

Christine O. Gregoire

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON

Transportation & Public Construction Division PO Box 40113 • Olympia WA 98504-0113 • (206) 753-6126

May 24, 1995

Steve McLellan, Secretary
Washington Utilities and
Transportation Commission
1300 S. Evergreen Park Drive SW
P. O. Box 47250
Olympia, WA 98504-7250

RE: Docket Nos. TR-940309

Dear Mr. McLellan:

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the Petitioner's Answer to Petition for Administrative Review in the above-referenced matter. Please accept the same for filing.

Very truly yours,

JEANNE A. CUSHMAN
Assistant Attorney General
Attorney for Washington State

Department of Transportation

JAC:ph Enc.

cc: Ann Rendahl

Alden Clark Rexanne Gibson

Tom Graafstra and Bruce Keithly

UTIL. AND TRANSP.

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BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition) of the WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION) for Modification of Order Regulating the Speed of Passenger Trains in Marysville) Washington.

DOCKET NO. TR-940309

ANSWER TO PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

COME NOW the Petitioners, Washington State Department of Transportation, Burlington Northern Railroad and the National Rail Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and answer the Petition of the City of Marysville for Administrative Review of the Initial Order Granting Petition.

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

As a statutorily created agency of the State of Washington, the adjudicative proceedings of the WUTC are governed by the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 34.05 RCW. The standard for judicial review of adjudicative proceedings conducted by the contained in RCW 34.05.570 which provides that WUTC is adjudicative orders must supported by be evidence



substantial when viewed in light of the whole record before the court. Lawter v. Employment Security Department, 73 Wn.App 327, 869 P.2d 102 (1994) citing Tapper v. Employment Security Department, 122 Wn.2d 397, 402, 858 P.2d 494 (1993). This is known as the "substantial evidence" standard.

In their Petition for Administrative Review, the City of Marysville is requesting the Commission to make findings of fact and corresponding conclusions of law based on specific, selected evidence which is not supported by the record as a whole. The City's argument is inconsistent with the substantial evidence rule as stated RCW 34.05 570 and the cases interpreting the statute.

In addition to the specific answers contained herein, Petitioners refer the Commission to the Closing Briefs of the Petitioners and the Commission Staff which contain argument and citation to the record as a whole in support of the increased speeds in conformance with correct application of the substantial evidence test.

II. ANSWER TO PETITION

A. City's Challenge to Summary Portion of Initial Order.

The City of Marysville takes issue with portions of the of the Initial Order. Petitioners answer the objections in the order presented by the City.

1. Deny. Grade crossing protection is intertied with the traffic signals at four intersections in Marysville. The other six intersections near grade crossings in Marysville are not

signalized and therefore cannot be intertied to the crossing protection equipment. TR 160-161. Traffic interties serve two purposes: 1) to prevent cars from going through the intersection and into the crossing area when a train is approaching, and 2) to allow cars in the crossing area to clear out through the intersection when a train approaches. TR 161. The statement in the initial order accurately describes the purpose of the traffic intertie.

The City argues that the statement is defective because gridlock occurs at times in the City which blocks the intersections and makes the interties ineffective.

The City's argument disregards the responsibility the motorist must bear to obey traffic laws which prohibit blocking intersections. Plus the fact that the proposed posting of "DO NOT STOP ON TRACKS" signs would serve as a further reminder to motorists not to move their cars onto tracks at any time unless there is adequate room to clear the crossing. When testifying on behalf of the Commission Staff, Gary Harder put problem of motorists driving their cars onto tracks without adequate clearance succinctly when he stated that, "There is no engineer that can design for that type of person driving an automobile." TR 437.

The City goes on to argue that the heavy local traffic (which sometimes causes gridlock, and is projected to increase in the future) combined with the requested speed increases will

constitute a local safety hazard.

This argument disregards substantial evidence to the contrary contained in the record which forms the basis for the ALJ's conclusion that no local safety hazard exists. This evidence includes the fact that the accident rate for Marysville is low (TR 83-86, 99-101, 417-418); it is difficult for trains to make an emergency stop for vehicles in a crossing at any speed (TR 180-181); when trains travel faster they occupy a crossing for less time, thereby reducing exposure and reducing traffic congestion caused by the crossing closure (TR 61-62); the nationwide report of accidents/incidents at crossings compiled by the Federal Railroad Administration shows that rate of accidents/incidents is significantly higher for trains operating at slower speeds (Ex. 8, in Marysville are not materially Table 16); the crossings crossings Amtrak trains operate over different from that throughout the country at speeds ranging from 79 mph to 100 mph (TR 55-56); Burlington Northern freight trains operate on the line between Seattle and Everett at a maximum of 50 mph with no greater number of accidents on that line as compared to parts of the Washington coast line where trains operate at slower speeds (TR 83); the track in Marysville is in good condition, meets FRA Class 4 standards and is inspected regularly (TR 352-359, 128, 412, Ex. 4); all of the public grade crossing, with the exception of 88th Street, are protected with state of the art gates, signals and equipment 146-154); Burlington Northern is activation (TR

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installing such equipment at 88th Street pursuant to their contract with WSDOT (TR 146-147); all public crossings in Marysville will have activation equipment which will provide for a minimum twenty second warning time before the train reaches the crossing, regardless of train speed (TR 146-147); and projected future conditions such as increased traffic cannot form the basis of a conclusion because the Commission must make their conclusions based on conditions as they exist at the time the petition is brought.

The Commission may rightly question why the City has not exercised its independent authority to post "DO NOT STOP ON TRACKS" signs and "DO NOT BLOCK INTERSECTION" signs if their concerns about crossing safety are in earnest. TR 288-289.

2. Deny. The City did suggest that the Railroad relocate the tracks in Marysville. TR 287. However, the crux of the argument made here appears to be that the ALJ has erred in not concluding that increased freight train speeds are not related to increased passenger speeds and that there is no necessity for increased train speeds.

As outlined in answer to A.1. above, there is substantial evidence in the record to support the finding that no local safety hazard exist to prevent freight and passenger trains from operating safely at the requested speeds in Marysville. The record also contains credible evidence that freight train speed increases are necessary to increase capacity on the line to allow

increases are necessary for resumption of passenger service and that both freight and passenger trains can operate safely at the requested speeds. See answers to A.1. and A.2. above. Substantial evidence does not exits in the record as a whole to support the City's argument that a local safety hazard exists in Marysville.

The City raises the issue of private crossing safety in their argument in this section. Petitioners answer that the private crossings in Marysville are protected by stop signs on each side of the crossing, one private crossing has gates and signals, the track is straight and there is little or no vegetation on the right of way to impair sight distance to see oncoming trains. TR 227-228, 413-415. The history of grade crossing accidents is low. TR 84-86, 99, 101. Despite the concerns raised by Mr. Ploeger (TR 270-271), the evidence supports the finding that no local safety hazard exists in Marysville.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction over private road crossings of railroads. The Commission may only exercise those powers expressly granted by the legislature or necessarily implied by the Commission's governing statutes, Cole v. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, 79 Wn.2d 302, 306, 485 P.2d 71 (1971), and implicit power exists only to the extent necessary to execute the expressed power. State ex rel. Puget Sound Navigation Co. v. Department of Transportation of Washington, 33 Wn.2d 448, 206 P.2d 456 (1949); see also Tuerk v.

Department of Licensing, 123 Wn.2d 120, 124-25, 864 P.2d 1382 (1994); Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle v. Public Employment Commission, 118 Wn.2d 621, 633, 826 P.2d 158 (1992).

Section 80.01.040 RCW, vests in the Commission the powers as described in Title 81 RCW. Chapter 81.53 RCW creates the authority to regulate grade crossings. A "grade crossing" is defined as "any point or place where a railroad crosses a highway or a highway crosses a railroad." RCW 81.53.010. "Highway" is defined as "all state and county roads, streets, alleys, avenues, boulevards, parkways and other public places actually open and in use, or to be opened and used, for travel by the public." These definitions limit the Commission's (emphasis added). authority to those railroad crossings where the road is publicly owned, that is, dedicated and publicly maintained. see State ex rel. Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. v. Walla Walla Co., 5 Wn.2d 95, 99-100, 104 P.2d 764 (1940).

The City argues there is a "pattern of catastrophic derailments" in the area. Counsel for the City asked questions of witnesses on cross in an attempt to elicit evidence of a derailment hazard, however such evidence was never produced. TR 102, 196-200. The City offered no direct evidence of a derailment as a hazard in Marysville. Petitioners offered evidence of safety measures that have been taken to reduce the risk of derailment such as failed equipment detectors on the tracks (TR 154-156, 158) and improvements in hazardous materials shipment

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such as cars with thermal resistance and double head shields (TR 200-201). The State of Washington fell in the second lowest incident rate nationally, one to twenty incidents, in 1993 (TR 192, Ex. 7, Figure 29) and as between 1988 and 1993, 1992 and 1993 showed the lowest incidence of hazardous materials incidents, indicating that the risk is decreasing (TR 192-193, Ex. 13, Table 26). The record contains evidence of one derailment north of the Marysville city limits in 1991 which involved a fire resulting from a punctured car containing butane. There were no injuries as a result of this derailment. TR 194-195

There is no evidence that the conditions in the community near the tracks in Marysville is unique. The community is similar to other communities where passenger and freight trains operate safely at the speeds requested. TR 55-56, 83. The WUTC staff evaluated the community surrounding the tracks in Marysville and concluded that it was safe for trains to operate at the requested speeds on condition that the improvements be made at the 88th Street crossing and installation of the "DO NOT STOP ON TRACKS" signs. TR 354, 418-422.

Finding of Fact 4. Deny. Substantial evidence exists to support Finding of Fact 4. See previous answers and Closing Briefs of Petitioners and Commission Staff.

C. City's Challenge to Conclusions of Law

Conclusions of Law 2 and 3. Deny. Conclusions of Law are supported by substantial evidence that no local safety hazard

The City's reliance on <u>In Re Centralia</u>, TR 2251 (1990) as legal authority to deny the requested speed increases in Marysville is erroneous. The <u>Centralia</u> case is based on the evidence that school children were trespassing on the tracks in Centralia. There is evidence that school children in Marysville use the crossings as pedestrians and bus passengers. TR 377, 380. The record contains no evidence of trespassing by school children in Marysville, and hence cannot support a finding that trespassing school children represent a local safety hazard.

D. City's Conclusion

The City concludes with the assertion that, "[n]owhere else in the urban areas of Puget Sound are the actual or projected train speeds the high velocities sought ... in Marysville." This assertion if false. Petitioners have sought speed increases throughout the Seattle to Vancouver, B.C. corridor which when coupled with existing speed orders could result in freight trains operating at 50 mph and passenger trains at 79 mph in Blaine, Ferndale, Burlington, Mount Vernon, Stanwood and Marysville. In Edmonds passenger trains will operate up to 60 mph and freight trains up to 50 mph when the conditions of the WUTC's Final Order are met.

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III. PETITIONER'S AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE

The Initial Order is supported by substantial evidence in light of the record as a whole. Petitioners have met the burden of proof to show that passenger and freight trains can operate at the requested speeds commensurate with the hazards presented and the practical operation of trains as required by RCW 81.48.040.

VI. RELIEF REQUESTED BY PETITIONERS

Petitioners respectfully request the WUTC to affirm the Initial Order and adopt it as the Commission's Final Order.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 24th day of May, 1995.

JEANNE A. CUSHMAN
Assistant Attorney General
Attorney for WSDOT

REXANNE GIBSON

Attorney for Burlington Northern (Telephonically approved for signature May 24, 1995)

ANSWER TO PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW - P. 11

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Transportation & Public Construction Division
905 Plum Street, Building 3
PO BOX 40113
Olympia, WA 98504-0113
(360) 753-6126

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I personally certify that I have this date served a true copy of the foregoing document upon the persons and entities listed on the Service List below by depositing a copy of said Answer to Petition for Administrative Review in the United States mail, addressed as shown on said Service List, with first class postage

DATED this 24th day of May, 1995.

SERVICE LIST

National Railroad Passenger

Attorney for Burlington Northern 110-110th Ave. NE., Suite 607

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Attorneys for City of Marysville

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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON Transportation & Public Construction Division 905 Plum Street, Building 3 PO BOX 40113 Olympia, WA 98504-0113 (360) 753-6126