



City of Vancouver

Locally Preferred Alternative Resolution

July 2008

7/7/08

RESOLUTION NO. M-3663

A RESOLUTION relating to selection of a Locally Preferred Alternative (LPA) for the Columbia River Crossing project (CRC), and authorizing action by the City of Vancouver's delegates to the C-TRAN Board and Regional Transportation Council Board, guided by the principles herein, in support of a regional LPA.

WHEREAS, Interstate 5 is a corridor of national significance that serves the entire west coast of the United States, as well as international commerce with Canada, Mexico, and all of the countries of the Pacific Rim that access US west coast sea ports; and

WHEREAS, Interstate 5 between Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington experiences some of the worst congestion along the entire length of the Interstate 5 corridor; and

WHEREAS, the I-5 Interstate Bridge is one of only two Columbia River crossings between Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon and approximately 138,000 people rely on crossing the I-5 Bridge daily by car, transit, bicycle and on foot; and

WHEREAS, the Vancouver-Portland Metropolitan Area is expected to grow by one million new residents by the year 2030; and

WHEREAS, the existing I-5 bridges are old and do not meet current seismic hazard avoidance standards; and

WHEREAS, the I-5 Transportation and Trade Partnership Final Strategic Plan recommended congestion and mobility improvements within the I-5 Bridge Influence Area in 2002; and

WHEREAS, the Governors of Oregon and Washington initiated the Columbia River Crossing Project (CRC) and appointed a 39 member task force with representation from both

states and representing a wide range of interests to guide the planning process for river crossing and corridor improvements; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver staff and elected officials have collaboratively participated with the Washington State Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation, Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council, Portland Metro Council, C-TRAN, Tri-Met, and the City of Portland on the development of the DEIS; and

WHEREAS, the CRC Project with guidance from the Taskforce and eight Partner Agencies evaluated a wide range of potential solutions; and

WHEREAS, Vancouver City Council has previously resolved to support further study of improvements to the I-5 Corridor in the Portland/Vancouver I-5 Transportation and Trade Partnership Task Force in Resolution M-3424, April 7, 2003; and

WHEREAS, the CRC five-mile project corridor serves as a key economic connector to two major ports, much of the Portland/Vancouver region industrial land, and the entire US west coast; and

WHEREAS, the movement of land and marine freight is significantly hindered by the existing CRC five-mile project corridor condition; and

WHEREAS, the CRC Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) identifies that the segment of I-5 in the vicinity of the Columbia River has extended peak-hour travel demand that exceeds capacity on bridge spans that are over 50 and 90 years old that do not meet current traffic safety standards; and

WHEREAS, the seven closely-spaced interchanges in the five-mile CRC project corridor do not meet current safety or traffic engineering standards and are therefore inefficient and contribute significantly to corridor congestion and collisions; and

WHEREAS, the bicycle and pedestrian facilities on the I-5 bridge and in the project corridor are undersized and do not meet current safety standards; and

WHEREAS, demand for bicycle and pedestrian facilities is increasing; and

WHEREAS, existing bi-state public transit service is inadequate to meet peak hour travel demand in the congested project corridor, not least because existing service operates in mixed traffic on the congested corridor; and

WHEREAS, high capacity transit does not currently connect Vancouver and Portland, and high capacity transit in an exclusive right-of-way would provide greatly improved transit service with much better schedule reliability and service than mixed-use traffic operation; and

WHEREAS, doing nothing is not an acceptable option because it would result in unpredictable and increasing travel delay in the I-5 corridor as a result of increased congestion and bridge lifts and collisions, and would leave in place the ever-present latent risk of bridge failure in a seismic event; and

WHEREAS, Vancouver's adopted comprehensive land use plan, including the transportation element, and the Vancouver City Center Vision plan each identify and plan for a comprehensive multi-modal project to relieve congestion on I-5 and call for connecting to the regional high capacity transit system in Portland; and

WHEREAS, Vancouver's adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan and City Center Vision Plan identify the need to improve circulation in downtown and at the connecting interchanges in order to support efficient multi-modal travel and increased livability within the downtown core; and

WHEREAS, to be successful, the CRC project must improve the livability, attractiveness, and long term viability of Vancouver; to do otherwise would be inconsistent with our adopted plans, policies, and practices; and

WHEREAS, there has been broad and comprehensive public outreach and public comment on the project alternatives by the citizens of Vancouver; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver's endorsement of an LPA is one "narrowing" step in a multi-step process and an important opportunity for Vancouver City Council to articulate concerns which need to be weighed at this and subsequent steps; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver has identified issues requiring further study and cumulative project impacts that exceed those identified in the DEIS and presents, in Attachment A to this Resolution, a framework for mitigations and enhancements to address those impacts; and

WHEREAS, the replacement bridge option provides the most congestion relief and best overall performance in terms of safety, marine and roadway freight benefit, seismic suitability, and bicycle and pedestrian environment; and

WHEREAS, the light rail transit option provides the most transit capacity, highest transit ridership, overall best transit performance, lowest long-term operating cost, and connects seamlessly to the regional light rail system; and

WHEREAS, the Clark College terminus is consistent with the City of Vancouver Comprehensive Plan, is the most cost-effective high capacity transit terminus option, and fosters a phase II eastward expansion, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Council I-5 Partnership Resolution M-3424; and

WHEREAS, a Broadway/Washington light rail couplet in lower downtown and a McLoughlin alignment to Clark College accommodate roadway capacity for traffic and CTRAN bus service Vancouver and maximize the positive land use impact of light rail; and

WHEREAS, this resolution provides a prudent course of action,

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. The foregoing recitals are adopted as legislative findings of the City Council of the City of Vancouver in support of this resolution.

Section 2. Based on the information and findings published in the DEIS, the City of Vancouver endorses a Locally Preferred Alternative consisting of:

- a. A replacement bridge
- b. Light rail transit
- c. A transit terminus at Clark College
- d. An alignment on a Washington / Broadway couplet in lower downtown and on McLoughlin Boulevard to the Clark College terminus.

Section 3. The following policy statements should guide further development of the project upon approval of a LPA:

- a. Because of the national and international importance of the I-5 corridor for trade and national security, and because of the importance of and federal interest in Columbia River navigation, the federal government should play a very prominent role in project funding.
- b. Vancouver's land use and economic development plan for the downtown core is built around revitalization and re-establishment of the historical links between the downtown core and both the Columbia River Waterfront and Fort Vancouver and the Historic

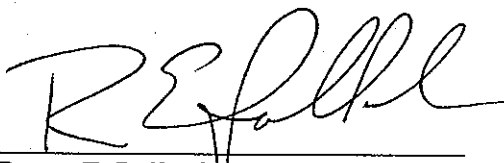
Reserve. Additionally, Vancouver's adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Vancouver City Center Vision Plan are premised primarily on creating livable and sustainable human-scale environments that provide transportation mobility and accessibility for the entire range of travel modes. In practice, this calls for attention to the details of balancing pedestrian connectivity and safety, bicycle network system connections, automobile and freight capacity, safety, and functionality, and universal accessibility. These principals must guide every step of the CRC design process in order to be consistent with Vancouver's adopted plans. Deviation from these principals anywhere in the project influence area, which may include making it more difficult to achieve Vancouver's plans, in particular re-connecting downtown with the Historic Reserve and the Columbia River waterfront in the future, can only be characterized as a project impact that must be mitigated in order to be consistent with Vancouver's adopted long term plans.

- c. The City of Vancouver Council directly supports a balanced multi-modal approach of highway, high capacity transit, transportation demand management, bicycle and pedestrian improvements to serve the City's and region's travel needs, and prefers the stacked bridge design option.
- d. The City of Vancouver Council endorses the principles of sustainability within the City of Vancouver, and therefore the Columbia River Crossing project should implement principles of sustainability into project planning, design and construction in order to improve the natural and social environment and the regional economy and to minimize overall environmental impact and effects related to climate change.

- e. The City of Vancouver Council communicates that the project mitigations identified in the DEIS, in Attachment A to this Resolution, and those submitted through the DEIS comment process, must be satisfactorily addressed as the LPA is refined into specific project elements, and final design plans are developed.
- f. The City of Vancouver will continue to be centrally involved in project leadership in a post-LPA project management steering team capacity and will contribute to those decisions affecting design, financing and community mitigation of the proposed improvements. This team should consist of the eight directly affected government agencies (Cities of Vancouver and Portland, Tri-Met and CTRAN, WSDOT and ODOT, and Metro and Southwest Washington RTC). The City recognizes that many project elements have not been finalized at the time of LPA adoption, yet believes it is in the community's interest to move the process into the next design and financial planning phase.

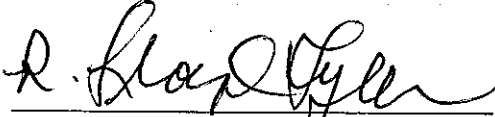
Section 4. Vancouver City Councilors serving on the C-TRAN board and the Southwest Washington RTC Board should support and advocate for passage of a resolution supporting adoption of a LPA for the Columbia River Crossing Project as defined herein.

ADOPTED at regular session of the Council of the City of Vancouver, this 7th day of July, 2008.



Royce E. Pollard, Mayor

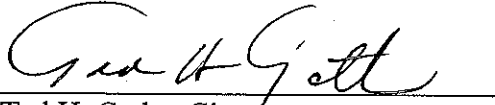
Attest:



R. Lloyd Tyler, City Clerk

~~By Carrie Lewellen, Deputy City Clerk~~

Approved as to form:



Ted H. Gathe, City Attorney

Attachment A: Framework for Project Related Mitigation and Enhancements

ATTACHMENT A

Framework for Project Related Mitigation and Enhancements.

Policy Framework

Vancouver has great neighborhoods. The CRC project must positively contribute to ALL of Vancouver's neighborhoods and districts, consistent with Vancouver's adopted plans and policies, and consistent, to the extent possible, with duly adopted Neighborhood Action Plans where they are consistent with adopted City plans.

Vancouver's land use and economic development plan for the downtown core is built around revitalization and re-establishment of the historical links between the downtown core and both the Columbia River Waterfront and Fort Vancouver and the Historic Reserve. Vancouver has a rich and vibrant history that needs to be maintained and improved. Years of City resident, business and stakeholder initiatives have focused on connecting and enhancing the cultural, historic and interpretive landscape of Vancouver, and preserving historical resources and landscape elements. Much of that focus has been the process enhancing the resources and landscape through restorative efforts and creating physical connections which tie the individual elements into a cohesive interpretive experience. As one of the northwest's earliest settlements, honoring and preserving our history is a prominent and central purpose that the City has committed to through actions, adopted plans, and policies that will leave a legacy for future generations. The improvement of I-5 and implementation of light-rail-transit should promote and enhance this legacy.

Additionally, Vancouver's adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Vancouver City Center Vision plan are premised primarily on creating livable and sustainable human-scale environments that provide transportation mobility and accessibility for the entire range of travel modes. In practice, this calls for attention to the details of balancing pedestrian connectivity and safety, bicycle network system connections, automobile and freight capacity, safety, and functionality, and universal accessibility. These principals must guide every step of the CRC design process in order to be consistent with Vancouver's adopted plans. Deviation from these principals anywhere in the project influence area, which may include making it more difficult to achieve Vancouver's plans, in particular re-connecting downtown with the Historic Reserve and the Columbia River waterfront in the future, can only be characterized as a project impact that must be mitigated in order to be consistent with Vancouver's adopted long term plans.

The City of Vancouver Council endorses the principles of sustainability for projects within the City of Vancouver, and therefore believes that the Columbia River Crossing project should implement principles of sustainability into project planning, design and construction in order to improve the natural and social environment and the regional economy and to minimize overall environmental impact and effects related to climate change.

Project Impacts and Potential Mitigations

Cumulative Impacts

This category covers those impacts that will have an impact on Vancouver which result from sum of incremental impacts of the CRC project. Cumulative impacts, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, would cause a direct impact or would preclude fulfillment of plans and goals as adopted by the City.

Staff review of the proposed DEIS alternatives find that plans and initiatives of the City's Plans could be precluded by the LPA project, and therefore will need to be addressed / mitigated prior to the completion of the final EIS. Staff identified specific issues that need to be addressed; including

- Physical barriers or other limitations that would be imposed to preclude the construction of the community connections in the Vancouver City Center Vision must be avoided. The footprint and presence (barrier effect) which I-5 creates between the heart of downtown and the historic Reserve must be minimized. Connecting the historical and interpretive artifacts and landscape elements, and preserving the landscape is a central goal of the City. Community connections identified in the plans and designed to connect the cultural landscape elements include:
 - Evergreen Blvd pedestrian and community enhancement (now referred to as the Evergreen freeway lid) connecting the existing and proposed development at Evergreen/C Street to West Vancouver Barracks
 - Main Street extension (5th Street to Columbia Way)
 - Columbia Way alignment at north river bank (open up and re-establish north river bank pre I-5 character)
 - Redevelopment or re-use of land unencumbered by physical structures for the bridge itself or supporting water treatment facilities (5th Street to north river bank)
 - Landbridge connection to Main Street extension (extended Main Street to Old Apple Tree park)
 - 5th Street pathway to Reserve (roughly Main/5th Street to 5th Street in Reserve)
 - 7th Street Heritage Bridge C Street to West Vancouver Barracks across I-5
- Construction disruption. A project of this size and complexity will require years of construction activity. This activity will occur on downtown streets, within neighborhoods and at the major interchange gateways to the City. The resultant impact, if left unmitigated, could impose severe hardships to the business and community environment within Vancouver. The project must dedicate resources and expertise the issue of managing construction disruption and alleviating direct and indirect impacts to travel access and business conditions.
 - Mitigations to be considered to address these issues should include: additional transit or other mobility services during the construction period; business support services in the form of marketing and business planning, funding support for a transportation

management association or other transportation advocacy group to help assist in detour planning and business marketing and general advocacy, and direct or indirect financial aid to minimize the disruption caused by the final project construction.

- o Additionally, direct construction impacts such as pavement degradation have to be mitigated. Any degradation of pavement or roadway base that results from construction activity will be mitigated through restoration. As an alternative, the project could pre-mitigated by reconstructing a defined truck route prior to construction to an industrial roadway section.

Design Considerations

Many of the project's physical and aesthetic designs will be resolved during the refinement of the LPA project detailed planning and engineering phase. The City should reinforce through it's support for an LPA, the importance of context sensitive and aesthetically pleasing design solutions for each of the elements of the project (highway, transit, bicycle and pedestrian).

In support for context sensitive and well rounded urban design solutions, the Urban Design Advisory Group which the Mayor co-chairs will be issuing a preliminary report in June 2008. That report should serve as a starting point for refinement of the physical designs that should follow. Specific principles are to be documented in the report, and a few of the broad principles are generally summarized below.

- The highest quality bridge architecture allowable by engineering limitation and reasonable costs should be undertaken to produce a signature design.
- Iconic elements and design principles should be employed for the Columbia River span and all other bridges to be re-built or modified between SR-14 and SR-500
- The CRC project as a whole should provide the highest standard of sustainable design and construction methods to assure the least cost environmental footprint given the project's proposed scale and diversity of infrastructure.
- The design of the LRT system and structures should be of high-quality architectural and street design. The facilities must be designed for maximum rider and community safety and incorporate design principles and supplemental technology and achieve those ends.
- Given the functions of the main span bridge, the river crossing should be designed to a "world class" standard for pedestrians and bicyclists and should contemplate in its design non-auto vehicle classes that could utilize such a facility in the future.

The project sponsors will need to ensure that both the integrity of the project and integration within the surrounding communities is achieved. The following additional considerations help to further integrate the project within the surrounding community.

- Demand management must play a central role in helping to manage the auto demand during peak traffic periods and support downtown Vancouver's circulation goals.
- Pedestrian and bicycle linkages to the proposed transit stations should be provided and filled-in where currently missing. The final street and station designs for LRT should add to; and

not impede pedestrian circulation in the random manner which those activities occur within a dense urban environment.

- Transit stops and park and ride facilities must be designed to be active and secure facilities which support the surrounding community. This can take the form of ground floor retail or commercial functions and also joint-use agreements for ancillary parking activities. Generally, the principle of joint public/private development in and around the major transit facilities should be pursued as the opportunity exist.
- Safety and Security is a primary objective of the transit system and specific improvements, strategies and measures should be deployed to ensure maximum security and safety for transit patrons and the adjacent community.
- Transit park and ride facilities must be designed to integrate with surrounding neighborhoods; controlling and mitigating neighborhood traffic impacts and preventing neighborhood overflow parking.
- Transit park and ride facilities must be designed to facilitate non-park and ride traffic circulation, and to minimize the traffic, neighborhood, and environmental impacts of buses serving the park and ride stations as transfer facilities.
- Light rail station area planning must fully engage the Vancouver community, and be designed and constructed to the highest standard to create great urban places, and not just transit stops.
- Freeway access streets (ex. Washington, Columbia, Mill Plain, C Street, 4th Street, and 6th Street) should receive additional traffic management, intelligent transportation system, pedestrian and bicycle enhancements to integrate the freeway access function into the fabric of the downtown street network. Extra care and effort needs to be implemented at these locations to ensure maximum safety and efficient traffic operations to fulfill the operational function and complement the downtown street character.
- Intra and Inter-neighborhood multi-modal traffic circulation must be retained and enhanced throughout the project corridor; especially in the vicinity of freeway overcrossings.
- Project mitigation elements, such as sound walls, must be evaluated for impacts and alternatives, and any identified impacts must be mitigated consistent with the policies included herein.

Direct Impacts

The following areas have reflected direct impacts and those impacts must be mitigated to the full extent practicable and as required by prevailing federal, state or local laws and ordinances.

- Section 4F (including parklands and historic structures)
- Right-of-way impacts
- Noise impacts
- Water quality impacts
- Shoreline impacts
- Habitat impacts
- Air quality impacts
- Vibration impacts

- Light and glare impacts
- Transportation level-of-service, general circulation, access and parking impacts (covering auto, bicycle and pedestrian)
- Construction Disruption impacts (covering all the above listed categories including traffic circulation and business access)