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License in 1982. Highway Design Engineer for the Oregon State Highway Department for five years, worked for Consultant engineers, primarily in road, water and sewer system design for 8 years and the past 20 years with the City of Kennewick, first as the Assistant City Engineer and the past 13 years as City Engineer, with primary responsibility in the design and construction administration of the Cities infrastructure, including streets, water and sewer systems.

3. How long have you been employed by the City of Kennewick?

Twenty Years, plus. Since September 1985.

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4. Please describe your work-related duties at the City?

Manager of the City Engineering Department. The City Engineering Department overviews all development and infrastructure improvements in the City, both private and public. One of the Engineering Department's primary functions is to either design, or monitor consultant design for the construction and reconstruction of all arterial streets in the City. Over the past 20 years, under my direction, most arterial streets in the City have been constructed, widened, or partially reconstructed.

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5. Please describe your role on the Center Parkway extension project that is the subject of this hearing?

Center parkway is being designed by a consultant, SCM Engineering, and the consultant contract is being monitored and managed by the City Engineering Department. Steve Plummer is the project engineer completing the day-to-day management of the contract and Steve works for me. Design criteria, reviews, and contract issues related to the contract fall under my direct responsibility.

Yes.

6. Could you generally describe where the proposed street extension would begin starting at Center Parkway to where it would end, including the distance of the extension, distance between tracks, and changes in elevation?

The Center parkway portion of the project will generally begin at the intersection of Gage Boulevard (Station 10+41.65) and extend approximately 1669 feet (0.31 Miles) northerly to the intersection with Tapteal Drive (SI Station 27+10.59) in the Richland City Limits. The intersection elevation of the Gage intersection is 447.35 feet.

The center of the first tracks are 777 feet North, with rail elevations of 446.60 feet and 446.65 feet. The center of the next tracks are 15 feet North, with rail elevations of 446.07 and 446.07 feet. The center of the next tracks are an additional 197 feet North, with rail elevations of 442.60 and 442.49 feet and the last tracks are an additional 15 feet North, with rail elevations of 442.69 and 442.55 feet. The center of Tapteal Drive is an additional 665 feet North, at an elevation of 409.29 feet.

- 7. Union Pacific has previously provided testimony from Raymond Wright, Jr.

 Have you had an opportunity to review Mr. Wright's testimony?
- 8. Mr. Wright has offered an opinion that a 7% grade is the maximum allowed for urban arterial streets by Washington State Department of Transportation and this project exceeds the maximum grade because it is projected to be a 9% grade. Do you concur with this opinion?

No.

WSDOT highways are designed for much higher speeds and heavier truck traffic volume, than most urban and rural roadways. WSDOT recognizes that their design criteria are not applicable for speeds less than 45 MPH and has issued design criteria for the construction of Urban and Rural arterials and collector arterials that allows for grades of 12% and greater for short sections.

The speed limit of the Center Parkway extension will not exceed 35 MPH and will likely be posted lower. The 0.58 foot total vertical climb of the 9% grade, between tracks one and two, would definitely be considered minimal and would be less than what would be encountered on most commercial approaches.

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9. Can you explain how this project, if built at a 9% grade, can meet Washington State Department of Transportation guidelines? Please feel free to give examples if that will assist your answer.

See number 8 for response. In addition, design similations have been run to verify that a commercial lowboy truck and trailer can safely traverse the roadway, if it is required to construct the roadway with the tracks left at the current elevations. This was considered the most likely, worst case truck crossing scenario and due to the small elevation difference, the design did not prevent the design truck crossing. The maximum grades are within the WSDOT Urban design standard requirements as explained above.

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DECLARATION

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I, Daniel L. Kaufman, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing PREPARED TESTIMONY OF DANIEL L. KAUFMAN is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATED this 19th day of June, 2006.

DANIEL L. KAUFMAN

PREPARED TESTIMONY OF DANIEL L. KAUFMAN - 5