

The Oregon Bridge Program: How modelling established the context

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Presentation Outline

- Oregon's bridge problem and the realization that integrated modelling could help the development of a solution
- Bridge issues and how the model was used to address them
- How the results of integrated modeling influenced bridge policy

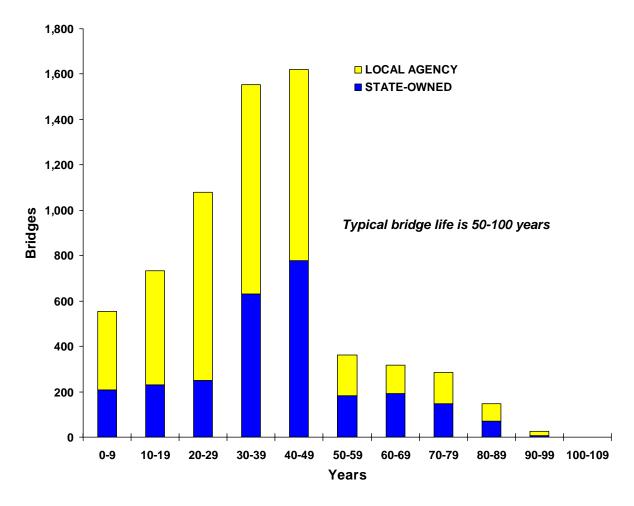


Oregon's bridge problem and the realization that integrated modelling could help the development of a solution





Aging bridges



Transportation Planning Section, Transportation Development Division



Realization of a problem

- 1997 No emergency repairs, 42 load restrictions
- 2000 13 emergency repairs, 49 load restrictions
- 2001 18 emergency repairs, 68 load restrictions
- 2001 Wide incidence of reinforced concrete deck girder cracking found
- 2002 Bridge Strategy Task Force

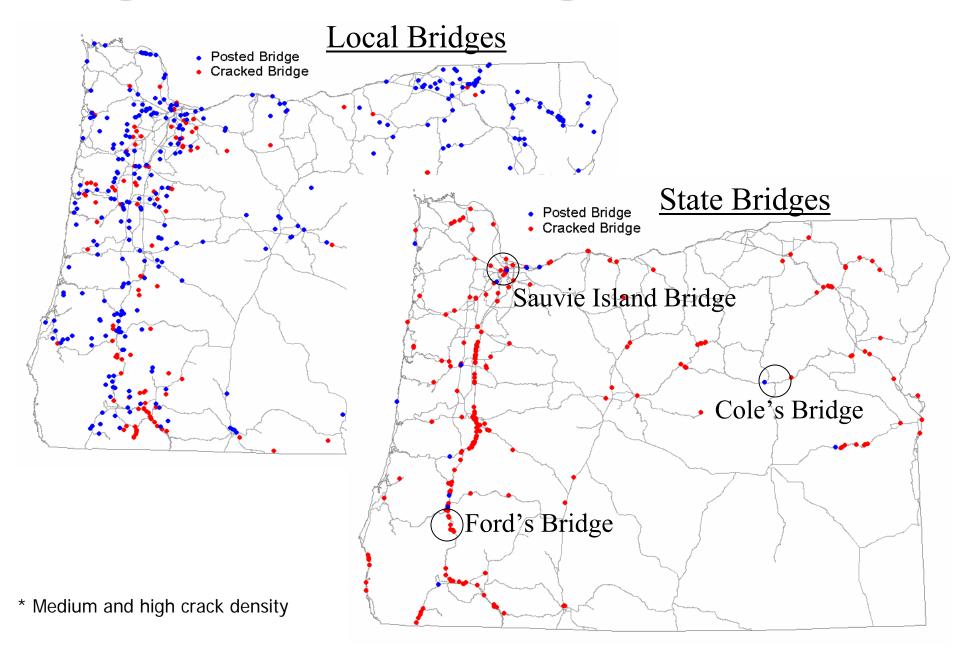


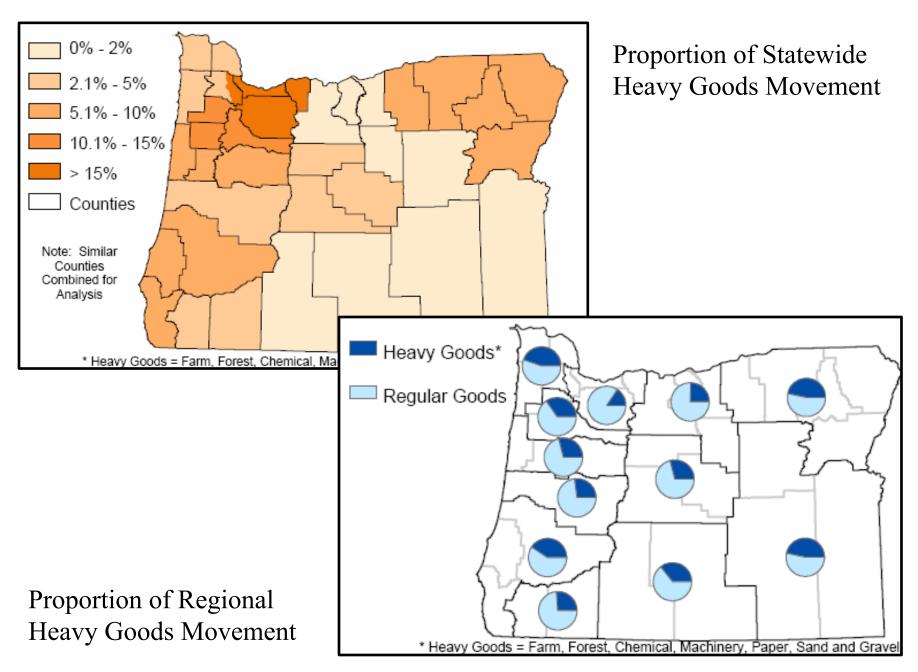


Realization that the bridge problem is an economic and livability problem

- A large portion of cracked bridges are located on interstate highways
- A large percentage of goods in Oregon (~30%) are carried by trucks over 80,000 pounds
- Heavy trucks are particularly important for moving resource-based commodities
- Emergency truck detours adversely affect communities

Large Numbers of Bridges are Affected





Transportation Planning Section, Transportation Development Division





Realization that the Statewide Integrated Model can help evaluate the problems and develop a solution

- Can evaluate the effect of truck weight restrictions on truck movements
- Can assess truck effects on transportation costs and the economy
- Can be used to assess alternative policy approaches

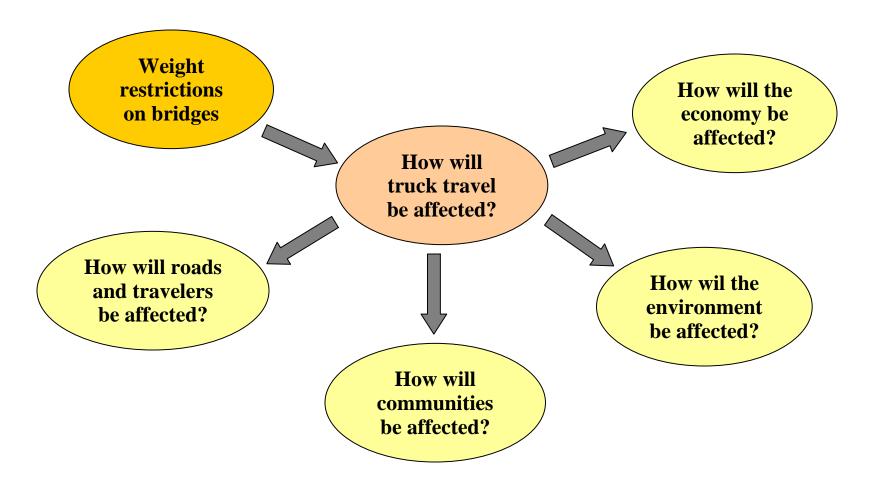


Bridge issues and how the model was used to address them

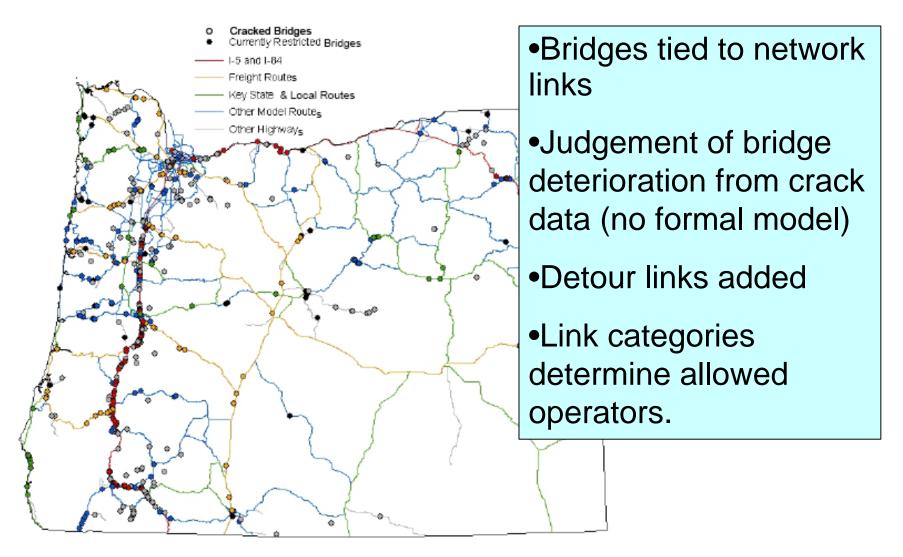




Overview of issues



Connecting Bridge Deterioration Assumptions to the Model







Issues

Will trucks need to travel longer distances?

Will more trucks be needed?

Will some areas become inaccessible to indivisible loads?

How will truck travel be affected?

Measures

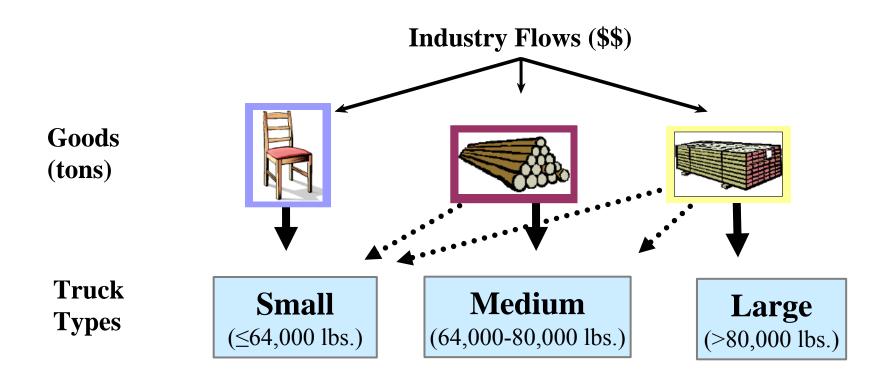
Truck trips by truck type

Average trip length

Detour lengths

Percent of trips that are blocked

Modelling Truck Responses



- Payload Capacity (tons)
- Fuel Consumption (gal/mile)
- Mileage Cost (\$/mile)

- Fuel Cost (\$/gal)
- Time Cost (\$/hr)
- Load/Reload Cost (\$/trip)





Issues

How would shipping costs be affected?

How would Oregon's growth be affected?

How would different economic sectors be affected?

How would different portions of the state be affected?

How will the economy be affected?

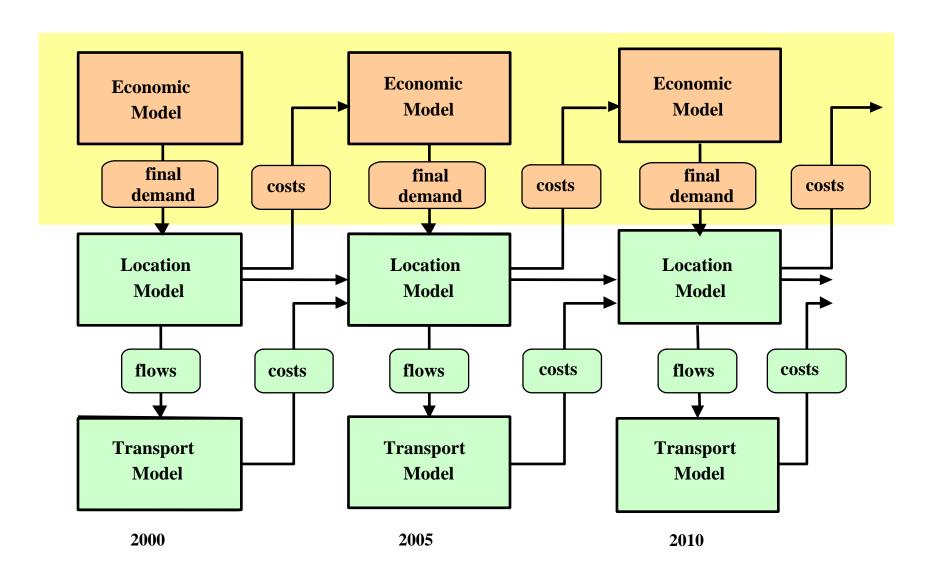
Measures

Growth of:

- Production in dollars
- Employment

For the state as a whole, for regions of the state and for economic sectors.

Modelling the Economy







Issues

Would trucks be rerouted onto roads that are less capable of accommodating them?

- Inadequate pavements
- Inadequate geometry
- Congestion

How will roads and travellers be affected?

Measures

Growth of truck VMT on:

- Lower functional class roads
- Restricted geometry road seg.
- Limited passing road seg.
- Congested road seg.





Issues

Will communities be exposed to more truck traffic?

Will downtowns be exposed to more truck traffic?

Will local roads carry more truck traffic?

How will communities be affected?

Measures

Growth of truck VMT:

- In cities over 50,000 pop.
- In cities under 50,000 pop.
- In downtown areas





Issues

Will environmentally sensitive areas be more exposed to materials spills from truck accidents?

Will energy consumption increase?

Will air quality be harmed?

Measures

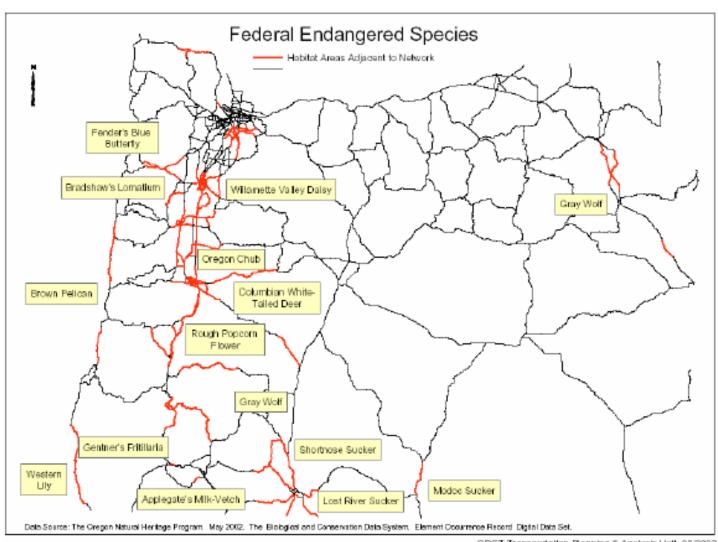
Growth of truck VMT on highways in environmentally sensitive areas.

Growth of truck VMT in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas.

Truck energy consumption.

How will the environment be affected?

Connecting the Model and Highway Databases



ODOT Transportation Planning & Analysis Unit 09/2002

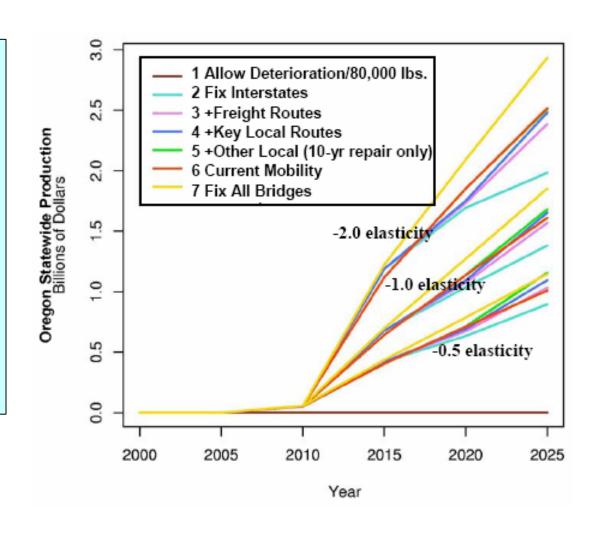
Model Automation to Improve Responsiveness to Questions

Model Automation Greatly Facilitated:

Model setup testing

Policy sensitivity testing

Quick responses to policy-maker questions





How results of integrated modelling influenced bridge policy



Integrated modelling:

- Showed how this was more than just a technical bridge problem
- Provided objective data for trade-off discussions on high-level policy questions
- Estimated the general magnitude of the economic effects of restricting freight mobility



Integrated modelling:

- Showed how highways, communities and the environment would be affected
- Identified which regions and economic sectors would be most affected by various investment approaches

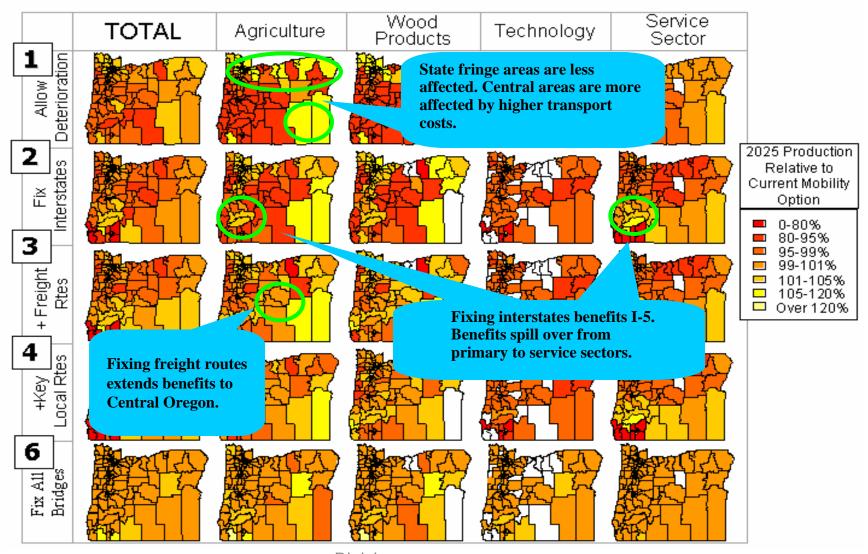




The model helped make the case that it was important to do something

- Bridge deterioration and weight restrictions increase the truck volumes and the miles they travel.
- 80,000 lb restriction impacts 30% truck tons
- 64,000 lb restriction impacts 90% truck tons
 - 8-fold increase in state economic impacts
 - Economic impact \$14B in 2025, \$122B over 25 years

Model showed that investment approaches have strong regional effects





The model also showed that

- Bridge weight restrictions will increase truck travel:
 - On minor roads: increasing safety & maintenance costs
 - In communities and their downtown areas
 - On highways in sensitive habitat areas
- Weight restrictions would also increase truck energy consumption



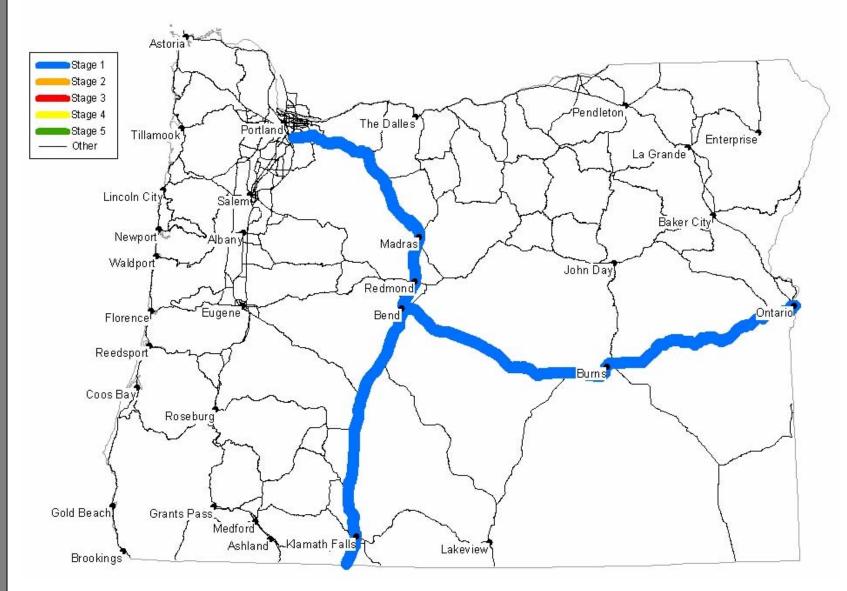


The Bridge Program

- 2003 legislature approved 10-year \$2.5B program Oregon Transportation Investment Act (OTIA) III
 - \$1.3 billion for state bridges
 - \$300 million for local bridges
 - \$361 million for local maintenance & preservation
 - \$500 million for state modernization
- 5-stage strategy

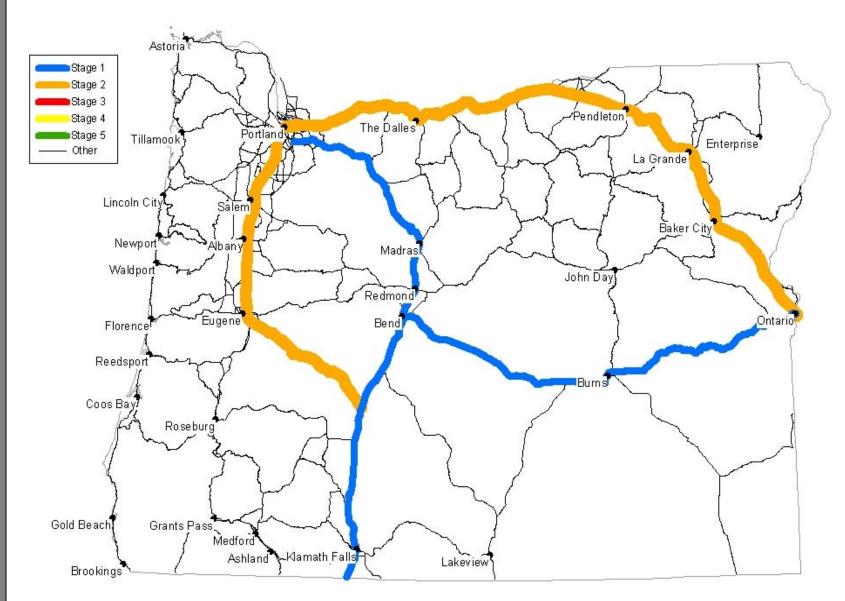






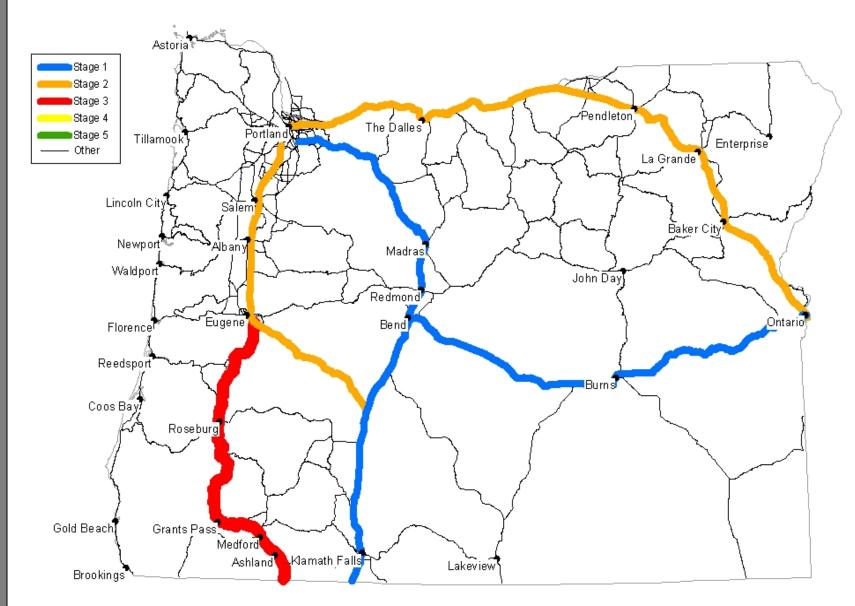






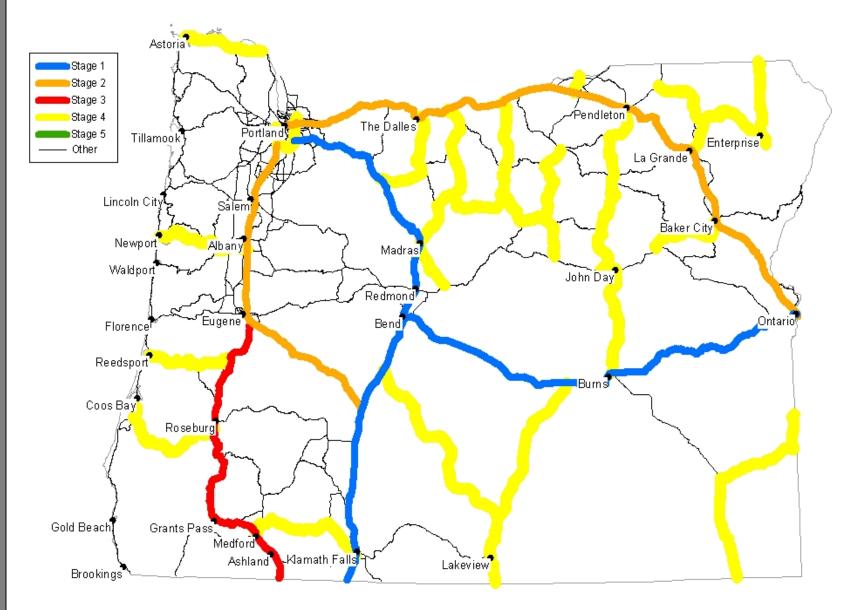






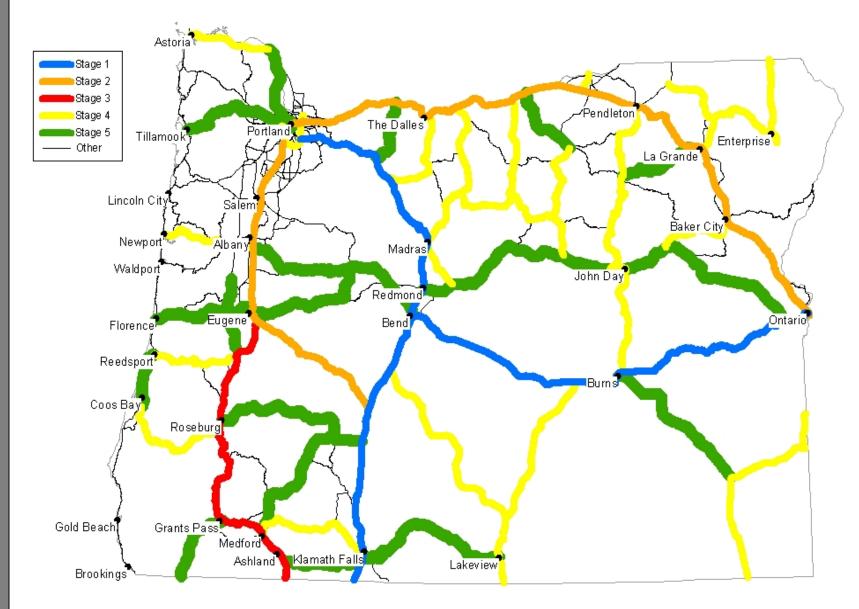
















The integrated model influenced the development of bridge policy

- Helped create thoughtful pro-active approach rather than 'crisis' approach
- Showed 90% of economic benefits could be had for about half the cost of repairing all bridges
- Showed the importance of off-interstate connections to regional economies
- Helped to create an efficient staging plan, for repairs