

Route 40: Transit Plus Multimodal Corridor Project

December 2024

The purpose of this document is to provide neighbors information on the different construction activities scheduled to happen for this project

- Sidewalk Construction
- Curb Ramp Construction
- New Bus Zones
- Street Maintenance: Full Street Panel Upgrades
- Street Maintenance: New Asphalt
- Trenching



Seattle
Department of
Transportation



Sidewalk Construction

Sidewalk construction is typically needed when it's in bad shape due to either wear and tear, roots uprooting it, tripping hazards, or the slope of the sidewalk is not up to ADA standards. Sidewalk construction can include:

- Pedestrian detours that require people to go either around the block, across the street, or use only a partial area of the sidewalk
- Demolition of existing sidewalk
- Trenching to upgrade underground utilities
- Extending out the sidewalk where the design calls for it
- Closing one half of the sidewalk for construction and keeping the other side open
- Temporary parking removal to create enough space for our construction crews to do the work safely, or, to create a pedestrian path when the sidewalks are fully closed
- Temporary frontage access impacts
- Temporary driveway impacts
- Forming the cast and pouring concrete
- Installing the new concrete



Curb Ramp Construction

Curb ramps are the sloped ramps found on most sidewalk intersections. They provide better accessibility for pedestrians to roll or walk across the street.

- Curb Ramp construction can include:
 - Demolition of existing curb ramps
 - Detouring vehicles, transit, and pedestrians
 - Trenching to upgrade underground utilities and storm water drainage
 - Extending out the curb ramps where the design calls for it
 - Temporary parking removal to create enough space for construction crews to do the work safely
 - Forming the cast and pouring concrete



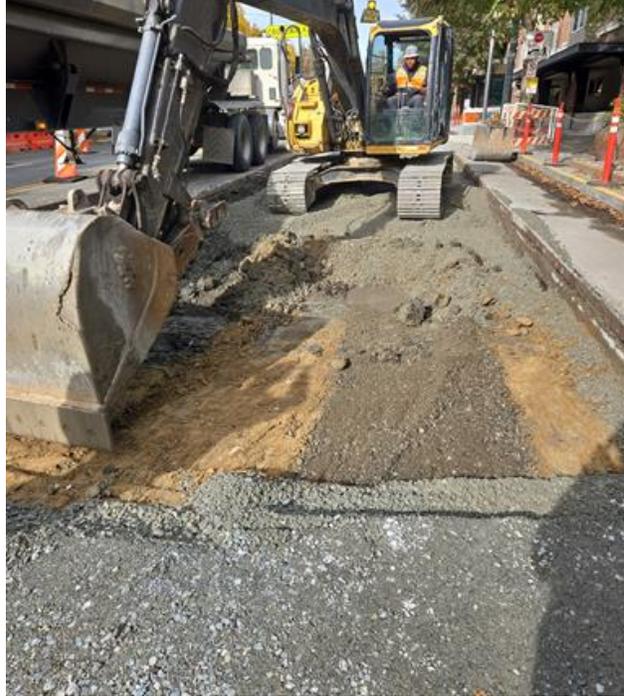


New Bus Zones

Bus zones are the pedestrian platforms for bus stops. Bus zone construction can include:

- Demolition of existing sidewalk and street pavement
- Temporary parking removal to create enough space for our construction crews to do the work safely
- Detouring vehicles, transit, and pedestrians
- Trenching to upgrade underground utilities and storm water drainage
- Extending out the sidewalk where the design calls for it. Sometimes this is referred to as “Bus bulb out”
 - Bulb outs allow busses to load and unload transit riders faster because busses don’t have to pull up to the sidewalk
- Forming the cast and pouring concrete
- Typically, we also need to install a new street panel on the road in front of the bus zone to ensure that it can maintain the constant heavy loads of the bus stopping and going





Street Maintenance: Full Street Panel Upgrades

Full street panel requires us to go down to the dirt. Our streets are made up of concrete panels that create the foundation of the street. These panels are typically 6' to 12' inches thick and sit on top of 6' inches of crushed rocks. Concrete panels strengthen our streets to maintain the constant heavy load traveling through them.

The process to replace concrete panels typically includes:

- Temporary lane closures including on-street parking
- Detouring vehicles, transit, and pedestrians
- Deming the street down to the dirt
- Pouring in crushed rock
- Pouring in concrete





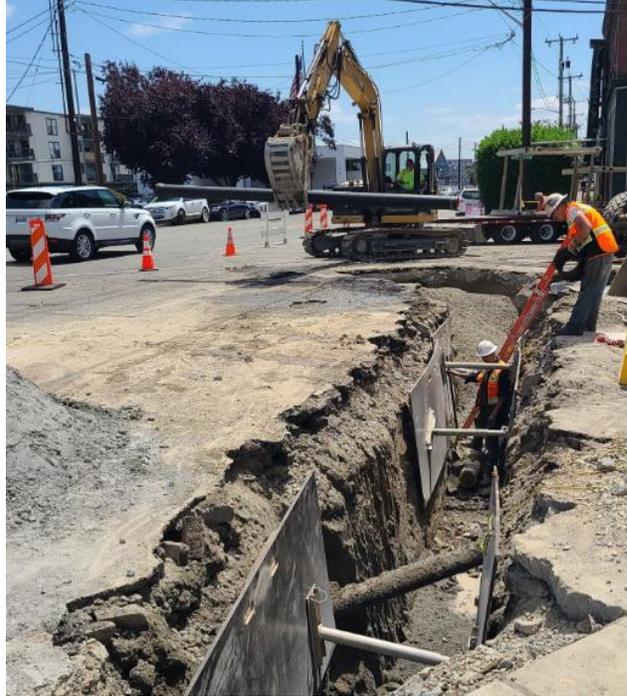
Street Maintenance: New Asphalt

This is sometimes called mill and fill overlay.

The top layer of the street is covered in dark asphalt. This asphalt sits on top of a heavy concrete panel that creates the foundation of the street. Asphalt provides the smooth and quiet surface for vehicles and pedestrians to travel through. The process to replace street asphalt typically involves:

- Temporary lane closures including on-street parking
- Detouring vehicles, transit, and pedestrians
- Grind the existing surface layer in preparation for the new asphalt
- Pouring in the asphalt and compacting it with a roller machine. This process usually is dependent on dry weather
- Painting in the new lines





Trenching

Trenching is typically used to install utilities across an area of the street and/or sidewalk. This includes running electrical conduit, storm water drainage pipes, or main water lines.

The process for trenching and the impacts of it are dependent on what utilities are needed and where they're connecting. Some require longer and wider trenches and some don't. Typically, you'll find:

- Lane restrictions
- Parking restrictions
- Detouring vehicles, transit, and pedestrians
- Flagger to direct traffic
- Temporary metal plate to cover the trench
- Temporary water shut-offs
- Pedestrian crossings closed or moved
- Sometimes additional utility work is discovered that requires maintenance and might extend the construction timeline

