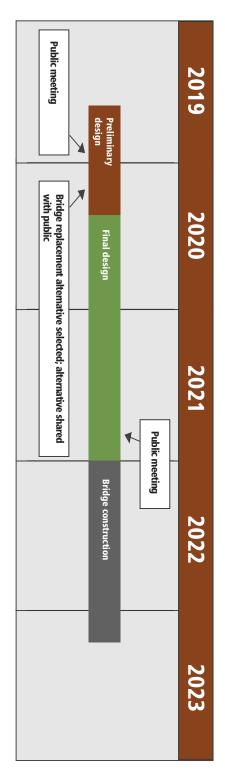


for your new bridge Help us select the preferred alternative

alternative will be selected in early 2020. We Dec. 3, 2019. You can submit your comments selected alternative will then move into the final design phase of the to Broch.Bender@kingcounty.gov. The preferred preterred alternative for the new bridge starts on Tuesday, Nov. 19, 2019 and ends on Tuesday, The public comment period to provide input on the

Project schedule

King County is in the process of determining designs for a replacement bridge, with construction projected to begin in 2022. The preliminary estimated total project cost is \$5.9 million.



impact restoration work including plantings and site clean-up ities will include demolition, concrete pouring, and crane lifts. After the new bridge is opened to traffic, crews will continue low Bridge access for residents and emergency vehicles will be maintained throughout construction. Construction activ-

Contact information

Project website: www.kingcounty.gov/uppertokulcreekbridge



Email: bbender@kingcounty.gov 24-7 Road Helpline: 800-527-6237 Phone: 206-263-1189 **Program Manager Broch Bender, Communications**

Alternative Formats Available

AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov 206-477-3800 o envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a 206-477-3832 TTY Relay: 711 Para solicitar esta información en Español, sírvase llamar al

Bridge Replacement Pro Upper Tokul Creek



Why replace the bridge?

SOLE ACCESS FOR RESIDENTS AND INDUSTRY

trucks each day. nearby forest and mining industry trucks. The bridge is used by approximately 417 cars and 40 The bridge provides sole access to approximately 50 single-family homes and is also used by

SAFETY CONCERNS

cannot accommodate very heavy trucks that are standard today. due to age and condition. In addition, the current bridge is too narrow, does not have shoulders and While safe for travel, the 54-year-old bridge has outlived its useful life and is at risk of being closed

EXTENSIVE MAINTENANCE

The aging timber support structure is decaying, which requires frequent and major repairs. These repairs are costly over time and inconvenience bridge users.

the number of axels per vehicle: The following are the weights that the existing bridge can support, based on



ect



Department of Local Services Road Services Division ng Count

S it safe?

to ensure it is safe to use. If repairs are needed, County Services Division inspects the bridge every two years comply with posted weight and size restrictions. Road maintenance staff performs the necessary repairs. res. The existing bridge is safe for use by vehicles that

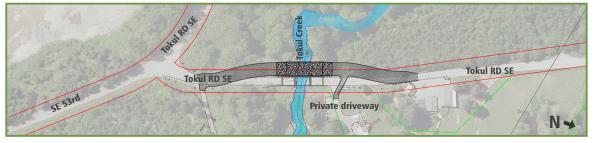
Project goals:

long-term. Additional goals include: bridge with one that will serve the community's needs The main goal of the project is to replace the deteriorated

- Design a bridge that meets current standards and natural environment minimizes impact to neighboring property and the
- Maintain convenient access to community members
- materials Properly handle and dispose of contaminated
- utilizing various evaluation criteria, which Select the new bridge alternative by includes community teedback



New Upper Tokul Creek Bridge design options: Alternative A



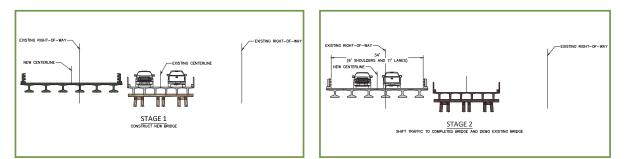
Legend

Existing right-of-way

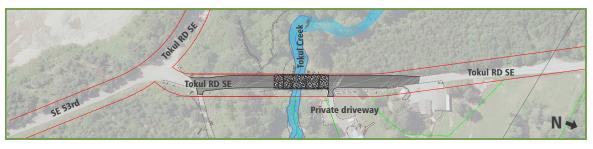
Proposed new roadway

— Private property

Alternative A construction stages



Alternative B

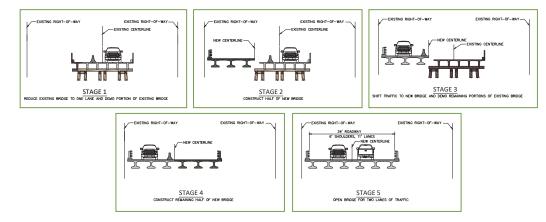


Legend

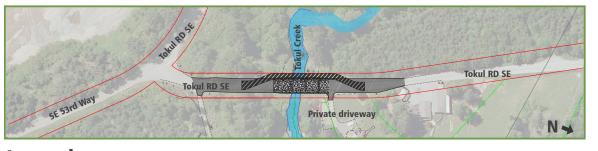
Existing right-of-way

Proposed new roadway EEE Proposed new bridge - Private property

Alternative B construction stages



Alternative C



OVERVIEW: Shifts new bridge 32 feet west of its current location to maintain two-lane traffic during construction. Construction lasts approximately eight months.

ADVANTAGES:

- Improves visibility approaching the bridge from the south
- Maintains two lanes of traffic across existing bridge during construction*
- Constructs new bridge and demolishes existing bridge in two stages lasting approximately eight months, four months less than other alternatives

*A feasibility study is needed to determine if construction trucks and equipment will be able to comply with weight restrictions on the existing bridge. If they do not comply, the project will need to build a temporary bridge.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Requires the most property acquisition of all three alternatives
- Requires vegetation removal and regrading work on existing private property
- Approximately 58 medium-to-large trees would be removed from the site, more trees than any other alternative

OVERVIEW: Shifts new bridge 10 feet west of its current location to minimize impact to existing driveways but still maintain one-lane traffic during construction. Construction lasts approximately 12 months.

ADVANTAGES:

- **Improves visibility** approaching the bridge from the south
- Does not require a temporary bridge*
- Requires less property acquisition than Alternative A but more property acquisition than Alternative C

DISADVANTAGES:

- Constructs the new bridge in five stages
- Reduces traffic to single-lane access during construction controlled by temporary traffic signal
- Requires some vegetation removal and regrading work on existing private property
- Approximately 45 medium-to-large trees would be removed from the site, fewer trees than Alternative A, but more trees than Alternative C

*A feasibility study is needed to determine if construction trucks and equipment will be able to comply with weight restrictions on the existing bridge. If they do not comply, the project will need to build a temporary bridge.

OVERVIEW: Removes existing bridge and places the new bridge in its place to maintain existing roadway alignment. One-lane traffic will be maintained during construction by using a temporary detour bridge. Construction lasts

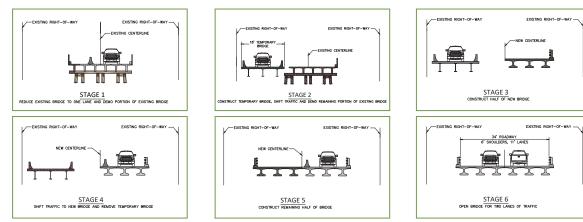
Legend

- Existing right-of-way
- Proposed new roadway

Proposed temporary bridge

---- Private property

Alternative C construction stages



approximately 12 months.

ADVANTAGES:

- Improves visibility approaching the bridge from the south
- Traffic shifts to a temporary, single-lane bridge with no weight restrictions during construction
- Requires least property acquisition of all three alternatives
- Requires minimal vegetation removal and regrading work on adjacent property
- Approximately 40 medium-to-large trees would be removed from the site, fewer trees than the other two alternatives

DISADVANTAGES:

- Constructs new bridge in six stages
- Requires construction of a temporary bridge