

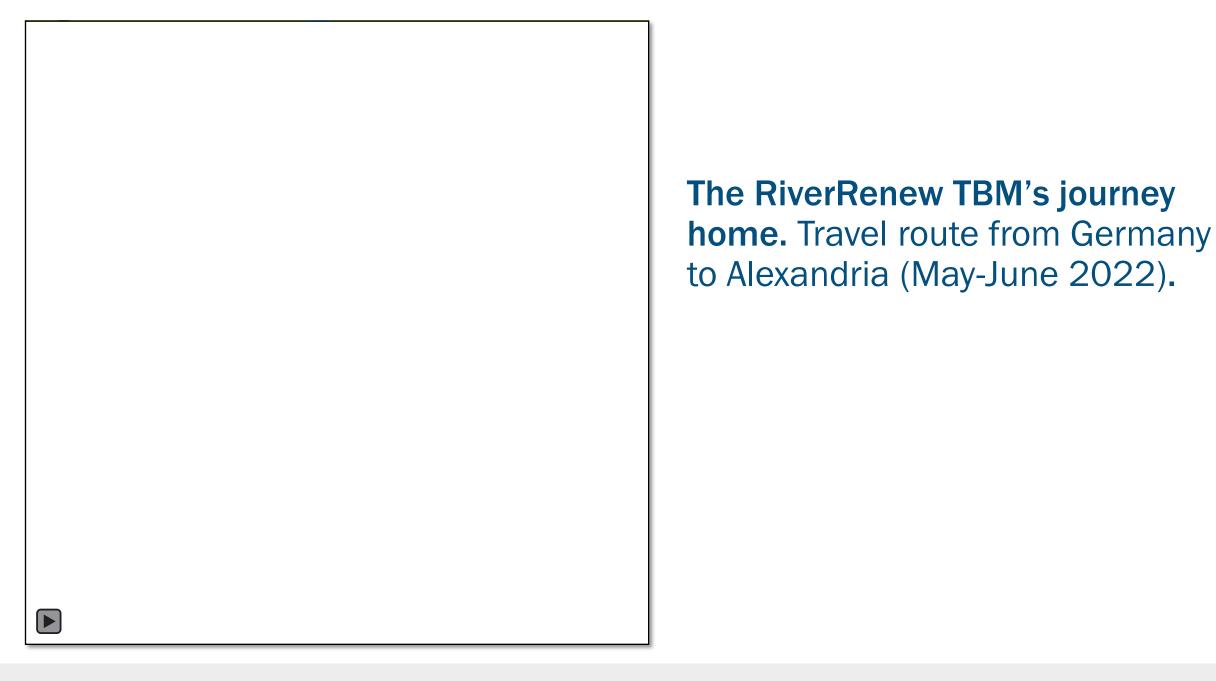
Major Updates since January Meeting

- Welcomed new 2022-23 RiverRenew
 Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG)
 member Steven App
- First 2022-23 SAG Meeting held in March
- Tunnel Boring Machine fabrication complete
- Shaft slurry wall construction at AlexRenew complete
- Senator Tim Kaine and Congressman
 Don Beyer visited AlexRenew in March
- Work now underway at all construction sites

Tonight's Presentation

- Tunnel Boring Machine Delivery
- Tunnel Project Update
- Tunnel Project Look-Ahead
- One Water Costs in Alexandria
- Community Outreach
- Public Comment Period

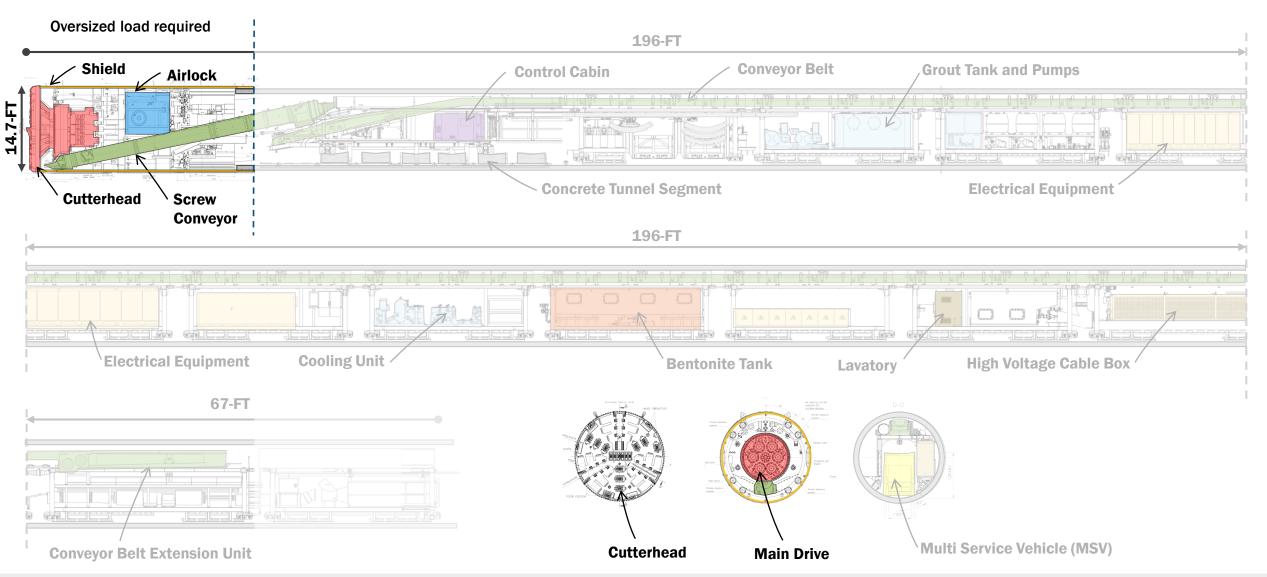








TBM delivery details. Components requiring oversized load hauling.





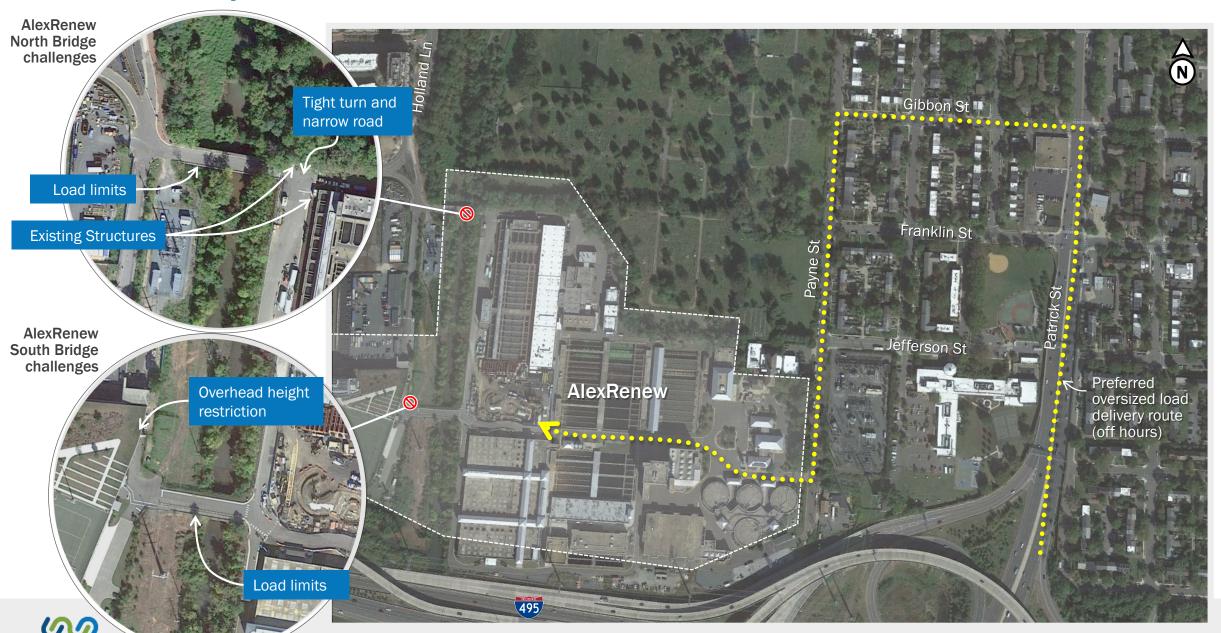
TBM delivery details. Three oversized load deliveries for the TBM shield are necessary from Occoquan, VA to AlexRenew.







TBM delivery details. Preferred oversized load truck route.





Tunnel Project work is ongoing at all sites.



Pendleton Street: Oct 2021-Nov 2024



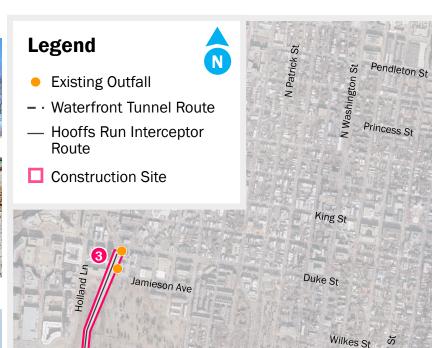
Hooffs Run Interceptor: Dec 2021-Aug 2023



Royal Street: Nov 2021-Jul 2024



AlexRenew: May 2021-Jul 2025



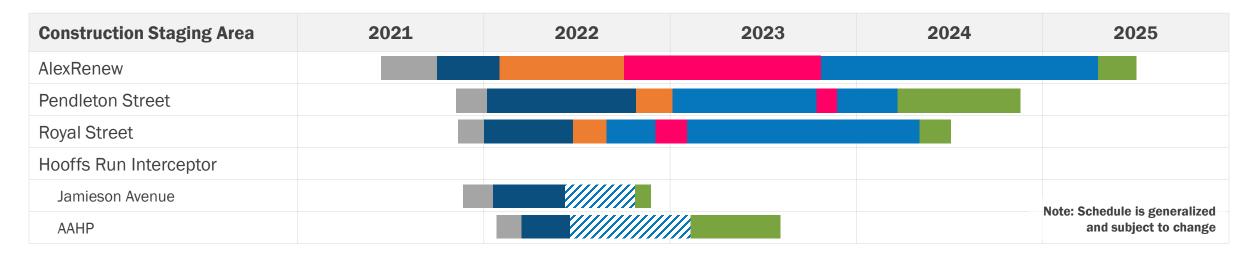
Jefferson St

Church St



Woodrow Wilson Bridge

Managing the critical path. Tunnel Project construction schedule.









Support of Excavation



Excavation



Cut and Cover



Permanent Structures



Tunneling



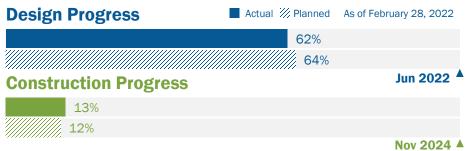
Restoration



Pendleton Street Site. Design and construction update.







Major Activities

Preparing site for backfill





Royal Street Site. Design and construction update.





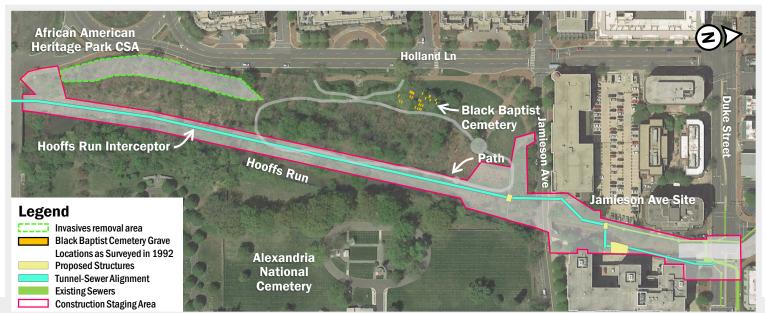


Major Activities

- Preparing site for shaft slurry wall construction
- Shaft slurry wall construction equipment delivery from AlexRenew site started this week



Hooffs Run Interceptor. Design and construction update





Major Activities

- Installation of diversion chamber support of excavation and foundation piles ongoing
- African American Heritage Park Site mobilization started on March 4



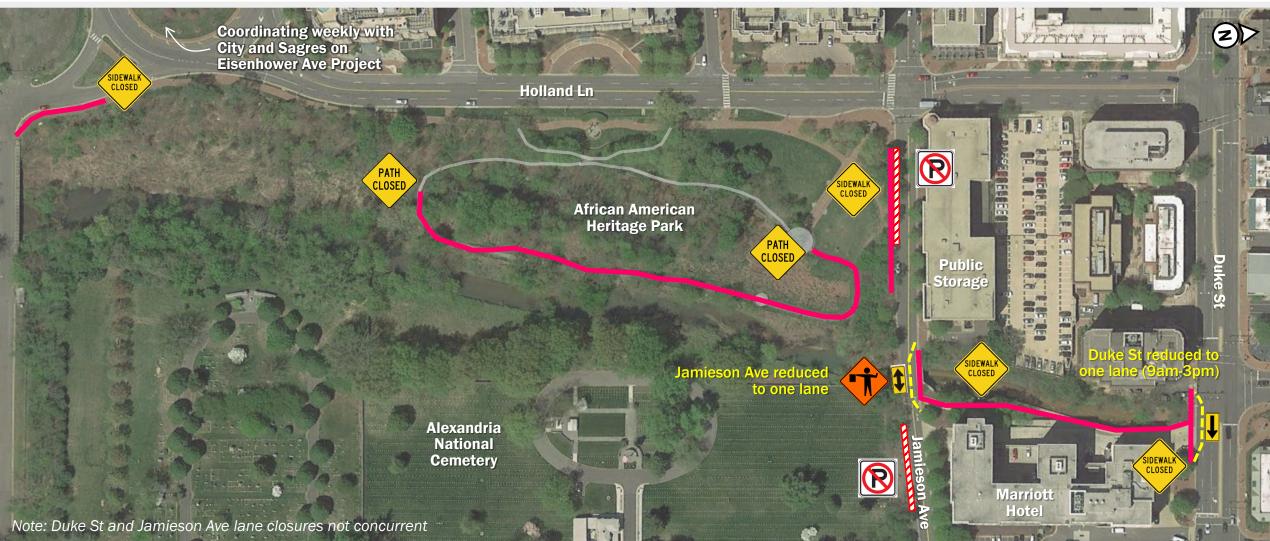
African American Heritage Park Site



■ Jamieson Avenue Site



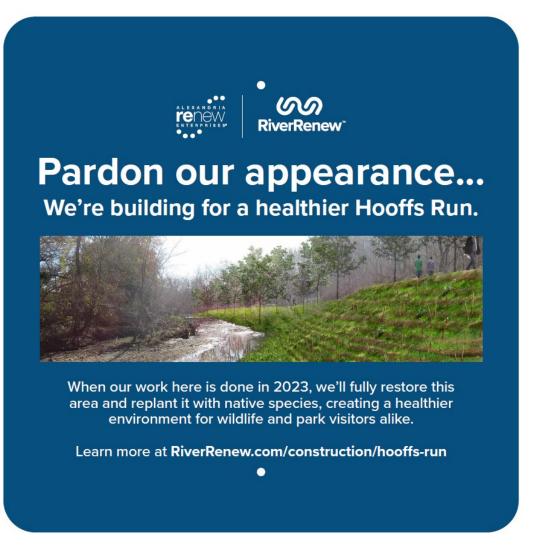
Managing Hooffs Run Interceptor construction impacts. Road and sidewalk impacts through Aug 2023.





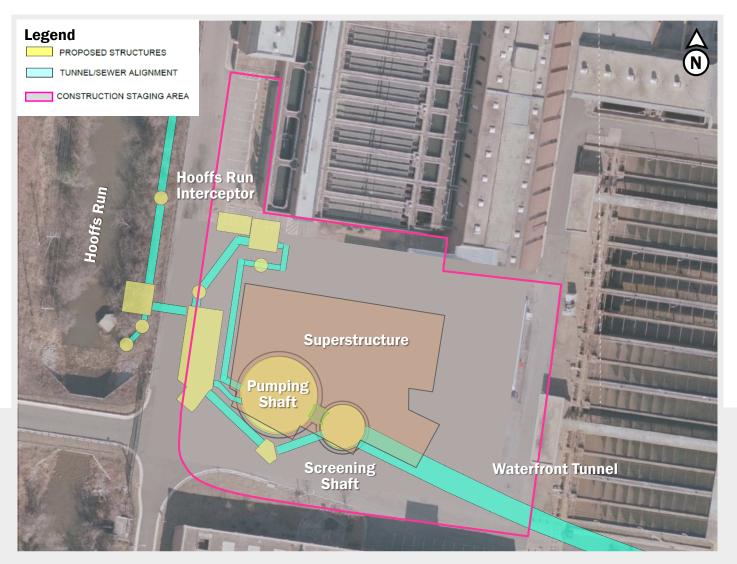
Pardon our appearance. Restoration of areas treated for invasive plant species will be restored with native species by August 2023.

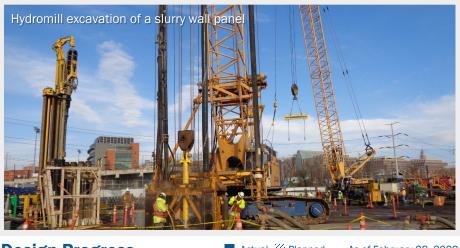






AlexRenew Site. Design and construction update.





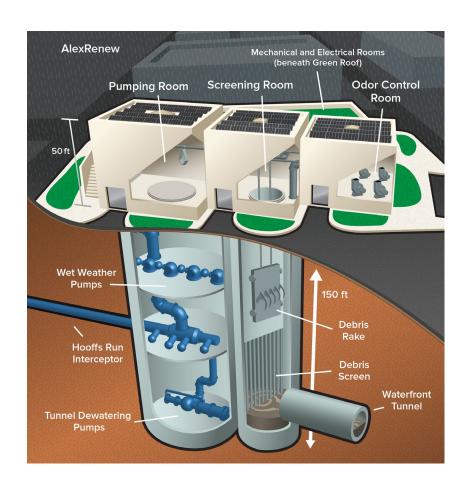


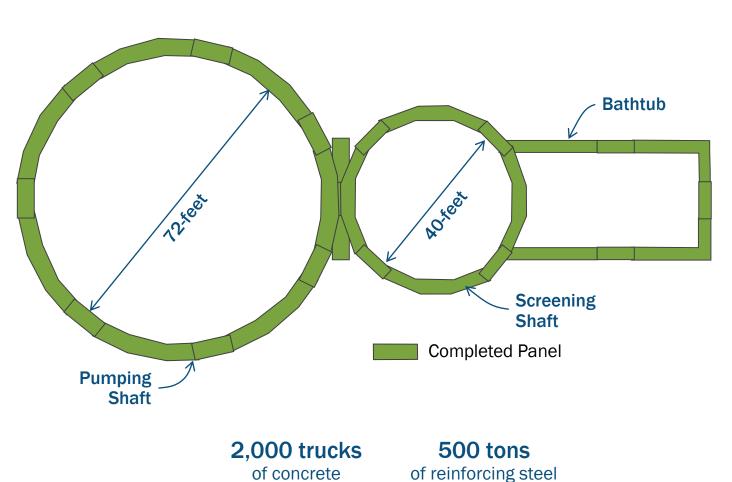
Major Activities

Shaft slurry wall construction completed



Staying on track. Shaft slurry wall construction complete at AlexRenew.









Looking ahead. RiverRenew Tunnel project over the next six months.





Pendleton Street: Backfill, then site largely dormant until August when shaft slurry wall construction begins





Hooffs Run Interceptor: Diversion chamber and open-cut sewer construction





Royal Street: **Shaft slurry wall construction and excavation**Noise variance for these phases approved

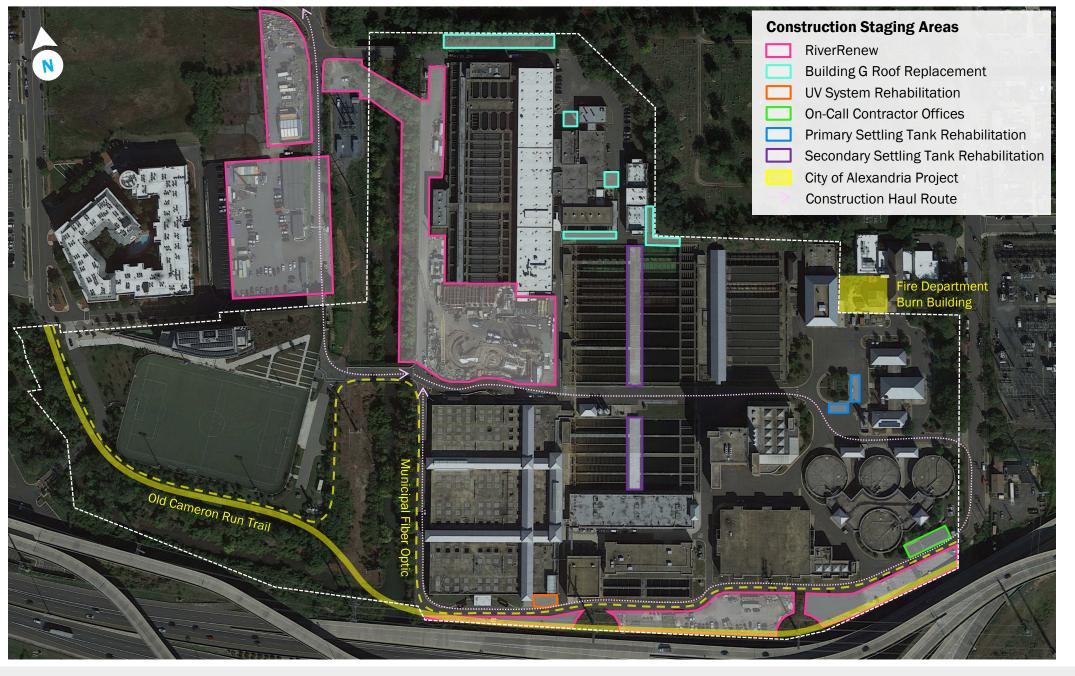




AlexRenew: Shaft excavation, TBM assembly and launch

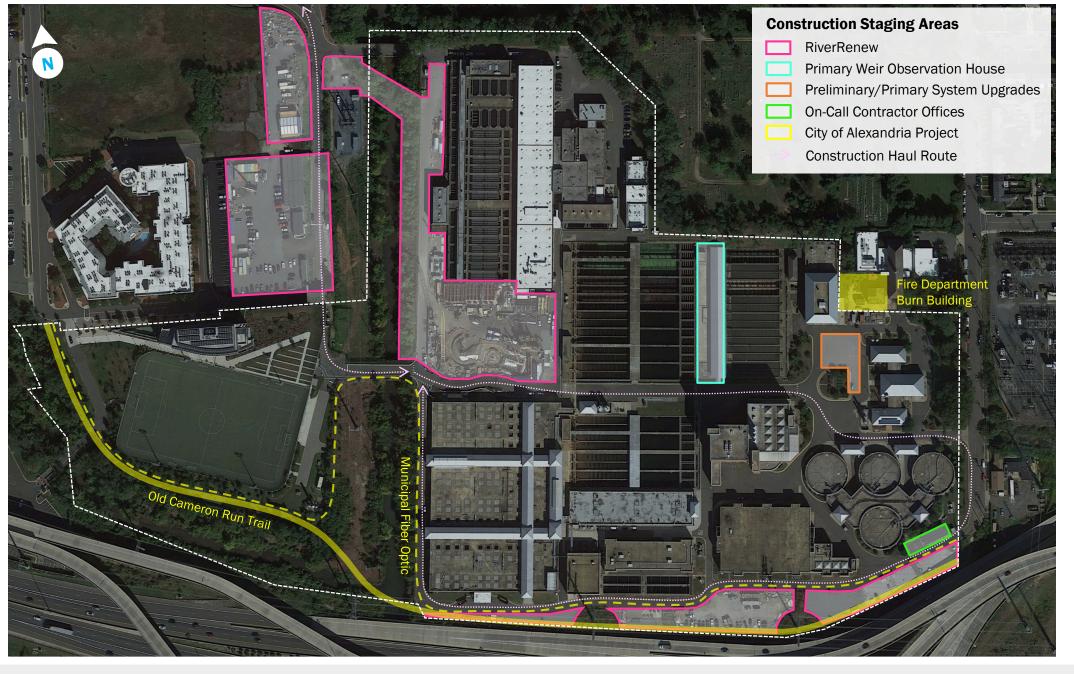
Noise variance for these phases approved





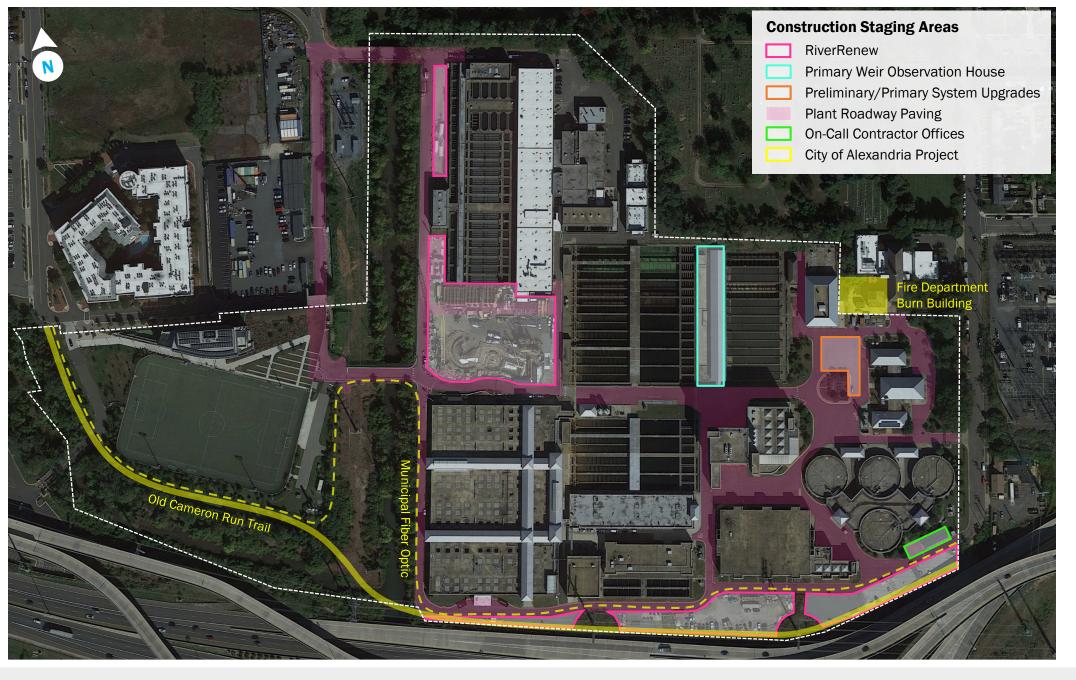
AlexRenew Construction Staging Areas. Jul 2022 – Jun 2023





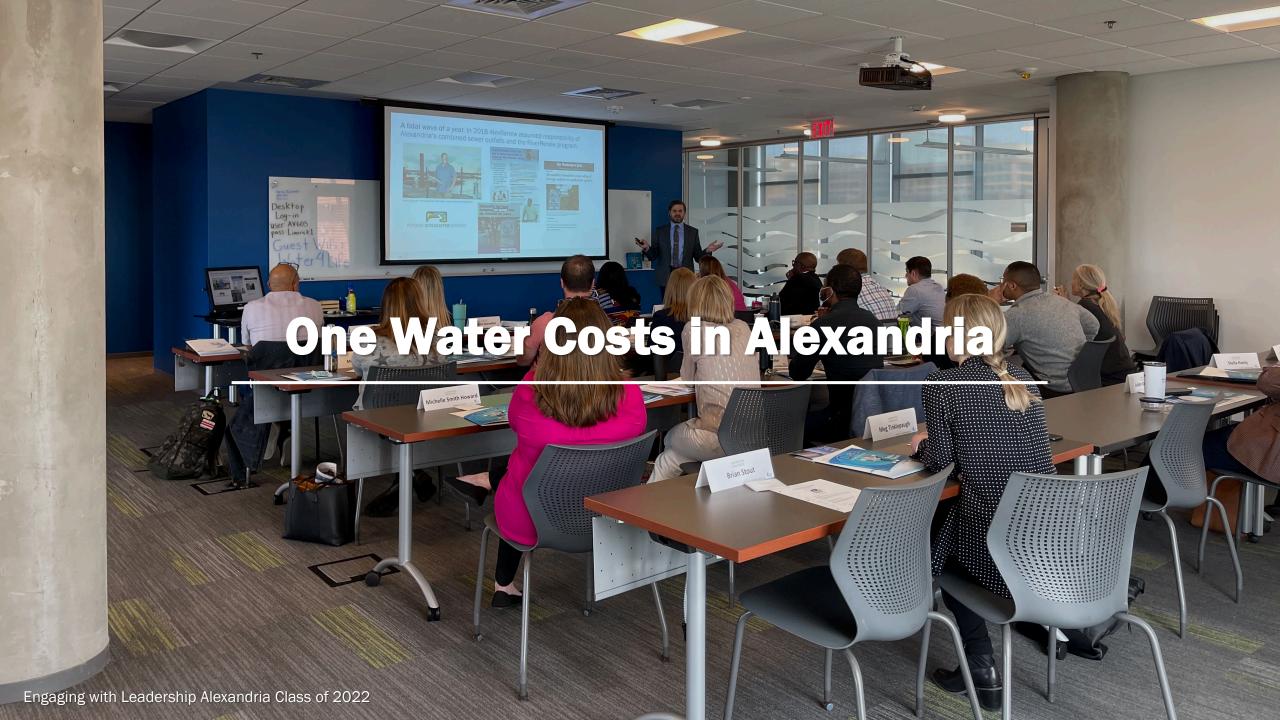
AlexRenew Construction Staging Areas. Jul 2023 – Jun 2024





AlexRenew Construction Staging Areas. Jul 2024 – Jun 2025



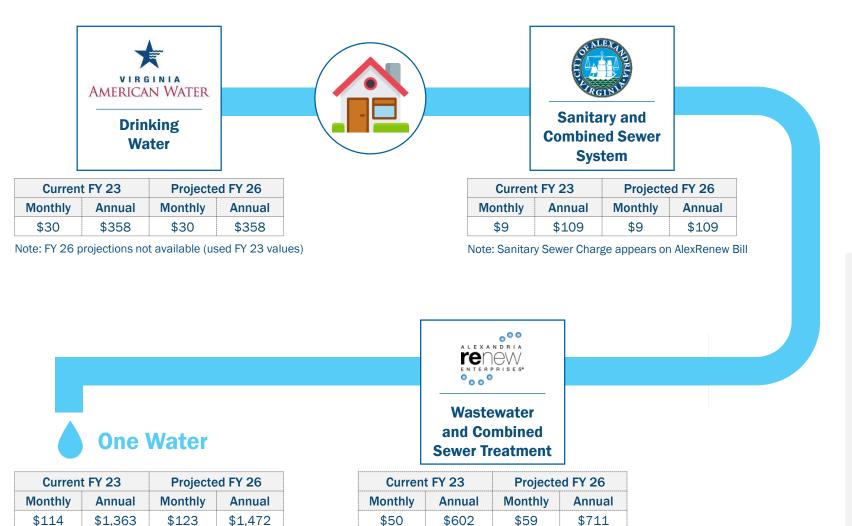


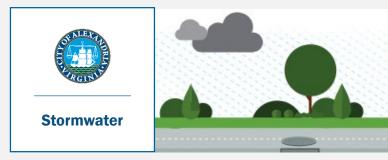
Estimated monthly sewer bill projections with RiverRenew fee.





Taking a holistic look at water in Alexandria. Estimated One Water costs in FY 2023 and FY 2026.





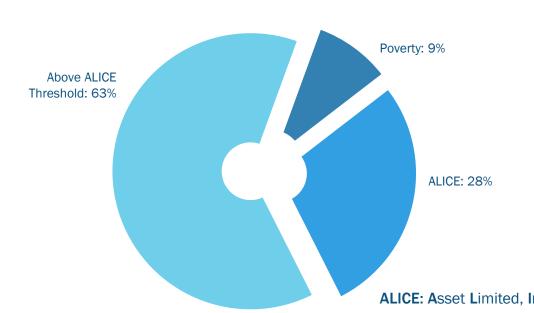
Current FY 23		Projected FY 26	
Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual
\$25	\$294	\$25	\$294

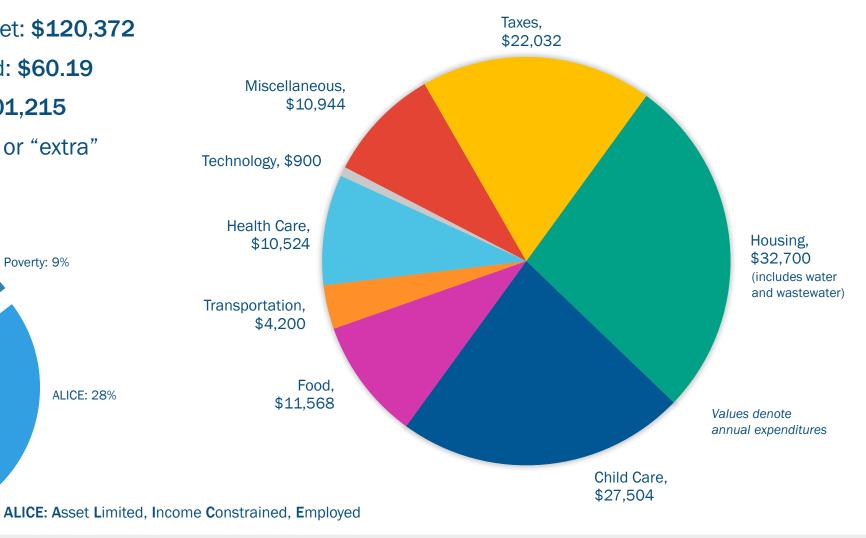
Note: (1) Stormwater Fee appears on Real Estate Bill; (2) City plans to increase stormwater debt to \$6 million/year by FY 26, but projections not available (used FY 23 values)



Alexandria's assistance message is different. Cost of basic household necessities in Alexandria.

- Basic Household Survival Budget: \$120,372
- Full Time Hourly Wage Required: \$60.19
- Median Household Income \$101,215
- Does not include any "savings" or "extra"
- One Water Costs: \$1,472/year









Upcoming Community Events.



SAVE THE DATE

The **subterranean** star of Alexandria's largest infrastructure project will soon arrive. Experience the debut of the RiverRenew tunnel boring machine as our esteemed guest.

JULY 14, 2022 | 9 A.M. - 11 A.M.

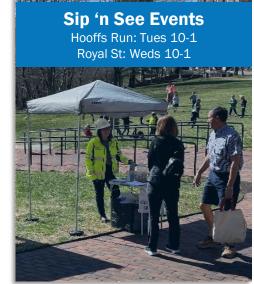




2022-23 Stakeholder Advisory Group Meetings

- May 19 (virtual)
- July 21
- September 15







AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AT WEST'S POINT

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

In the 1730s, tobacco inspection stations at warehouses popped up in Alexandria. At the warehouse, tobacco inspectors would evaluate the tobacco, and planters rented space to store it. Enslaved African Americans would transport the tobacco to inspection stations, first packing the leaves into large barrels called "hogsheads." A full barrel could weigh up to 1,400 pounds. After inspection, African Americans would load the hogsheads onto ships headed to Great Britain. Much of the success of the tobacco industry could be attributed to African Americans, although enslaved at the time.



Circa 1774, mule and ox dragging hogshead of tobacco to market. (Chronicle)



Circa 1860 – 1865. African American Laborers at Alexandria, near Coal Wharf.

COAL WHARF

To aid in the shipment of goods from Alexandria's waterfront, an aqueduct and canal were constructed between 1832 to 1843, with the labor of enslaved African Americans. During the Civil War, many African American men who had escaped from slavery or were already free, worked on the waterfront, unloading ships, building structures, and shoveling coal.



FIGHTING FOR LABOR RIGHTS

After the Civil War, one of the largest industries in Alexandria was fertilizer production, which was used for farming across the Chesapeake region. In 1889, the first fertilizer company was established. The work of the fertilizer plant was dirty and dangerous, leading white men to avoid the factory, creating job opportunities, however unsafe, for African American men. In 1940, because of labor issues surrounding the unsafe production of fertilizer, African American workers joined a local union subsidiary of the American Federation of Laborers. Those participating in the union argued for higher wages and more vacation time to compensate for their work. On August 1, 1944, 59 African American employees went on strike. That fall, the strike ended, and workers won an increase in wages, a small victory for African American workers at the time.



Circa 1919, a sulfuric acid plant at the American Fertilizer and Chemical Company.

GLASS FACTORY

In 1920, Alexandria had four glass factories, one of them being a few blocks away from West's Point. Many children and adults worked in the factory, including African Americans working alongside white workers during segregation. While child labor was a controversial topic, many low-income families would not be able to meet their needs without the help of their children. During the Great Depression, the glass factory was not able to provide work and many African Americans sought jobs elsewhere. When WWII came around. African Americans who had worked in the glass factory were considered valuable with many skills needed during the war. Throughout Alexandria's history, African Americans contributed to the workforce that built the City's strong economy.



Circa 1911, young African American men and children who worked in Alexandria's Glass Factory

Heritage Trail Symbol

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA EST. 1749





