

Major Program Highlights: Transportation Projects

Presentation to the Customer Review Panel

11/09/2016

Seattle
 Public
Utilities

Objectives of Presentation

Provide information about transportation projects that affect SPU, in particular Move Seattle:

- Provide context for utility involvement on transportation projects
- Describe what SPU is doing to be strategic and forward-looking on Move Seattle
- Describe “must do” and “opportunistic” work on Move Seattle with preliminary cost estimates
- Preview the decisions ahead for SPU, which SPU will present and seek input from the CRP

Regulatory Context

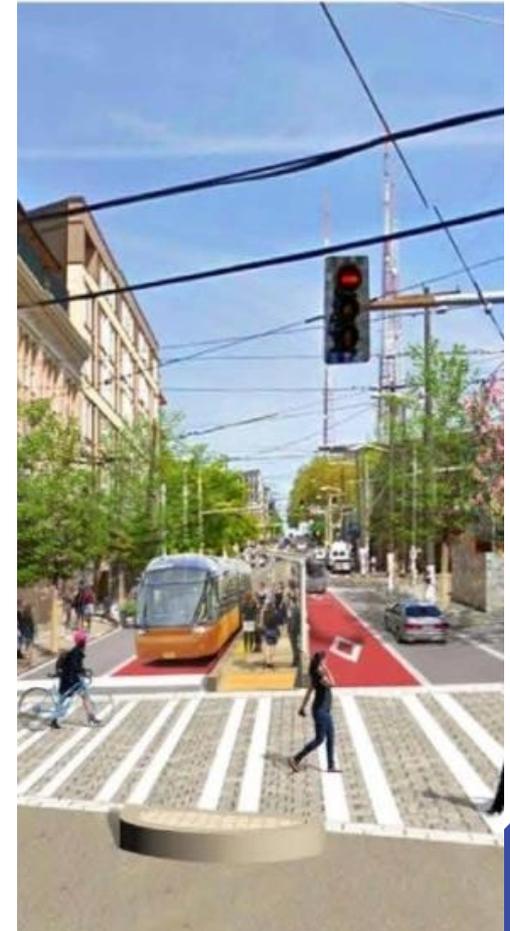
Seattle Municipal Code

15.04.035 - The paramount purpose of streets is for travel and transportation

15.32.120 - Displacement for public use. Anyone upon order of the authorizing official *shall upon ten (10) days' notice, at his, her or its own cost and expense, move any underground, surface or overhead facilities which interfere* with any local improvement district work or *with any construction for street or transportation purposes authorized or ordered by the City.*

Transportation Projects for SPU

- SR 99 tunnel
- Seawall
- Waterfront
- Center City Connector Streetcar
- Broadway Streetcar Extension
- SR 520
- SR 99 paving
- Sound Transit North Link
- Move Seattle



Utility Work on Transportation Projects

- Utility infrastructure needs to move
- Utility infrastructure is in poor condition
- Standards for infrastructure change
- Construction will damage utility infrastructure
- Insufficient capacity in the utility system
- Cost effective time to replace or upgrade utilities



Drivers for Move Seattle

- Population growth and increasing density
- Climate change
- Fixed amount of right of way
- Aging infrastructure
- Vision Zero

Move Seattle Background

Nine-year \$930M levy, approved by voters in November 2015 that provides funding for:

- Safe routes
- Congestion relief
- Maintenance and preservation

Levy provides about 30% of the City's transportation budget

Replaces the \$365M Bridging the Gap levy approved by voters in 2006

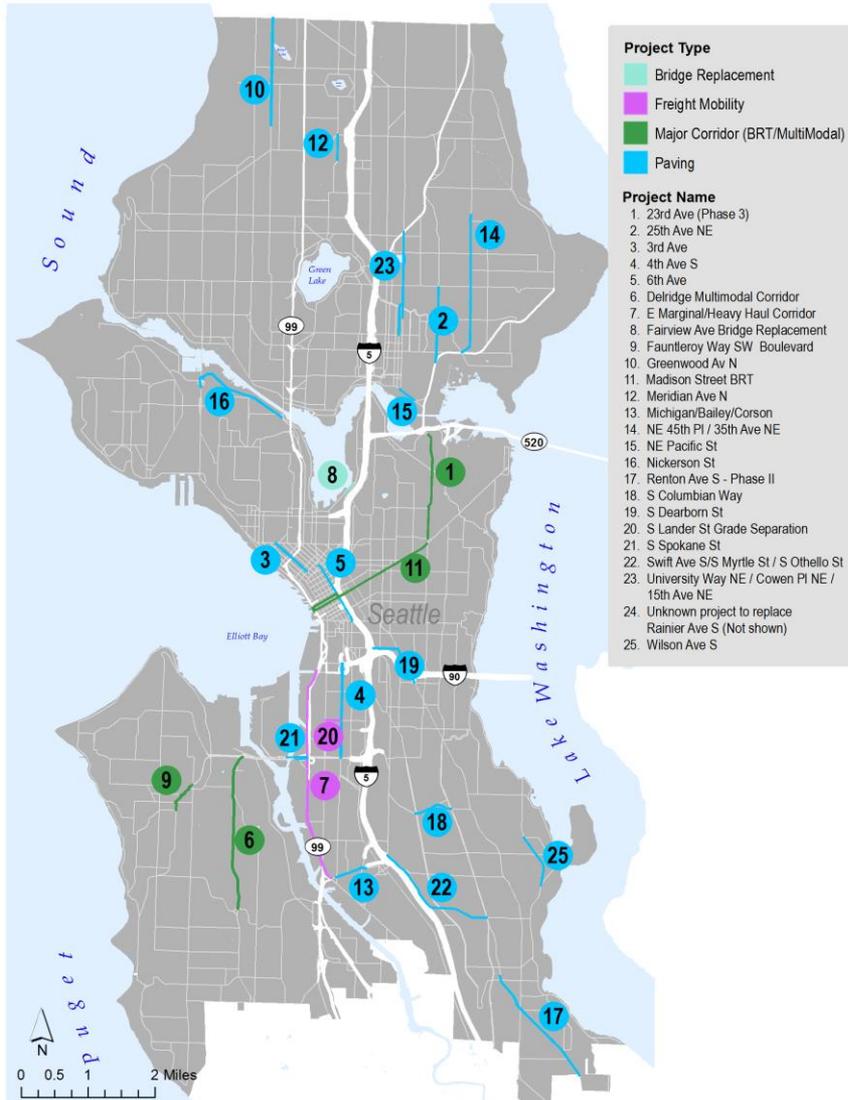


Move Seattle Projects Overview

- 7 multimodal transit corridors
- 180 lane miles of paving
- 17 bridges (1 new, 16 seismic retrofits)
- 250 blocks of new sidewalks
- Improved bike facilities - greenways and protected bike lanes
- South Park and Broadview partnership projects with SPU



SPU Move Seattle Projects that Start in 2016-2018



- 25 Move Seattle projects
 - 1 bridge
 - 2 corridors
 - 20 paving
 - Madison BRT
 - Lander Grade Separation
- Significantly more projects than Bridging the Gap levy

SPU's Objectives for Move Seattle

Be Efficient:

- Partner with SDOT to reduce customer impacts
- Create consistent and timely processes to complete projects

Be Forward Looking:

- Proactively maintain, repair, and replace assets

Keep Seattle the best place to live:

- Protect and improve our systems and identify opportunities to improve service
- Plan and budget in advance to inform potential rate path implications

SPU's Current Activities

- Created interdepartmental coordination lead position in July 2015
- Started high level assessment of Move Seattle project impacts before the levy passed
- Established One City Principles for SPU and SDOT
- Created a Public Asset Protection and Cost Sharing Agreement with City Light, SDOT and SPU
- Work in progress on cross-departmental project information sharing

Planning for Move Seattle

- Regularly communicate on Move Seattle planning, programming documents with SDOT
- Develop rolling 3- to 5-year cost estimates for SPU Move Seattle expenditures
- Develop a consistent process for early coordination with SDOT
- Coordinate design for both SPU and SDOT infrastructure

Description of SPU's “Must do” and Opportunity Projects

Must Do:

- Utility needs to move
- Utility infrastructure is in poor condition
- Standards have changed
- Construction will damage utility infrastructure

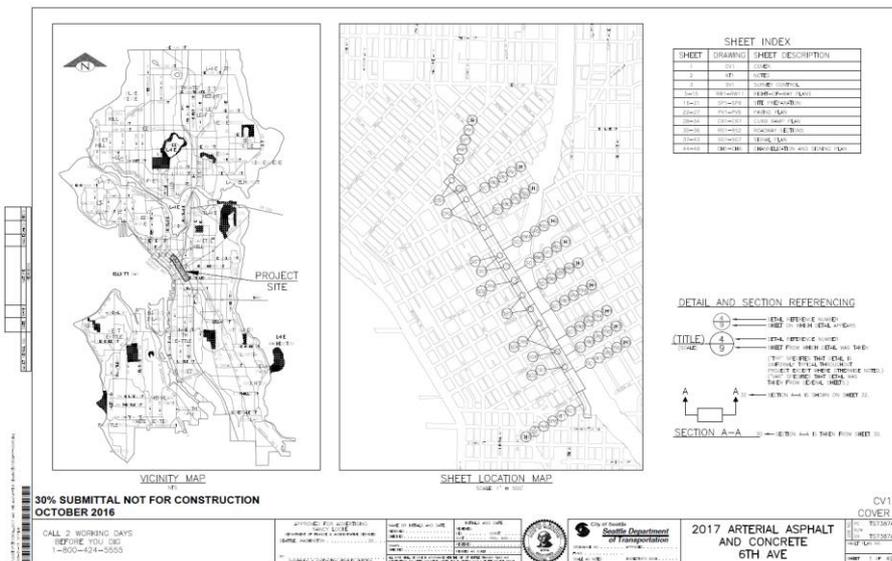
Opportunity Projects:

- Improve service
- Rehabilitate or replace aging infrastructure

SPU's Must-Do Projects

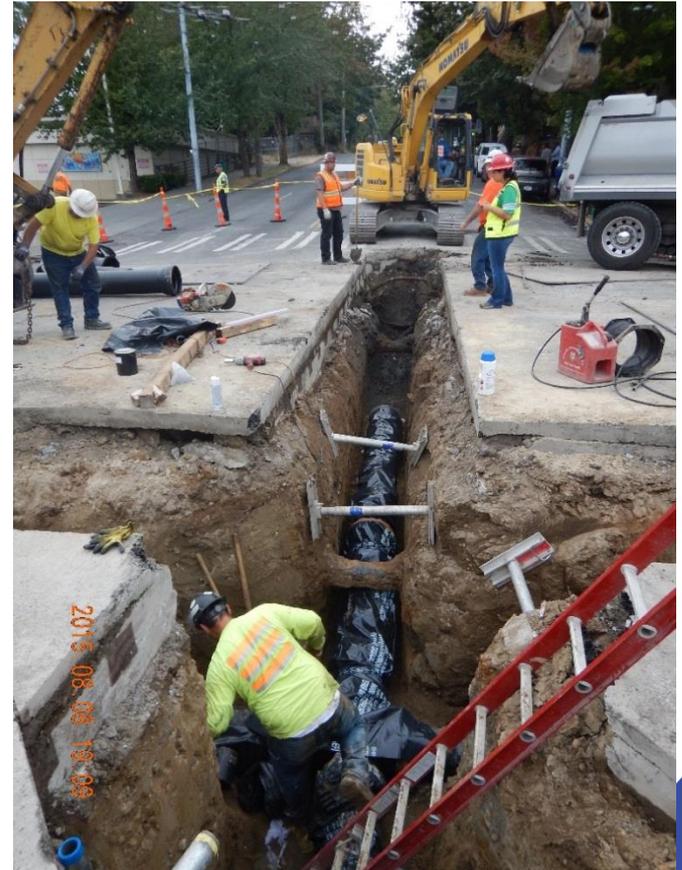
Required for all Move Seattle projects:

- Review plans for code and design standard compliance
- Protect assets that might be damaged by construction
- Survey and replace worn or broken maintenance hole covers, water valve box covers.



Completed Must-Do Project Example - 23rd Avenue – Phase 1

- Existing 6" cast iron, lead-joint water main under old trolley ballast (thick concrete with old railroad ties)
- 6" water main not expected to survive ballast removal
- 6" water main replaced with 12" ductile iron water main



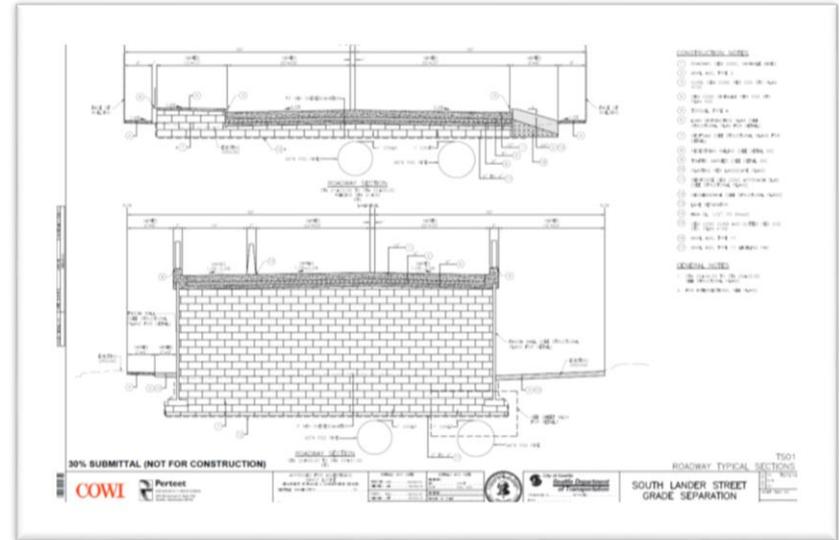
DWW Must-Do Project Example Madison Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

- Upgrade inlet to standard size
- Replace pipes that have deteriorated beyond repair
- Pipe “spot repair”, i.e. dig up and replace a damaged section of pipe.



Water Must-Do Project Example Madison BRT

- Concrete pavement removal
- Streetcar track removal
- Other example - bridge



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SPU Opportunity Projects

Criteria:

- Reduce project cost by combining with transportation project
- Reduce risk of failure
- Add capacity to provide adequate service
- Reduce impact of construction to public

Completed Opportunity Project Example - 1st Ave S & S Spokane

- Reconstruction of S Spokane St (2010)
- Replaced seismically vulnerable 30" cast iron –lead joint water main with a 30" ductile iron water main



Opportunity Project Example for Move Seattle – E Marginal Way

Drainage and Wastewater Opportunity

- Increase capacity
- Reduce sewer overflows and flooding

Water Opportunity

- Replace seismically vulnerable cast iron pipe with ductile iron
- Essential improvement to deliver water for firefighting post earthquake

Identifying “Must Do” and Opportunity Projects – Drainage & Wastewater

3. Drainage and Wastewater System Maintenance

3.1. Maintenance Strategies & Planning (Christine Baker & Deb

2. Planning & Program Management

2.1. Capital Portfolio Management (Tracy Tackett)

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- Service Equity: Is the pro
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- neighborhoods or across

1.3.2. Systems Modeling (Tai Ovbiebo)

Wastewater and Combined systems:

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1. System Assessment, Operations, & Monitoring

1.1. GIS Research & Investigations (David Shin)

- Please provide map and spreadsheet with asset information.
- Utilizing the PACT database, identify if the project is within a CIP project drainage area or potential CIP site area.
- Identify if the project area is located in an NDS partnering area.

1.2. DWW Pipe Rehab (Jeff Williams/Hermie Ambion)

- Are there active rehab packets or other work orders in the project area? If so, what is the estimated time frame for completion?
- Please review CCTV and identify assets in the project area that need to be repaired or replaced.
- Is there any other relevant rehab information worth sharing?

1.3. Engineering, Investigations & Modeling

1.3.1. Drainage Investigation (Justin Twenter)

- Are there known flooding or drainage issues in the project area?
- Is there a history of flooding complaints in the project area or downstream?

Identifying “Must Do” and Opportunity Projects - Water

Type of Impact			Recommended SPU Action				
			Replace	Evaluate	Protect in Place ¹		
Unavoidable Conflict							
Unavoidable	Condition		Recommended SPU Action				
Pavement			Replace	Evaluate ¹	Protect in		
Concrete pavement cover or less	Water Main Material						
Concrete pavement	Galvanized, DI, welded steel	O&M Cost Impacts	Replace Main	Recommended SPU Action			
Concrete pavement	CI (LJ or slip joint)			Selective Upgrades	Joint Clamping	Protect in Place	
Other materials	Water Main	Transportation Factors					
Excavation	WM is 100+ years old	Very high traffic	System Performance Improvements			Recommended	
Inside zone	WM has insulation	Moderate traffic				Replace Main	Selective Upgrades
Outside zone	WM is unlined	streets	System Flexibility Factors				
Type of Project	Corrosive protection	Good street	Excessive shutdown block size				
Complete street	Mildly or non-corrosive	No traffic diversion (during future work)	Poor dewatering/refill conditions				
Partial pavement	Moderately corrosive	Unique pavement	Poor valve access				
Mill & Overlay	Highly Corrosive	Intersection	Grid junction configuration is OK now				
Reduced	Leak History	Future Leak	System Renewal Factors				
Less than 18"	Significant leaks	Past corrosive	Undersized main in the intersection				
18" – Standard	Some leaks	Past joint leaks	Future grid connections at intersection				
Anticipated - Attach.	No leaks (CI or steel)	Past joint leaks	Pressure zone boundary shift needed				
Exceeds CIP	Liquefiable soils	Typical joint leak potential					
50-99% of CIP	Liquefiable soils	Elevated joint leak potential – PSI/diameter/soils					
0-50% of CIP	Soils resistant						

Early Project and Cost Estimates Drainage & Wastewater

- 21 “must do” projects
- 4 opportunity projects



Total cost estimates for
projects starting
in 2016 - 2018

\$37.2 M - \$79.8 M

Early Project and Cost Estimates Water

- 22 “must do” projects
- 2 opportunity projects



Total cost estimates for
projects starting
in 2016 – 2018

\$46.7 M - \$100.0 M

Looking Forward

- SPU will continue to have a vital role in transportation projects to support a growing population.
- SPU will return to the CRP in early 2017 with more information on costs for “must do” and opportunity projects and their relative influence on rates.
- SPU and SDOT are committed to continuing to improve internal processes and coordination to streamline projects and make them more cost effective.