Corridor Sketch Summary

WSDOT's Corridor Sketch Initiative is a collaborative planning process with agency partners to identify performance gaps and select high-level strategies to address them on the 304 corridors statewide. This Corridor Sketch Summary acts as an executive summary for one corridor. Please review the User Guide for Corridor Sketch Summaries prior to using information on this corridor:

SR 28: East Wenatchee Jct US 2/US 97 to SR 17 Jct (Soap Lake)

This 57-mile long corridor in Douglas County traverses between the interchange with US Route 2/US 97 just north of East Wenatchee and the State Route 17 junction in the city of Soap Lake. This segment of SR 28 passes through several of urban/suburban areas including East Wenatchee, Quincy, and Ephrata as well as numerous small rural communities such as Winchester, Crescent Bar, and Rock Island. The character of the corridor is primarily rural and outside of the population centers land use consists mainly of agriculture, open space, and some industrial uses particularly fruit packing plants. Four public airports are also located near the corridor including Pangborn Memorial Airport, Quincy Airport, Ephrata Municipal Airport, and Grant County International Airport. The western half of the corridor closely follows the Columbia River. Significant quantities of water are diverted for irrigation in this region so ditches and canals are prevalent. Vegetation along the corridor ranges from open range dominated by sage brush, agricultural fields and orchards, and maintained landscaping in cities. Topography also varies from scenic bluffs and foothills to flat agricultural land.

Current Function

SR 28 is the primary east-west route for central Washington communities located between US 2 and Interstate 90 and serves as an alternate route to these major highways. This corridor is used for freight, farm-to-market, recreational, and commuter travel. Major traffic generators along the corridor include nearby urban centers like East Wenatchee and Quincy. Pedestrian use is common in urban areas with sidewalks, such as East Wenatchee and Ephrata. Cyclists are present on Apple Capital Loop Trail and on road shoulders. The corridor connects with routes to regional attractions, such as Wenatchee National Forest, Leavenworth, retail centers and multiple parks, resorts, and lakes. Apple Line, Grant Transit Authority, and Link Transit provide bus service on the corridor, and the latter offers additional ride-share services. Several connections to a BNSF rail line that parallels a portion of the corridor are present. Amtrak passenger rail service is available via Link Transit's Wenatchee Station intermodal facility in Wenatchee, which is bookended by connections in Leavenworth and Ephrata.

Future Function

Based on the projected population, land use, and economic trends, the future function of this corridor is expected to remain the same.



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Highlights and Performance

The configuration of SR 28 varies greatly along the corridor. In rural areas it is mainly a two-lane, undivided highway. Due to topography, many sections have climbing lanes. In towns like East Wenatchee, the facility can be up to five lanes and have signalized intersections and sidewalks. The annual average daily traffic on the corridor is highest at the US 2/US 97 intersection in East Wenatchee and lowest at the SR 17 intersection near Soap Lake.

What's working well?

- Park and rides in East Wenatchee are popular and well used.
- The corridor functions effectively as a farm to market connection.
- The Apple Capital Loop Trail accommodates

significant non-motorized traffic parallel to the corridor.The vast majority of the corridor operates above

WSDOT's congestion thresholds.

What needs to change?

- Roughly 6% of the corridor experiences congestion on a regular basis, primarily in East Wenatchee.
- About 22% of pavements on the corridor are in poor to very poor condition.
- The corridor has one bridge preservation need which is a seismic retrofit.
- Deer and other wildlife crossings are an ongoing concern particularly in rural areas on the corridor.
- Non-motorized travel in urban areas on the corridor experiences conflicts with vehicle traffic.

WSDOT monitors the state system in ongoing efforts to track asset performance. For this corridor, WSDOT finds:

High	Low					Mobili	ty				
30,067	2,317	Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)				Percent of Corridor Congested (Statewide Screen)					
21.1%	4.0%	Bus/Truck Percent									
122	122.37		Number of Lane Miles				20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
12		# of Signalized/Stop Controlled Intersections				% Con	gested 🔳	% Not Co	ngested		
\$98,92	26,000	Corridor	Investments	(2005-2016	6)						
Preservation						Environment Restore/ Enh			Enhance		
Roadway Surface Type							Protect		Assess		
						Fish Barriers		14.3% Passable		85.7% to Do	
0% 20%		40% 60% 80% 100%			Noise Walls		0% Built		100% Proposed		
	ACP	BST	PCCP	Bridge		Chronic					
Roadway Surface Condition (Percent of Surveyed Area)					Environmental Deficiencies		0% Resolved		0% Unn	esolved	
0%	20% & Very F	40% oor 📕 F	60% Fair Go	80% ood & Very	100% Good	Wildlife Connect	ivity	0 Structur	es in Place	16 High Priority Miles	
Corridor Bridge Preservation Needs Border Bridge						Stormwater Treatment		3 B	BMPs		ioritizatior gress
Bridge Repair Bridge Deck Rehabilitate Bridge Paint Bridge						59.0 % of Corridor with high potential for increased Climate Impacts					
Replace Bridge Scour Repair						None Wetland Mitigation Locations					
Seismic Retrofit Moveable Bridge						None Historical Bridges					

1) 2015 data unless otherwise noted. 2) For more information see the User Guide for Corridor Sketch Summaries at http://bit.ly/WSDOTcorridorsketch

What we heard from our partners

WSDOT planners are actively interested in collecting feedback from our partners. To provide feedback on this corridor, please contact the office indicated on the last page of this document.

Strategies

WSDOT identified the following strategies and associated actions to keep the corridor working well and address performance gaps. Regional partners collaborated on high-level mobility strategies. The identified strategies are not meant to be all-inclusive, nor an established list of priorities. Further evaluation is needed before any strategy can be recommended as a solution to address performance. Project funding decisions will take place at the programming phase, and are subject to statewide prioritization. For more strategy information, visit the Corridor Sketch Summary User Guide.

Policy Goals / Strategies Description and Near-Term Actions

Economic Vitality						
Under Development	WSDOT will continue to work with partners in developing strategies to address economic vitality.					
Environment						
Protect and Maintain	Protect and maintain existing assets that provide environmental function (these include WSDOT's mitigation sites, storm water systems, fish passable culverts).					
Enhance or Restore	Enhance or restore natural areas and environmental functions associated with the multimodal transportation system.					
Fish Barrier Retrofit	WSDOT has prioritized the removal of state-owned culverts that block habitat for salmon and steelhead. See interactive map of uncorrected fish barriers at http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/FishPassage/default.htm.					
Mobility						
Multimodal	WSDOT will continue to pursue multimodal strategies to address performance issues, improve connectivity and transportation options while also closing gaps in our non-motorized/active transportation system.					
Assessment	Further information about the proposed strategies can be found attached at the end of this document.					
Preservation						
Maintenance	Preservation will include strategic pavement maintenance as necessary to extend the life of the pavement and utility of the asset.					
Maintenance	Based on expenditure history, it is expected that the top three activities will contin to be maintenance on snow and ice control, rest areas, and weed control.					
Pavement	WSDOT will continue to make spot repairs in areas that make sense for preservat of the pavement surface, along with, all other components of the roadway prism.					
Pavement	WSDOT has identified seven Pavement actions in the next six years encompassing 90% of the corridor.					
Safety						
Investment	WSDOT has identified nine Safety Investment actions in the next six years encompassing 17% of the corridor.					
Stewardship						
Planning	Under Practical Solutions, the Corridor Sketch Initiative identifies corridor performance, and assesses alternative strategies to improve the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of the transportation system.					

WSDOT

Mobility assessment for segment of Corridor 227 SR 28: US 2/US 97 to 9th Street East Wenatchee (Milepost 0.0-3.7)

This segment of SR 28 is in Douglas County between the SR 28 intersection with US 2/US 97 and 9th Street NE into the city of East Wenatchee. The corridor serves residential and commercial areas as well as schools. It is also considered the primary north-south freight corridor in the Wenatchee Valley.

Mobility performance impacts vehicular and nonvehicular traffic. Vehicle congestion occurs during the morning and evening peak travel times.

Corridor Segment Characteristics

- This segment of SR 28 is a T-2 Freight Route, with average daily traffic of 18,690 vehicles. Trucks account for 11.9% of traffic.
- This segment is Managed Access Class 4 and has numerous private and public access points.
- Shoulder width varies along this section of SR 28 and there are no sidewalks.

Contributing Factors

- Traffic demand exceeds capacity during peak commuter use resulting in delay.
- Lack of local street network grid to help circulation forces local trips onto the corridor.
- Limited bicycle and pedestrian facilities impedes non-motorized traffic circulation and makes it difficult to commute on and to cross the highway.
- Major freight traffic through this corridor and considered the most significant freight route in the Wenatchee Valley, through-freight traffic is impacted by local traffic.
- Lack of access control volume of ingress and egress points of access causes conflicts.
- Numerous private and public access points and a two way left turning lane cause turning conflicts.

Mobility Strategies: Operational Improvements

- Provide information on roadway conditions through intelligent transportation systems to avoid delay.
- Implement intersection improvements such as roundabouts, channelization, and lighting to improve operations.

Demand Management

- Improve access to bicycling, walking, ridesharing, vanpooling and transit service to reduce single occupant vehicle trips.
- Reduce and combine access from private properties to SR 28 and improve local road connectivity along the facility.

Local Network Improvements

• Improve upon non-vehicular network connectivity and neighborhood accessibility across SR 28.

Policy Change

• Consider options for more restricted access management to reduce turning conflicts.

Funded Strategic Capacity Improvements

• Stages 3 and 4 of the Sunset Highway EIS are funded through Connecting Washington legislation and the project underwent a practical design review in 2014.

Further Study

• Remaining stages of the SR 28 corridor project will require further study and a practical solutions refresh.



Corridor 227 - SR 28: East Wenatchee Jct 2/97 to SR 17 Jct (Soap Lake) Summary

For more information

To find out more information about this corridor or how to get involved, please contact:

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Washington State Department of Transportation's Corridor Sketch Initiative is a set of planning activities that engage our partners to define the context and performance information for all of the state's 304 highway corridors. The Corridor Sketch complements and supports regional planning processes in Washington. It is not intended to duplicate, substitute or compete with other planning efforts; nor is it intended to generate lists of projects.

Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 409, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

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