



Multnomah County is
creating an earthquake-ready
downtown river crossing.

BETTER – SAFER – CONNECTED

October 28, 2020

Urban Design and Aesthetics Working Group (UDAWG) – Meeting #3 Agenda

Project:	Earthquake Ready Burnside Bridge (EQRB)
Subject:	Urban Design and Aesthetics Working Group
Date:	Wednesday, October 14, 2020
Time:	1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
Location:	WebEx (see email for link)

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

Randy Gragg, Executive Director, Portland Parks Foundation
Bill Will, Public Works Artist
Paddy Tillett, ZGF
Chris Herring, Artistic Director, Portland Winter Lights Festival
Megan Crosby, Urban Development + Partners
Ian Williams, Deadstock Coffee
Priscilla Macy, Oregon Outdoor Coalition
Izzy Armenta, Oregon Walks
Dave Todd, Portland Rose Festival
Brian Kimura, Japanese American Museum of Oregon

AGENCY GROUP MEMBERS

Patrick Sweeney, PBOT
Teresa Boyle, PBOT
Lora Lillard, BPS
Hillary Adam, BDS
Tate White, PPR
Justin Douglas, Prosper Portland
Bob Hastings, TriMet
Magnus Bernhardt, ODOT

PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS

Megan Neill, Multnomah County
Mike Pullen, Multnomah County
Heather Catron, HDR
Steve Drahota, HDR
Cassie Davis, HDR
Michael Fitzpatrick, HDR
Katy Segura, HDR
Jeff Heilman, Parametrix
Allison Brown, JLA
Carol Mayer-Reed, Mayer/Reed
Jeramie Shane, Mayer/Reed
Josh Carlson, Mayer/Reed
Anne Monnier, KPFF



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Purpose:

The purpose of the UDAWG is to serve as a technical resource body to the CTF for urban design and aesthetics by:

- *Providing informed insights and opinions on the visual features for each type selection option*
- *Recommending measures to enhance aesthetic opportunities or mitigate potential visual impacts*
- *Representing urban design and aesthetic interests*
- *Reflecting the character of Portland by suggesting place-making opportunities*

Outcomes:

The outcomes for the UDAWG group are to:

- *Inform a set of feasible bridge type options for the CTF's consideration*
- *Inform a project-specific Visual Performance Standard for use during the Type Selection and Final Design phases*
- *Recommend visual and aesthetic evaluation criteria for consideration by the CTF*

Agenda:



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October 28, 2020

Time	Session	Lead
12:45 p.m.	Early Arrivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WebEx meeting platform will be available for folks that want to join early and test computer functions before meeting start 	Katy Segura
1:00 p.m. (20 min)	Welcome, Intros, Pre-Meeting Info, and General Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions Pre-mtg information Purpose and Outcomes Meeting Objectives Project Update General Comments 	Allison Brown
1:20 p.m. (60 min)	Key Distillations from Mtgs 1 and 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of UDAWG's Recommended Key Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portland Values Characteristics of Portland Physical Connectivity Visual and Experiential Connectivity Relationship to River Bridge Site & Location 	Allison Brown / Carol Mayer-Reed
2:20 p.m. (90 min)	Menu of Bridge Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type Selection Process Similar Bridge Type Selection Experiences Menu of Bridge Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Context Range of Movable Bridge Types Range of Fixed Approach Bridge Types 	Steve Drahota / Michael Fitzpatrick
3:50 p.m. (10 min)	Break	
4:00 p.m. (50 min)	Burnside Bridge Aspirations and Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTF perspectives Desired Bridge Experiences Bridge Design Opportunities Urban Design Opportunities 	Allison Brown / Carol Mayer-Reed
4:50 p.m.	Next Steps and Closing Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDAWG Mtg#4: Menu of Bridge Type (Refinement) 	Allison Brown / Steve Drahota



Urban Design and Aesthetics Working Group Mtg #3

*Attendees join meeting via
WebEx link in calendar invite*

Department of Community Services
Transportation Division

October 28, 2020

Meeting Protocols

Using WebEx participation features



*For WebEx tech support call or email Katy Segura:
(503) 423-3709
Katy.Segura@hdrinc.com*



Agenda

1. Welcome, Introductions, and Pre-Meeting Info
2. Key Distillations from UDAWG Mtgs #1 and #2
3. Menu of Bridge Types
 - Break -
4. Burnside Bridge Aspirations & Opportunities
5. Next Steps and Closing Remarks



Pre-meeting Information Packet

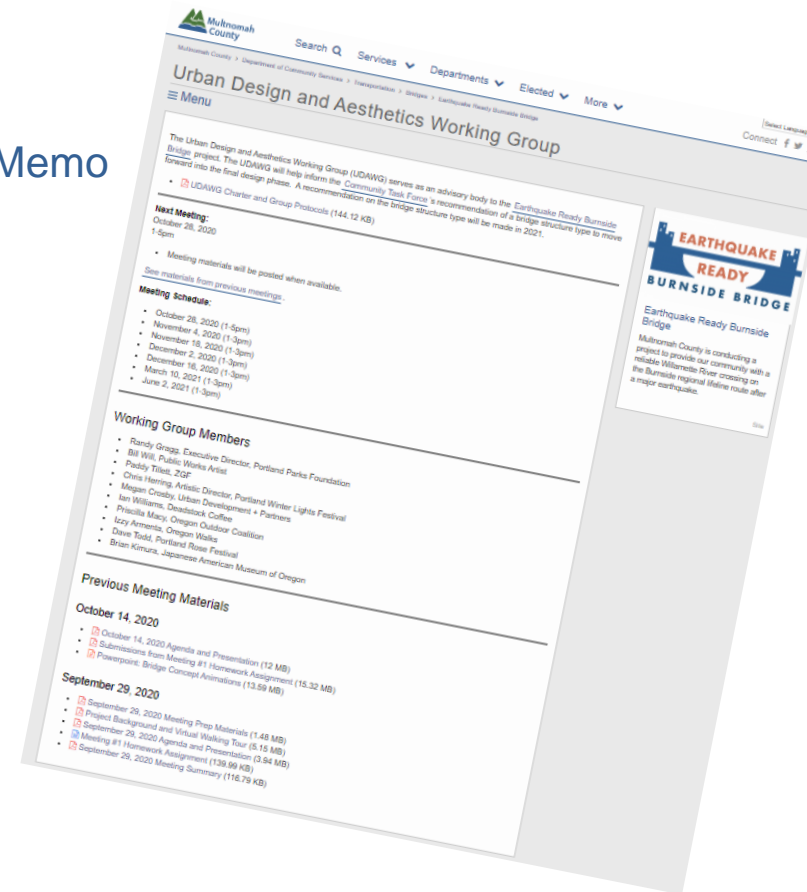
Content

Online UDAWG Library:

<https://multco.us/earthquake-ready-burnside-bridge/urban-design-and-aesthetics-working-group>

UDAWG Meeting #3 Materials:

- UDAWG Mtgs #1 and 2 “What we Heard” Summary Memo
- UDAWG Mtg #2 Notes
- UDAWG Mtg #3 Agenda
- UDAWG Mtg #3 Presentation



UDAWG Purpose and Outcome

Purpose: To serve as a technical resource to the Community Task Force (CTF) for:

- Insights and opinions on the visual features
- Measures to enhance aesthetic enhancing opportunities or mitigate potential visual impacts
- Urban design and aesthetic interests
- Place-making opportunities that reflect character of Portland






Outcomes: To provide input on the following products for the CTF's consideration:

- A set of feasible bridge type options
- A project-specific Visual Design Guidelines
- Recommendations for visual and aesthetic evaluation criteria



UDAWG Meeting Objectives

General Focus

	UDAWG Meeting Number and Date								
	 #1 (9/30)	 #2 (10/14)	#3 (10/28)	#4 (11/4)	#5 (11/18)	#6 (12/2)	#7 (12/16)	#8 (3/10)	#9 (6/2)
Character of Portland and the Burnside Bridge	<hr/>								
Visual Design Principles			<hr/>						
Visual Design Guidelines					<hr/> 				
Technical Design Criteria		<hr/>							
Menu of Bridge Types			<hr/>						
Range of Feasible Bridge Types					<hr/> 				
Evaluation Criteria Topic(s)					<hr/>				
Evaluation Measures					<hr/> 				
Input on CTF's Eval Criteria								<hr/>	
Input on CTF's Rec Bridge Type									<hr/>


We are HERE



Key Activities

- Community Task Force (CTF) Meetings
 - Past: Oct 26th (Interests and Values)
 - Future: Nov 9th & 23rd (Selection Criteria Topics; Menu of Bridge Types)
- Working / Focus Groups
 - Bridge and Seismic Working Group Mtg #1 (Oct 23rd)
 - Eastbank Esplanade connection options (ongoing)
- Final Design Request for Proposal (RFP)





GENERAL COMMENTS

Prior Meeting Summary:

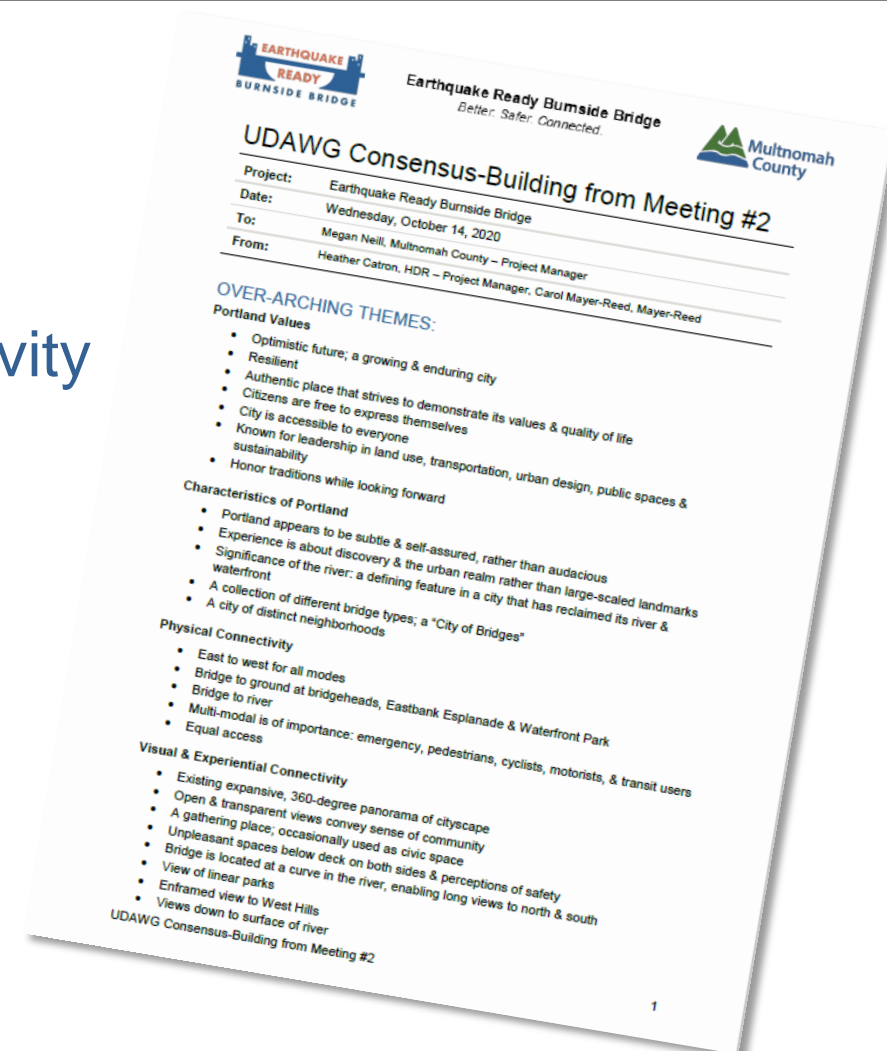
What We Heard



UDAWG Prior Meetings Summary

What we heard ... Key Themes

- Portland Values
- Characteristics of Portland
- Physical Connectivity
- Visual and Experiential Connectivity
- Relationship to River
- Bridge Site & Location



UDAWG Prior Meetings Summary

Portland Values

- Optimistic future; a growing & enduring city
- Resilient
- City is accessible to everyone
- Citizens are free to express themselves
- Honor traditions while looking forward
- Authentic place that strives to demonstrate its values & quality of life
- Known for leadership in land use, transportation, urban design, public spaces & sustainability



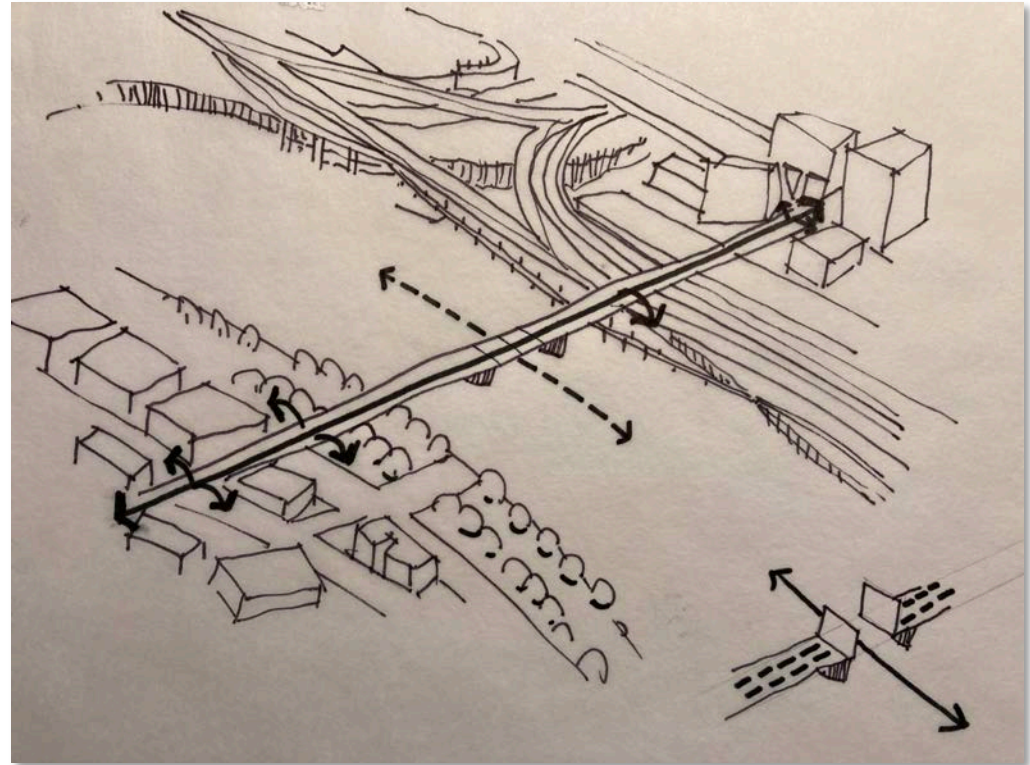
Characteristics of Portland

- Portland appears to be subtle & self-assured, rather than audacious
- Experience is about discovery & the urban realm rather than large-scaled landmarks
- Significance of the river: a defining feature in a city that has reclaimed its river & waterfront
- A collection of different bridge types; a “City of Bridges”
- A city of distinct neighborhoods



Physical Connectivity

- East to west for all modes
- Bridge to ground at bridgeheads, Eastbank Esplanade & Waterfront Park
- Multi-modal is important: emergency, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, & transit users
- Bridge to river
- Equal access



UDAWG Prior Meetings Summary

Visual and Experiential Connectivity

- Existing expansive, 360-degree panorama of cityscape
- Open & transparent views convey sense of community
- A gathering place; occasionally used as civic space
- Unpleasant spaces below deck on both sides & perceptions of safety
- Bridge is located at a curve in the river, enabling long views to north & south
- Perceptions of personal safety relative to traffic and speed of traffic
- Bridgehead architecture and park trees as enframement devices
- Series of city landmarks & bridges surrounding it
- View of linear parks and down to the river surface
- Views & sounds of freeway system
- Enframed view to West Hills



UDAWG Prior Meetings Summary

Relationship to River

- River history; a “River City”
- History of navigation since time immemorial
- Transportation
- Commerce
- Fishing
- Recreation
- Qualities of the river conveys a mood
- Concern for river ecology, fisheries & clean water
- Upland urban development patterns based on river
- Fluid dynamics of river: bridge piers as a necessary cut-water device



UDAWG Prior Meetings Summary

Bridge Site & Location

- Episodic sequence of unfolding spaces
- Contrasts of east & west neighborhoods
- Unifying urban characteristics
- Context of city landmarks immediately surrounding it:
 - Oregon sign, US Bank Tower (Big Pink), OCC Towers, Moda Center, The Yard
- Context of City bridges as distinctive landmarks:
 - Fremont, Broadway, Steel, Morrison, Hawthorne, Marquam, Tilikum

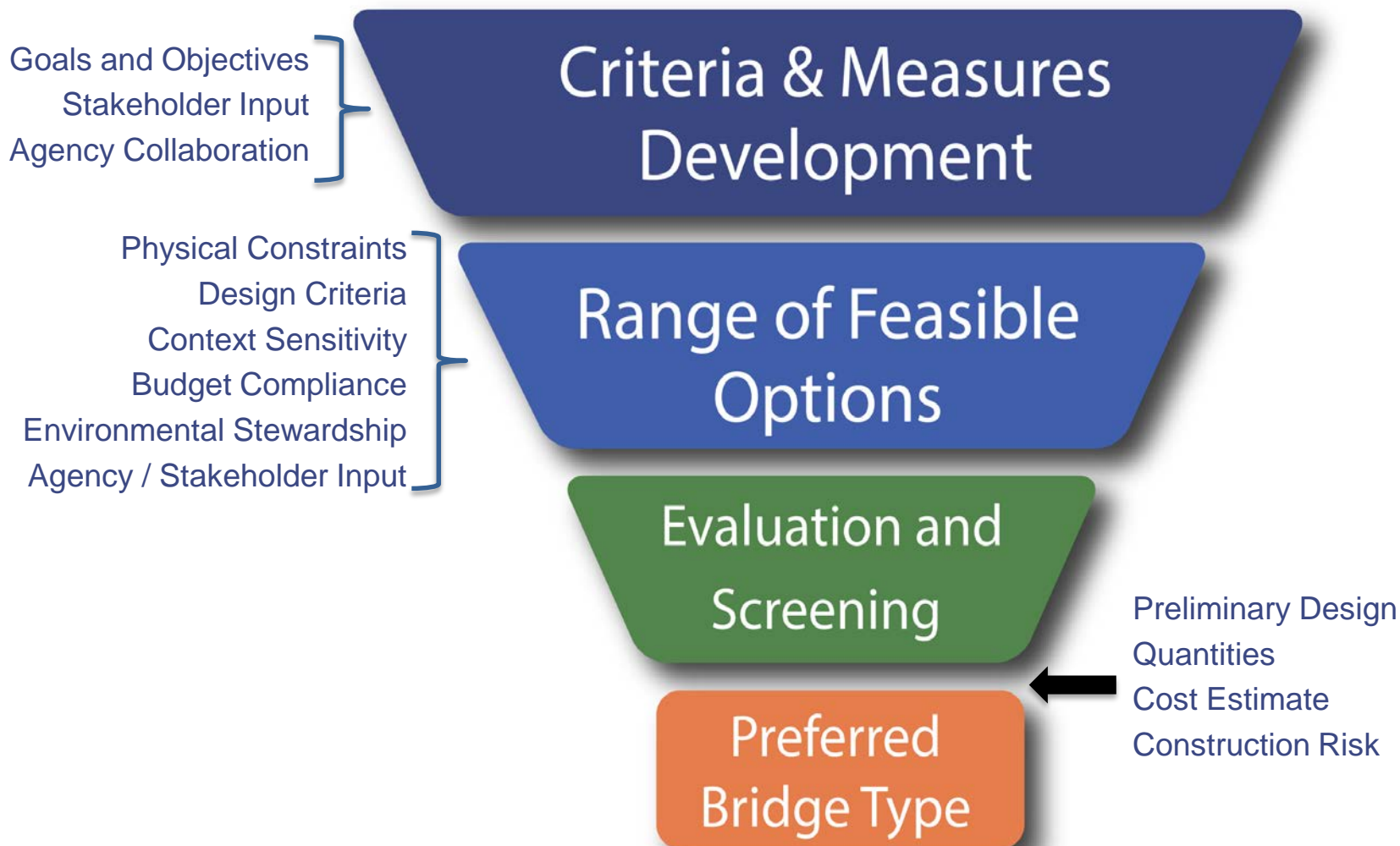


Type Selection Process



Bridge Type Selection Phase

Type Selection Process



Bridge Type Selection Phase

Information to CTF



Similar Bridge Type Selection Experiences



New Johnson Street Bridge



Woodrow Wilson Bridge

Type Study Examples



Jacques Chaban-Delmas Lift Bridge

Type Study Examples



Sarah Mildred Long Bridge

Type Study Examples

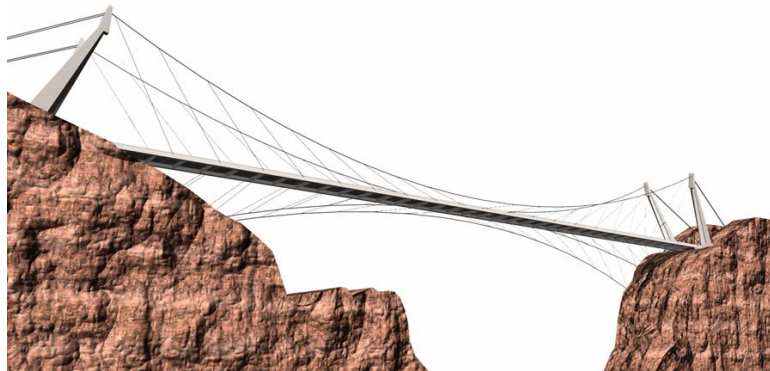


Sellwood Bridge

Type Study Examples



Hoover Dam Bridge



Lowry Avenue Bridge

Type Study Examples



Dagu Bridge

Type Study Examples



Caiyuanba Bridge

Type Study Examples



Twin River Bridge

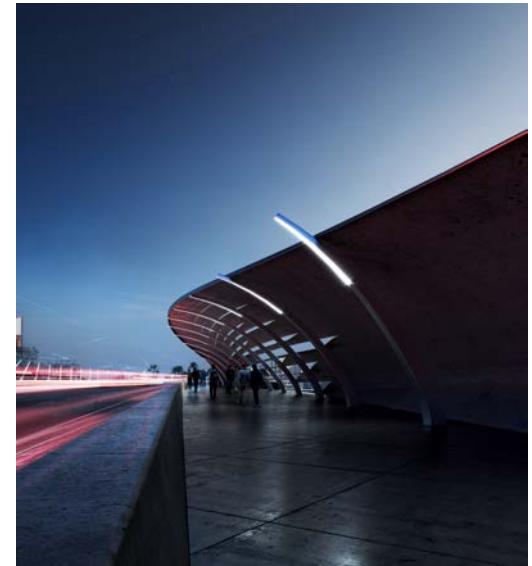
Type Study Examples



Idaho Trail Bridge



Shoemaker Bridge



Highway 101 Bridge

Type Study Examples



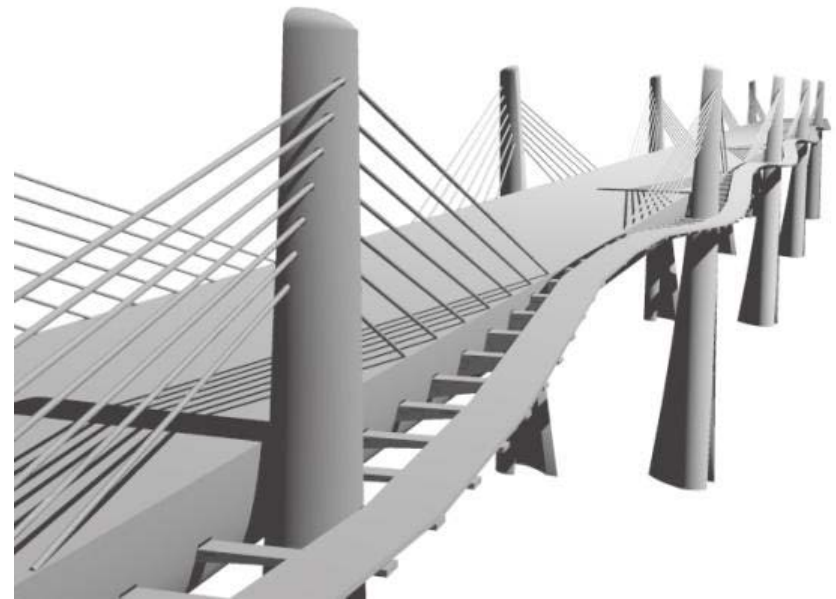
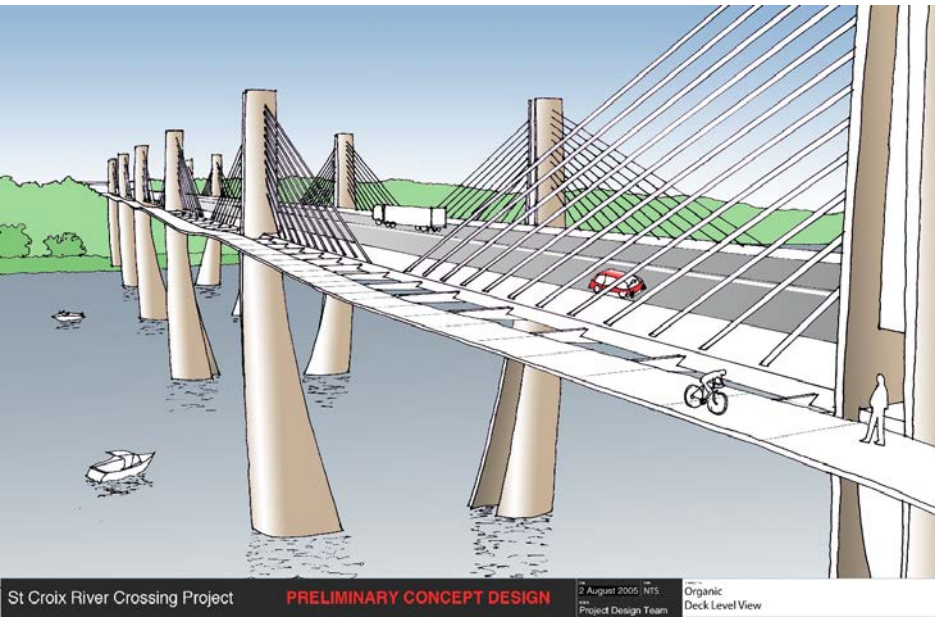
Lower Don Bridge

Type Study Examples



St. Croix Bridge

Type Study Examples - Initial Concepts



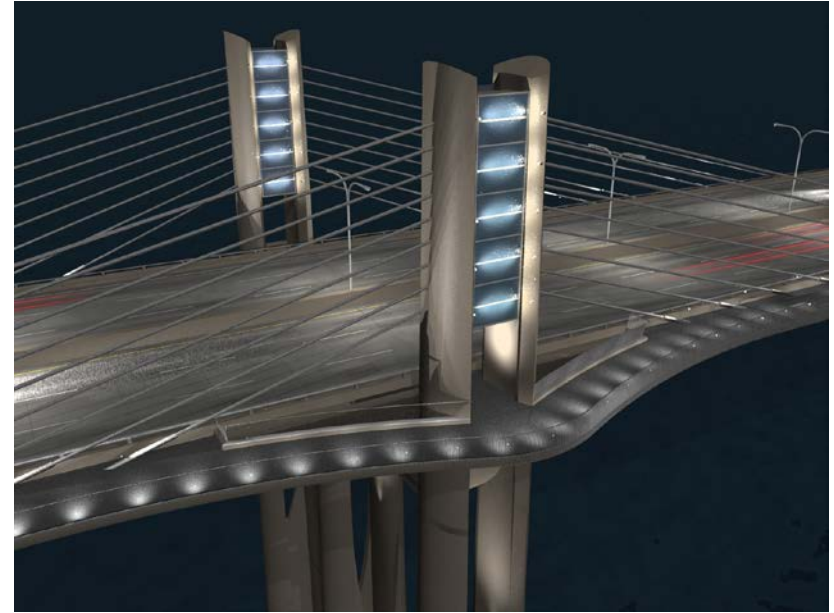
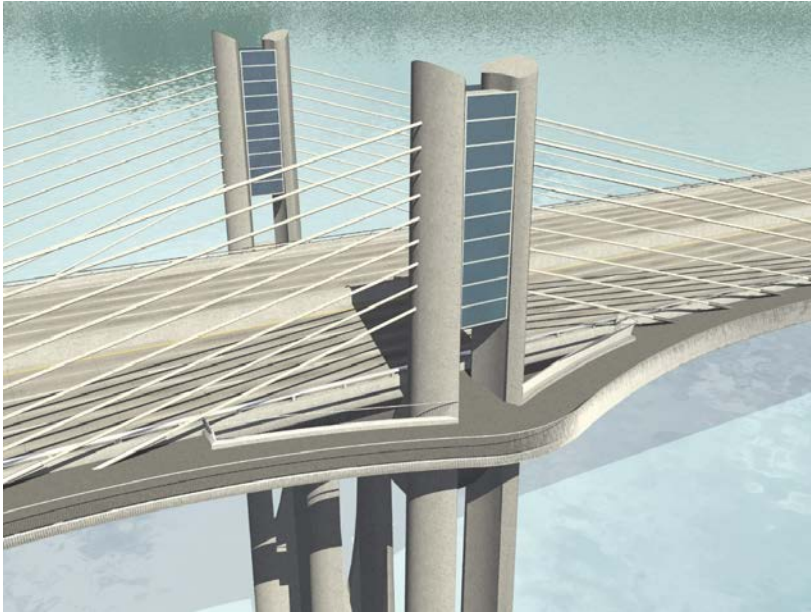
St. Croix Bridge

Type Study Examples - Initial Concepts



St. Croix Bridge

Type Study Examples - Final Design



St. Croix Bridge

Type Study Examples – Final Constructed Outcome



Burnside Bridge Timeline

Type Study Examples

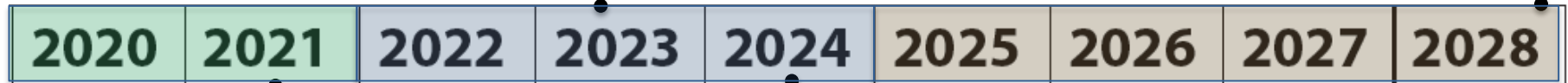
PRELIM. DESIGN DETAILS



CONSTRUCTED SOLUTION

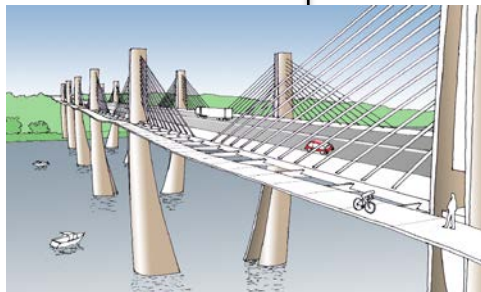


NEPA / TYPE SELECTION



FINAL DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION



TYPE SELECTION CONCEPT



FINAL DESIGN DETAILS

Menu of Bridge Types



Menu of Bridge Types

Existing Willamette River Bridges



① Fremont Bridge



② Broadway Bridge



③ Steel Bridge



④ Burnside Bridge



⑤ Morrison Bridge



⑥ Hawthorne Bridge



⑦ Marquam Bridge



⑧ Tilikum Crossing

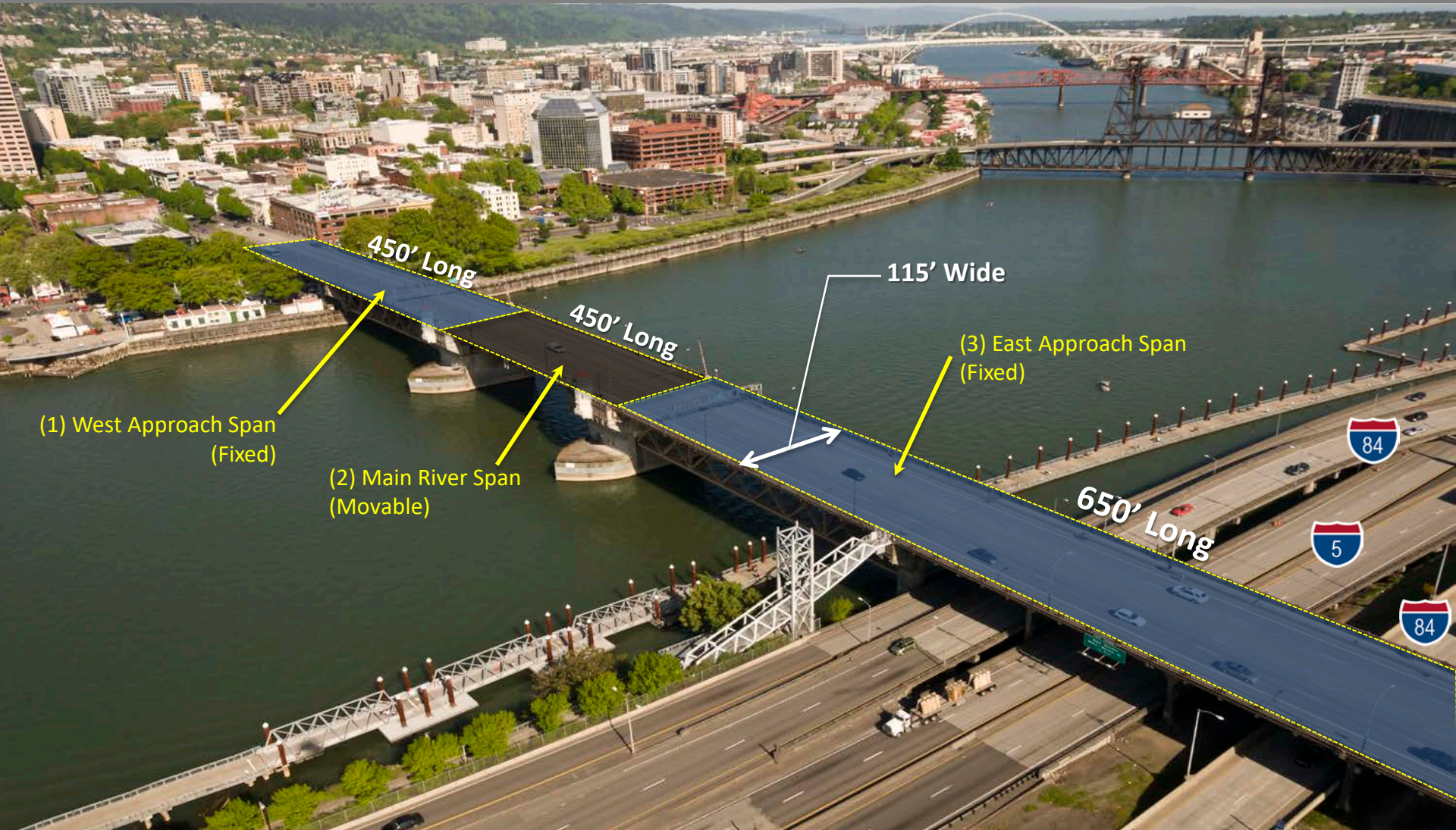


⑨ Ross Island Bridge



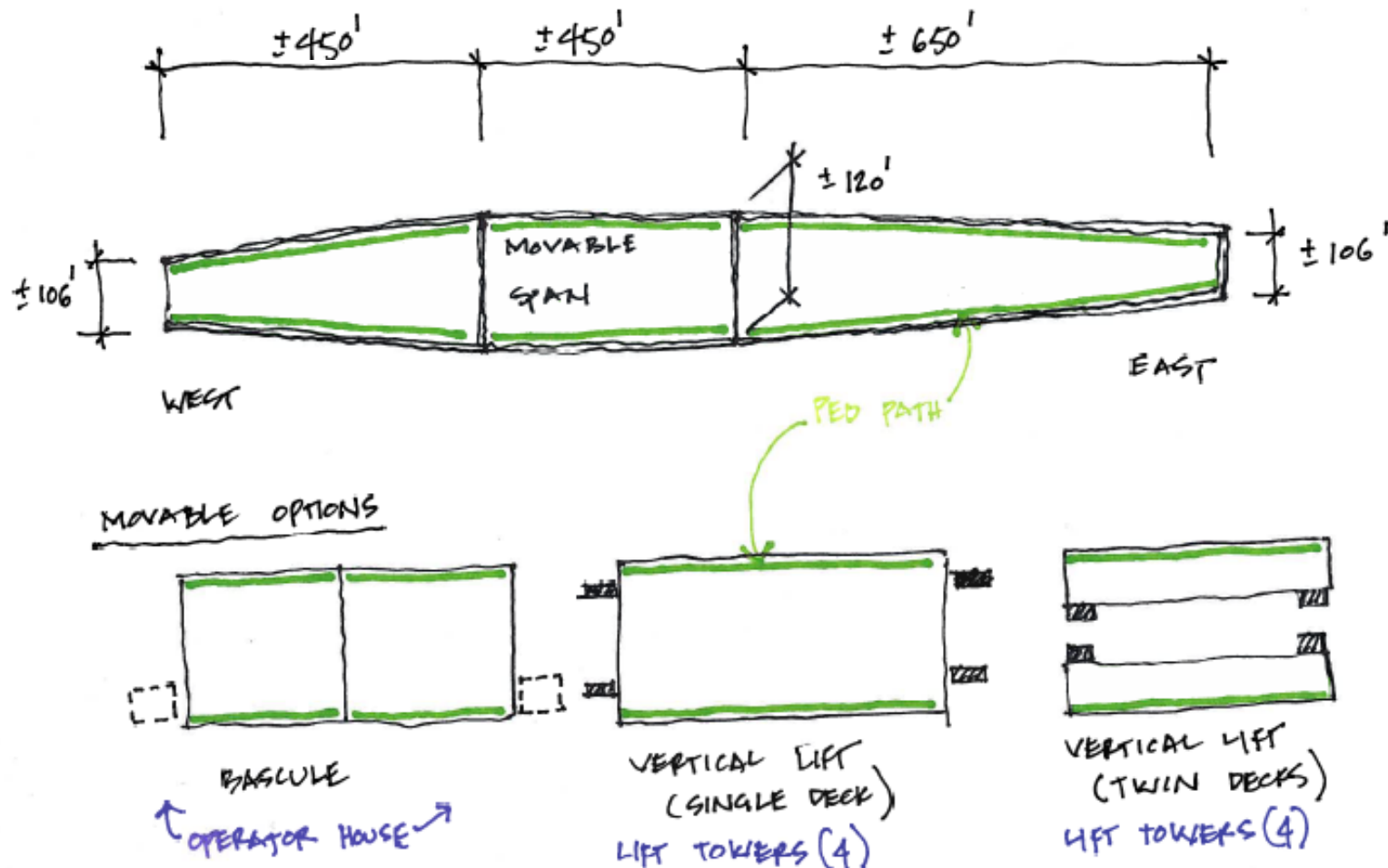
Long-span Alternative

“Three bridges in one”



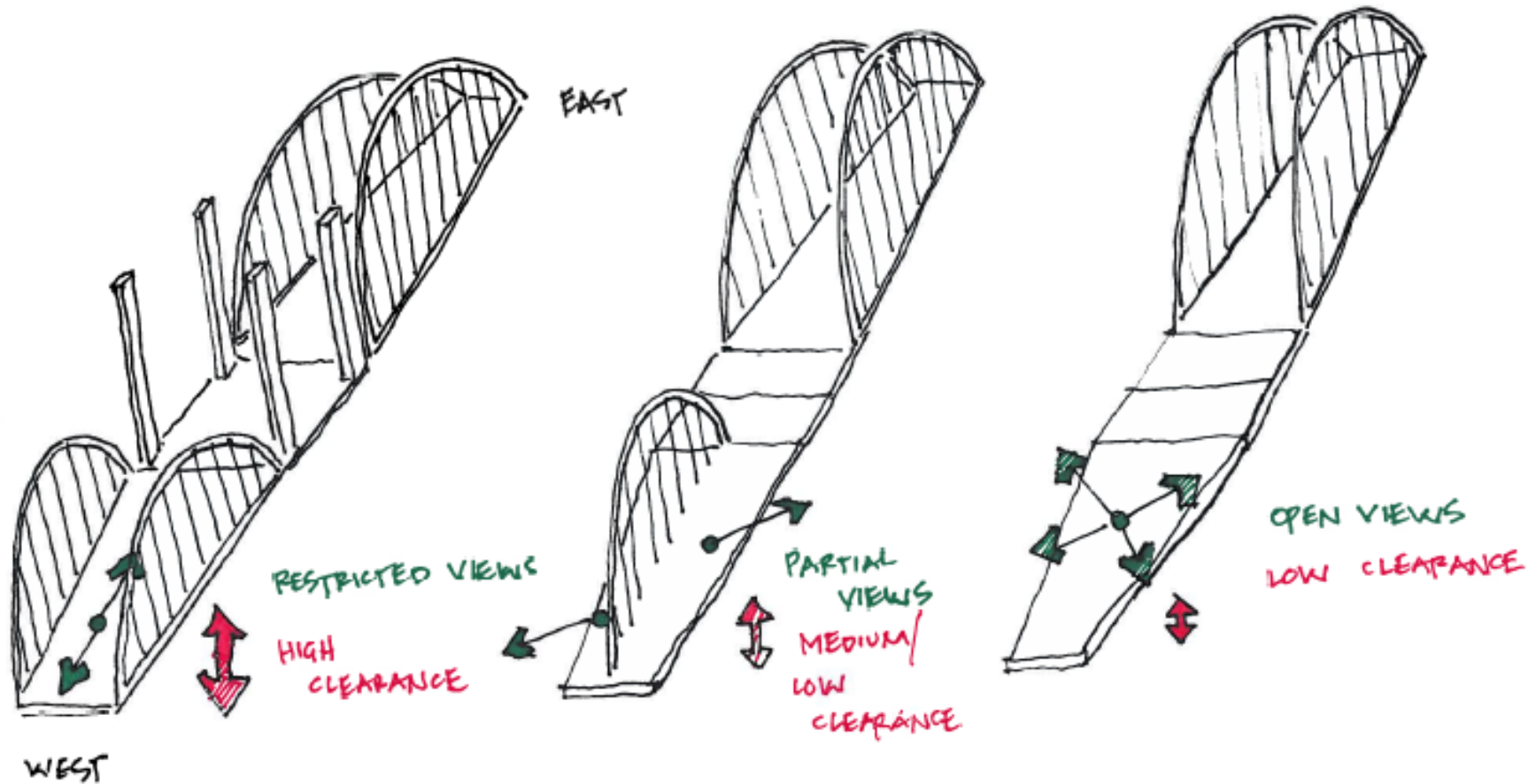
Long-span Alternative

Bridge Width Transitions



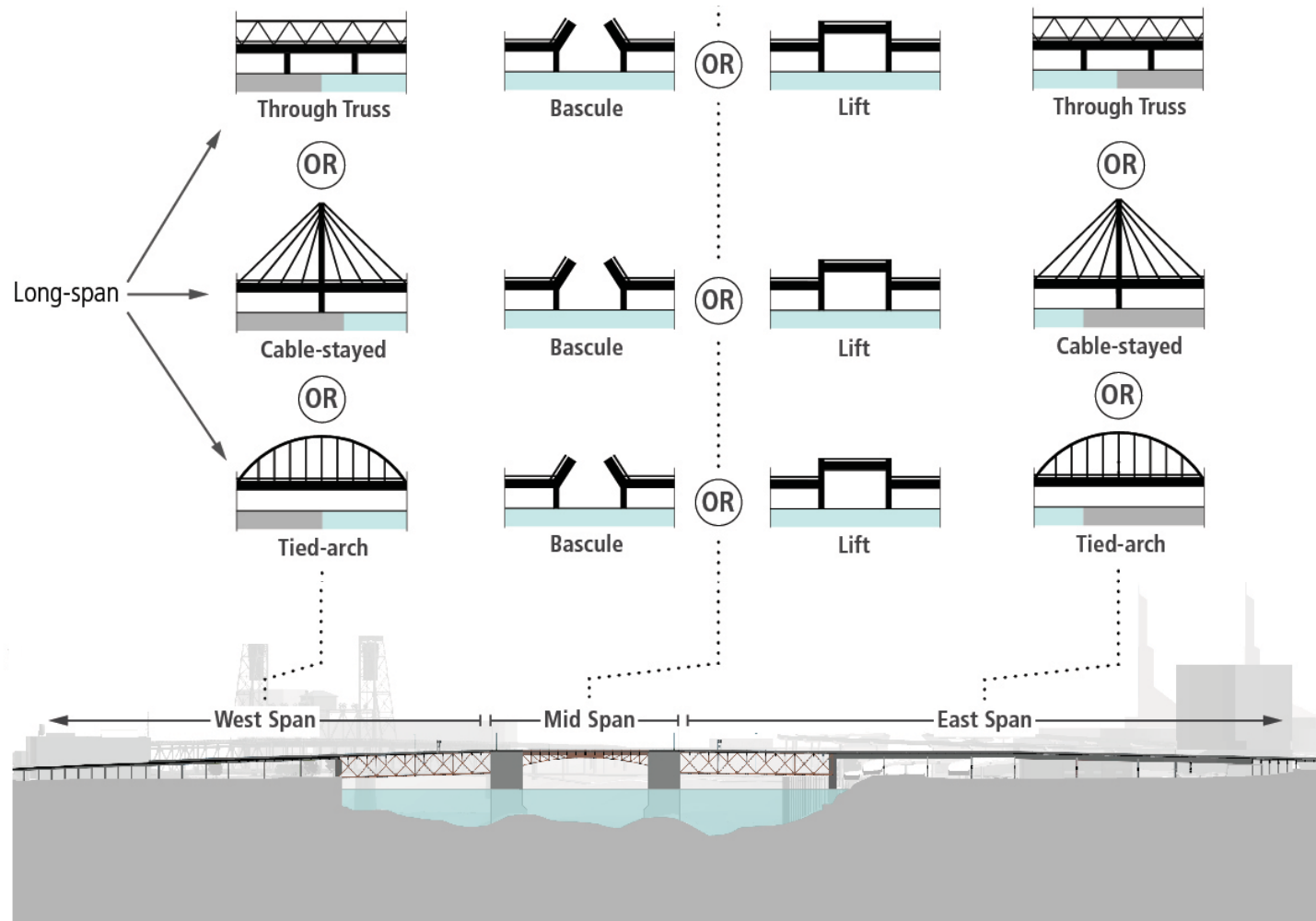
Long-span Alternative

Superstructure Influence on Views



Menu of Bridge Types

Representative Bridge Types



Menu of Bridge Types

Representative Bridge Types

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Tied Arch examples



Hastings Bridge, Minnesota



Torikai Ohas Bridge, Japan



Siuslaw River Bridge, Oregon



Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, Pennsylvania



Gateway Bridge, Michigan

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Cable Stayed examples



Indian River Inlet Bridge, Delaware



Chongqing Expressway Bridge, China



Cooper River Bridge, South Carolina



Tilikum Crossing Bridge, Oregon

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Through Truss examples



Main Street Bridge, Florida



Triborough (Harlem River) Bridge, New York



Tower Bridge, CA



Broadway Bridge, Oregon



Hawthorne Bridge, Oregon

MOVABLE SPAN: Bascule examples



South Park Bridge, Washington



Harbor Bridge, Spain



New Johnson St. Bridge, Canada



Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Maryland

MOVABLE SPAN: Vertical Lift examples



Teregganu Bridge, Malaysia



Fore River Bridge, Massachusetts



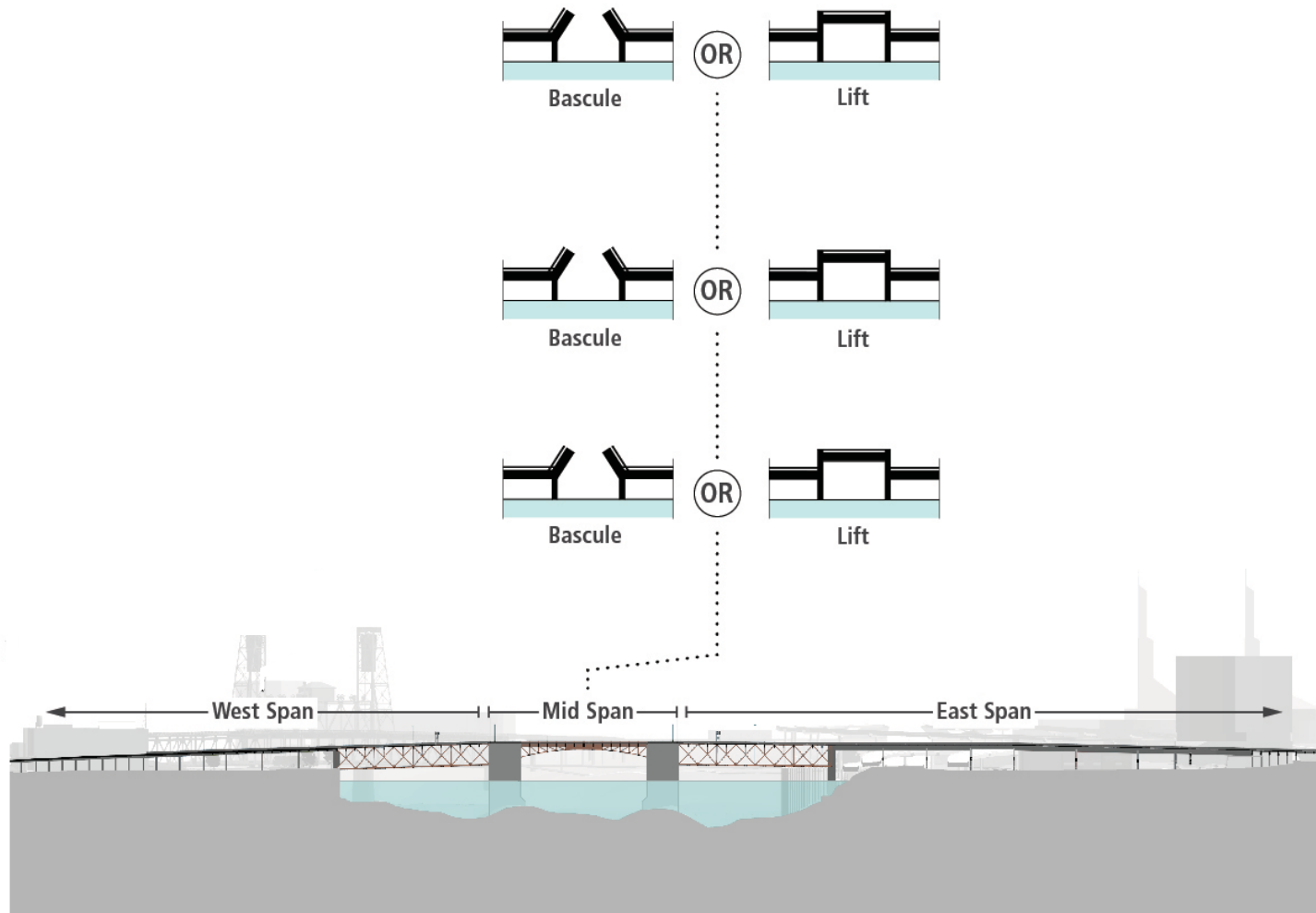
Pont Jacques Chaban, Delmas



Manchester Millenium Bridge, England

Menu of Bridge Types

Movable Bridge Types



Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule Bridge Types

MOVABLE SPAN: Bascule examples



South Park Bridge, Washington



Harbor Bridge, Spain



New Johnson St. Bridge, Canada



Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Maryland

Bascule Movable Bridge Types:

- Bascule Bridge Fundamentals
- Technically Feasible Types
- Technically “Challenged” Types

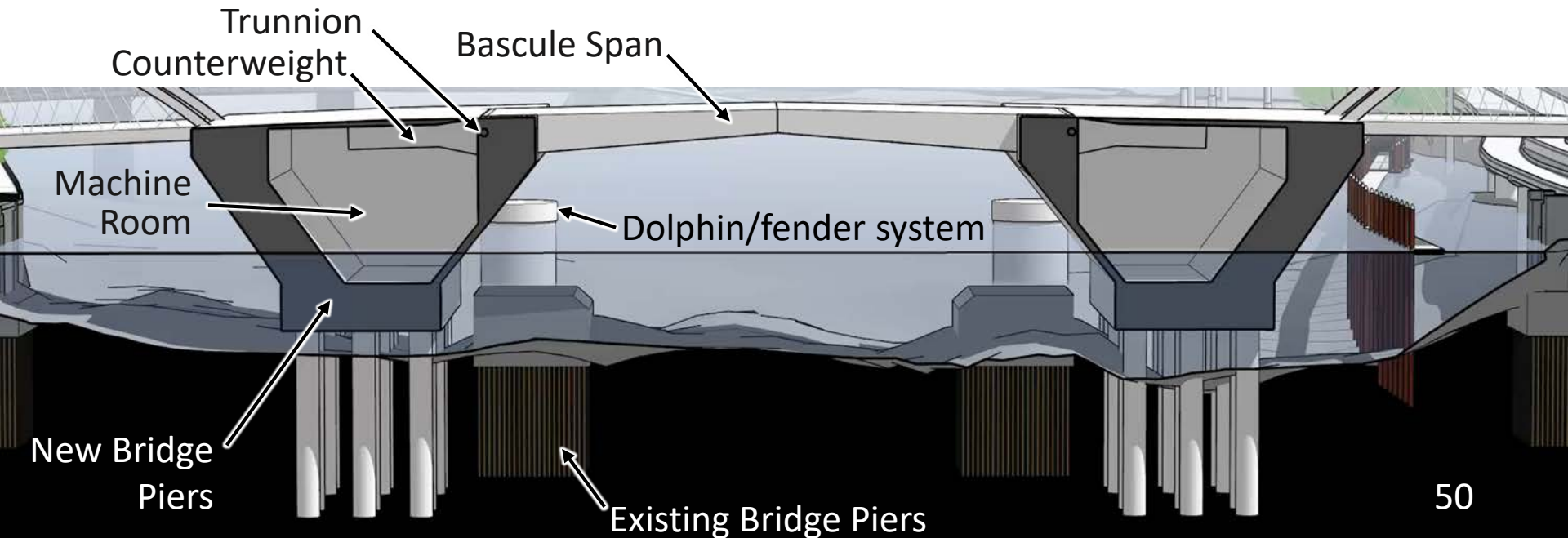


Menu of Bridge Types

Basculer Type Application for the Burnside Bridge: “Delta Pier”

Key Attributes:

- **Basculer Span:**
 - “Split-leaf” (2 halves) type due to opening length
 - Can be above or below deck
- **Pier Locations:** West and east of the existing piers to avoid foundation conflicts
- **Pier Sizing:** Needs to accommodate counterweight movements and machine room
- **Trunnion Placement:** Towards main channel span to reduce basculer leaf length
- **Vessel Collision Protection:** Likely requires a fender or dolphin system for large ships



Menu of Bridge Types

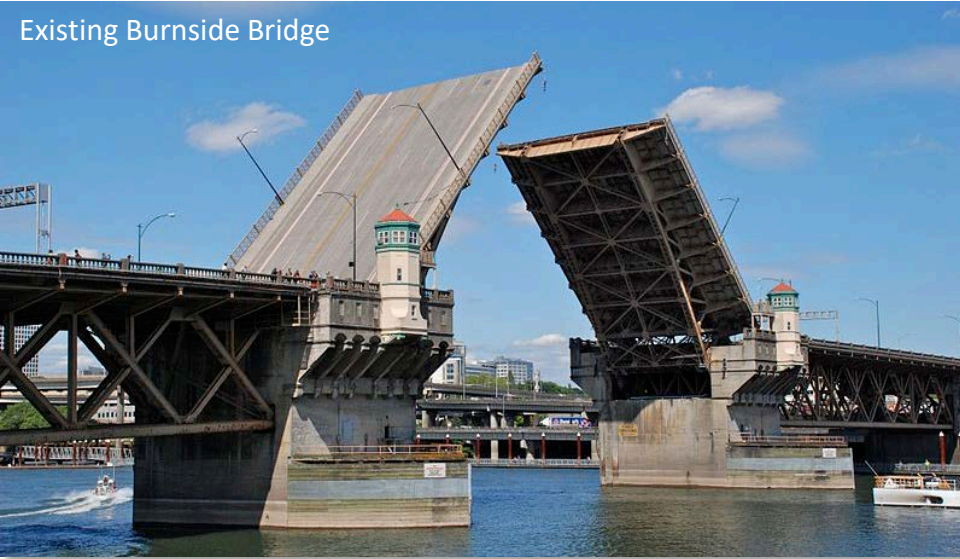
Bascule Type Application for the Burnside Bridge: “Delta Pier”



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Types: Traditional Twin-Leaf Bascule

Existing Burnside Bridge



South Park Bridge, Seattle, WA



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Types: Rustic Bascule Styles



Franklin St Bridge, Chicago

Lagenbro Bridge, Denmark



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Types: Tower-framed Bascule Style

Terengganu Bridge, Malaysia



London Tower Bridge, England



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Types: Modern Bascule Styles

Technically **Feasible**:

- Support struts / cables must be:
 - Sized for large loads
 - Placed near exteriors of roadway deck

Technically **Challenged**:

- May need twin bridges due to the larger Burnside Bridge width



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Types – Modern Bascule Styles

New Johnson St Bridge, Victoria, Canada



Technically Feasible:

- Bascule shape (partially open pit)
- Limited ability to suspend bike/ped walkway below deck

Technical Challenge:

- 175' Single leaf (vs ~300' needed for Burnside)



New Johnson St Bridge, Victoria, Canada



Menu of Bridge Types

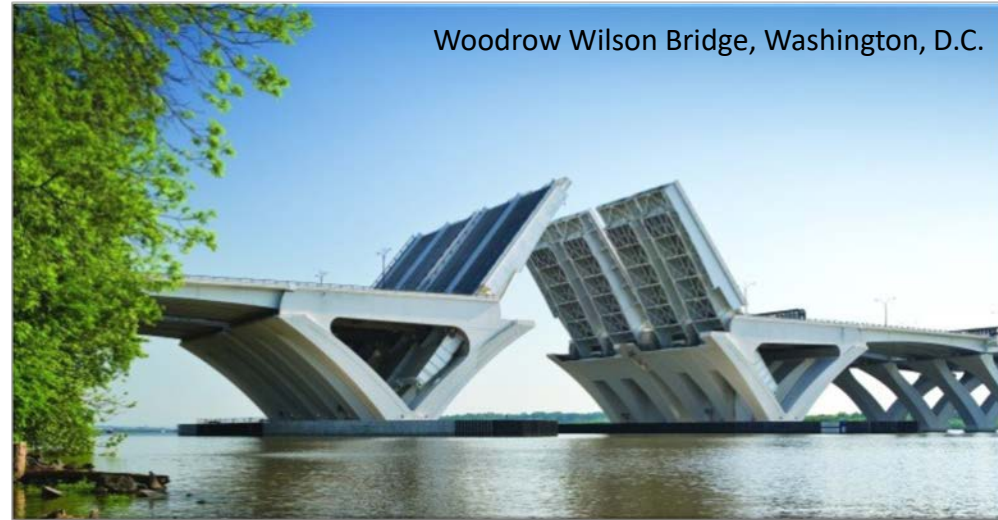
Technically **Feasible** Types: Delta Pier Bascule

Technically **Feasible**:

- Bascule shape (Delta pier shape)

Technical **Challenge**:

- Split-leaf (each bascule side split in half):
 - Bifurcates the into roadway into narrower twin pieces, limiting flexibility for future lane alterations
 - Increases permit risk via a larger bridge footprint
 - Results in twice the mechanical and electrical equipment to construct, operate, and maintain



Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Washington, D.C.



17th Street Causeway, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Types: Rotating (aka, “Swing”) Bridge

Why?

- Requires more in-river piers or a larger turret on each side of the main navigation channel
- Expensive to construct, operate, and maintain
- Less safe than lift or bascule due to large motions over the river
- Longer opening times:
 - To clear on-bridge and in-river users
 - To rotate open and to close



Scale Lane Bridge, England



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Types: Unique Movements - 1

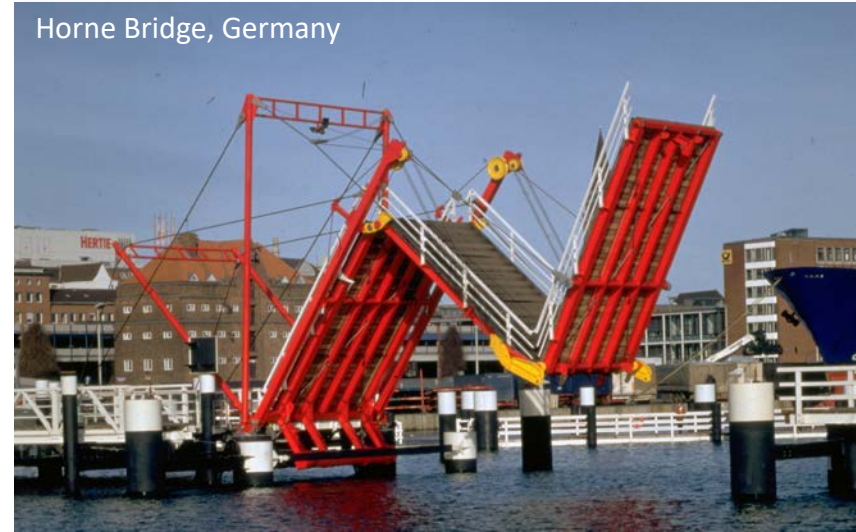
Why?

- Unproven response in high seismic zones
- Requires more structure and mechanical equipment to achieve the same function
- Expensive to construct, operate, and maintain
- Less safe than traditional lift or bascule types
- Generally longer operating times
- Generally used for smaller-scaled bridges

Gateshead Millennium Bridge, England



Horne Bridge, Germany



Slauwerhoffbrug Bridge, The Netherlands



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Types: Unique Movements - 2

Why?

- Requires more structure and mechanical equipment to achieve the same function
- Unproven response in high seismic zones
- Expensive to construct, operate, and maintain
- Less safe than traditional lift or bascule types
- Generally longer operating times
- Generally used for smaller-scaled bridges



Menu of Bridge Types

Lift Bridge Types



Fore River Bridge, Massachusetts



Pont Jacques Chaban, Delmas



Manchester Millenium Bridge, England

Lift Movable Bridge Types:

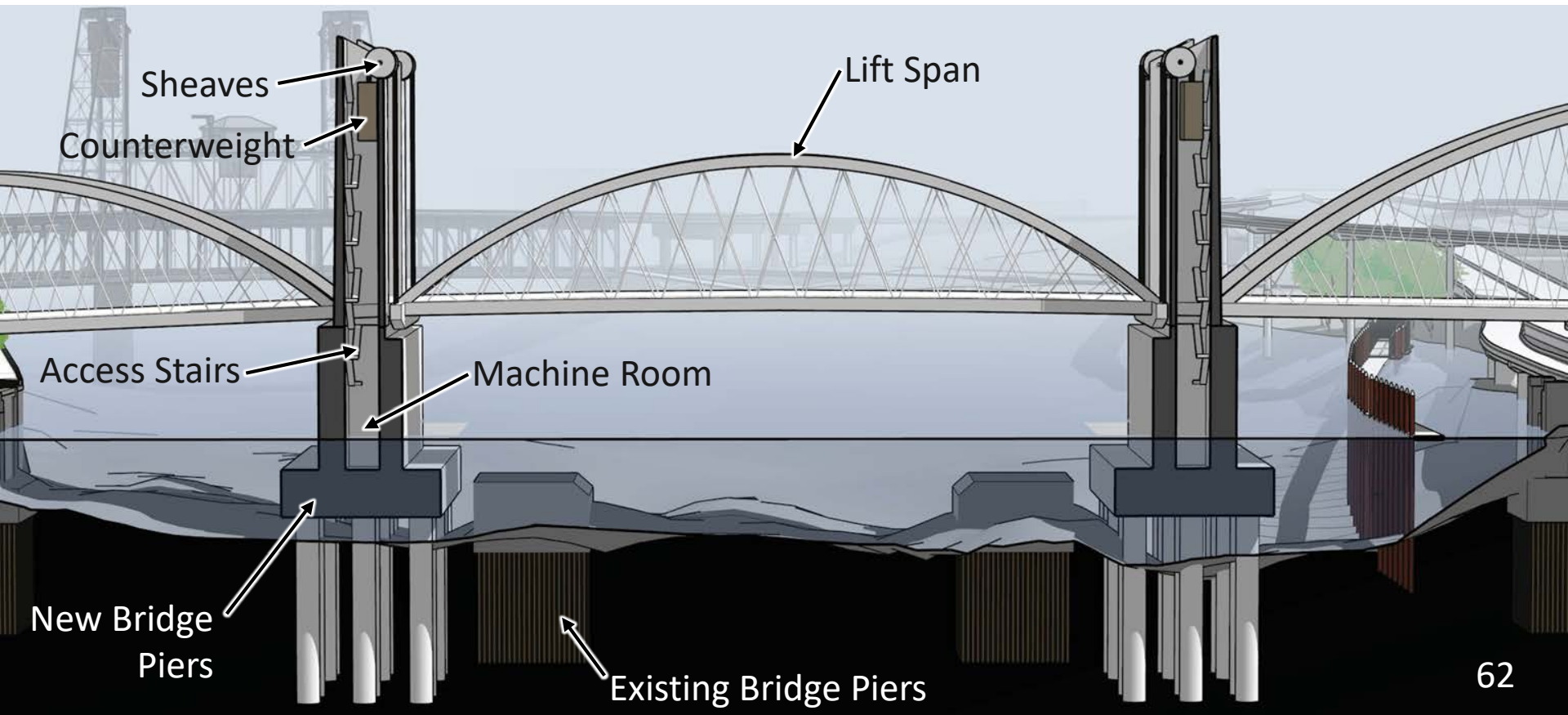
- Lift Bridge Fundamentals
- Technically Feasible Types
- Technically “Challenged” Types

Menu of Bridge Types

Lift Type Application for the Burnside Bridge

Key Attributes:

- **Lift Span:** Can be above or below deck
- **Pier Locations:** West and east of the existing piers to avoid foundation conflicts
- **Pier Sizing:** Needs to accommodate counterweight movements, machine room, and stairs
- **Sheaves Placement:** Towards main channel span to raise span



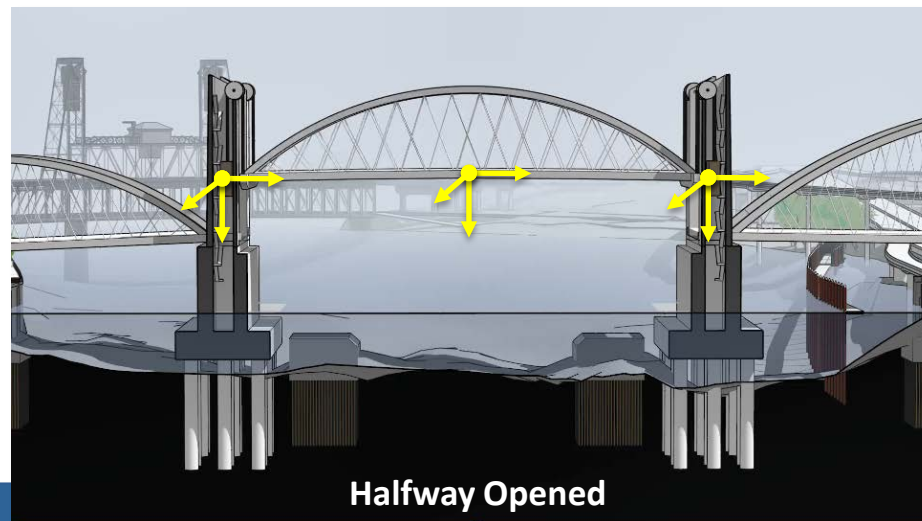
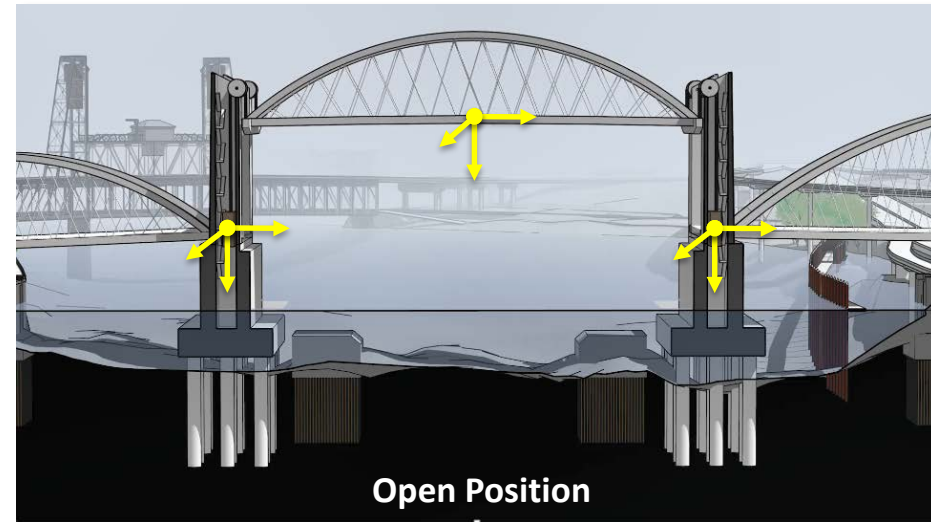
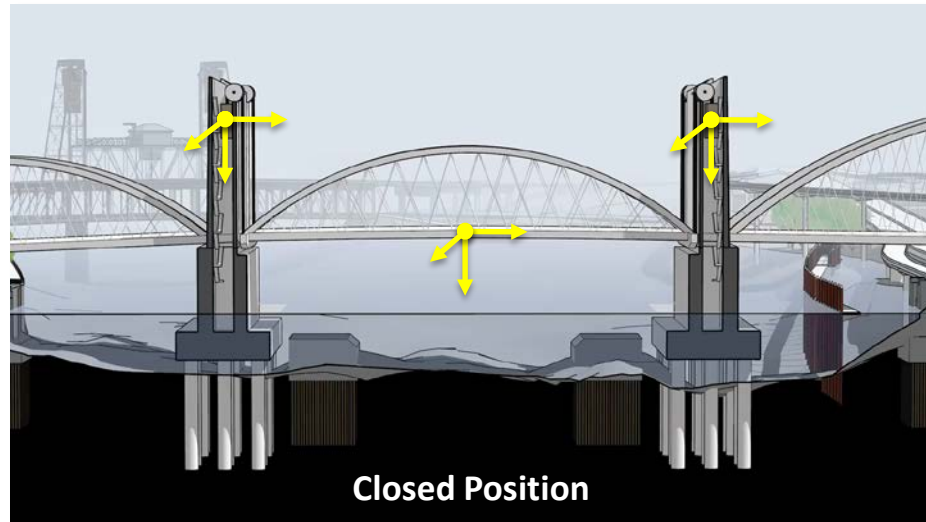
Menu of Bridge Types

Lift Type Application for the Burnside Bridge



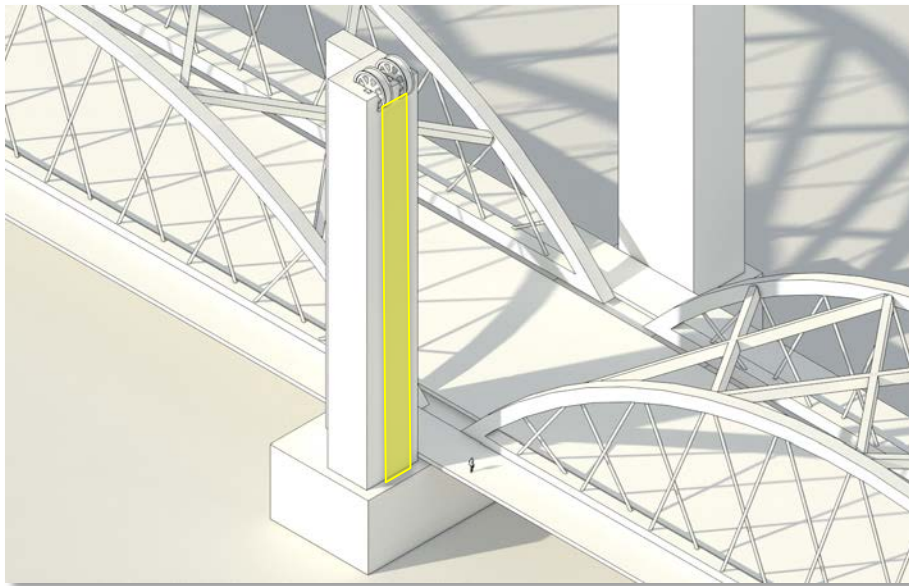
Menu of Bridge Types

Seismic Loading Points

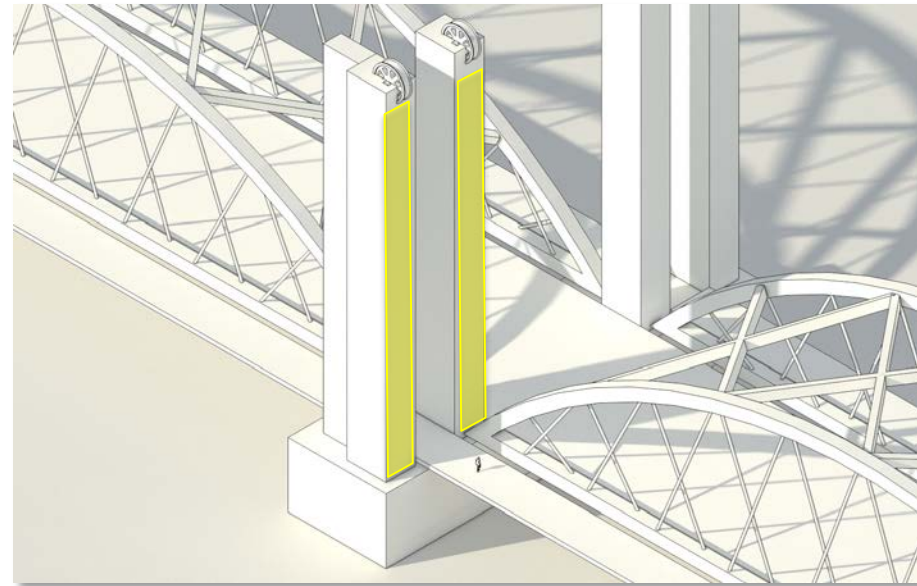


Menu of Bridge Types

Tower Types: Single Tower versus Split Towers



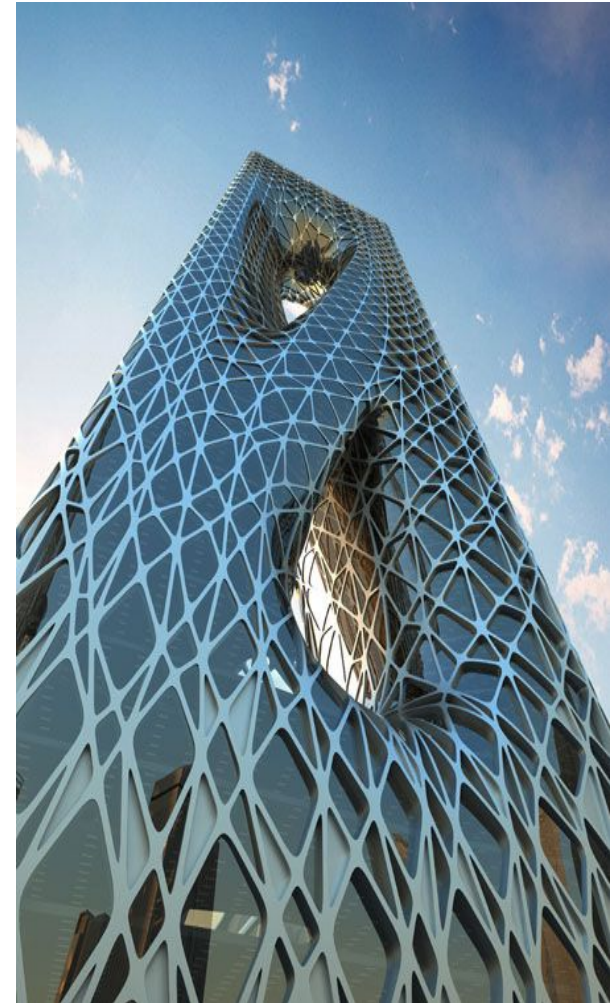
Single Tower



Split Tower

Menu of Bridge Types

Tower Exterior: a key Design Element



Menu of Bridge Types

Lift Span Type



Burnside Bridge Cross Section of Lift Span
(Below deck option)

Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Lift Types: Modern Truss Tower Style

Tower Bridge, Sacramento



Fore River Bridge, Quincy, Massachusetts



Chelsea St Bridge, Massachusetts



Movable Bridge Span

Technically **Feasible** Lift Types: Individual Tower Style



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Lift Types: Individual Tower Style

"I" St Bridge Sacramento, CA



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Lift Types: Slender Steel Truss Towers

Hawthorne Bridge



Why?

- Seismic resiliency requires a much more robust structural system

Steel Bridge



Manchester Millenium Bridge, England



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Lift Types: Unrestrained cable lifting mechanisms



Why?

- Seismic resiliency requires a much more restrained structural system
- Bifurcates the roadway into narrower twin pieces, limiting flexibility for future lane alterations
- Increases permit risk via a larger bridge footprint



Menu of Bridge Types

Fixed Approach Bridge Types

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Tied Arch examples



Hastings Bridge, Minnesota



Torikai Ohas Bridge, Japan



Siuslaw River Bridge, Oregon



Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, Pennsylvania



Gateway Bridge, Michigan

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Cable Stayed examples



Indian River Inlet Bridge, Delaware



Chongqing Expressway Bridge, China



Cooper River Bridge, South Carolina



Tilikum Crossing Bridge, Oregon

BRIDGE TYPE OPTION: Through Truss examples



Main Street Bridge, Florida



Triborough (Harlem River) Bridge, New York



Tower Bridge, CA



Broadway Bridge, Oregon



Hawthorne Bridge, Oregon

Fixed Approach Bridge Types

- Tied Arch
- Truss
- Cables Stayed
- Extradosed
- Suspension
- “Other”



Menu of Bridge Types

Fixed Approach Bridge Types



Hastings Bridge, Minnesota



Torikai Ohas Bridge, Japan



Siuslaw River Bridge, Oregon



Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, Pennsylvania



Gateway Bridge, Michigan

Study Type: Tied Arch



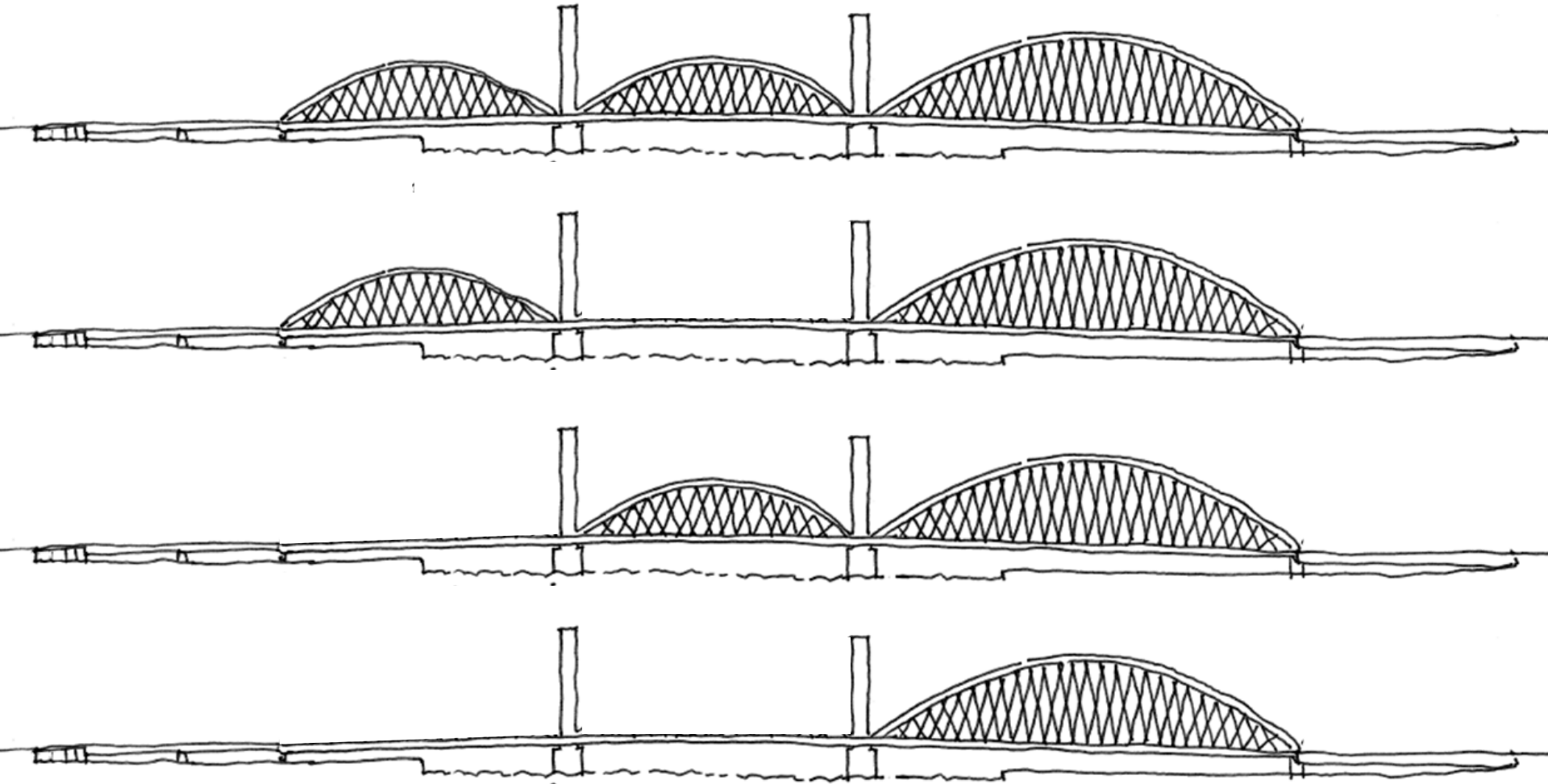
Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule + Tied Arch



Menu of Bridge Types

Lift + Tied Arch



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Tied Arch Types: Conventional Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Proven reliability in a seismic event
- Height variability (by up to 45' on east)
- Offers a variety of shapes and styles
- Arch Height: ~85' (west approach) and ~130' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Impacts on views / openness
- May require cross-bracing



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Tied Arch Types: Conventional Style (Network cable)

Blennerhassett Island Bridge, West Virginia



Sauvie Island Bridge



Menu of Bridge Types

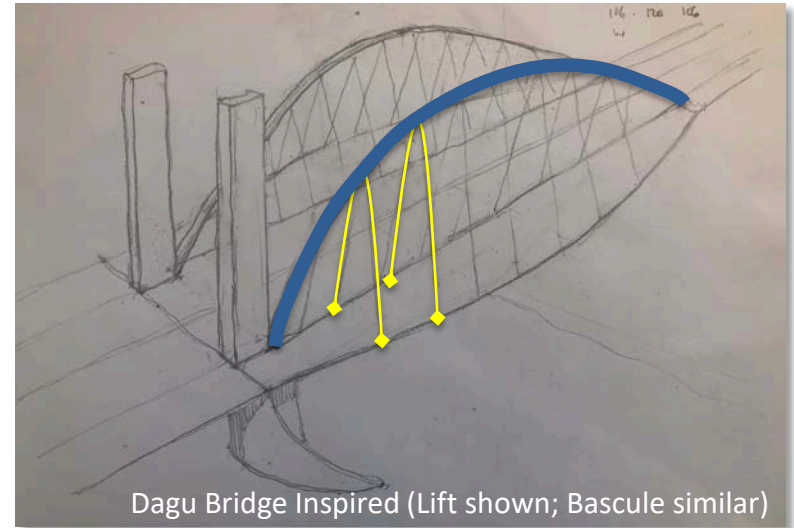
Technically **Feasible** Tied Arch Types: Conventional Style (Open Rib)

Hastings Bridge, Minnesota



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Tied Arch Types: Inclined and Cable Stiffened Style



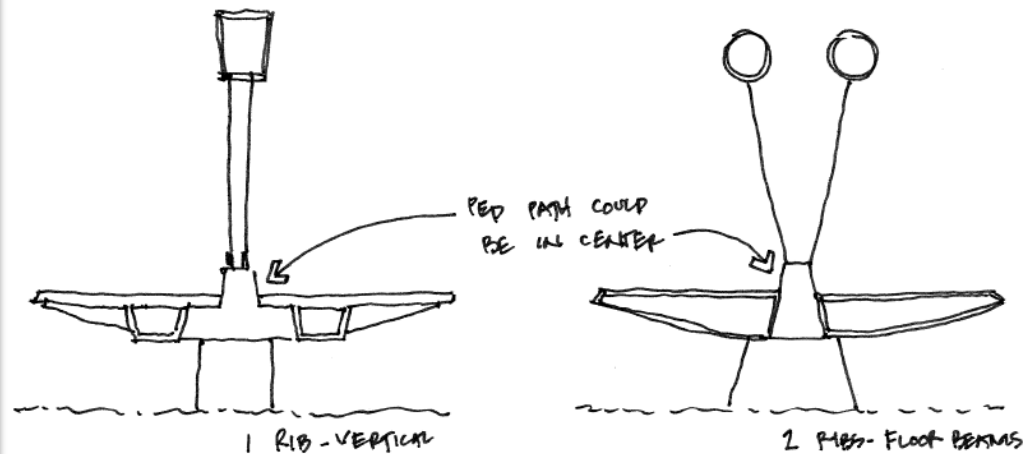
Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Tied Arch Types: Single Arch Rib Alignment

Why?

- Bifurcates the roadway into narrower pieces, limiting flexibility for future lane alterations
- For west approach at Naito Parkway, this requires more superstructure depth, causing insufficient vertical clearances below deck
- Subject to material type, increases seismic demands requiring larger in-water foundations
- Constructability challenges over I-5/I-84/UPRR

Lucitania Bridge, Merida, Spain



Menu of Bridge Types

Fixed Approach Bridge Types



Main Street Bridge, Florida



Triborough (Harlem River) Bridge, New York



Tower Bridge, CA



Broadway Bridge, Oregon



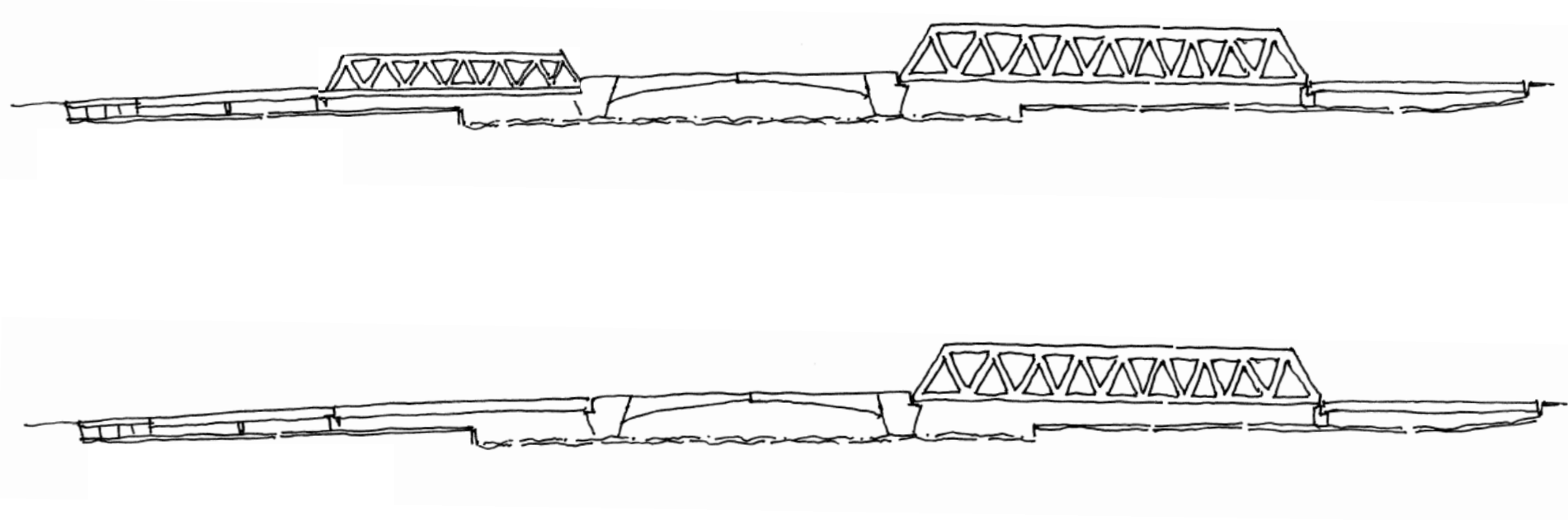
Hawthorne Bridge, Oregon

Study Type:
Truss



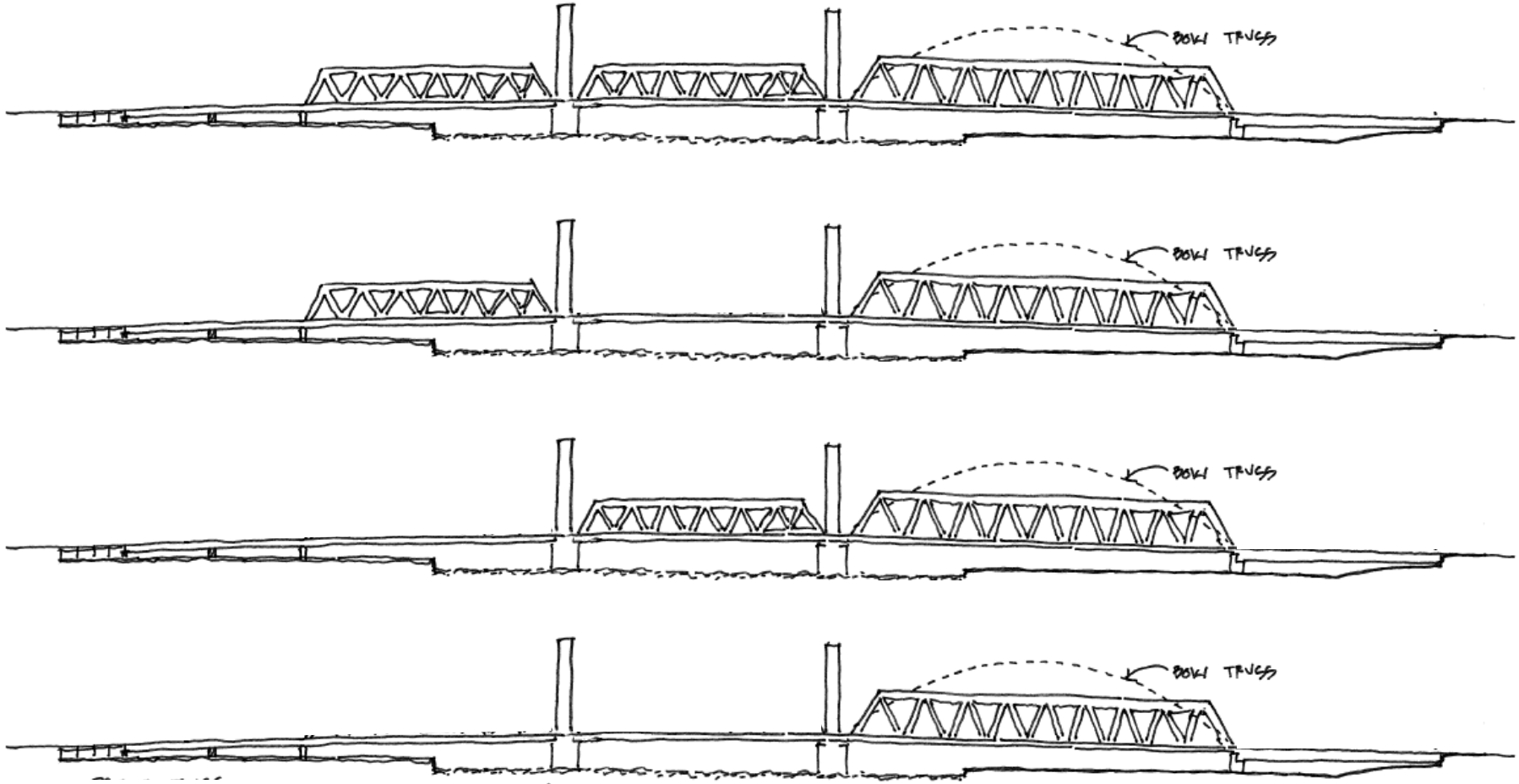
Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule + Truss



Menu of Bridge Types

Lift + Truss



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Truss Types: Conventional Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Proven reliability in a seismic event
- Cost effective
- Offers a variety of truss shapes
- Truss Height: ~65' (west approach) and ~80' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Impacts on views / openness
- Requires cross-framing (i.e., truss roof)

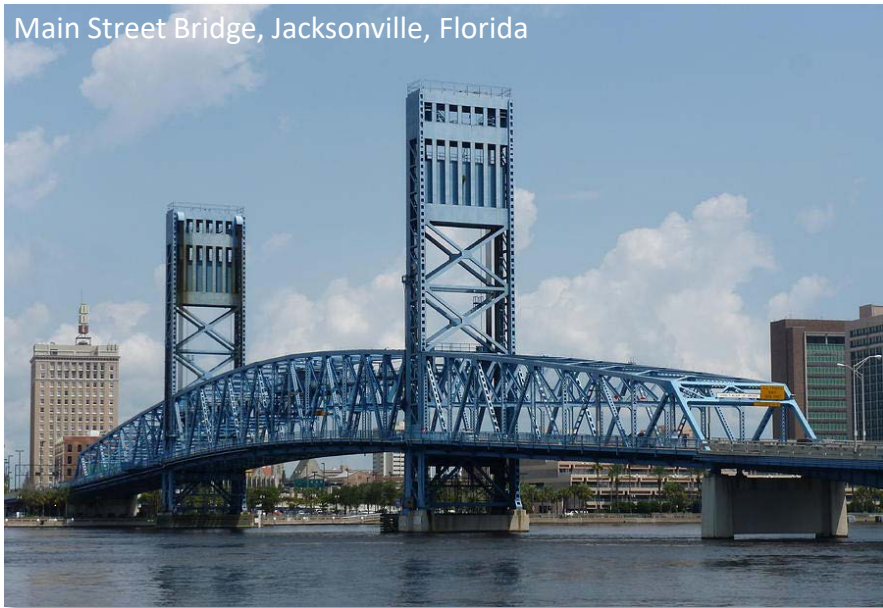
Chelsea St Bridge, Massachusetts



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Truss Types: Conventional Style

Main Street Bridge, Jacksonville, Florida



Triboro Bridge, New York, New York



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Truss Types: Circular and Deck Truss Styles

Helix Bridge, Singapore



Tokyo Gate Bridge, Japan



Why for Circular?

- Unproven for seismic resiliency
- Expensive to construct and maintain
- Generally used for smaller-scaled bridges

Why for Deck Truss?

- Insufficient vertical clearances below deck (Waterfront Park and I-5/I-84/UPRR)



Menu of Bridge Types

Fixed Approach Bridge Types



Indian River Inlet Bridge, Delaware



Chongqing Expressway Bridge, China



Cooper River Bridge, South Carolina



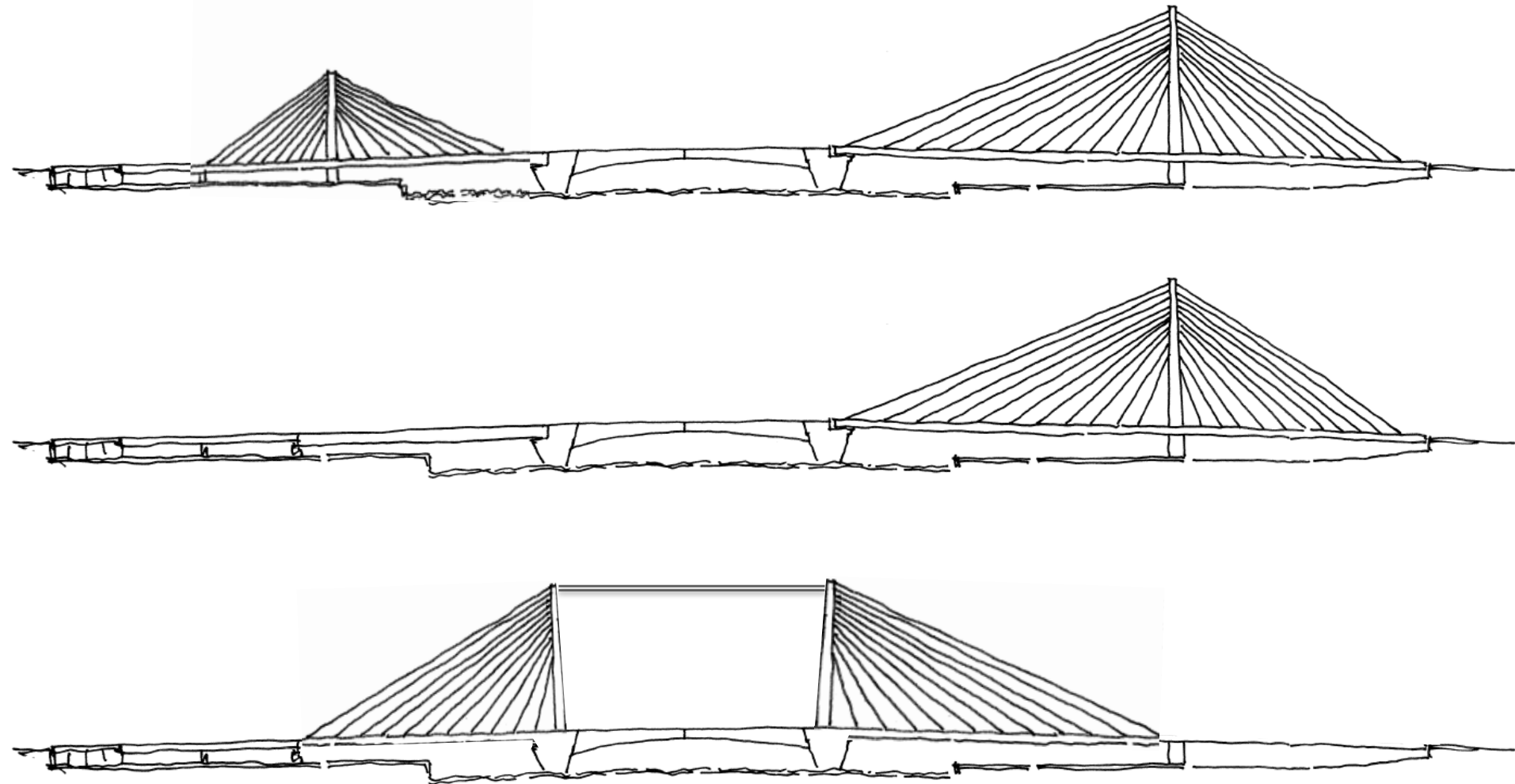
Tilikum Crossing Bridge, Oregon

Study Type:
Cable Stayed



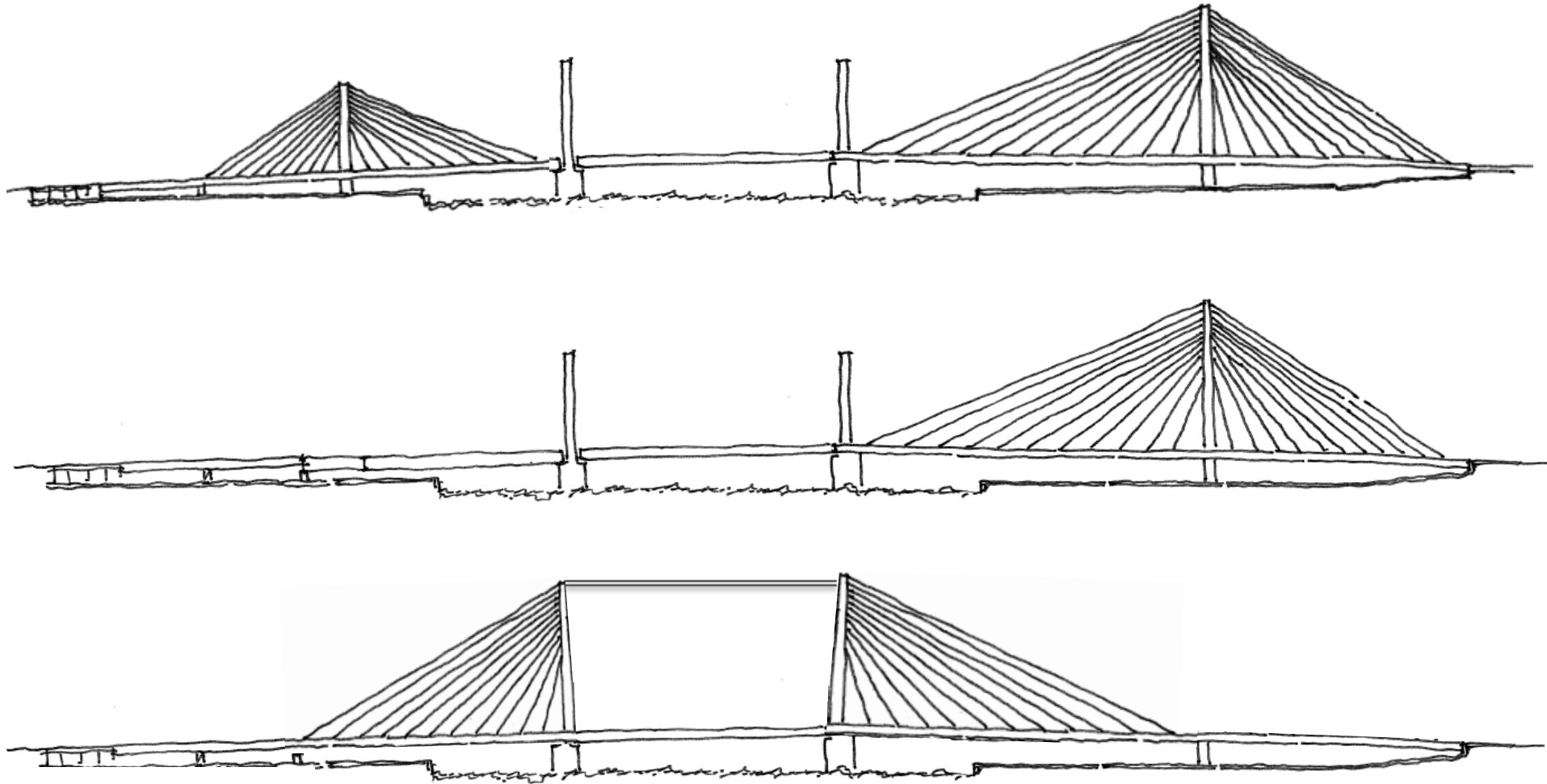
Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule + Cable Stayed



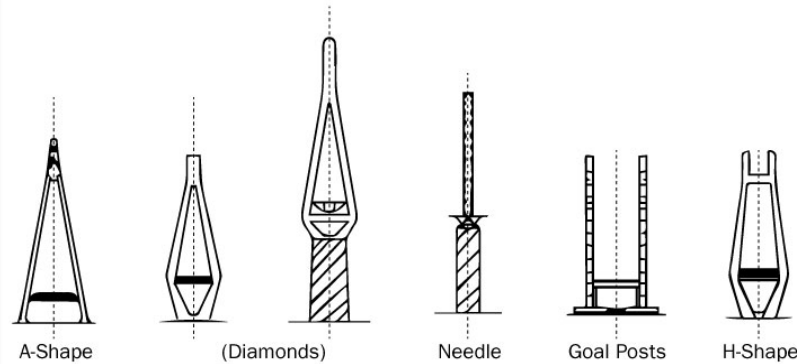
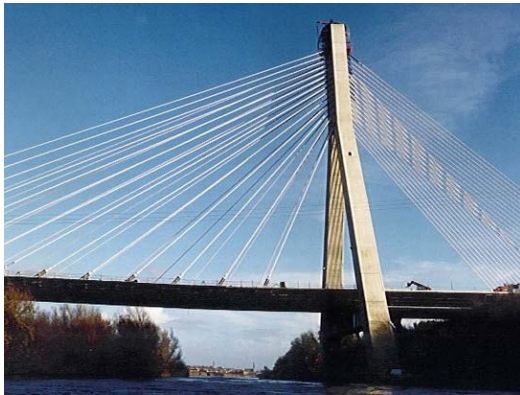
Menu of Bridge Types

Lift + Cable Stayed



Menu of Bridge Types

Cable Stayed Types: Multiple Tower and Cable Arrangement Styles



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Cable Stayed Types: Conventional “Goalpost” Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Proven reliability in a seismic event
- Cost effective
- Offers a variety of cable stay shapes
- Tower Height: ~85' (west approach) and ~130' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Impacts on views / openness, especially on east side adjacent to The Yard building
- West Approach towers needs to be located within Waterfront Park

Tappan Zee Bridge, New York



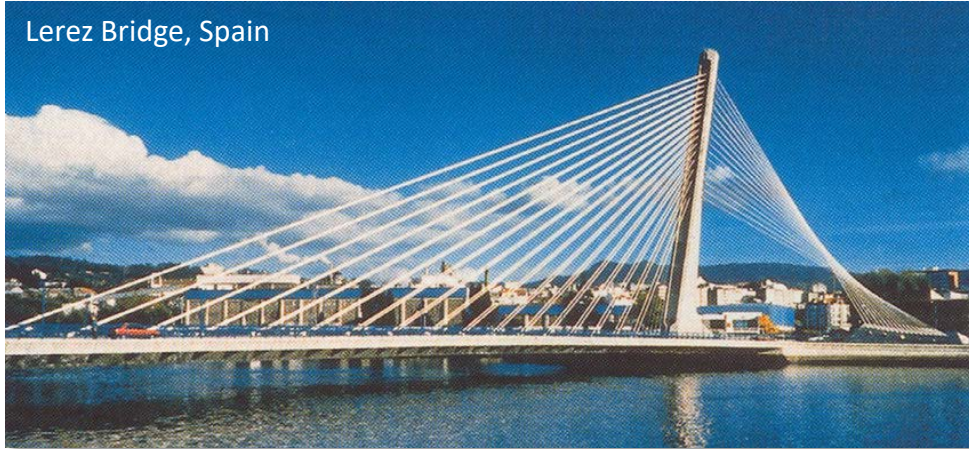
Indian River Bridge, Florida



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Cable Stayed Types: Single Tower

Lerez Bridge, Spain



Sunshine Skyway, Florida



Why?

- Bifurcates the roadway into narrower pieces, limiting flexibility for future lane alterations
- Requires a deeper superstructure, resulting in insufficient vertical clearances at Naito Parkway
- Subject to material type, increases seismic demands requiring larger in-water foundations
- Constructability challenges over I-5/I-84/UPRR

Puente del Alamillo Bridge, Spain



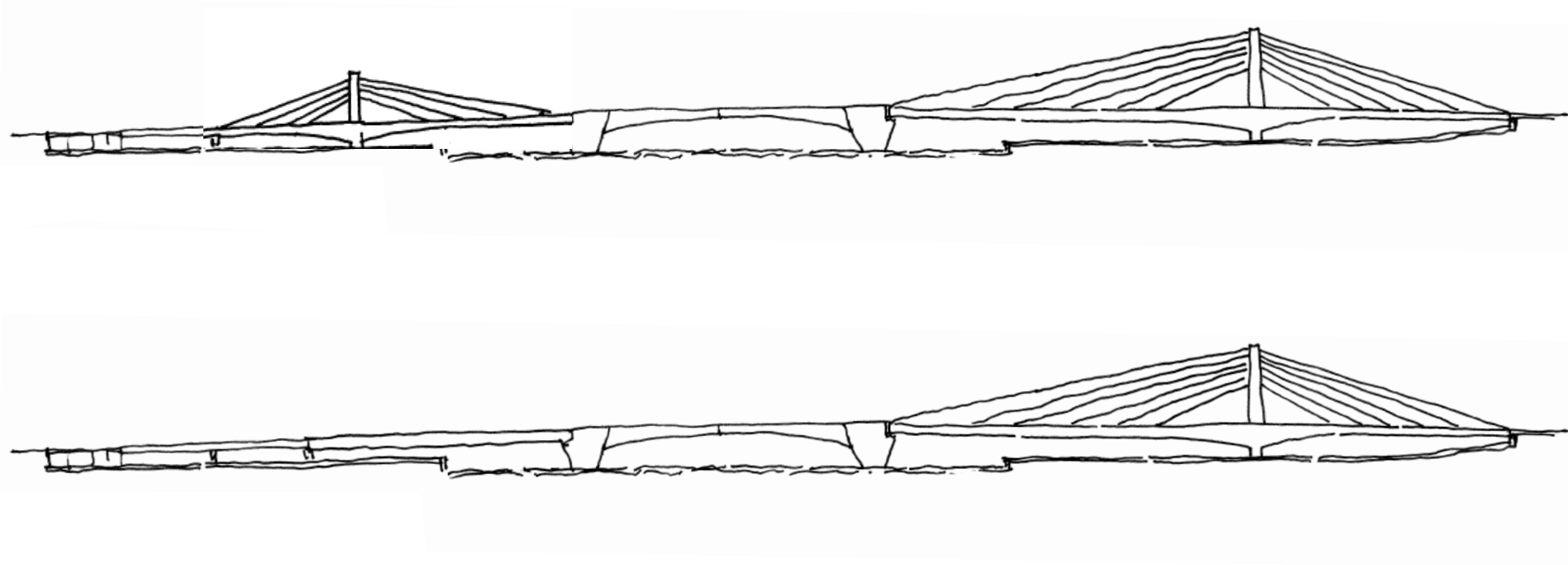
Fixed Approach Bridge Types

Study Type:
Extradosed



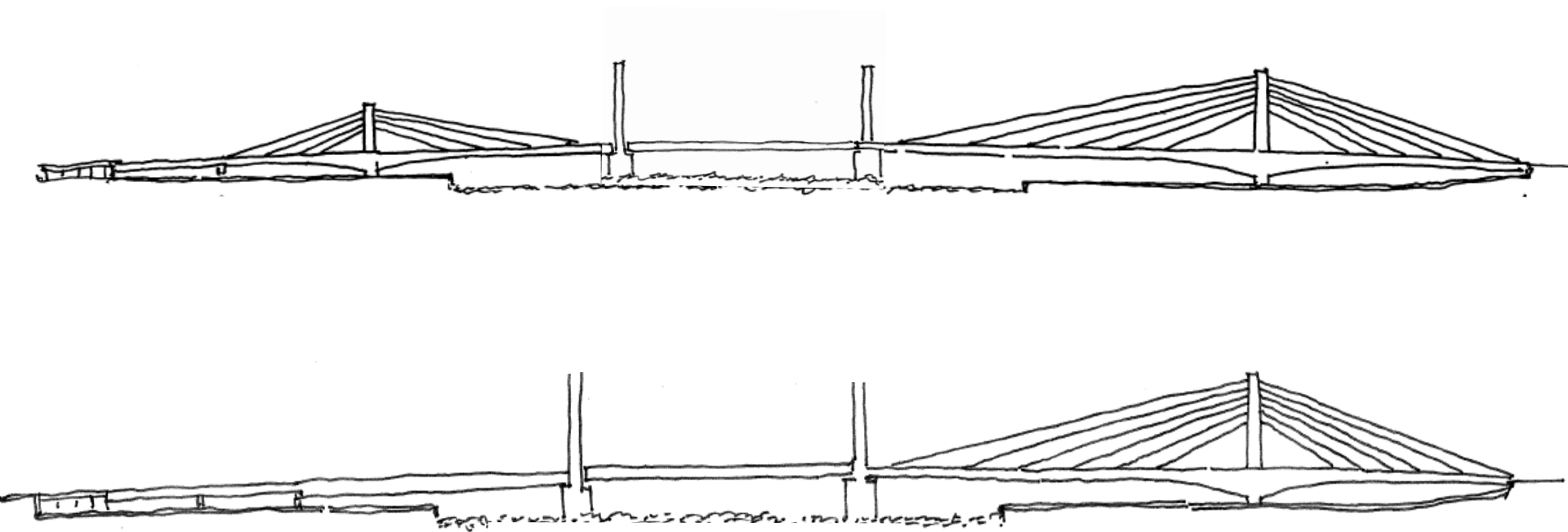
Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule + Extradosed



Menu of Bridge Types

Lift + Extradosed



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Feasible** Extradosed Types: Conventional “Goalpost” Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Proven reliability in a seismic event
- Offers a variety of tower shapes and cable patterns (similar to Cable Stayed option)
- Tower Height: ~50' (west approach) and ~80' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Heavier bridge requires larger foundations
- West Approach tower needs to be located within Waterfront Park
- Requires a deeper superstructure, causing insufficient vertical clearances below deck at Naito Parkway

St Crix Bridge, Minnesota



Jiayue Bridge, China



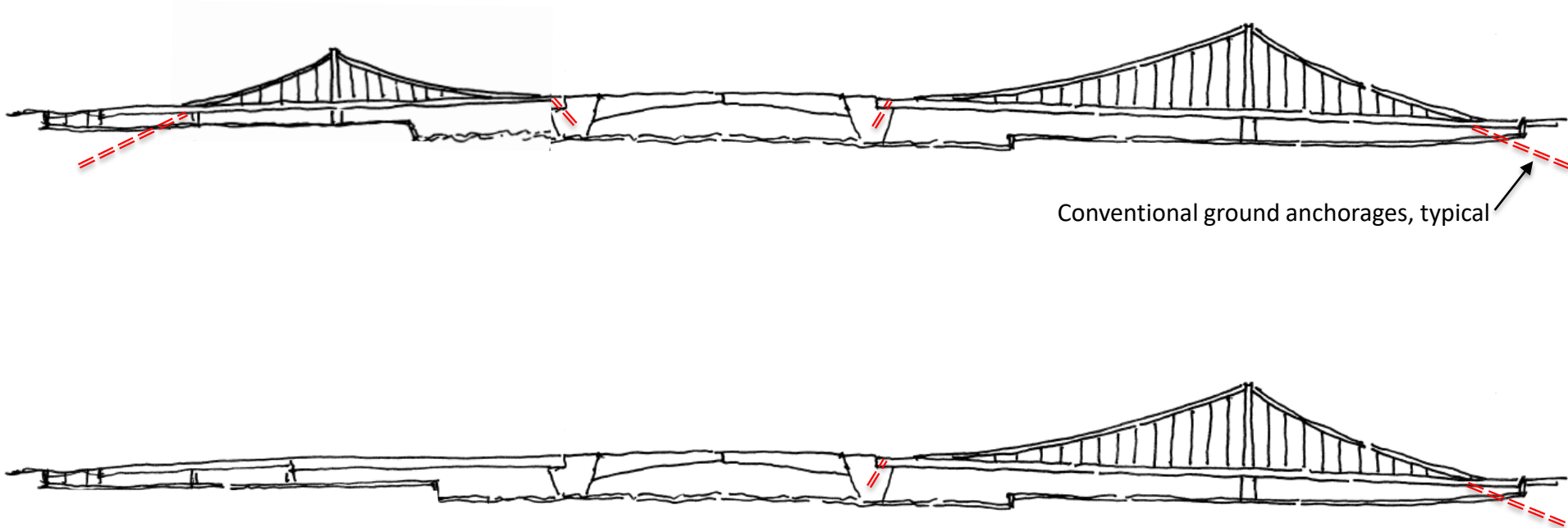
Fixed Approach Bridge Types

**Study Type:
Suspension
(including Self-anchored)**



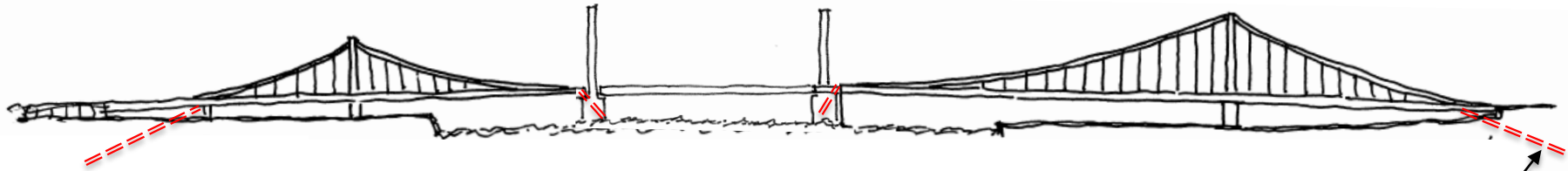
Menu of Bridge Types

Bascule + Suspension (Conventional or Self-anchored)

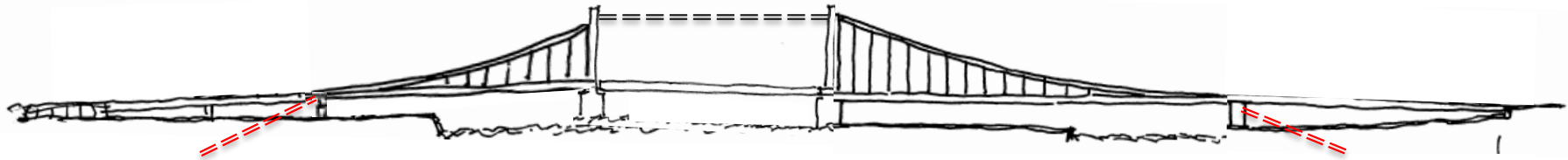
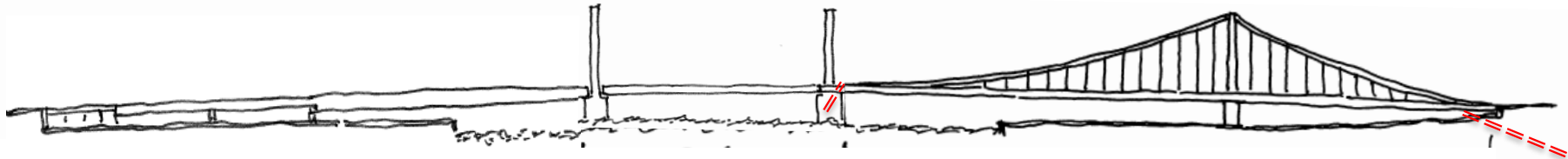


Menu of Bridge Types

Lift + Suspension (Conventional or Self-anchored)



Conventional ground anchorages, typical



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Suspension Type: Conventional In-ground Anchored Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Suspension cables are anchored into the ground via “anchorage houses” or supports
- Tower Height: ~100' (west approach) and ~150' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- East anchorage placed in geotechnical hazard zone, requiring more mitigation
- Larger right of way impacts
- Uneconomical span lengths



Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, New York

Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** Suspension Type: Self-anchored Style

Key Technical Attributes:

- Utilizes lift towers to support approach spans
- Tower Height: ~100' (west approach) and ~150' tall (east approach)

Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Requires entire bridge to be supported by falsework during construction
- Expensive to construct

Roberto Clemente Bridge, Pittsburgh



San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge, CA



Fixed Approach Bridge Types

Study Type:
“Other”



Menu of Bridge Types

Technically **Challenged** “Other” Types: Wave Frame and Sail Blade Girder Types

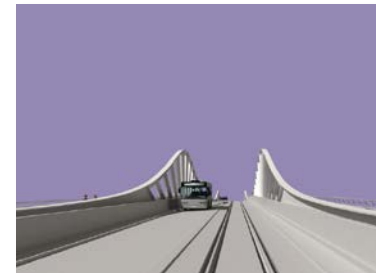
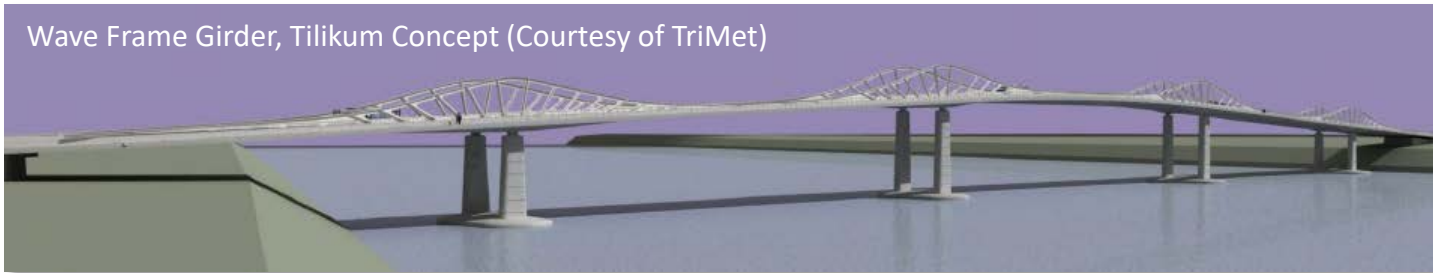
Key Technical Attributes:

- Hybrid of truss, girder, and cable-supported structural elements
- Designed for slenderness and transparency
- Generally used for smaller-scaled bridges

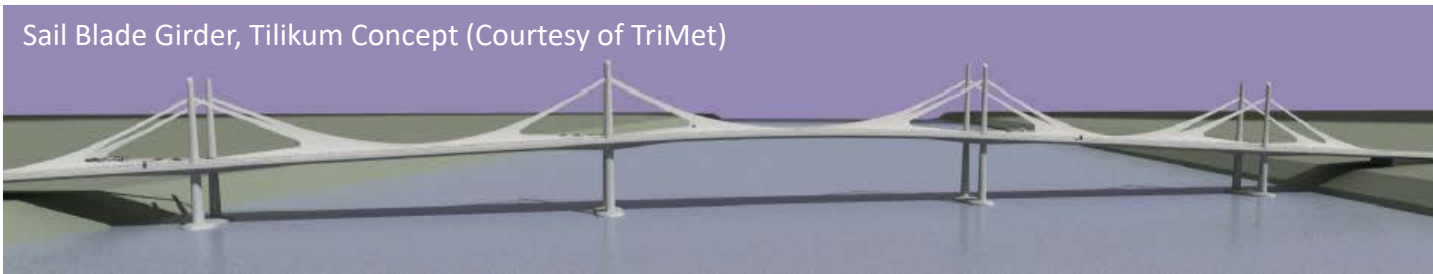
Key Technical Trade-offs:

- Unproven seismic resiliency
- Will likely need more girder lines due to the bridge width
- Expensive to fabricate, construct, and maintain

Wave Frame Girder, Tilikum Concept (Courtesy of TriMet)



Sail Blade Girder, Tilikum Concept (Courtesy of TriMet)





10 Minute Break



What should the bridge achieve?





GROUP DISCUSSION (PLEASE NO WEBEX CHATS)



CTF Initial Interests Discussion

Meeting #18 (Oct 26, 2020)

- Reliable for earthquake response and resiliency
- Connectivity for all users
- Elegant, light, and transparent; visually unobtrusive
- Visuals/Aesthetics fits with urban environment
- Fits into Portland culture and values
- Attractive place to travel and convene
- Leads to community gathering and enjoyment; Draws people
- Safe and comfortable
- Recognizes and preserves history
- Integrates into east and west neighborhoods; “A neighborhood bridge”
- Unresolved discussions about what iconic means to Portland
- Mixed opinions on symmetry vs. asymmetry



Bridge Aspirations and Opportunities

Desired Bridge Experience

Question: How might a large structure take on elements of human scale?



Bridge Aspirations and Opportunities

Bridge Design Opportunities

Question: What would make a new bridge iconic for Portland?

Question: What would make this Portland's "signature bridge" or a landmark?

Question: How should "Engineering as an art form" be expressed?



Bridge Aspirations and Opportunities

Urban Design Opportunities

Question: What changes in the urban fabric might be needed to accommodate this new bridge?



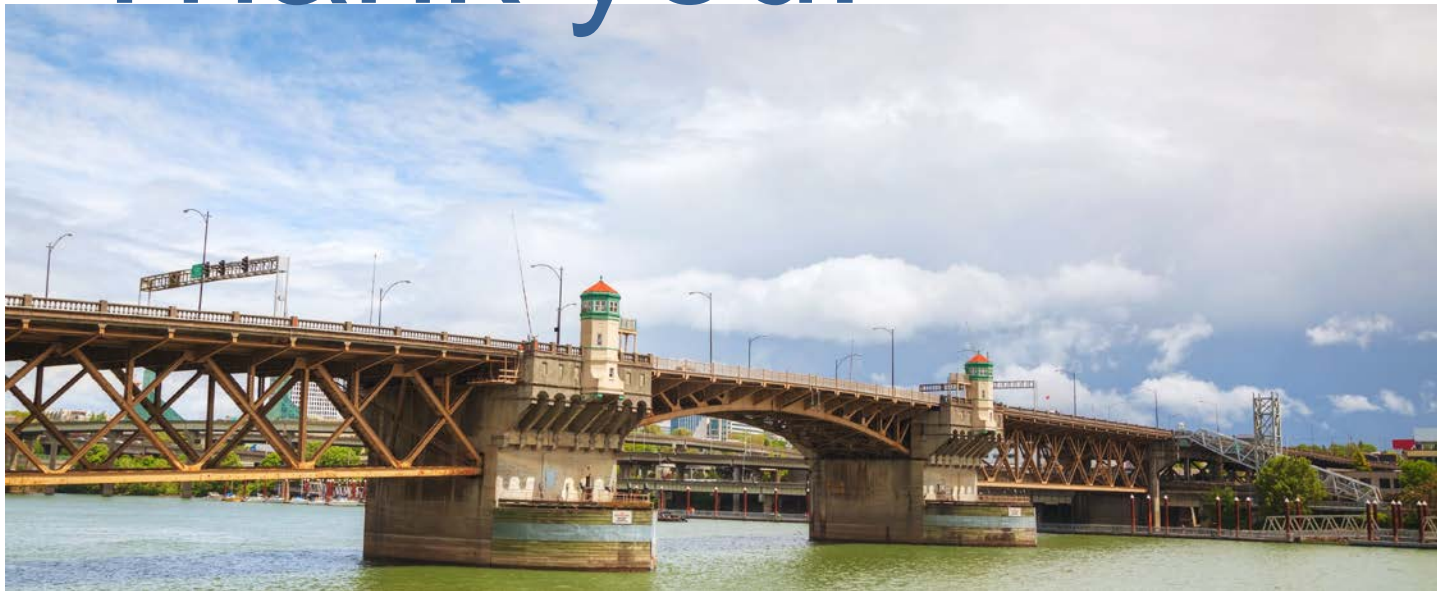
Proposed Meeting Sequence

Proposed Meeting Dates and Durations:

- **Mtg #4 (2 hrs) – Wed 11/4/20**
 - Key Topics: Menu of Bridge Types (Refinement)
- **Mtg #5 (2 hrs) – Wed 11/18/20**
 - Key Topics: Range of Feasible Bridge Types; Visual Design Guidelines; Type Selection Evaluation Topics
- **Mtg #6 (2 hrs) – Wed 12/2/20**
- **Mtg #7 (2 hrs) – Wed 12/16/20**
- **Mtg #8 (2 hrs) – Wed 3/10/21**
- **Mtg #9 (2 hrs) – Wed 6/2/21**



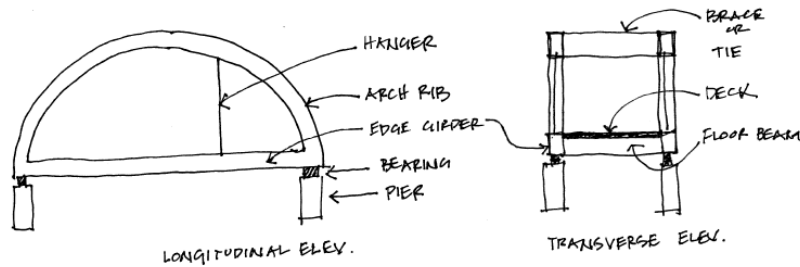
Thank you!



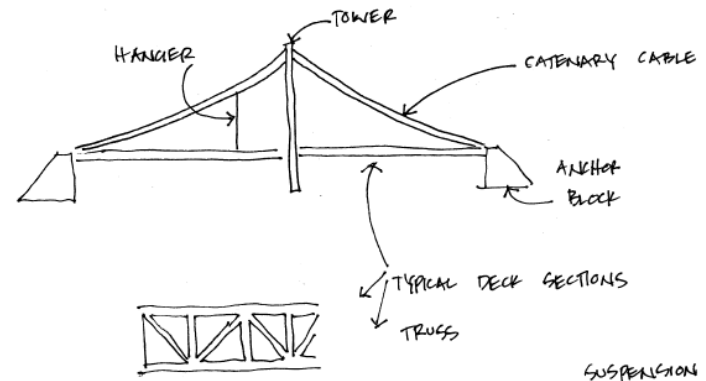
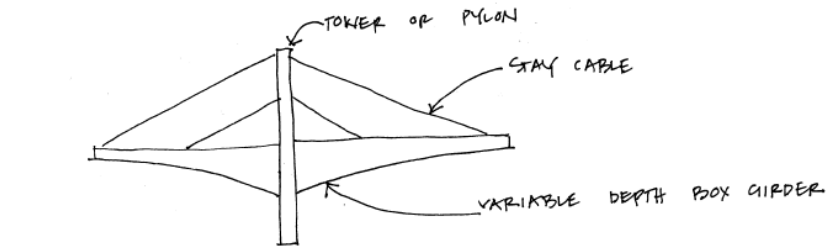
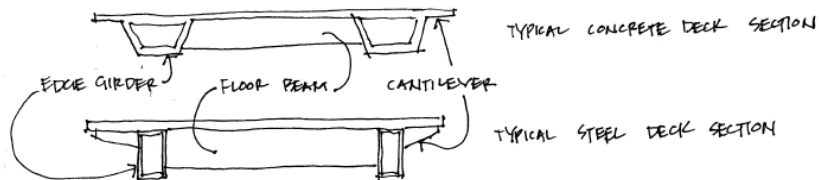
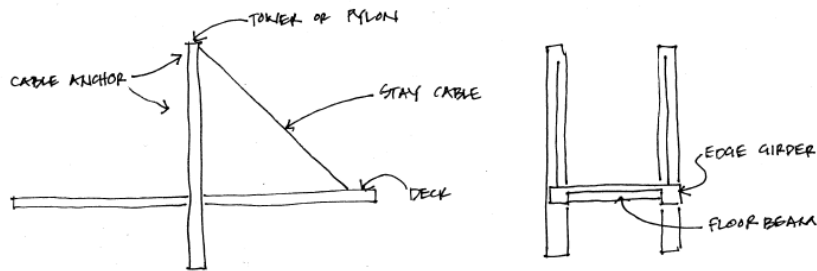


Bridge Design Fundamentals

Bridge Terminology



ARCH BRIDGE



Bridge Design Fundamentals

Flow of Bridge Forces

