

**Response to
Transport Bureau's Report
on January 11th 2002**

**Presentation to the
Panel on Transport
Legislative Council**

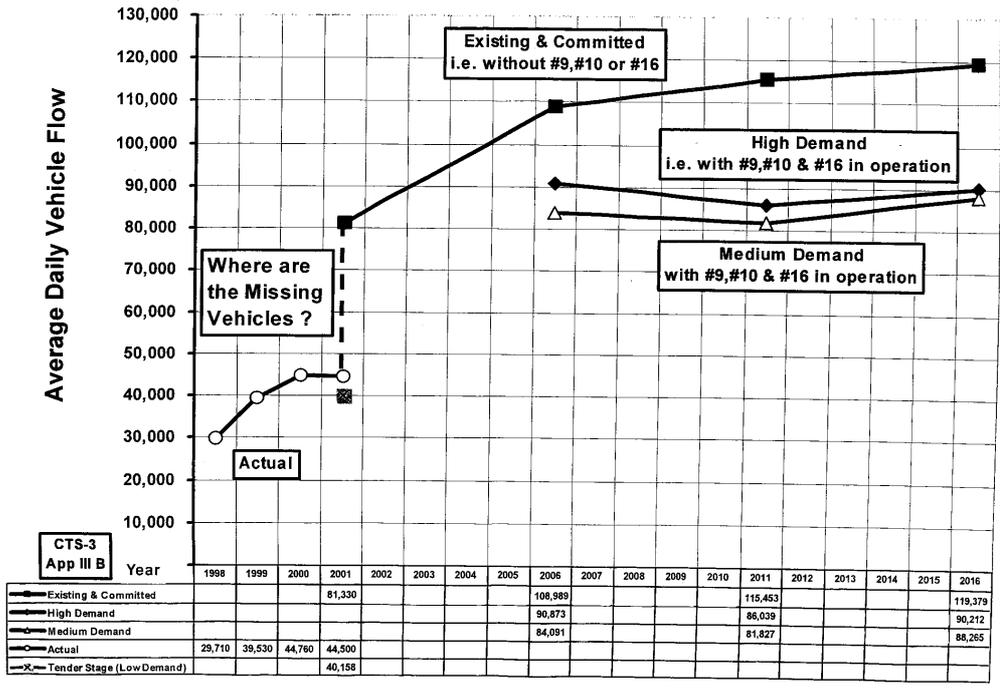
Deep Bay Link and Route #10

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January 17th 2002

Tai Lam Tunnel Traffic Flow



CTS-3
App III B

Following the Transport Bureau Presentation to Legco on January 11th 2002, I supplement the following with respect to my objections to the building of Route #10.

1. LARGE TRAFFIC PREDICTION DISCREPANCIES

The traffic projections of 2001 in CTS III, which was published in 1999, already differ significantly from the actual numbers.

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	Actual Flow	CTS-3 Flow Forecast			
		Technical Report: Appendices - Volume 1			
		Published October 1999			
		Reference Case	High Demand		
2001 Year	2001 Page III B-1	2006 Page III B-5	2011 Page III B-11	2016 Page III B-21	
Route 1 Tolo Highway	119,980	123,786	139,045	115,988	130,226
Route 2 Tuen Mun	96,760	128,985	140,238	132,208	130,165
Route 3 Tai Lam	44,760	81,330	90,873	86,039	90,212
Ting Kau Bridge	73,010	107,910	103,518	96,000	85,458
Lantau Link	37,350	82,935	95,870	123,711	115,116
Western Harbour Crossing	42,797	82,514	123,295	116,601	109,465
Route 10	-	-	47,265	71,474	88,625

Simple logic would say that the CTS III figures for 2011 - 2016 would probably err on a greater scale; particularly if the effects of West Rail are taken into consideration. How could the Transport Secretary confirm in the Legco meeting on January 11th 2002 that Route #3 traffic will match the forecast in 10 years time?

The annual hourly average Vehicle / Capacity (V/C) ratios of Route #3, with the details supplied by the operators, are as shown in the enclosed charts. The V/C ratio of 0.80 (as presented by the Transport Department) is a monthly hourly peak (1 hour per month) and not the annual average hourly peak, which stood at 0.57 for south bound and 0.39 for north bound. Further, for a 15 hour time span during the day, there is still a 70% spare capacity to be utilized.

2. USAGE OF TOLL ROADS VERSUS FREE TOLL ROADS

Throughout history it has been proven that a toll road built alongside a toll free road will not attract adequate usage. By the same token, a higher toll road will also attract less traffic alongside a lower-toll road. Cases in point:

	Toll	VPD
Route #1 Tolo Harbour Road	Free	119,980
Route #2 Tuen Mun Road	Free	96,760
Route #3 Tai Lam Tunnel	\$22-40	44,760
and		
Hung Hom Tunnel	\$20	120,350
Western Harbour Tunnel	\$35	42,797

In CTS III, toll was suggested to be \$15 for Tsing Lung Bridge. However, recently a senior Transport Bureau representative has already confirmed that Tsing Lung Bridge will be toll free.

If Tsing Lung Bridge is toll free, then Tsing Ma Bridge will effectively become toll free.

- From Kowloon to Airport: an omega detour through Ting Kau Bridge and Tsing Lung Bridge.
- From Kowloon to Tuen Mun: via Tsing Ma Bridge, turn north before the toll plaza on the Tsing Lung.

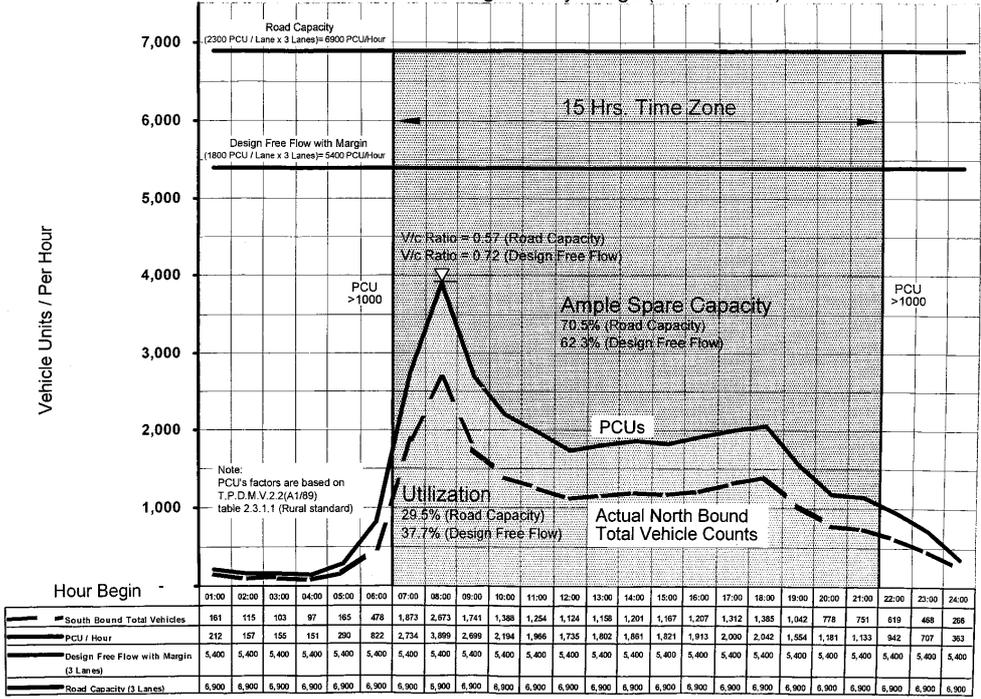
A rather serious leakage, I would say.

The level of toll is a vital consideration to the success or failure of any toll road. The Transport Secretary had confirmed that Route #10 is to be tolled. On January 11, 2002, I listened with amazement, in this hallowed chamber, the Transport Bureau Secretary's statement: "the toll level will not be determined until Route #10 is nearer to opening. It can be from zero to infinity". In other words, it is similar to order and open an expensive bottle of wine, without worrying whether one can pay for it or not!

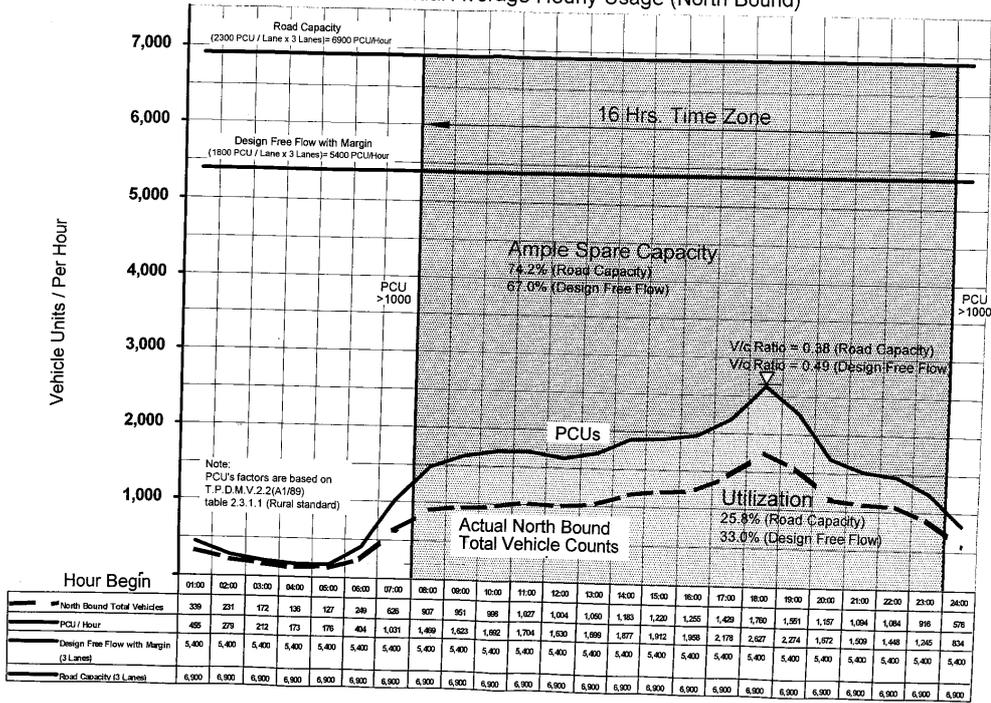
I have asked this question of cost recovery but so far have received no answer.

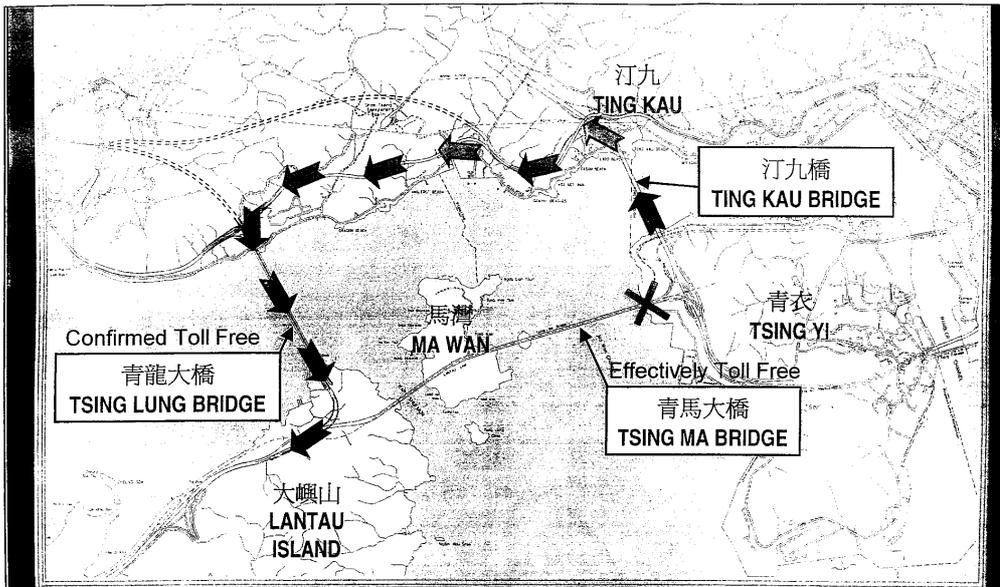
If the Route #3 operators cannot afford to recoup its HK\$7,000 million investment, how can Government ever recoup its \$22,000 million? Let us not pretend Government can ever recoup its costs via tolls. Please call a spade a spade!

Tai Lam Tunnel Annual Average Hourly Usage (South Bound)



Tai Lam Tunnel Annual Average Hourly Usage (North Bound)





十號幹線 - 連接大嶼山策略上的需要

Strategic Need of Route 10 for Alternative Link to Lantau

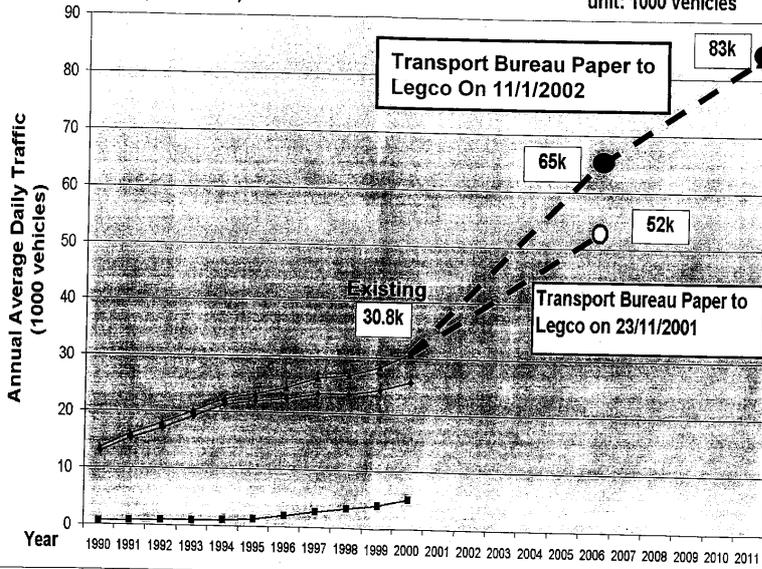
Function A : Alternative Route if Tsing Ma Bridge is Close

Function B : Free alternative Route to Lantau Island / Chek Lap Kok Airport

(As Transport Bureau Confirmed to P.M.B. that Tsing Lung Bridge is to be Free)

Annual Average Daily Cross Boundary Traffic
(1990-2000)

unit: 1000 vehicles

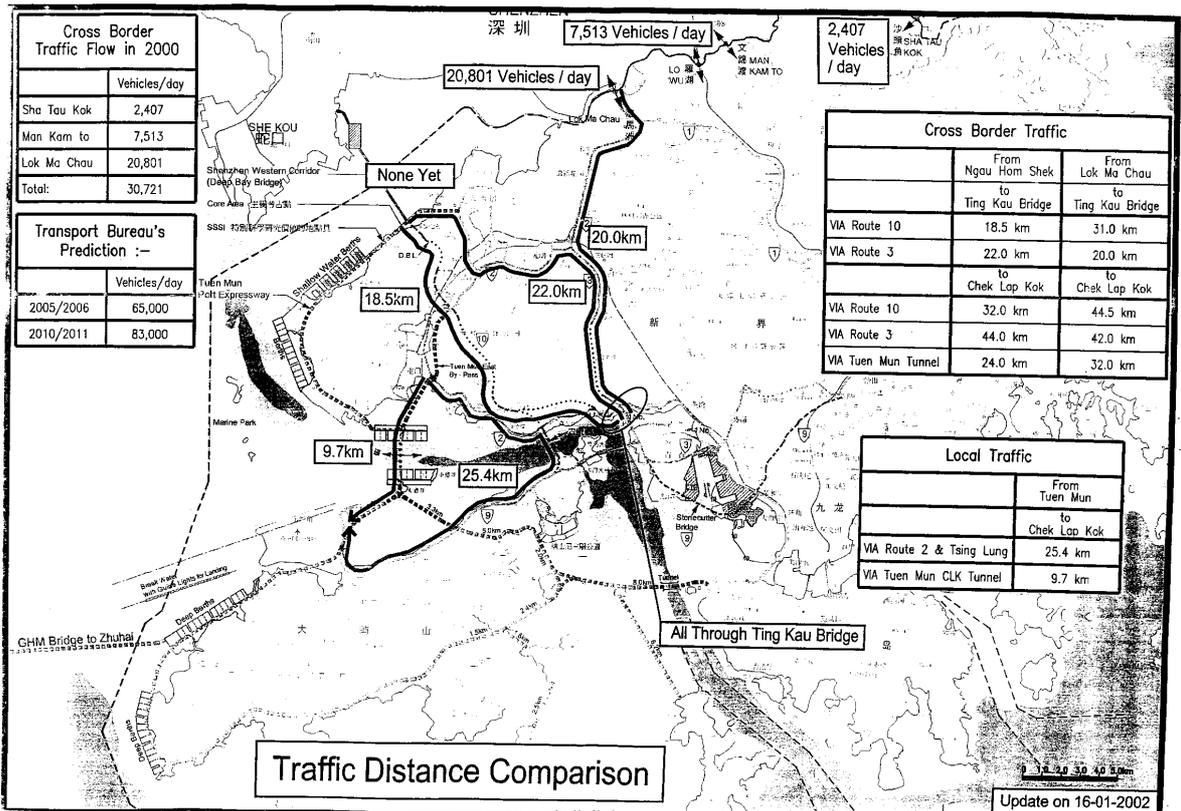


Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Trucks*	12.86	15.15	17.00	19.23	21.32	21.92	22.44	23.40	23.39	24.21	25.75												
Passenger Vehicles**	0.98	0.78	0.94	0.87	1.02	1.26	1.97	2.77	3.37	3.38	5.06												
Total	13.51	15.52	17.94	20.10	22.35	23.19	24.41	26.17	26.76	28.29	30.80						65.00						80.00

* Trucks include Goods Vehicles and Containers

** Passenger Vehicles include Private Cars, Coaches and others

Source: Transport Monthly Digest of Statistics Dec 1990-2000



3 TOLL ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM: A WORKABLE ALTERNATIVE

If Hong Kong has to depend on Route #10 to solve its traffic problems, that means there is no help to our traffic or logistic business for the next 7 years.

What I have suggested is a time-proven principle of toll adjustment mechanism to entice a balanced and fuller use of existing facilities. This way:

- Hong Kong does not have to wait 7 years,
- The small enterprises of the truck drivers get a big help,
- The roads get fuller utilization, and
- Government saves some money!

This principle of toll balancing is not new:

- The municipality of Shanghai has applied this measure to its bridges and tunnels with great success.
- The Mass Transit Railway has rush hour & non-rush hour fares.
- Many restaurants charge lower prices on Happy Hours, and big discounts if you vacate the seats before lunch hour.
- Airlines charge seasonal peak and off peak fares.

If this principle is adopted, Hong Kong can alleviate the daily congestion of Hung Hom Tunnel, (the V/C ratio is well over 1.0 day in, day out) by a fuller utilization of the Eastern and Western Harbour Tunnels. Otherwise, we might be building a parallel tunnel next to Hung Hom Tunnel while the other 2 are still under utilized.

I have made this presentation to the Chief Secretary of Administration, and the following is his reply:

"..... I have read your proposals with interest. You have presented us with fresh ideas in looking at our future transport requirements and related developments. I have asked the bureau concerned to study them."

However, since the bureaucrat in-charge, the Secretary of Transport, has declined to even consider it, it appears that the Chief Secretary will miss the opportunity to judge whether it is a workable solution or not. Hong Kong will never reap the benefit of this mechanism.

4 MORE DETAILED RESPONSE

In response to the criticism of my presentations of December 17th 2001, particularly about the Tuen Mun East By-Pass and Tuen Mun Tunnel, I wish to state:-

A. TUEN MUN EAST BY-PASS

Route #2 utilized Castle Peak Road (a dual-two local road) through the busy Tuen Mun town centre. It is quite obvious that this is the most unsatisfactory portion of Route #2, as emphasized by the Tuen Mun District Council. It is long over due for improvement.

The Highways Department has great engineering and environment concerns about this Tuen Mun By-Pass as to whether it can be built. Since the Highways Department has no monopoly on the virtues of civil engineering, will the Transport Secretary ever consider an open competition when the world's talents at least have a chance to participate and contribute?

I categorically say that this 4km can be built, and can satisfy all the engineering and environment issues. Its completion is also the wish of the Tuen Mun District Council.

B. TUEN MUN TUNNEL

It is agreed that the CTS III report has this tunnel in mind, as illustrated in Plate #10 of my December 17th 2001 submission. This alignment is also shown on Page 16 of the January 11th 2002 Transport / Highways Department document.

The differences between these proposals are:-

(B.1) PRIORITY

The Secretary said this tunnel should not be considered until 2016. I said it is due NOW as a more effective substitute for Tsing Lung Bridge.

(B.2) SHIP COLLISION IMPACT

The trestle bridge portion is entirely out of the shipping channel (because of shallow waters), not unlike that of the Kwun Tong By-Pass or East Island Corridor. The big ships will go aground before they hit the trestles. In any case, the Tuen Mun Southern By-Pass (as depicted on page 16 of the Highway Department Report) does not seem to worry Government engineers despite of similar problem.



Clearly, the Transport Bureau does not welcome any proposal or suggestion from the community. It seems evident that dual standards are the order of the day. If any proposal is outside the party line, then:

- (1) Adopt a higher engineering standard (官字兩個口).
- (2) More environment concerns
- (3) Push up a higher cost
- (4) Lengthen the estimated time of completion

so that the public will understand: "You can't fight city hall"

I rest my case.

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