



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

How Might I-84 Be Rebuilt?

CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

- Typically has longer duration
- Bridge elements are constructed on site
- Requires temporary construction, increasing costs

ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

- Typically has shorter duration
- Many elements constructed off site, a.k.a. “prefabrication”
- Less or no temporary construction or associated costs



Example of Accelerated Construction Technologies on I-84 in Southington, CT



Transit may help alleviate single occupancy congestion

How Could Traffic Be Managed?

- Influences alignment (on vs. off alignment)
- Affects construction approach
- Consider section or lane closures on I-84
 - Expedite construction
 - Improve safety
 - Minimize or avoid property impacts
 - Reduce community/economic impacts
 - Reduce costs
- Reduce traffic volume
 - Explore transit options
 - » Gather ridership data
 - » Promote transit to reduce single occupancy vehicles
 - » Obtain free or reduced fares?
 - Car pool
 - Modify work schedules
 - Improve alternate routes
 - Other strategies



Conventional construction requires additional safety measures during construction



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT MOBILITY: BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN ANALYSIS

We have gathered data and input from:

- CRCOG pedestrian and bicycle counts
- City, regional, and special interest plans
- Users
- Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Transit Working Group
- Stakeholder and public meetings
- Open Planning Studios
- Website commenters

We are:

- Incorporating data and information into the traffic model
- Making connections between the number of intersection lanes and walkability/bikeability

We will continue to consider the following input from users:

- Walking and bicycling are methods of transportation
- Regional routes (e.g. East Coast Greenway) are important
- Improve north-south connections on Broad and Sigourney Streets
- Create reconnections at Flower Street, Myrtle Street, and others for cross-town routes
- Narrow existing roadways where appropriate
- Design facilities for all users, ages, abilities
- Create walkable intersections
- Add treatments and amenities

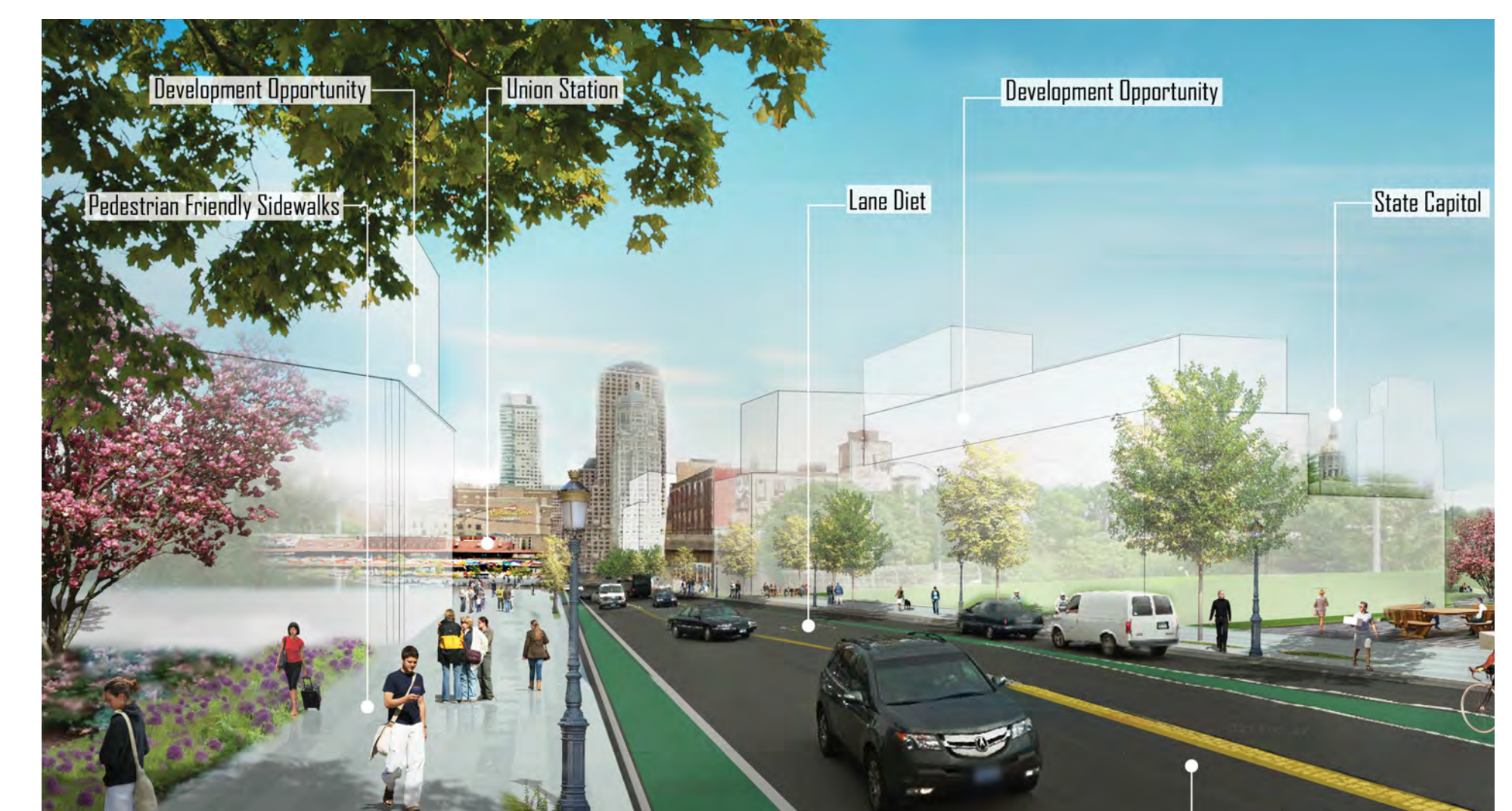
All of the options that will be further assessed have benefits for bicyclists and pedestrians!



Broad Street (view south)



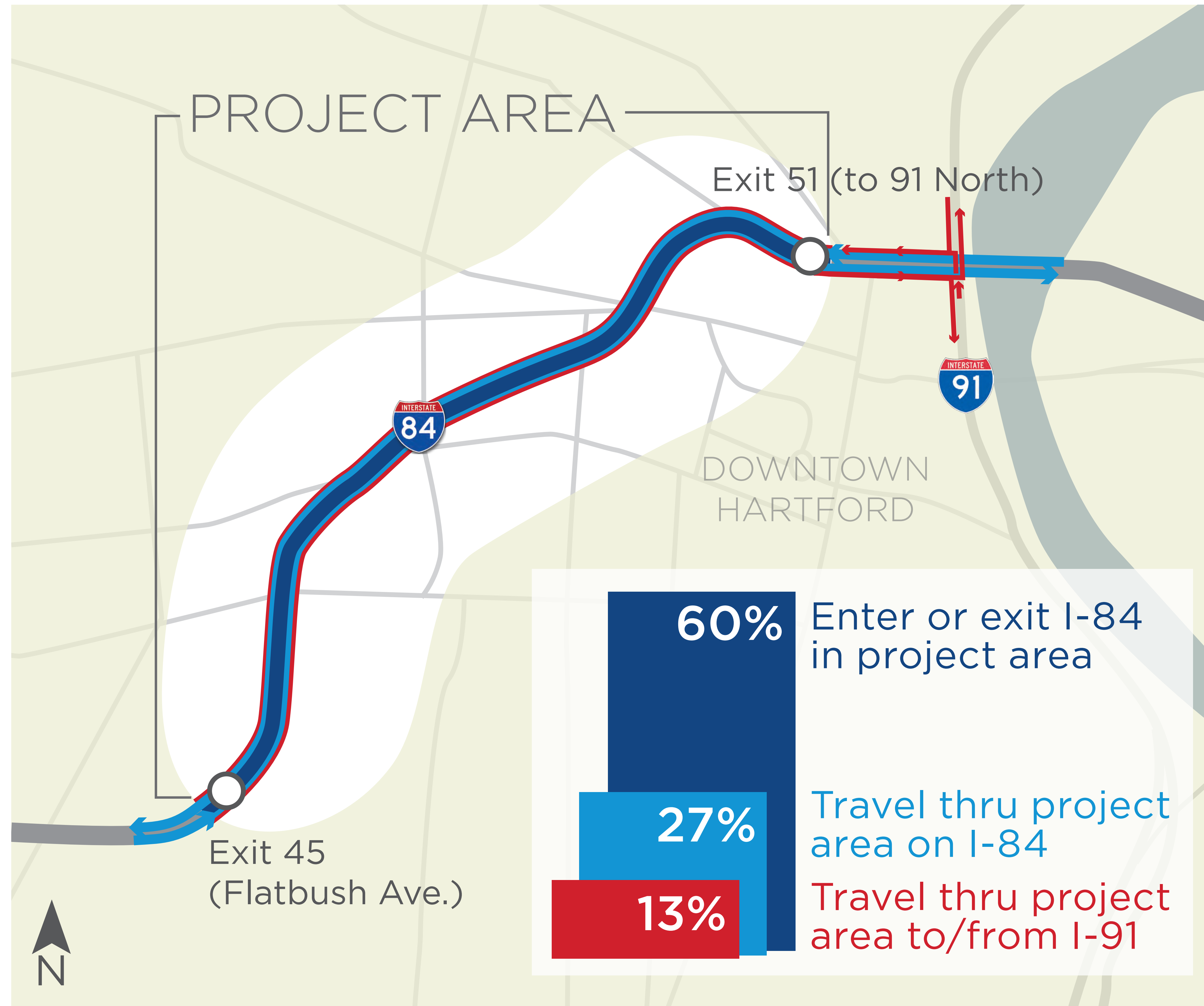
Capitol Avenue (view east)



Asylum Avenue (view east)

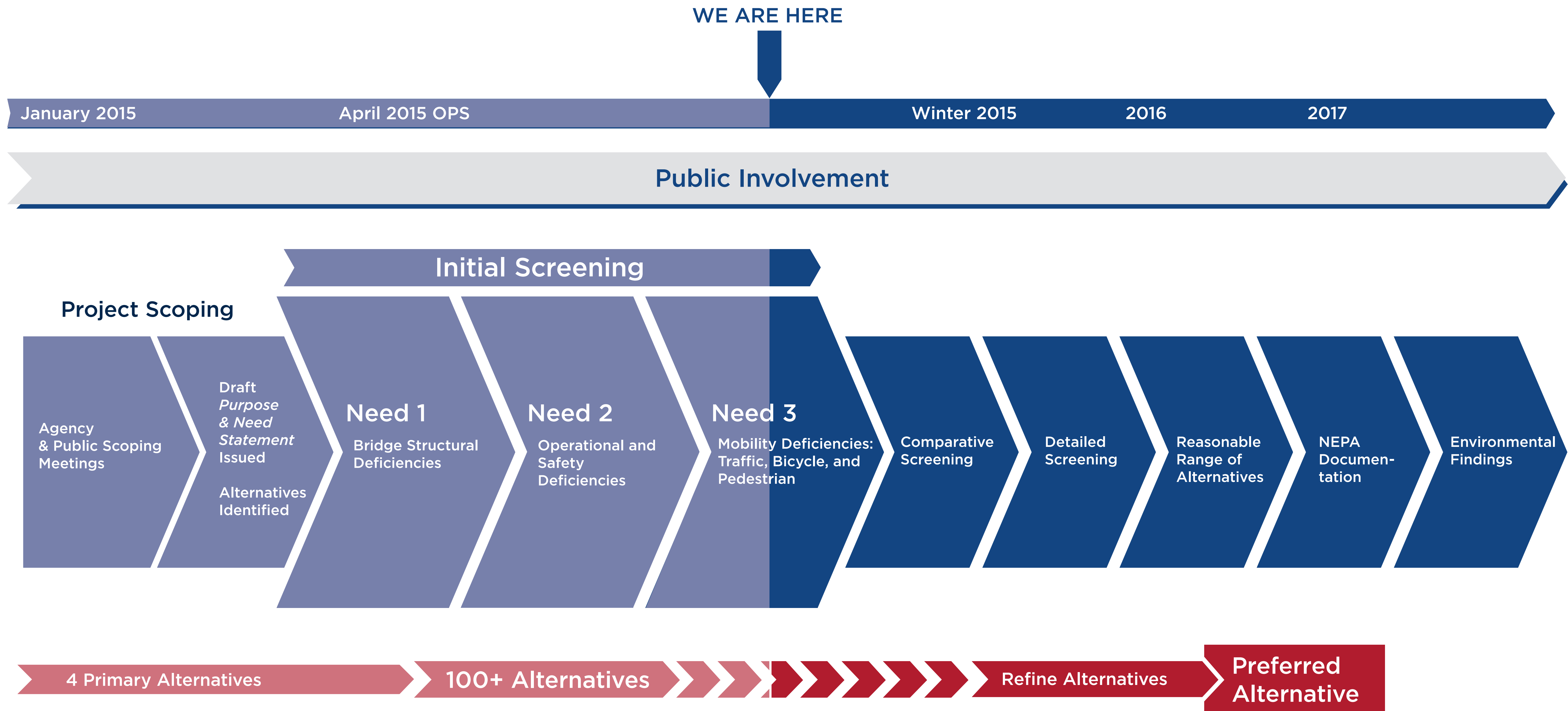


I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT PEAK LOCAL TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION





I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT PROGRAM OVERVIEW



Timeline is not to scale



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT FAST FACTS

Facts & Figures

 occupies
270 acres
30 Acres of Bridge Deck

Constructed in
1960-69
 (prior to NEPA)

8 Full or partial interchanges

Elevated viaduct over
2 locations

Purpose & Need



Bridge and Structural Deficiencies
Operational and Safety Deficiencies
Mobility Deficiencies

Project Location



Projected Costs



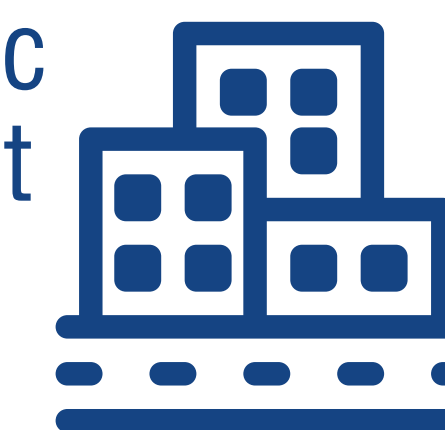
\$2 Billion ▶ No-Build
\$4-6 Billion ▶ Replace viaduct
 Eliminate viaduct & lower I-84 (relocate railroad)
\$10-12 Billion ▶ Construct tunnel

Objectives



Improve conditions for bicyclists and pedestrians

Seek opportunities for economic development



Redesign local streets as needed

Redesign I-84 mainline & interchanges to improve


Traffic Operations


Safety

Repair freeway's damage to community

Schedule

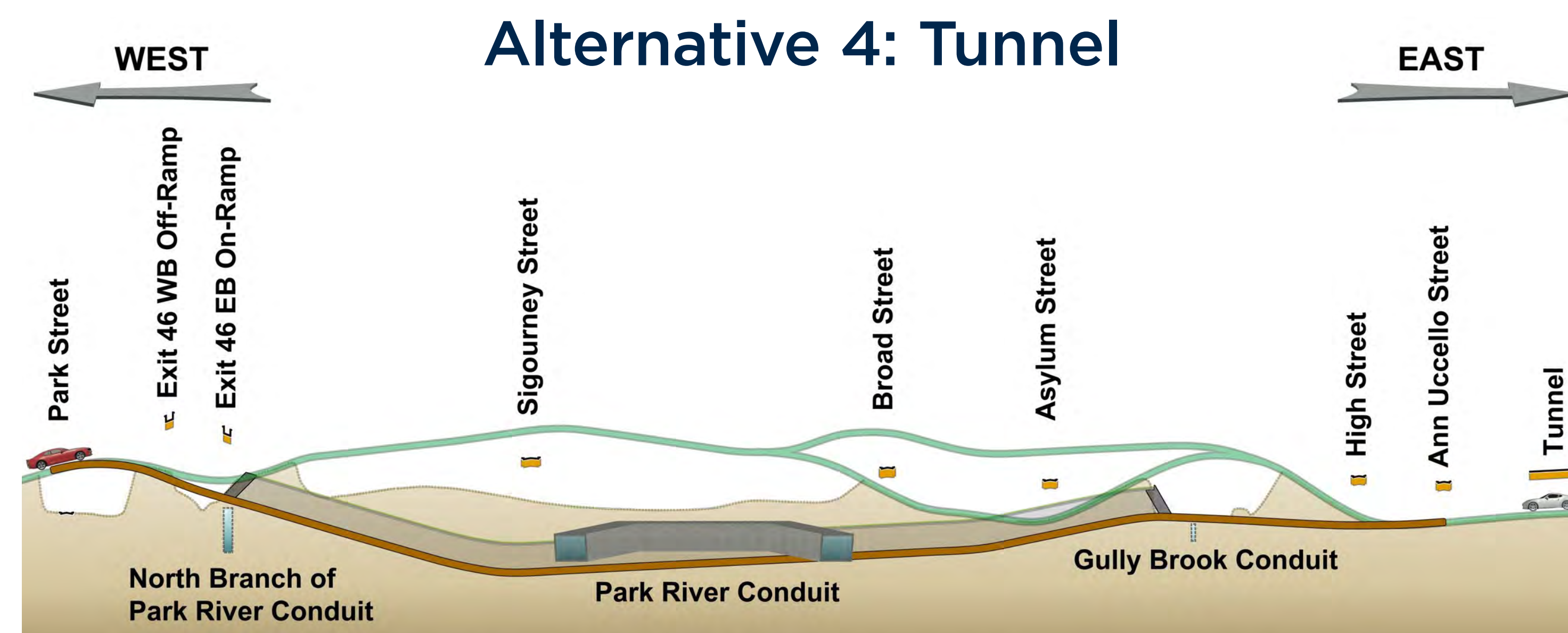
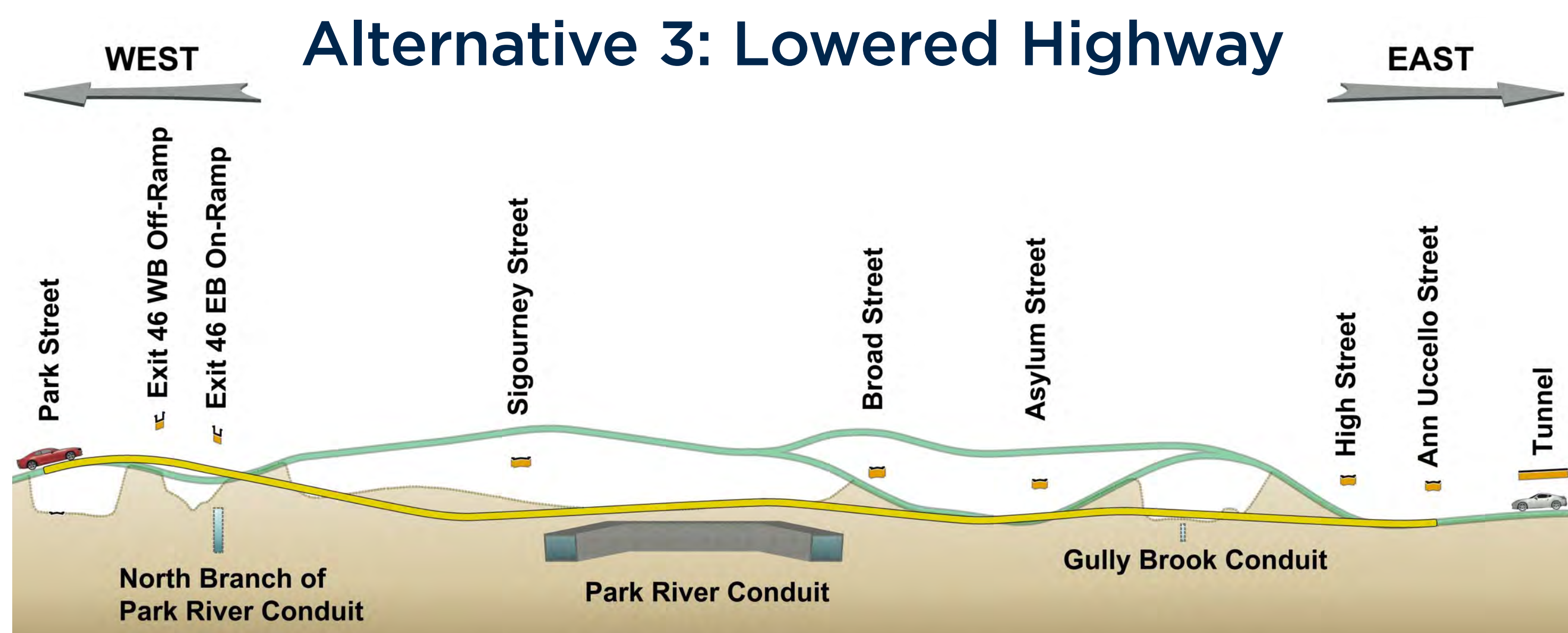
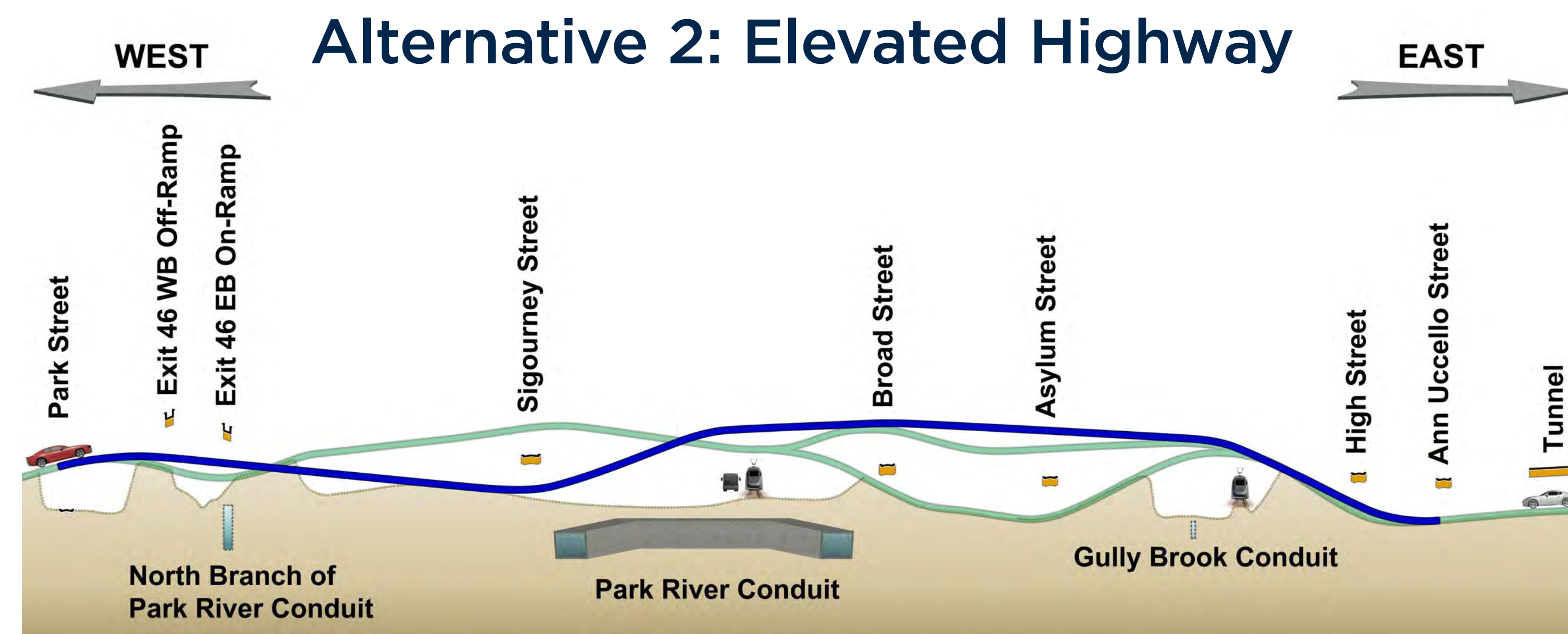
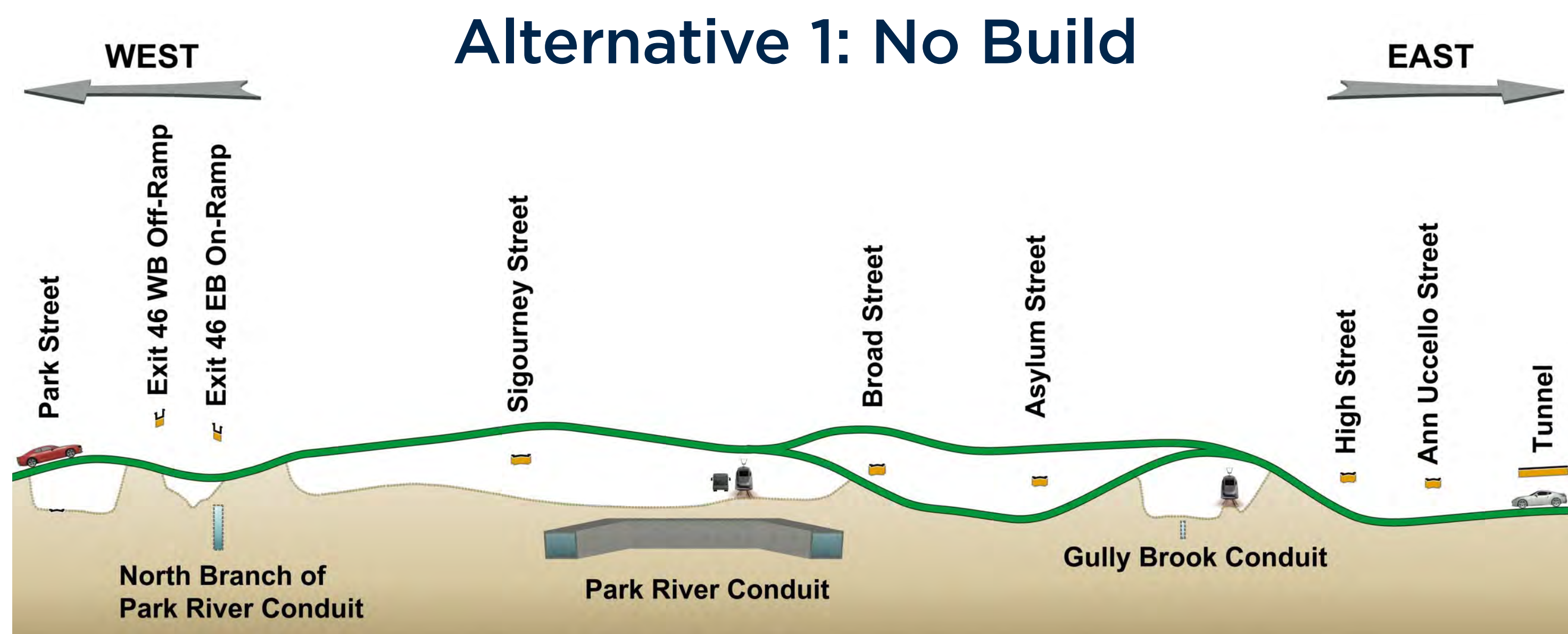
Dates are approximate





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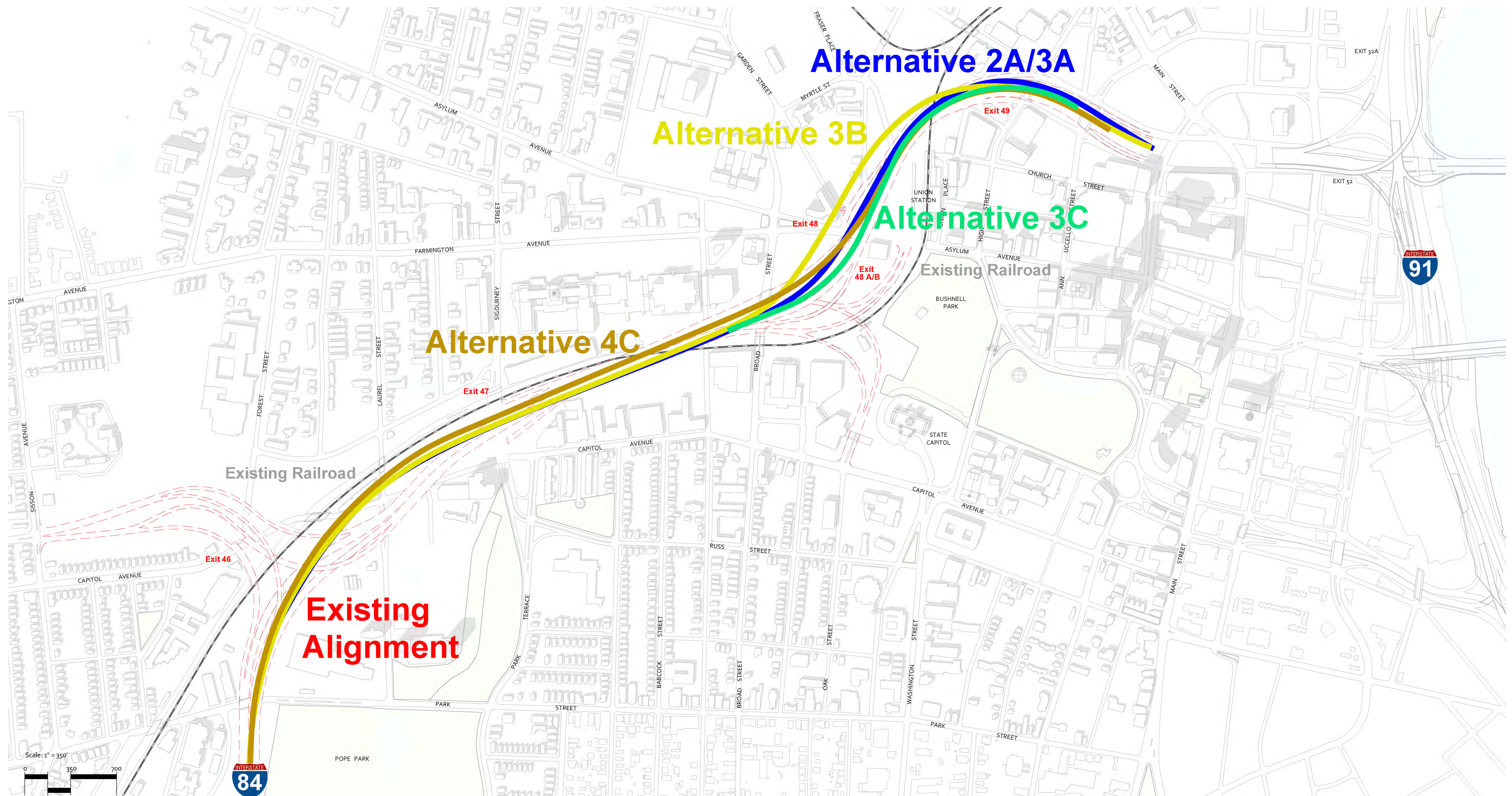
MAINLINE ALTERNATIVES: VERTICAL ALIGNMENT





I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

MAINLINE ALTERNATIVES: HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT





I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT POTENTIAL BUILDING IMPACTS



HARTFORD RAIL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

State Project No. 170-3196

Alternative F1 (Relocation North of Realigned I-84):

Illustrative Station Area Site Plan



Alternative F2 (Relocation North of Realigned I-84):

Illustrative Station Area Site Plan

