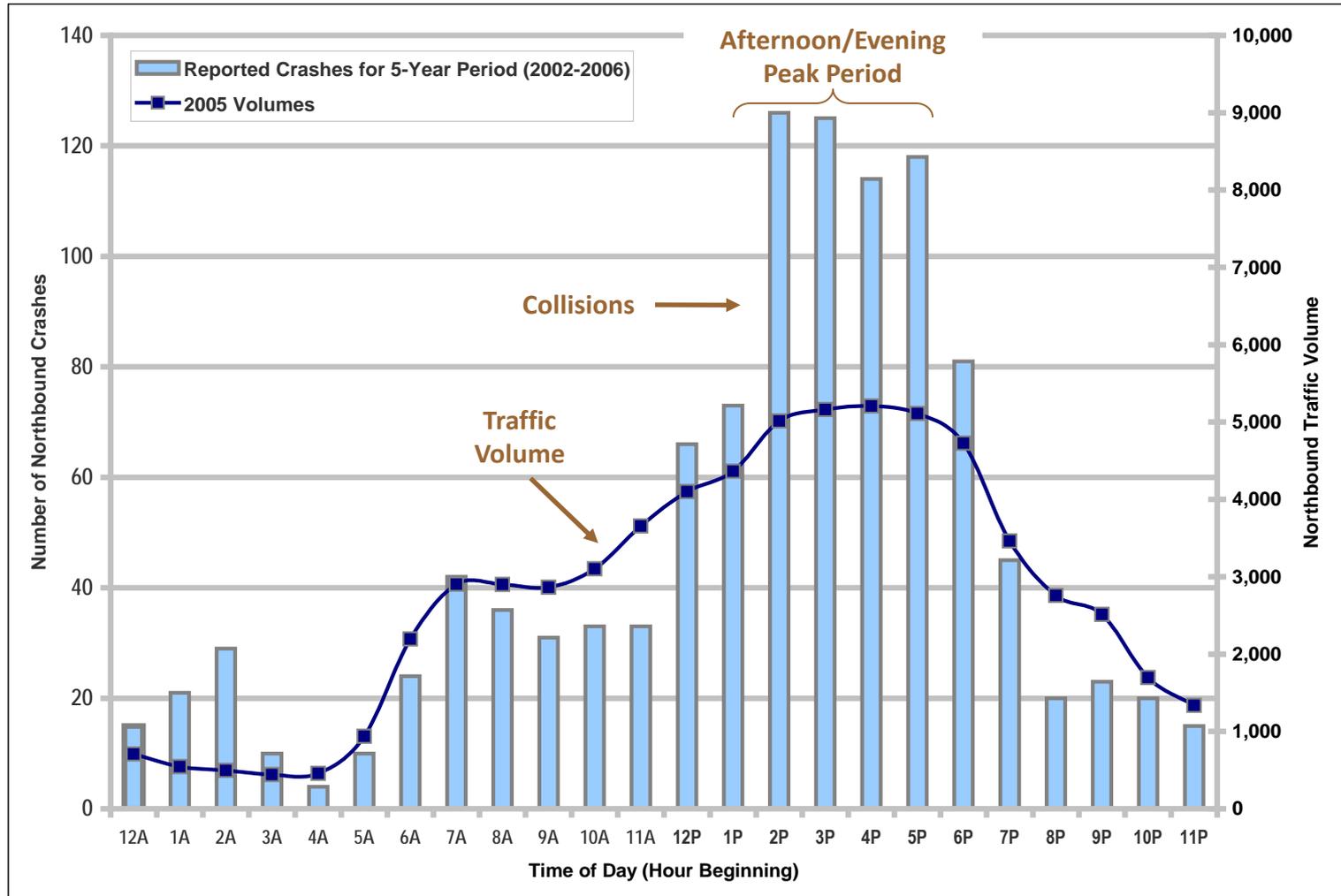
# High crash locations - Vancouver

- Crashes 3 to 4 times more likely when bridge lift occurs
- 400 crashes/year; expected to increase to 750 by 2030



Not to scale.

# Collisions increase during congestion



Source: CRC Traffic Technical Report, 2011

2002-2006

# Daily traffic and congestion levels

Options	Hours of Congestion	Average daily traffic
2005 Existing	6	 134,000
2030 No-Build	15	 184,000
2030 LPA	3.5 - 5.5	 178,500

Source: CRC Traffic Technical Report, 2011

- 8% of traffic was freight in 2005 (11,000 trucks); 11% by 2030

# Freight impaired by congestion

- \$40 billion in freight crosses bridge; \$71 billion by 2030
- 8% of traffic was freight in 2005 (11,000 trucks); 11% by 2030
- 75% of freight trucks crossing bridge uses an interchange in project area
- Trucks traveling in project area are more likely to be involved in a crash



# Limited travel options

- Existing bus service is subject to congestion
- Local bus service requires a transfer
- Bike and pedestrian path across bridge is substandard
  - Path is only 4 feet wide, next to freeway traffic
  - Discourages use



# Earthquake risk

- Aging bridges built in 1917 and 1958
- Existing bridges do not meet current seismic safety standards
- Current wooden pilings do not reach solid rock



# Developing a solution



# Public process to develop solutions



- **2001 – 2002**  
**I-5 Transportation and Trade Partnership**
- **2005 – 2008**  
**39-member CRC Task Force**
- **2008 – today**  
**Project Sponsors Council and citizen advisory groups**
- **More than 28,000 people engaged at over 950 events**





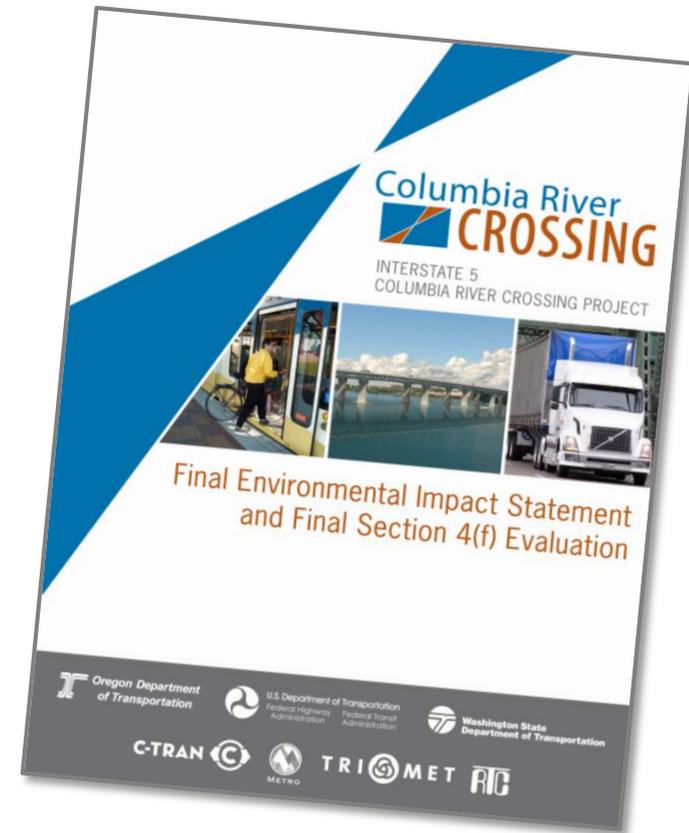
# Final Environmental Impact Statement

- **Review period, Sept. 23 – Oct. 24**

- Issued on behalf of:
  - Federal Transit Administration, Federal Highway Administration
- Signed by local project partners:
  - Metro, Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission, C-TRAN, Tri-Met
- Record of Decision expected in December

- **Allows the project to:**

- Complete design
- Begin property acquisition in 2012
- Break ground in 2013



# Findings in the Final EIS: Traffic

- **Improved safety:**
  - 500 fewer collisions per year compared to No Build
- **Reduced congestion:**
  - 60% fewer hours of congestion per day compared to No Build
- **Increased transportation choices:**
  - Light rail extension into Vancouver
  - Improvements to pedestrian and bicycle paths
  - Peak travel time would decrease by 20 minutes from the Rose Quarter in Portland northbound to Vancouver
  - 50 minute shorter roundtrip commute time for transit riders traveling between Clark College and Pioneer Square

# Findings in the Final EIS: Environment

- **Improved water quality**
  - Will collect 100% of stormwater runoff, compared to about 20% today
- **Impacts will be mitigated**
  - **Fish:** Effects on fish as a result of construction will be reduced through modified in-water construction methods; habitat restoration will provide long-term benefits
  - **Park and trails:** Impacts to these resources will be mitigated by replacing affected land, rebuilding trails, or providing other enhancements
  - **Historic resources:** Impacts to historic resources will be mitigated through documentation, interpretation and curation

# Findings in the Final EIS: Environment

- **Reduced vehicle miles traveled:**
  - The region's total vehicle miles travelled will be reduced by more than a quarter million miles per day compared to the No Build scenario
- **Reduced emissions:**
  - All criteria air pollutants and mobile source air toxins will be lower with the Locally Preferred Alternative when compared to the No Build
- **Reduced noise:**
  - Noise impacts from highway traffic will be lower than today due to mitigation, including sound walls
  - All light rail transit noise impacts will be mitigated
- **Mitigation for temporary construction-related air and noise effects**
  - Temporary impacts will be reduced by implementing multiple dust, emission and noise reduction and control technologies and methods

# Findings in the Final EIS: Land use and neighborhoods

- **Economic Development:**

- Promotes transit-oriented development near new light rail stations
- Concentrates jobs and housing near the I-5 corridor and does not promote “urban sprawl”
- Supports or sustains an average of 1,900 jobs per year during construction

- **Connecting communities**

- A new bridge will connect Hayden Island with North Portland, providing a new alternative access to the island other than Interstate 5
- Improved local connections between Vancouver National Historic Reserve and downtown Vancouver
- New, more direct pedestrian and bicycle paths will connect North Portland with Hayden Island and to Vancouver

# Findings in the Final EIS: Property acquisition/displacements

- **Property purchases:**

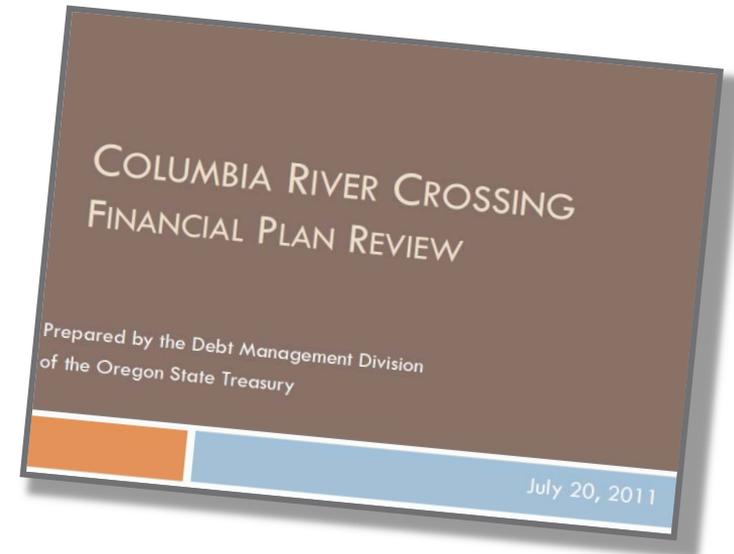
- Project construction requires land outside the current highway right-of-way
  - This will result in the acquisition and displacement of 59 residential and 69 commercial properties
- Relocation assistance will be provided in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Act

# Financing



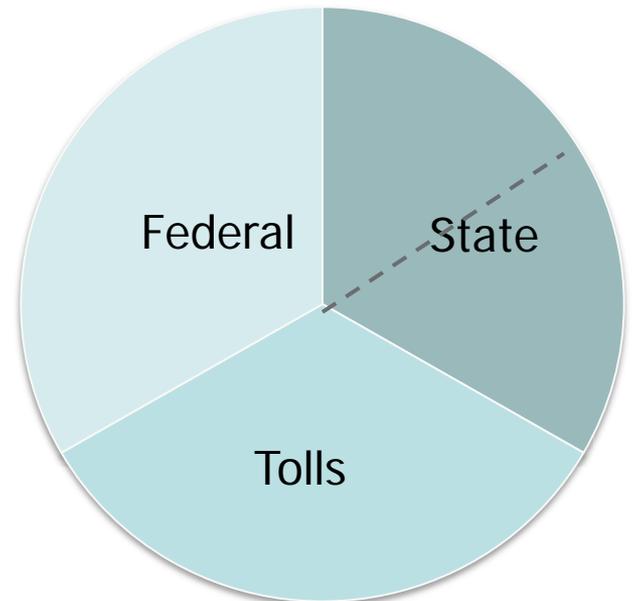
# State treasurer review

- **Review by Oregon State Treasurer**
- **Recommendations:**
  - Bond yields should be based on low end of toll revenue range
  - Bond yields should not assume annual toll rate increases
  - Finance plan should employ:
    - Pre-completion tolls
    - USDOT TIFIA assistance
- **Treasurer recommendations have been incorporated into FEIS**



# CRC funding sources

- **Federal**
  - Transit Administration New Starts funds
  - Federal Highway Administration funds
- **Oregon and Washington**
- **Adjusted toll bond proceeds**
- **TIFIA**



**\$3.1 – 3.5 billion**

# Finance plan development

- **FEIS includes refinements since DEIS**
  - Financial chapter discusses tradeoffs with scenarios
- **Additional finance plan refinements in 2012 and 2013**
- **Legislative approvals sought in 2012 / 2013**
- **Actual amount of toll bonds issued based on investment-grade tolling analysis prepared in 2013, prior to bonding**

# FEIS financial analysis overview

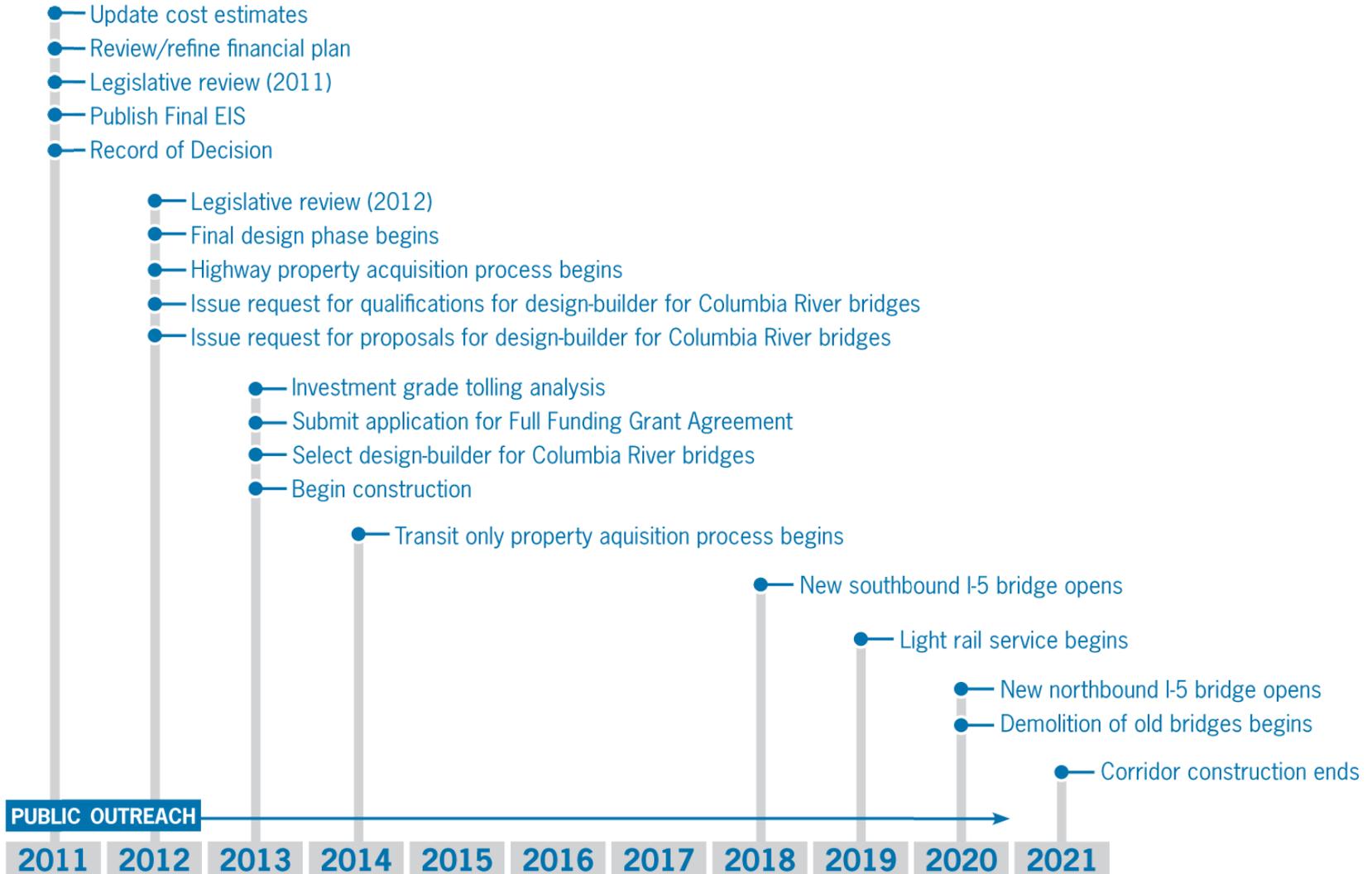
- **FEIS includes finance scenarios for LPA Full Build and LPA with Highway Phasing**
- **Cost estimates based on CEVP, shown as range**
- **Three toll rate scenarios assessed**
- **Bonding assumptions consistent with the recommendations of both state treasurers**

# Toll rates

- **Toll rates set by Washington and Oregon Transportation Commissions**
- **Variable-rate toll schedules by time-of-day and vehicle classification**
- **All electronic tolling**

# Project development schedule

## Project Schedule



# Columbia River **CROSSING**

700 Washington Street, Suite 300  
Vancouver WA, 98660

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**Oregon 503-256-2726**

**Toll-Free 866-396-2726**

[www.ColumbiaRiverCrossing.org](http://www.ColumbiaRiverCrossing.org)

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