WELCOME

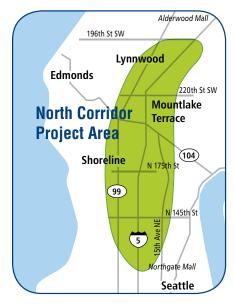
Thanks for joining us tonight. This meeting is an important part of kicking off the environmental review process for the North Corridor Transit Project. We look forward to sharing information with you about this proposed project between Northgate and Lynnwood and hearing your questions and comments.



Agenda

6:00 – 8:00 Open house 6:30 Presentation

Thank you for being here.







PROJECT AREA

The "North Corridor" study area for this project generally encompasses Lynnwood, Mountlake Terrace, Edmonds, Shoreline, and north Seattle.





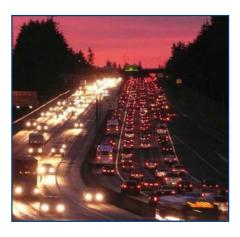
North Corridor by the numbers

- Over 750,000: Combined population of corridor's 5 cities
- Over 555,000: Combined employment of corridor's 5 cities
- 12%: Population growth in King and Snohomish counties since 2000*
- 3: School districts, such as Edmonds School District
- 6: Major institutions, such as Shoreline Community College and hospitals
- 2: Regional urban growth centers (Lynnwood + Northgate)

*Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

Traffic

- **193,000-225,000:** Vehicles on I-5 and SR 99 on an average weekday
- 67 minutes, 27 miles: Commute travel time from Everett to Seattle
- Highly congested during peak travel periods



Transit

More than 600 transit trips each weekday in this corridor carry about 30,000 people:

- 5 ST Express regional bus routes
- 4 Sounder train round trips (Everett Mukilteo – Edmonds – Seattle)
- Community Transit (Snohomish County local and commuter buses)
- King County Metro (King County local and commuter buses)
- Vanpools





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PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

A purpose and need statement is required for the draft Environmental Impact Statement and will help guide decisions about the project and its alternatives.

See the Scoping Information Report for the full text of the project's preliminary purpose and need statement.

The purpose of the North Corridor Transit Project is to improve regional transit service from Seattle north into Snohomish County by:

- Providing reliable, rapid, and efficient twoway, peak and off-peak transit service of sufficient capacity to meet the existing and projected demand between the communities and activity centers located in the North Corridor and the other urban centers in the Central Puget Sound area;
- Providing a mobility alternative to travel on congested roadways, and improving connections to the regional multimodal transportation system;
- Supporting North Corridor communities' and the region's adopted land use, transportation and economic development vision, which promotes the well-being of people and communities, ensures economic vitality and preserves a healthy environment; and
- Supporting the long-range vision, goals, and objectives for transit service established by Sound Transit's Long-Range Plan for high quality regional transit service connecting major activity centers in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties, including a connection between Seattle and Everett.



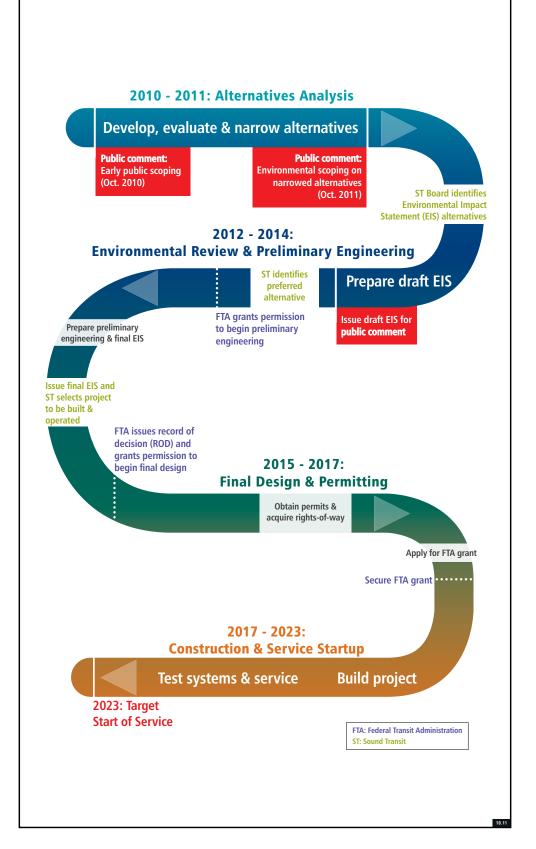
Some of the reasons why this project is needed:

- Growing demand for travel from more people and jobs in the region and its urban centers
- Increasing and unreliable travel times
- Overcrowding and delays for current transit riders
- Giving people an alternative to automobile trips on I-5 and SR 99
- Supporting the longrange vision for mass transit service from Seattle north to Everett
- Helping to better and more conveniently connect the region and the North Corridor citizens and communities, including people who don't drive and those in low income and minority populations
- Serve Northgate and Lynnwood, two urban centers where many of the region's future jobs, homes and services will be placed
- Help support the environmental and sustainability goals of the state and region





PROJECT PROCESS AND SCHEDULE





ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

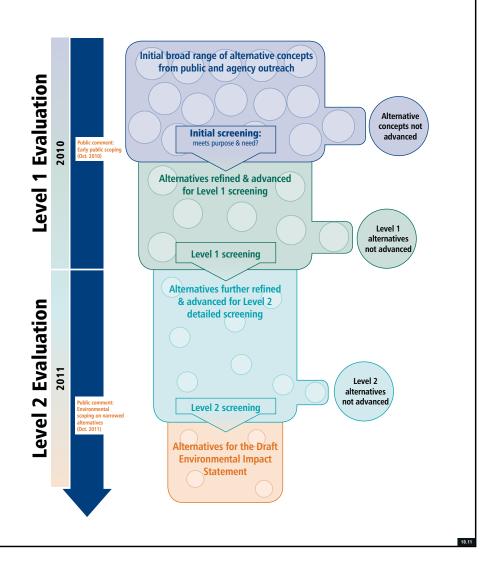
Sound Transit conducted an Alternatives Analysis process that:

Identified the most promising alternatives prior to developing a draft Environmental Impact Statement;

Helped meet requirements for federal funding through the Federal Transit Administration's New Starts program (a national, competitive grant program);

Incorporated valuable public feedback on potential corridors and station locations early in the process;

Examined bus and light rail transit modes, as well as multiple alternative corridors.





ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS: HOW DID ALTERNATIVES COMPARE?

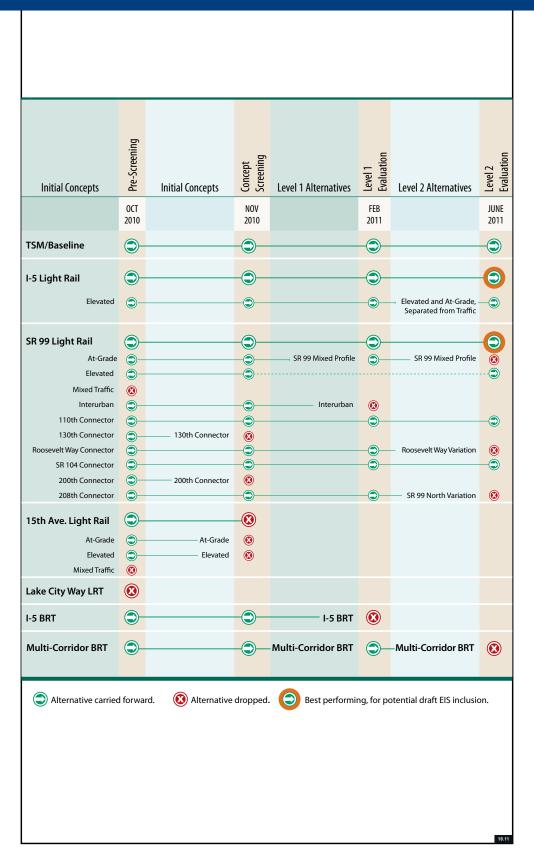
	TCM/D. 1: *	151:2:0.7	CD OO Min. 10. CI	CD CO FI	Multi-Corridor BF
	TSM/Baseline*	I-5 Light Rail	SR 99 Mixed Profile Light Rail	SR 99 Elevated Light Rail	Multi-Comdor Bi
rpose and Need: Transportation E	ffectiveness in N	leeting Mobility,	Access and Capa	city Needs	
2030 Project Daily Riders	21,000 Daily Riders	52,000 Daily Riders	41,000 Daily Riders	48,000 Daily Riders	24,000 Daily Riders
2030 Annual New Riders	0.64 million New Riders	4.5 million New Riders	2.5 million New Riders	3.9 million New Riders	1.1 million New Riders
2030 Annual Hours of Travel Time Saved	0.59 million Hours Saved	4.6 million Hours Saved	2.4 million Hours Saved	3.8 million Hours Saved	1 million Hours Saved
2030 New Weekday Transit Trips to Regional Centers	1,500 More Trips	10,400 More Trips	5,300 More Trips	8,400 More Trips	2,500 Mare Trips
Capacity in passengers per hour per direction (pphpd)	1,680 pphpd	8,880 pphpd	4,440 pphpd	8,880 pphpd	3,600 pphpd
2030 Peak Hour Passenger Demand/Capacity	At capacity	72%	95%	62%	86%
2030 Peak Transit Travel Time: Lynnwood to Northgate	30 minutes	14 minutes	21 minutes	18 minutes	24 minutes
2030 Transit to Auto Travel Time Comparison (Peak Lynnwood to Northgate)	4 minutes	20 minutes FASTER than Auto	13 minutes	16 minutes FASTER than Auto	10 minutes
2030 Transit to Auto Travel Time Comparison (Peak Lynnwood to Downtown)	6 minutes SLOWER than Auto	10 minutes FASTER than Auto	3 minutes FASTER than Auto	6 minutes FASTER than Auto	Similar to Auto
Operations on Non-Exclusive Right-of-Way	23.8 miles	0 miles	0 miles	0 miles	25.8 miles
Signalized Intersections Traversed	30 Intersections	0 Intersections	5 Intersections	0 Intersections	50 Intersections
Number of Transfers to Reach	1	0	0	0	1
Major Destinations 2030 Reduction in Weekday	Transfer 16,900	Transfers 191,500	Transfers 85,200	Transfers 160,700	Transfer 33,100
Vehicle Miles Traveled	Fewer Miles	Fewer Miles	Fewer Miles	Fewer Miles	Fewer Miles
urpose and Need: Equitable Comn	nunity Impacts a	ind Benefits			
Impacts on Affected Communities	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate to High	Low
Transportation Benefits to Affected Communities	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	Low
rpose and Need: Supportive Land	Use and Econon	nic Development	t Effects		
Access to Regional Growth Centers	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	Low
Station Areas with High Transit Oriented	Not Applicable	1	2	2	2
Development Potential	**	of 4 Station Areas	of 5 Station Areas	of 5 Station Areas	of 10 Station Area
rpose and Need: Preservation of a his level of concept development and analysis, measures do not					
Ecosystem Effects	Low	Possible High Effects on Several Sensitive Areas	Possible High Effects on Several Sensitive Areas	Possible High Effects an Several Sensitive Areas	Possible Modera Effects on Several Sensitive An
Water Resources Effects	Low	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low
Potential Park or Historic Resources Effects, Including Section 4(f) Properties	Low	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low
Daily Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Similar to No Build	235 tons	33 tons	223 tons	Similar to No Bu
Visual Impacts	Low	Moderate, with Localized High	Moderate, with Localized High	Moderate, with Localized High	Low
Potential for Noise Impacts Requiring	Low	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	Low
Mitigation New Transportation	5 Acres	22 Acres	44 Acres	40 Acres	8 Acres
Right-of-Way Required	0 to 5 Parcels Minimal	140 to 170 Parcels Minor Corridor-wide	320 to 370 Parcels Minor Degradation at	200-230 Parcels Minimal	20-30 Parcels Minimal
Traffic Impacts	Millillal	Improvements	SR 99 Intersections	Improvements	MIIIIIIdi
Pedestrian and Bicycle Travel	Minimal	Possible Over Time Near Stations	Possible OverTime Near Stations	Possible Over Time Near Stations	Minimal
Construction Effects on Transportation System	Low Impacts	Low to Moderate Impacts over Long Duration	High Impacts over Long Duration	Moderate Impacts over Long Duration	High Localized Impac
rpose and Need: Cost and Constru	ıctability				
Capital Costs (Millions of Mid-2010 Dollars)	\$200 to \$230	\$1,420 to \$1,640	\$1,830 to \$2,100	\$2,010 to \$2,310	\$640 to \$730
2030 Net Annual Operations and Maintenance	\$17.6	\$11.0	\$10.4	\$14.6	\$33.6
Costs (Millions of Mid-2010 Dollars)	\$60 to \$64		\$61 to \$69	\$42 to \$48	\$91 to \$99
Cost per Hour of 2030 User Benefits	\$55 to \$59	\$25 to \$28 \$25 to \$29	\$58 to \$67	\$42 to \$48 \$41 to \$46	\$91 to \$99 \$83 to \$90
(Mid-2010 Dollars) Incremental Cost per 2030 New Passenger		\$23 (0 \$29	330 (0 30)	34110340	202 (0 290
(Mid-2010 Dollars)	433.10.433				
(Mid-2010 Dollars) Incremental Cost per 2030 New Passenger (Mid-2010 Dollars) Irrpose and Need: Consistency with		Long-Range Vis	ion		
(Mid-2010 Dollars) Incremental Cost per 2030 New Passenger		Long-Range Vis	ion Yes	Yes	No





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ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING SUMMARY





POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVES FOR DRAFT ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) ANALYSIS

Key Findings from Alternatives Analysis

Light rail is the only transit mode that satisfies the North Corridor Transit Project's purpose and need.

Light rail must operate in an exclusive right-of-way with full separation from traffic to provide the capacity, reliability and travel time savings needed to address the corridor's growing demand for mass transit.

In-street light rail is not recommended because it would not provide the capacity, reliability and travel time savings needed in the corridor.

Potential alternatives for the draft EIS

Light rail on I-5, at grade in some locations, elevated in others

Light rail along the I-5 corridor offers the best overall performance across the broad set of evaluation criteria, including ridership, transportation performance, cost-effectiveness and consistency with regional land use plans.

Light rail on SR 99, fully elevated

While elevated light rail along SR 99 has the potential to meet the project's purpose and need, it does not perform as well as the I-5 alternative in most areas; it would have substantially higher project costs, property acquisitions and community impacts during construction. It does appear to offer more potential for transit-oriented development around stations than the I-5 alternative.





POTENTIAL I-5 LIGHT RAIL ALTERNATIVE



POTENTIAL SR 99 LIGHT RAIL ALTERNATIVE



YOUR TURN TO COMMENT

Options for providing your formal comments:



Comment box: Fill out a comment form tonight and drop it in the comment box



Mail: Lauren Swift

Sound Transit 401 S. Jackson St. Seattle, WA 98104



Email: northcorridorscoping@soundtransit.org



Online: Complete a comment form at

www.soundtransit.org/NCTP

Comments will be accepted until Oct. 31, 2011.

Next Steps

After the public comment period ends, a report will summarize the comments and results of the scoping process. The report will be posted at www.soundtransit.org/NCTP.

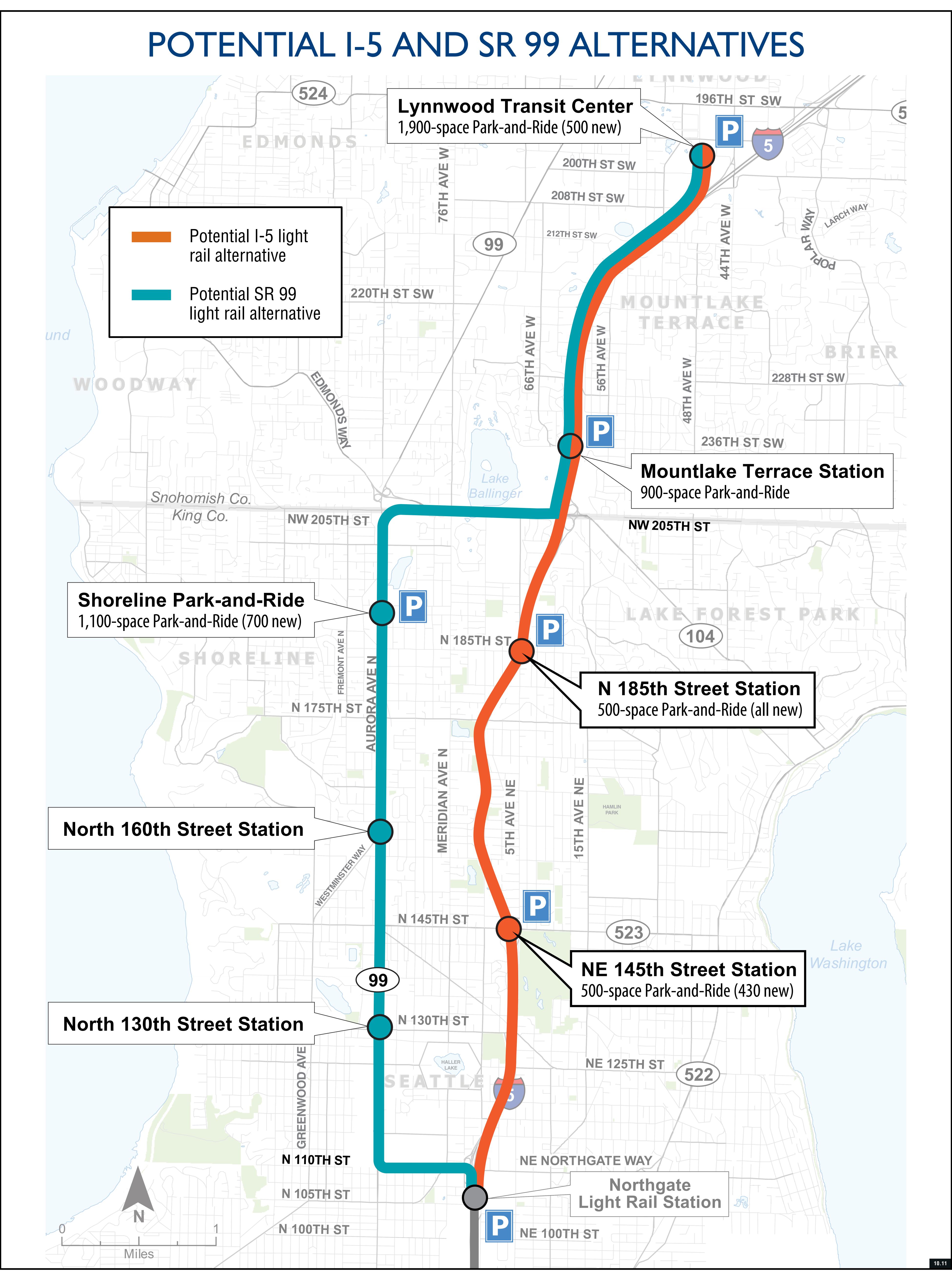
Sound Transit and FTA will use the comments received to help define the scope of the EIS.

In late 2011 or early 2012, the Sound Transit Board of Directors is expected to identify alternatives to study in a draft EIS.

In early 2012, draft EIS development is expected to begin.

Sign up for project updates by visiting www.soundtransit.org/subscribe

SoundTransit





PLANNING SESSIONS - Early Scoping

October 2010 Breakout Group Exercise (compiled)

Where do you think access should be to the proposed transit system?

