



Oregon Resilient Plan 2013

Transportation: Critical Mobility for Rescue and Recovery



Broad Participation – Transportation

- Ports: Portland, Astoria, Coos Bay
- Federal Agency: USCG
- Universities: OSU, PSU
- Consultants: Ch2M Hill, HDR, KPFF, Quincy, OBEC
- Local Governments: AOC, LOC, Western Cities and Counties
- State Agencies: Transportation, Aviation, Forestry

Resilient Oregon Plan Concepts

- Retrofit increases resiliency if done incrementally and strategically
- Secondary loss of life and long term economic losses can be significantly reduced
- Strategic planning is critical to success and will require widespread consensus

Bridge Span Collapse



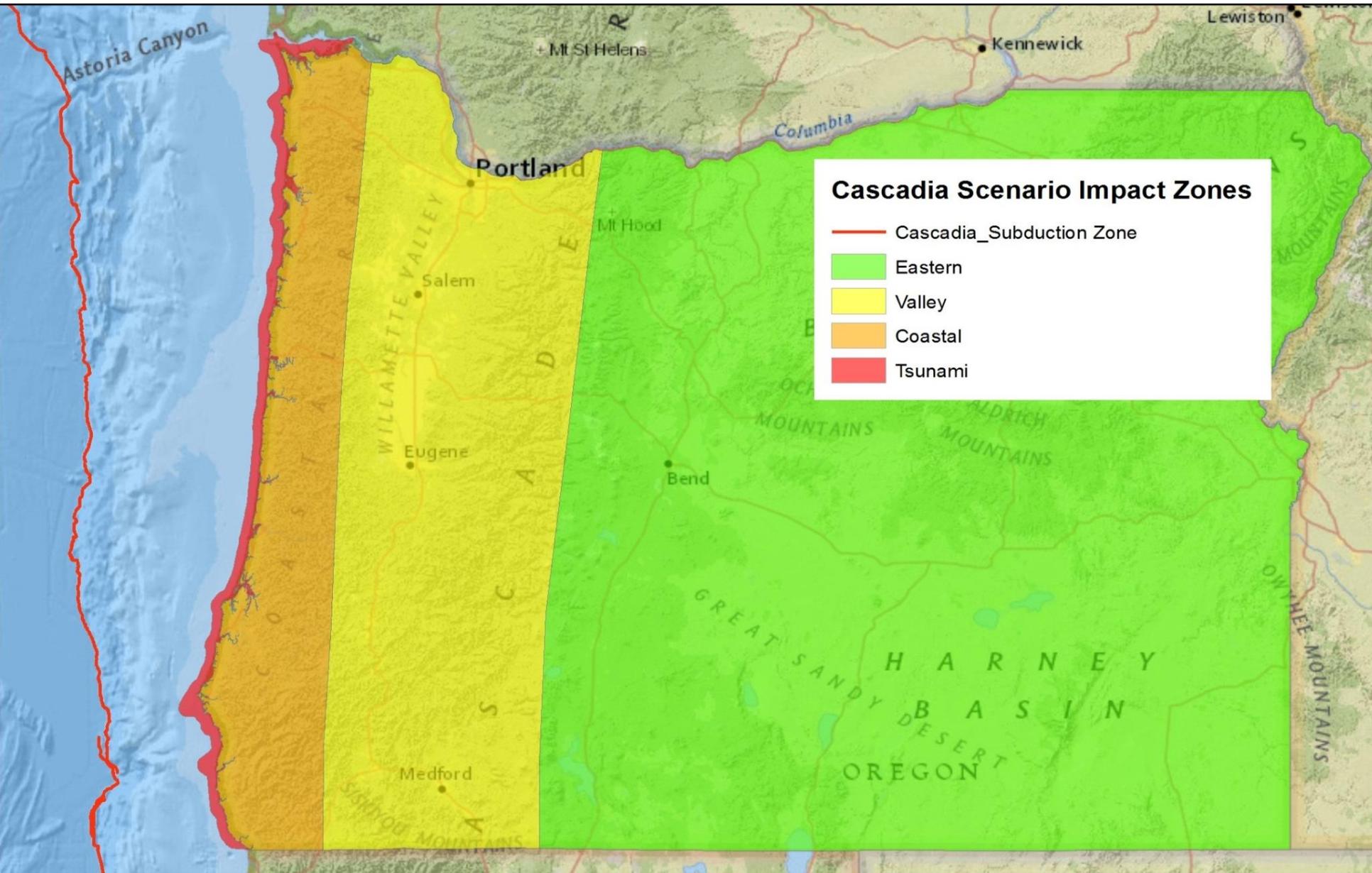
Bridge Bent Failure



Landslide



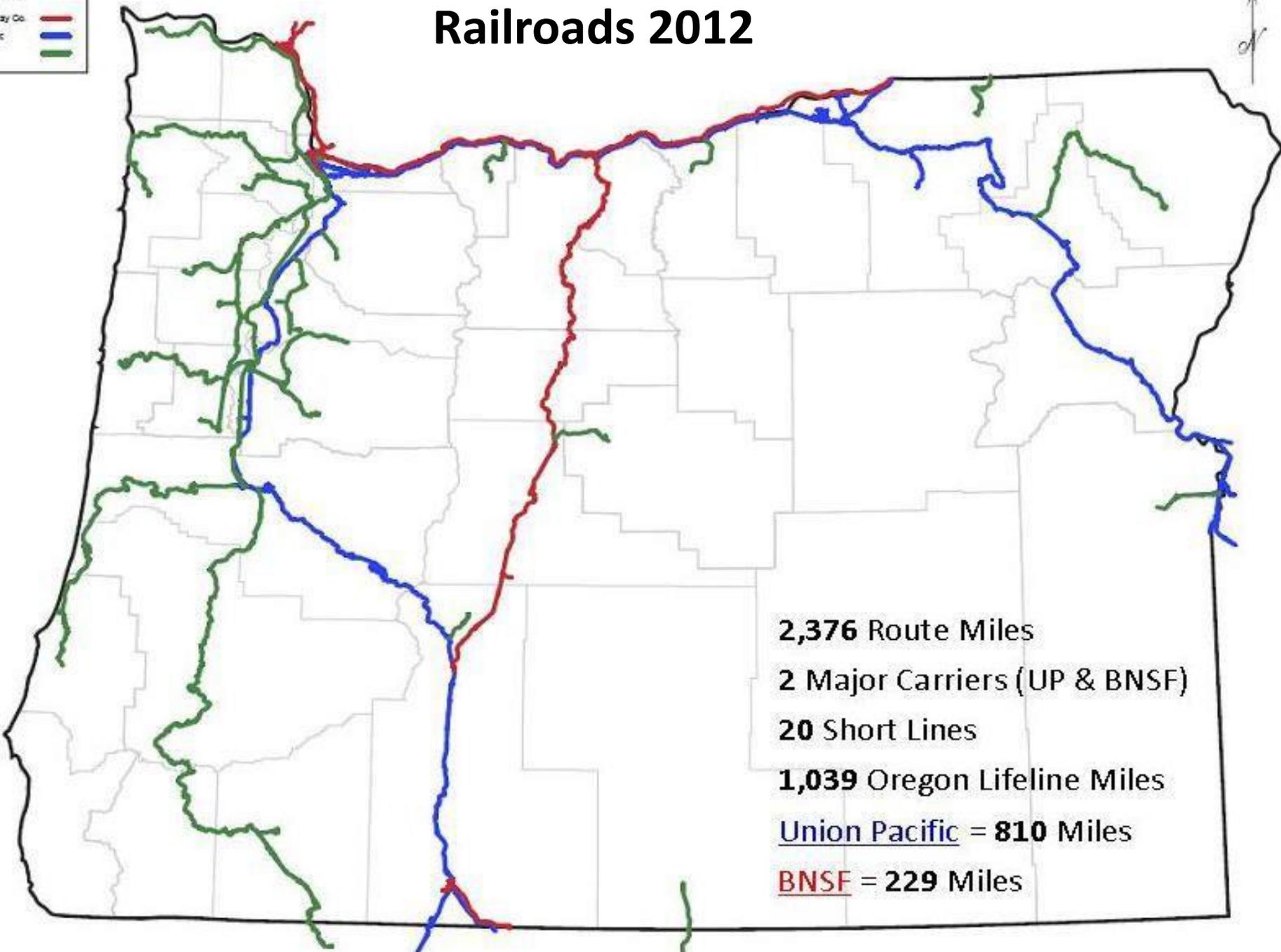
Four Study Zones



Cascadia Scenario Impact Zones

- Cascadia_Subduction Zone
- Eastern
- Valley
- Coastal
- Tsunami

Railroads 2012

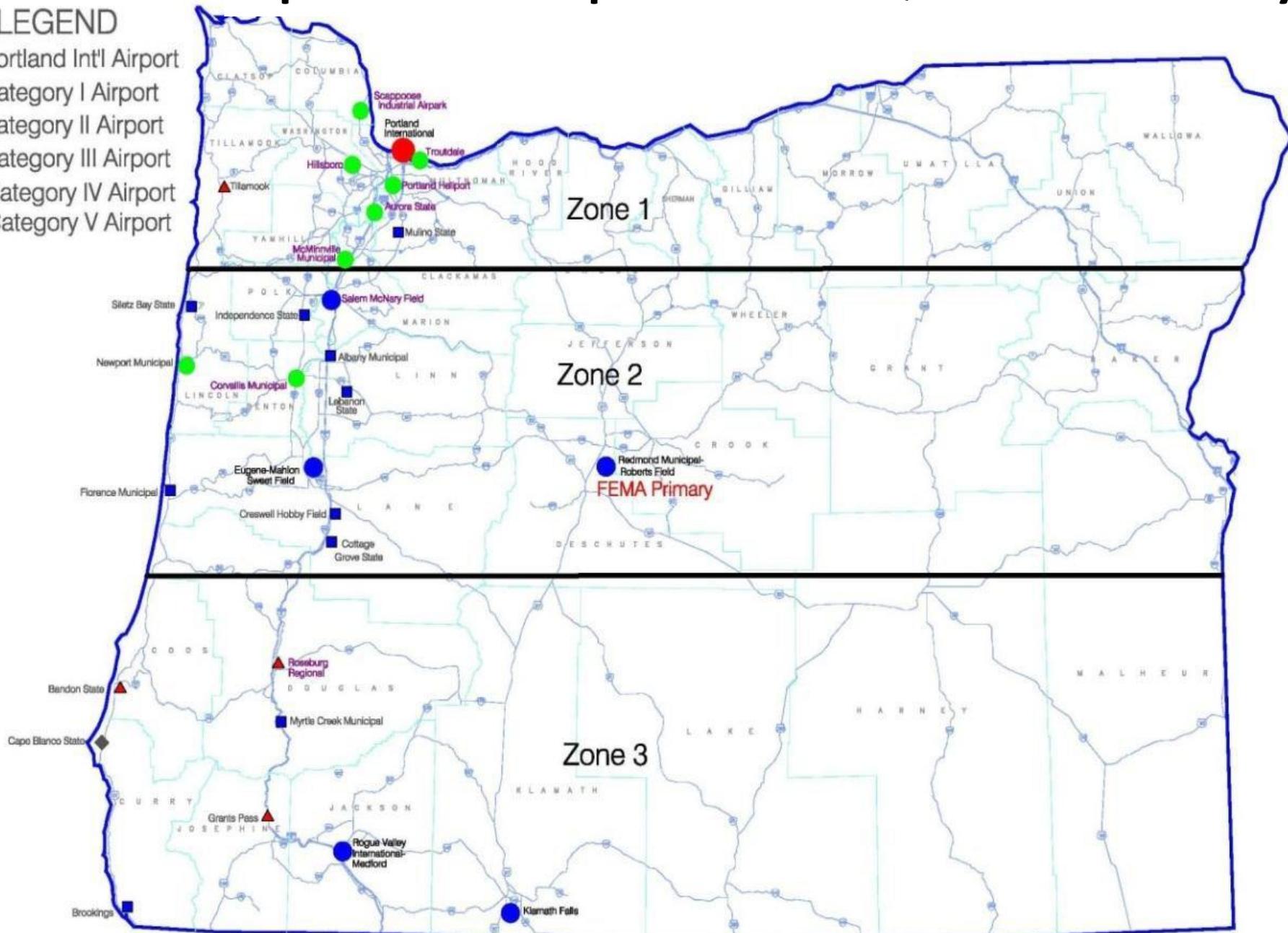


2,376 Route Miles
2 Major Carriers (UP & BNSF)
20 Short Lines
1,039 Oregon Lifeline Miles
Union Pacific = **810** Miles
BNSF = **229** Miles

Operational Airports After EQ-Tsunami – Valley

LEGEND

- Portland Int'l Airport
- Category I Airport
- Category II Airport
- ▲ Category III Airport
- Category IV Airport
- ◆ Category V Airport

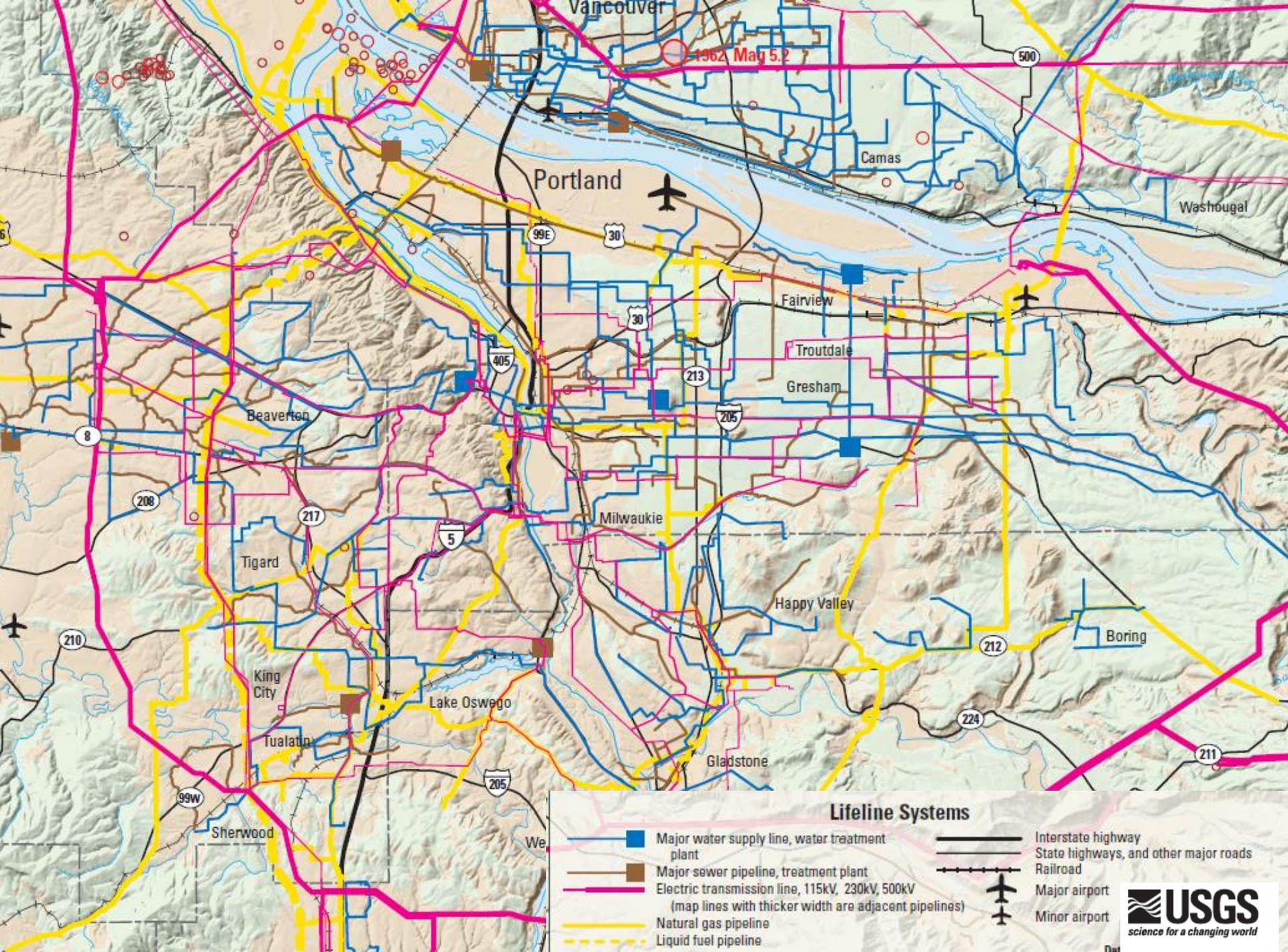


Columbia River Ports



Port of Portland Facilities





1962 Mag 5.2

Lifeline Systems

- Major water supply line, water treatment plant
- Major sewer pipeline, treatment plant
- Electric transmission line, 115kV, 230kV, 500kV
(map lines with thicker width are adjacent pipelines)
- Natural gas pipeline
- Liquid fuel pipeline
- Interstate highway
- State highways, and other major roads
- Railroad
- ✈ Major airport
- ✈ Minor airport

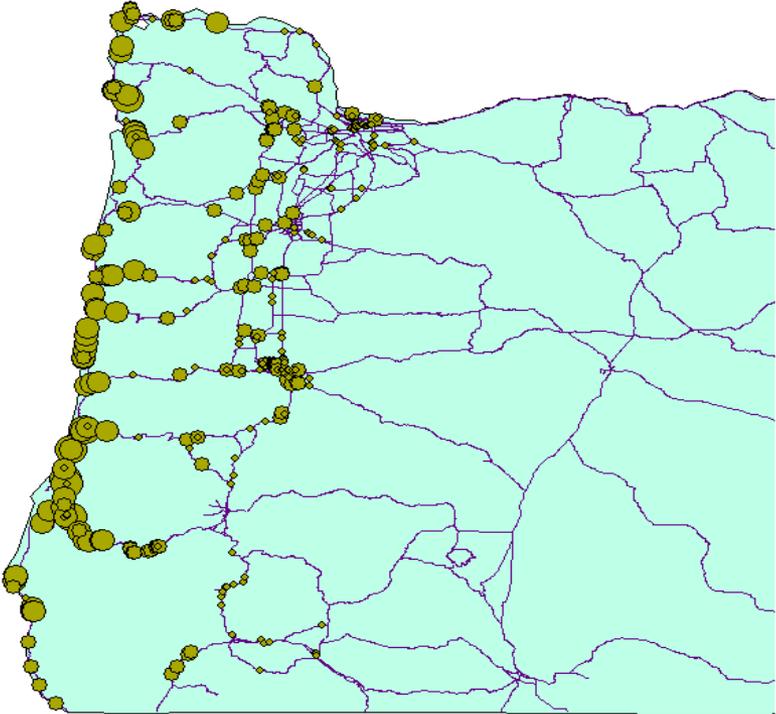


Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake (Magnitude 9.0)

- 6** complete collapses
- 64** extensive
- 106** major
- 164** slight

Estimates Loss:

- **\$1,080** million for bridge repair and replacement
- **Significant Economic losses** (travel time related losses)



Legend

- Slight
- Moderate
- Extensive
- Collapse
- NHPN

Route	Damage States			
	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete
I-5 (MWC)	4	1	0	0
I-5 (MLL)	16	3	1	0
I-5 (DJJ)	27	0	0	0
I-84	13	1	0	0
US-101	7	14	36	5
US-26	7	5	0	0
I-205	8	2	0	0
I-405	7	0	0	0
US-30	4	2	2	0
US-20	5	3	5	0
OR-38	3	2	1	0
OR-42	4	13	13	1
Others	59	60	6	0
Total	164	106	64	6

Retrofitting Progress

First 16 Years Since Vulnerability was Identified

Years	Actions
1994/1997	CH2M Hill prioritization includes all state and local bridges. Priority state bridges 1155
1985-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Phase 1 retrofit added to repair projects 143Other bridges resolved (replacements or retrofits added to repair/widening contracts in the STIP & OTIA III program) <u>212</u>Total number of bridges addressed 355
Future	Bridges still needing retrofitting 800 (About 200 years at average 4 bridges retrofitted per year in the STIP, much longer for Phase 2 and much longer to Pay OTIA III bonds)

Key Findings

Transportation

- Update Transportation Inventory
- Complete Statewide Transportation Resilience Assessment and Gap Analysis
- Statewide Resilience Office

Key Findings

- *Liquid Fuel vulnerability is a key issue for transportation*



Key Findings

Transportation

- Develop Mitigation Policy and Retrofit Plan
- Identify Key Transportation Links
 - Redmond Municipal Airport (Roberts Field)
 - Coastal and River Ports or heliports
 - The Columbia River

Key Findings

Transportation – Long Term

- Enhanced Design and Maintenance Standards
- Temporary Bridge Policy and Program
- Research on retrofit strategies



Thank you!

**Bruce Johnson, State Bridge Engineer
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