How a Tunnel was Chosen for Alaskan Way Viaduct Replacement

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You Too Can Influence Decisions

The decision to tunnel was guided by a relatively few leaders and organizations

Conservative Seattle

- Seattle tradition has been to oppose
 - Taxes
 - Projects
 - Especially costly projects
- Many projects have been stopped
 - Heavy Rail transit system rejected by voters
 - After final design completed in 1970's
 - Mt. Baker Ridge Tunnel
 - Several decades of social & environmental opposition
 - Sound Transit Funding Bills
 - Several light rail funding bills rejected



Viaduct Damaged During Earthquake

- Damaged in February 2001 Nisqually Earthquake
 - Analysis: Unacceptable chance of viaduct failing in next earthquake
 - Environmental Studies Begin
 - Public Outreach begins
 - Leadership Committee Reilly & Parker tunnel options
- 2007-State Chooses 2 Very Controversial Options
 - Replace with new modern Viaduct
 - Replace with 2-Level cut & cover tunnel
 - Waterside wall of tunnel would replace Seawall



Public Process

- 2007: Non-Binding City-wide Vote
 - New viaduct: Yes or NO
 - Cut & Cover Tunnel: Yes or NO



- 2008: City, County, and State Co-Leadership
 - Back to Drawing Board
 - City-Wide Traffic Approach
 - Most traffic bypasses downtown
 - 85,000 of 110,000 trips per day are through traffic
 - Downtown Off-Ramps Not Required
 - Only need 4 lanes, not 6 lanes
 - Lower cost



Numerous Anti-Tunnel Groups & Forces



- Significant media and public sentiment against a tunnel solution
- Fear of Initial Capital Cost + Overruns
 - Boston Central Artery Big Dig Precedent
- Anticipated Disruption of Cut & Cover Tunnel

Meanwhile



- Cascadia Foundation Strongly and Actively Supported a Tunnel Solution
 - Transportation Think Tank Kept Tunnels Visible
 - Over a decade of general tunnel support
 - Conducted a few workshops on a tunnel solution
 - Engaged ARUP to prepare a White Paper
 - Facilitated Letter to Governor by Tunnel Experts

Other Tunnel Support Actions

 An increasing number of leaders recognized that none of the surface solutions were satisfactory

Economic studies demonstrated long term value

- Economic studies showing high social & economic cost of construction disruption
 - -7 years
 - Cost about equal to project cost

Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC)

- About 30 Members Representing
 - Neighborhoods
 - Business and Labor Associations
 - Special Interest Groups
- Met Monthly for a Year
 - Briefed on and Discussed all issues
 - General lack of consensus of what to do
 - By end of year 8 alternatives left for consideration
 - One tunnel alternative but not favored



Remarkable December 2008

Complete Turnaround from

Anti-Tunnel to Pro-tunnel

Stakeholder Meeting December 11

- State, City, & County announced decision to move ahead (because of funding restraints) as follows:
 - 1. Replace Viaduct with a new Viaduct, or
 - 2. Remove Viaduct and improve city streets & transit
- Asked Stakeholders for feedback
- Chamber of Commerce Retaliated and Proposed Tunnel Hybrid
 - Deep bore tunnel with improved street & transit
 - 90 % of Stakeholders asked for the tunnel to be included as a third option

Pro-tunnel Actions December 2008

- Cascadia White Paper
- Several Tunnel Experts wrote letter to the Governor
 - Validated feasibility and safety of deep bored tunnels worldwide and urged serious consideration
 - Seriously questioned WSDOT's tunnel costs of \$3.5 B
- Business Leaders Lobbied for a Deep Bore Tunnel
 - Recognized that State only can spend \$2.8 B and worked within that restraint

Exchange of Tunnel Ideas

- Workshop to discuss apparent differences of opinion regarding feasibility and cost
 - Both expressed similar conclusions about feasibility and even the value of life cycle cost issues
 - WSDOT was actually close to Experts on tunnel construction estimates
- WSDOT looks at costs through the eyes of an Owner
 - Not just construction costs
 - Design consultant and Agency cost
 - 3rd Party and Mitigation Costs
 - Startup Costs
 - Appropriate Contingency because of very early stage of design



December 2008: Busy Month for WSDOT

- Selected a Single Bore 4-lane stacked configuration
 - Revisited previous tunneling concepts
 - Confirmed feasibility of 16.5 m diameter tunnel
- Re-evaluated tunnel costs including contingencies
 - Single Bore tunnel much cheaper than twin bore
 - Revised contingency, especially of non-tunnel items



Other Actions During December

- Found other sources of funding
 - City responsible for \$900 M
 - Seawall
 - Waterfront Improvements
 - Port offered \$300 M
 - Evaluated potential for Tolls
- Found other groups supporting a deep tunnel
 - Many in State and Local political leadership
- Briefed the Governor & Political Leadership on the virtues and benefits of a tunnel solution

Governor Agrees to Single Bore Tunnel

- January 13, 2009
 - Governor announced Alaskan Way Viaduct will be replaced by a single bore, 4-lane deep tunnel
 - Reversed recommendation announced one month earlier
- State will pay no more than \$2.8 B
- Will be single bore with 4 stacked lanes
- Cars will go through tunnel in 2015

Post Announcement Activities

- Signed agreement between State-City-County
- Passage of Tunnel Bill by Legislature
- Numerous public meetings and related materials informing the public
 - Precedents of very large tunnels worldwide a deep bore tunnel is different from Cut & Cover
 - Why the tunnel will not be another Big Dig
 - Why the tunnel will be safe
- Continued Stakeholder Activity to maintain support

Conclusions

- Controversial decision took about 7 years
 - Before December 2008, capital cost of tunnel was considered to be too high
 - After December, the revised cost estimates were more reasonable
- Complete reversal about chances a tunnel would even be considered in about ONE WEEK
- Final Decision by Governor in ONE MONTH
- Tunnel was selected
 - because of its own merits
 - because the other solutions were considered to be unacceptable

You too can make a difference

