



Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Project

SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project



Washington State
Department of Transportation



Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Project





The Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Project

What communities are affected by this project?



SR 99 Serves Many Communities





The Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Project

What is our
implementation plan?



Implementation Plan

- Design development and approval
- Environmental permits and mitigation
- Utilities relocation
- Real estate and right-of-way
- Construction
 - Planning
 - Mitigation



Design Approval

- Design concept approval
 - Summer 2006 (Tunnel), Fall 2006 (Elevated)
- Design concurrence
 - Summer/Fall 2007 -- Section design 'hand-off' for final design
- Design approval by FHWA, WSDOT, and City of Seattle
 - February 2008
- First major roadway construction contracts awarded
 - 2010



Environmental Permits and Mitigation

- Draft EIS – March 2004
- Supplemental Draft EIS – July 2006
- Final EIS – Fall 2007
- Record of Decision – Early 2008
- Dedicated staff to streamline permit process
- Interagency agreements will facilitate permitting
- Coordination with tribal governments and resource agencies occurring on a regular basis
- Compliance team will ensure commitments are met during construction



Utilities Relocation

- Accelerating utility design so relocation can occur prior to roadway construction
- Seattle City Light and Public Utilities relocation costs between \$130 to \$500 million
- Coordination with private utilities is ongoing



Real Estate and Right-of-Way

- Most of project is located in public right-of-way
- Full project alternatives need 30% more new right-of-way than core project
- Early acquisition for utility relocation underway with willing property owners



Construction Planning

- Construction plans being considered
 - Shorter construction plan
 - Intermediate construction plan
 - Longer construction plan
- Construction phasing and contracting analysis are in early stages
- Mitigation planning underway
 - Transportation
 - Environmental
 - Business and residential



Managing Traffic During Construction

For either alternative, there are tradeoffs between construction efficiency and mobility

Shorter Construction Plan

- more intense construction
- greater traffic disruption
- lower project costs
- faster project timeframe

Longer Construction Plan

- less intense construction
- longer traffic disruptions
- higher project costs
- longer project timeframe

In either scenario – there are significant traffic impacts.



Transportation Management During Construction

- Enhance transit service
- Identify alternate routes
- Improve street system
- Manage public right of way to optimize access and mobility
- Reduce automobile use with incentives



Environmental Mitigation

- Minimize impacts to Elliott Bay; construct habitat improvements
- Document and minimize endangered species impacts
- Protect and document historic resources
- Research and monitor for archeological impacts
- Obtain and conform to noise variance
- Implement air quality measures
- Comply with regulations and best practices for spoil, runoff and groundwater disposal



Business and Residential Impacts

- Identify all potential impacts
- Inform and negotiate early and in detail
- Provide temporary utilities and access
- Acquire properties and compensate relocations in accordance with Uniform Relocations Act
- Control dust and mud