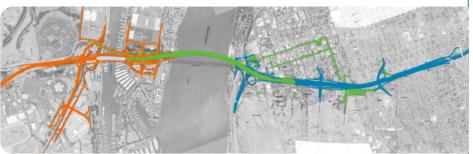
Columbia River Crossing Project: I-5 Bridge Replacement





Paula J. Hammond, P.E.
Washington State
Secretary of Transportation

Nancy Boyd, P.E. Washington Project Director

Craig J. Stone, P.E.
Assistant Secretary
Toll Division







Columbia River Crossing project area





Critical I-5 problems

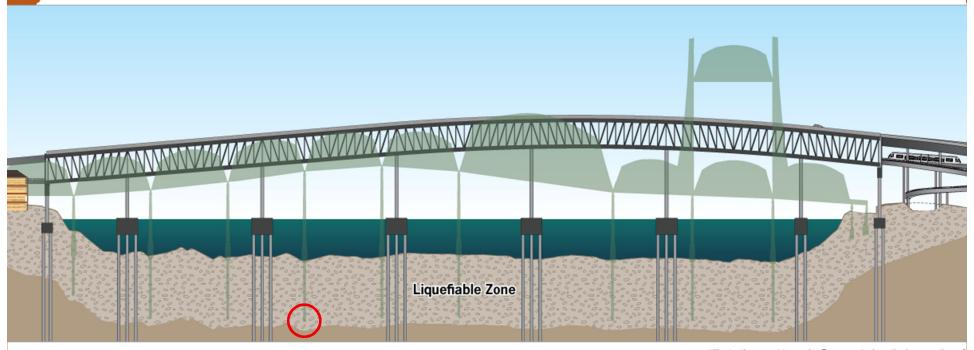




- Earthquake risk: timber pilings in vulnerable soil
- Crashes: 400 per year increasing to 750 by 2030
- Congestion: 4 to 6 hrs. per day increasing to 15 hrs. by 2030
- Freight immobility: delays increase travel time and operating costs for businesses
- Limited transit options: bus subject to I-5 congestion
- Poor bike and ped access:
 4 ft. wide shared path



Seismic stability



*Illustrations, not to scale. Exaggerated vertical proportion of



A project of national significance

- Critical link between Canada and Mexico dependent on an old, vulnerable bridge
- Connects interstate system with access to deep water shipping, upriver barging, two ports, two waterlevel rail lines, and air transport
- Last "stop light" on I-5 contributes to making project area one of the worst freight bottlenecks in the nation
- \$40 billion in freight crosses bridge;
 \$71 billion by 2030
- 2 in 5 Washington jobs and 1 in 5
 Oregon jobs are trade-related





Public identifies needs and solutions





- 2001 2002
 26-member I-5 Transportation and Trade Partnership
- 2005 2008 39-member CRC Task Force
- 2008 2011
 Project Sponsors Council and citizen advisory groups
- More than 30,000 people engaged at over 1,000 events



NEPA environmental process

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	Federal Register Filing of Record of Decision	
2011	Publication of Final EIS	
	Selection of Preferred Alternative	
2008	Formal Comment Period and Public Hearings	
200	Release of Draft EIS	Public Input
2006-08	Environmental Impact Studies	
2000	Public Scoping Meetings	
2006	Development of Project Purpose and Need Statement	
, d5	Federal Register Filing of Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS	
2005		_



Long-term, comprehensive solution to improve safety and reduce congestion

- Replacement of seismically vulnerable I-5 bridge
- Improvements to 5 miles of closelyspaced highway interchanges
- Light rail extension to Vancouver
- Pedestrian and bicycle facility improvements







Project benefits

- Meet current seismic safety standards
- Significantly reduce crash rates and congestion
 - 500 fewer collisions per year in 2030 compared to doing nothing
 - I-5 NB drivers will save 20 min. between I-84 in Portland and 179th Street in Vancouver in 2030
 - Duration of congestion is reduced from 15 hrs. a day to 5.5 hrs. a day
- Improve reliability of state's transportation system for freight movement
- Provide better access to ports and support regional job growth and supports long-term state and national economic growth
- Sustain 1,900 jobs per year during construction
- Provide transit option that is not subject to I-5 congestion
- Improve bicycle and pedestrian connectivity



Economic Benefits Analysis, Dec. 2012*

- The value of benefits of building the locally preferred alternative is \$5-8 billion.
- Economic benefits will result in the creation of 4,200 jobs and \$231 million in additional wages in 2030 compared to doing nothing.
- Highway and transit improvements will save travelers about 6.8 million hours per year in reduced auto and truck delays.
- By 2030, the estimated traveler savings will exceed \$435 million per year.
- Reductions in congestion will provide businesses
 - access to larger markets for their goods and services
 - a larger labor market from which to draw skilled workers



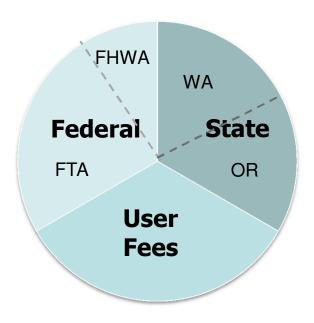
Locally preferred alternative



Estimated Total Cost	WA Legislative Budget Limit
\$3.08 billion	\$3.413 billion



Final EIS Funding Plan



Federal	User Fees	State
FTA (\$850 M) FHWA (\$400 M)	Toll revenue (\$900 M - \$1.3 B) TIFIA (low interest federal loan)	Washington (\$450 M) Oregon (\$450 M)



Bi-state tolling agreement history

- ESSB 6445 authorized the Washington Transportation Commission to enter into agreements with the Oregon State Transportation Commission on joint toll rate setting and adjustment of tolls
- Action taken on bi-state agreement by Washington State Transportation Commission on Dec. 11 and by OSTC on Dec. 19, 2012
- Agreement sent to Washington legislature Jan. 18, 2013
- Agreement goes into effect 30 days after 2013 Session





Bi-state tolling agreement

Overview

- Joint toll setting structure, where each commission maintains their existing rate setting authority
- A subcommittee of the two Commissions will determine toll setting details and advise each Commission
- Rate setting will require a majority vote of each Commission to be enacted
- Separate debt will be issued in each state for their share of the toll backed portion of the project
- Both DOT's will enter into operational agreements

2013 next steps

- Public outreach and education process will begin
- February: Progress update and preliminary estimate of toll revenue range
- June: Interim traffic and revenue report
- December: Preliminary investment grade analysis report



Coast Guard bridge permit update

Completed:

- Vertical height technical work
 - potential vessels impacted
 - structural, mainline grades, landside, in-water, air analysis
- Future up-river uses analysis
- Economic analysis completed in Dec. 2012
- NEPA re-evaluation no new significant impacts
- Bridge permit application submitted on Jan. 30

Next steps:

- Finalize mitigation
- Coast Guard decision anticipated by Sept. 30, 2013



FTA requirements for federal transit grant funding

- Commitment of 100% of the non-New Starts funding for I-5 bridge replacement project
 - Applying for grant in fall 2013
 - WA and OR contributions committed
 - Bi-state toll agreement
 - TIFIA loan, if pursued, would need to be approved by USDOT
- Commitment of all operating funding sources for transit
- Receipt of Coast Guard general bridge permit



FTA New Starts grant

- Light rail capital costs are \$820 million, which will be funded by FTA New Starts grant.
- In order to secure a New Starts grant, a non-federal funding match is needed.
- We are able to count a portion of the bridge cost as the local match (\$105 million).
- Grant will pay for:
 - 2.9 miles of light rail system and five stations (four in Vancouver)
 - 3 park and ride facilities in Vancouver
 - 19 light rail vehicles plus expansion of maintenance facility to accommodate those vehicles
 - Modification of Willamette River bridge to accommodate vehicles from Vancouver
 - Software and hardware modifications to operations center



Project schedule*

- Final Environmental Impact Statement
- Federal Record of Decision
 - Legislative review (2012)
 - Transportation commissions sign agreement for bi-state toll setting process
 - Legislative review (2013)
 - Project construction funding
 - Project permitting
 - Property acquisition process begins
 - Submit application for transit Full Funding Grant Agreement
 - Begin early construction activities and issue request for qualifications for design-build contract
 - Begin bridge construction
 - New southbound I-5 bridge opens

Earliest pre-completion tolling could begin

- Light rail service begins
 - New northbound I-5 bridge opens
 - Demolition of old bridges begins

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2018 2019 2020





PUBLIC OUTREACH

Columbia River Crossing Project Questions?

For more information, contact:

Nancy Boyd

Washington Project Director Columbia River Crossing 360-816-8865 boydn@wsdot.wa.gov









