Introduced by:

Dave Mooney 75-455

MOTION NO. 2091

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A MOTION relating to Interstate 90, requesting the Washington State Department of Highways, as lead agency on I-90 and the Puget Sound Council of Governments, as lead agency on the mass transit substitution alternatives, to provide for appropriate mass transit substitution study, and including three recommended generalized alternatives for study.

WHEREAS, in October, 1957, the Washington State Highway Department initiated route studies for Federal Aid Interstate (FAI)-90 for the 5.87 miles between its junction with FAI-5 and the South Bellevue Interchange, and

WHEREAS, the <u>Lathan v. Volpe</u> suit filed in 1970 resulted in the state being enjoined from purchasing land in the corridor since May 22, 1972, and also ordered a new corridor-design hearing for the entire corridor section to be followed by the preparation of a final environmental impact statement, which is tentatively scheduled for March, 1976, and

WHEREAS, the <u>Adler v. Brinegar</u> suit, filed in November, 1973, raises issues related to asserted failure to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act, the State Shorelines Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), section 309 of the Clean Air Act, section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, 23 United States Code (U.S.C.) section 128 relating to public hearings, 23 U.S.C. section 134 relating to continuing comprehensive transportation planning, 23 U.S.C. section 109(h) relating to consideration of economic, social and environmental effects and the requirements of NEPA as applicable to the issuance of a Coast Guard permit for construction of a third Lake Washington bridge, and

WHEREAS, litigation in the <u>Adler v. Brinegar</u> case has been stayed to await consolidation with <u>Lathan v. Volpe</u> following the holding of a new corridor-design hearing, preparation of a final environmental impact statement, and the filing of a motion for dissolution of the <u>Lathan</u> injunction with the United States

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District Court for the Western District of Washington, and

WHEREAS, NEPA, Section 102(s)(d) requires the responsible agency (Washington State Department of Highways) to "study, develop and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources", and

WHEREAS, the 1973 Federal Highway Act added a new policy option for local officials: to withdraw an interstate segment from the nationwide Interstate System, and substitute a mass transit project in the same urbanized area, and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Transportation Order 5610B "Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts", attachment 2, "Form and Content of Statement", Section 3, "General Content", states that "A vigorous exploration and an objective evaluation of the environmental impacts of all reasonable alternative actions, particularly those that might enhance environmental quality or avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects, are essential. Sufficient analysis of such alternatives and their environmental benefits, costs and risks should accompany the proposed action through the review process in order not to foreclose prematurely, options which might enhance environmental quality or have less detrimental effects. Examples of such alternatives include...mass transit alternatives to highway construction.... In each case, the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to reveal comparative evaluation of the environmental benefits, costs and risks of the proposed action and each reasonable alternative.", and

WHEREAS, the PSGC I-90 and Governor's I-90 Committees met through the months of December, 1974 - April, 1975, and produced a plan for study of the mass transit substitution question separate from both the WSDOH evaluation of highway, nontransit alternatives for its EIS, and Metro's operational assessment of cross-lake transit in terms of bus transit, and

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WHEREAS, on July 2, 1975, the final draft of Phase 1 entitled "A Survey of Mass Transit Alternatives to Interstate 90", which was released by PSCOG, addresses the question, "What precisely is/is not eligible or possible for this metropolitan area as a mass transit substitution project?" and provides a purely physical and operational description of the characteristics of five of the many transit alternatives to I-90 in terms of location in the same corridor or elsewhere, in terms of different technologic operations and capacity, capital costs and implementation considerations, and

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WHEREAS, the local elected officials representing Mercer Island, Bellevue, Seattle and King County are now deciding whether or not to answer a second, earlier raised question, and in what scope and depth, as the subject of a Phase 2 study of mass transit substitution; namely, "How well or poorly do the most reasonable transit alternatives fulfill this regions adopted goals and policies, in lieu of the presently adopted interstate highway design?", and

WHEREAS, the number of studies and volume of information completed, and to be completed by various agencies, including Metro's imminent Phase 1 TRANSITION Study and the WSDOH draft EIS to be published by early October, 1975, require consideration and appropriate organization for comparison and evaluation for informed decision making, and

WHEREAS, deleting a major facility from the cross-lake corridor obviously requires adjustments to other elements of the adopted 1990 Transportation System Plan for the Central Puget Sound Region to bring the relationships between regional growth and development, the behavior of the traveling public, the hours and miles of transit service provided and the auto lane capacity provided back into balance,

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NOW THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County: 1 The Washington State Department of Highways, as lead 2 1. agency on I-90, and the Puget Sound Council of Governments, as 3 lead agency on the mass transit substitution alternatives, in 4 5 close coordination and cooperation with Metro, Mercer Island, 6 Bellevue, Seattle and King County, are encouraged to provide for 7 an appropriate mass transit substitution study to satisfy, as 8 sufficiently as possible, the spirit and letter of the applicable 9 federal, state and local laws, regulations and procedures 10 relating to the evaluation of impacts of the most reasonable mass 11 transit alternatives. 12 The following generalized alternatives are recommended 2. 13 to be addressed: 14 Fixed Facility Group Rapid Transit (GRT) "Horseshoe": a. 15 Seattle Alignment C, Eastgate to Union Station (I-90) and SR-520 16 plus (see Attachment A). 17 (1) Undergrounding through Mercer Island and Seattle. 18 Seattle Basic CBD GRT (see Attachment M). (2)19 (3) Increased Duwamish Bus Service (express and local) 20 (see Attachment F). 21 (4) University of Washington GRT Connector (see 22 Attachment E). Increased Eastside local bus service. 23 (5) 24 Bellevue CBD GRT (see Attachment D). (6) 25 (7) Bellevue South GRT Connector (see Attachment D). 26 (8) Bellevue North GRT Connector (see Attachment D). 27 b. Fixed Facility Alignment from Eastgate to Seattle Center 28 via Union Station by Light Rail Transit plus (see Attachment B). 29 (1) Undergrounding through Mercer Island and Seattle. 30 Increased Duwamish Bus Service (express and local) (2)31 (see Attachment F). 32 West Seattle GRT (see Attachment E). (3)33 (4) High Speed Ferries.

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1	(5) Bellevue CBD GRT (see Attachment D).
2	(6) Increased Eastside Local Bus Service.
3	(7) Bellevue South GRT Connector (see Attachment D).
4	c. Modified electric bus guideway corridors including
5	(see Atachment C):
6	(1) I-90 (see Atachment G).
7	(2) SR-520 (see Attachment H).
8	(3) West Seattle (see Attachment I).
9	(4) First Avenue South/SR-509 (see Attachment I).
10	(5) Northwest (see Attachment J).
11	(6) I-5 North (see Attachment J).
12	(7) Seattle CBD Bus Removal (see Attachment K).
13	(8) SR-509 - Sea-Tac (see Attachment K).
14	(9) I-405 (see Attachment L).
15	3. The three major alternatives are recommended to include
16	the following analyses:
17	a. Testing of alternatives at moderate level of detail in
18	I-90 corridor and sketch planning approach on remaining system
19	including:
20	(1) Accessibility values.
21	(2) Mode split by corridor
22	(3) Vehicle miles of travel.
23	(4) Level of service per auto and transit.
24	b. Goods movement capabilities and feasibility.
25	c. Operational feasibility for local collection/distribution
26	systems and interchange points.
27	d. Transportation maintenance and operation short-term and
28	long-term.
29	e. Social impact.
30	(1) Comparison with 4-2T-4 in relation to mobility to
31	all residents, especially elderly and the physically and
32	economically handicapped (shopping, work, recreation).
33	(2) Displacement of families.
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(3) Preservation of neighborhoods.

f. Environmental impacts.

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(1) Air - within I-90 corridor

(2) Noise - within I-90 corridor.

(3) Energy consumption.

g. Regional land use impacts.

(1) Compatibility with IRDP, using updated population and employment forecast data.

(2) Other development pressures and applicability of local growth policies.

(3) Public and private development cost implications.h. Analysis of feasibility of SR-520.

i. Comparison of withdrawal alternatives to highway alternatives to facilitate an evaluation of all alternatives.

j. Practical policy implications. One very important example is the financial analysis comparison between 4-2T-4 and the transit substitution alternatives for the local share match for capital costs as well as for maintenance and operations longterm costs.

4. The Washington State Department of Highways and the Puget Sound Council of Governments are requested to provide for the completion of any of the foregoing uncompleted study by November 1, 1975, to allow for adequate review and evaluation by the public and the involved elected representatives for wise decision making.

PASSED this ______ day of july _____, 19_75.

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KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Chairman VICE

ATTEST:





Figure 5.17 The fixed facility "horseshoe" route with three alternative alignments in Seattle.

HORSESHOE WITH ALIGNMENT C EASTGATE - UNION STATION - 520-405

GRT

505M

UNDERGROUND THROUGH MIG SEA.		146M
LOCAL BUS SERVICE EASTSIDE	3 M	
INCREASED DOWAMISH SERVICE	10 M	
BELLEVUE GRT	68 M	
BELLEVUE SOUTH CONNECTOR	64 M	
UOF W GRT CONNECTOR	47 M	
BELLEVUE NORTH CONNECTOR	• • • • •	38 M
BASIC SEATTLE GRT NETWORK (ATT. M)		<164M
	697 M	+ 348 M

ATTACHMENT 3



Figure 5.14 The fixed facility alignment from Eastgate to the Seattle Center via Union Station.

LIGHT RAIL LINE HAUL

LIGHT RAIL EASTGATE - UNION STATION	/	· · ·
SEATTLE CENTER	305M	
UNDERSFOUND THROUGH MIE SEATTLE		1461
BELLEVUE GRT	68 M	
BELLEVUE SOUTH CONNECTOR	64M	
WEST SEATTLE G.R.T	104 M	
INCREASED DUWAMISH SERVICE	IOM	
LOCAL BUS SERVICE EASTSIDE	3M	
HIGH SPEED FERRIES		681

554M+214



Figure 7.2 Travel corridors where modified bus guideways are most warranted.

Length (miles)	Description	Cos (\$ millior	
		Minimum	Maximum
10.20	4.1: I-90 Corridor	68	154
6.90	4.2: SR 520 Corridor -	59	116
4.00	4.3: West Seattle Corridor	50	90
2.41	4.4: First Ave. So./SR 509 Corridor	50	68
6.00	4.5: Northwest Corridor	75	133
8.00	4.6: I-5 North	22	62
	4.7: Seattle CBD Bus Removal	(90)	90
8.33	4.8: SR 509 - SeaTac Corridor	(92)	92
16.50	4.9: 1-405 Corridor	(131)	131
61.84	TOTAL PROJECT COST	324 (637)	936

Table 7.10: Alternative IV - Summary of Options - Guideways for Modified Electric Buses









ATTACHMENT E

Figure 5.11 The University of Washington campus circulator system.





A two-way GRT system connects West Seattle to the Seattle CBD at Union Station.



Figure 5.13 An improved bus circulation plan for the Duwamish Industrial Area.

 Length Iniles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 1975)
10.2	Union Station to Eastgate minimum: One lane reversible guideway con- structed from Union Station to Bellevue; over- head electrification added to existing lanes for reverse-direction trolley movements. Aerial guideway from Union Station to Mt. Baker Tun- nel. Fifth lane added to existing floating bridge – if feasible. At grade on Mercer Island. High level East Channel bridge. Modification of exist- ing I-90 lanes from East Channel Bridge to East- gate. 60 electric buses. No stations – simple stops. <i>optional:</i> Same alignment, but two lane two- way guideway constructed, no overhead elec- trification of existing lanes. New floating bridge, two lanes, north of existing bridge. Aerial construction from E. Channel Bridge to Eastgate; 5 stations added. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost	Guideways & Electri- fication64Buses468Guideways59*Stations27*86*
0.2	TOTAL PROJECT COST	(Maximum) 154

ATTACHMENT G

 Table 7.1: Option 4.1: I-90 Corridor Guideways for Modified Electric Buses

Lerigth (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 1975)
6.9	<i>I-5 to I-405, minimum:</i> One-lane reversible guideway, using fifth lane added to SR 520 floating bridge, and overhead electrification of existing lanes for reverse-direction travel. New 2-way tunnel to I-5 reversible lanes. At grade on Eastside, parallel to SR 520, to park/ride terminus near I-405. 60 electric buses. No stations simple stops.	Guideways 55 & Electri- fication Buses 4 59
	<i>Optional:</i> Same alignment, but two-way guideway constructed as new facility parallel to SR 520. New floating bridge. Four stations added. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost	Guideways 39* Stations 18* 57*
6.9	TOTAL PROJECT COST	(Maximum) 116

ATTACHMENT H

Table 7.2: Option 4.2: SR 520 Corridor Guideways for Modified Electric Buses

Description	Cost (\$ millions - 1975)
Union Station to West Seattle, minimum:	
High-level 2-way guideway generally parallel to Spokane Street, overhead electrification of existing streets from Union Station to Spokane Street. Guideway terminates at touchdown point of bridge in West Seattle. 20 electric buses. No stations – simple stops.	Guideways 48 & Electri- fication Buses 2 50
Aerial guideway over Fifth Avenue railroad tracks from Union Station to Spokane Street. Extension of guideway in West Seattle to Fauntleroy/35 Avenue vicinity park/ride ter- minal station. Two stations added. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost	Guideways 28* Stations 12* 40*
TOTAL PROJECT COST	(Maximum) 90
	 Union Station to West Seattle, minimum: High-level 2-way guideway generally parallel to Spokane Street, overhead electrification of existing streets from Union Station to Spokane Street. Guideway terminates at touchdown point of bridge in West Seattle. 20 electric buses. No stations – simple stops. Optional: Aerial guideway over Fifth Avenue railroad tracks from Union Station to Spokane Street. Extension of guideway in West Seattle to Fauntleroy/35 Avenue vicinity park/ride ter- minal station. Two stations added. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost

Table 7.3: Option 4.3: West Seattle Corridor Guideway for Modified Buses

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 197	5)
2.41	Spokane Street to First Avenue South Bridge, minimum: Two-way (0.6 mile) guideway tun- nel under Duwamish River parallel to First Avenue South Bridge. Overhead electrification of First Avenue, there to Spokane Street, join- ing West Seattle route at that point. 20 elec-	Guideways & Electri fication Terminal Sta. Buses	42 6 2
	tric buses. Terminal station south of tunnel.		50
	Maximum: Aerial 2 way guideway from Spo- kane Street to First Avenue South Bridge,	Guideways	12*
· · · ·	mainly over Fifth Avenue railroad tracks. Two	Stations	6*
	stations added. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost		18*
2.41	TOTAL PROJECT COST	(Maximum)	68

 Table 7.4: Option 4.4: First Ave. South/SR 509 Corridor Guideway

 for Modified Electric Bus

ATTACHMENT

J

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 1975)
6.00	Leary Way to Union Station, minimum: 2-way guideway tunnel under ship canal, parallel to Ballard Bridge, approximately 1.17 miles from	Guideway 67 & Electri- fication
	Interbay (vicinity of West Bertona Street) to Ballard (vicinity Leary Street), including ter- minal station facilities at Leary Way. Overhead	Terminal Sta. 6
	electrification of streets as needed to connect existing electric trolley routes. 20 electric buses. No stations, except for Leary Way Terminal.	Buses 2 75
	Maximum: Aerial guideway, Interbay to Union Station via waterfront, hillside (Western Avenue), integrated with existing industrial uses and/or	Guideways 46* Stations 12*
	future development plans. Four stations between Interbay and Broad Street including Seattle Cen- ter access.	58*
6.00	*additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost TOTAL PROJECT COST	Maximum 133

Table 7.5: Option 4.5: Northwest Corridor Guideway for Modified Electric Buses

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 19)75)
7.33	James/Cherry Street to Northgate, minimum: Conversion of two reversible lanes to guide- ways. No stations turn outs to local streets for distribution in CBD and residential areas.	Guideway & Electri- fication	15
	164 electrical buses. Two reversible auto lanes operated through CBD.	Buses	7 22
0.67	Union Station to Northgate, maximum: Cut/ cover underground extension to Union Station from freeway. Addition of five stations from	Guideway Stations	19* 21*
•	Roanoke interchange to Northgate park/ride lot. *additional cost beyond minimum corridor cost		40*
8,00	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Maximum	62

Table 7.6: Option 4.6: I-5 North Corridor Guideway for Modified Electric Buses

ATTACHMENT K

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 1975)
	Seattle CBD Streets and Guideways (optional): Construction of approximately six major sta- tions on Northwest Corridor guideway (West- ern Avenue alignment), and 1-5 guideway. All 1-5 reversible lanes closed to automobiles south of Stewart Street. East west electric trolley routes added to serve stations. North-south motor bus operations removed from Second, Third, Fourth Avenues. Electric trolley oper- ations retained on Third Avenue. Stations on Northwest guideway provide vertical elevator access to Waterfront.	Stations 90
	TOTAL PROJECT COST	90

 Table 7.7: Option 4.7: Seattle CBD Bus Removal -- Guideway for Modified

 Electric Buses

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 197	
8.33	First Avenue South Bridge to SeaTac Airport (optional): Aerial two way guideway over	Guideways	78
•	median of SR 509 to airport vicinity. Via SR 518 and airport access road to main terminal	Stations	12
•	 aerial and/or at grade. Four stations, 22 electric buses. 	Buses	2
8.33	TOTAL PROJECT COST		92

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 Table 7.8: Option 4.8: SR 509
 SeaTac Corridor Guideway for Modified

 Electric Buses

Length (miles)	Description	Cost (\$ millions - 197!	ō)
16.5	Junction I-405/SR 520 to SeaTac Airport (optional): Two-way guideway via railroad	Guideways	102
	alignment from SR 520 to Renton, at grade. From Renton to SeaTac via aerial guideway	Stations	24
	over medians of 1-405 and SR 518 to junc- tion of SeaTac Airport access road. Cost of aerial guideway from there to SeaTac Termi-	Buses	5
	nal is included in the SR 509 - SeaTac cor- ridor cost.		•
16.5	TOTAL PROJECT COST		131

ATTACHMENT L

 Table 7.9: Option 4.9: I-405 Corridor Guideway for Modified Electric Buses

