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Deep-Landslide Susceptibility Map, U.S. Highway 30 (Oregon State Highway 92) Landslide Hazard and Risk Study, Clatsop and Columbia Counties, Oregon

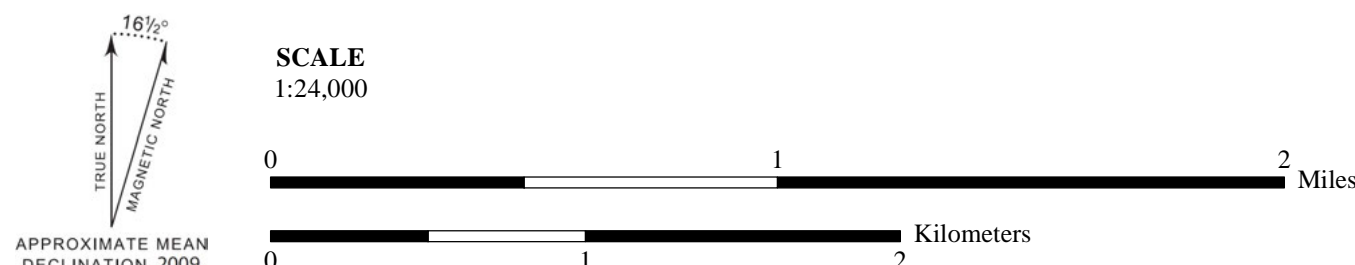
2012

OPEN-FILE REPORT O-12-06

Landslide Hazard and Risk Study
of the U.S. Highway 30 (Oregon State Highway 92) Corridor,
Clatsop and Columbia Counties, Oregon
By Katherine A. Mickelson and William J. Burns

PLATE 4

The project described in this publication was funded in part by contract number HMGP-1733-14-F from Oregon Emergency Management, which was approved through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) by FEMA for disaster DR-1733-OR.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

In December 2007, a series of powerful storms produced heavy rainfall causing landslides and severe flooding in Oregon. Due to the severe damage caused by these storms, the President of the United States issued a disaster declaration that allowed FEMA Hazard Grant funding to become available under FEMA DR-1733-OR. In September, 2010, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) entered an intergovernmental agreement with Oregon Emergency Management (contract no. DR-1733-OR-14-F) to perform regional landslide hazard evaluation along the U.S. Highway 30 (Oregon State Highway 92) corridor in Clatsop and Columbia Counties. The primary purpose of this project is to provide detailed information about landslide hazards and the assets at risk. Community assets included in this study are people, roads, railroads, bridges, high-voltage electric transmission lines, electric transmission towers and substations, buildings, and critical facilities. These asset datasets were created by combining existing published data with new data created specifically for this study.

Following the methodology of Burns and Madin (2009), a landslide inventory was created using lidar data within a geographic information system (GIS). After the inventory was completed, landslide susceptibility maps were produced. Different models were used to estimate landslide susceptibility from landslide failure depth. Shallow landslides are defined as having a failure depth equal to or less than 15 ft (4.6 m), and deep landslides as having a failure depth greater than 15 ft (4.6 m) (Burns and others, 2012). For this study, a deep and a shallow landslide susceptibility map were created following methods detailed by Burns and others (2012) and Burns (2008).

Both the landslide and asset datasets were used to conduct a landslide hazard risk assessment of the study area. Generally, the assessment involves the identification of the hazard, an inventory of the assets, and an estimation of damage and losses based on the exposure of each asset to the hazard. Currently, no standard of practice exists for performing landslide risk analysis; therefore two methods, a HAZUS-MH (FEMA, 2011) assessment and an exposure analysis, were used to estimate the potential damages and losses and the assets at risk within this study area.

The accompanying report provides a more detailed explanation of the methodologies used to create the datasets listed above and the results of the exposure and risk analyses. The four map plates provide thematic views of the landslide hazards and assets examined in this study.

MAP EXPLANATION

Following the method described by Burns (2008), a deep landslide susceptibility map was created. High, moderate, and low susceptibility zones were established from locations of deep landslide deposits, proximity to these landslides, their associated head scarps, head scarp buffers, susceptible geologic units, and designated slope angles. The high-susceptibility zone includes deep-landslide deposits, their associated head scarps, and head scarp buffers. The moderate susceptibility zone was created from proximity to deep landslides, susceptible geologic units, and designated slope breaks. All areas outside the high or moderate zones are defined as the low-susceptibility zone.

Roughly 28% of the study area is classified as highly susceptible to deep landslides and 15% is classified as moderately susceptible to deep landslides. Fifty-seven percent of the study area is classified as having a low potential for deep landsliding. See the accompanying report for more detailed information.

LEGEND

- Road Bridge
- Rail Bridge
- Railroad
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Local Route
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- County Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Building Footprint
- Fire
- Police
- School
- Electric Facility
- Critical Facility
- Electric Substation
- Electric Tower
- High-Voltage Electric Transmission Line

DEEP LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY

- Low
- Moderate
- High

DATA SOURCES FOR ALL PLATES IN THIS PUBLICATION

Bridge data (2010) were provided by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Road and rail data (2010) were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and were released as extracts from the Master Address File Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MARTIGER) Database (MTRD). These datasets were also edited by DOGAMI to improve the spatial accuracy of the data or to add newly constructed features not present in the original data layer.

Critical facilities are a compilation of school, police, fire, and hospital facilities data from the Oregon Statewide Science Needs Assessment (Lewis, 2007). Electric transmission lines, towers, and substations are lidar-derived features created by DOGAMI for the Oregon Renewable Energy I/T. All critical facility locations were adjusted by DOGAMI to reflect their correct location based on lidar data.

Hydrology data (2006) were provided by the Pacific Northwest Hydrography Dataset and DOGAMI (2011).

Urban growth boundaries (2010) were provided by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (OLCO).

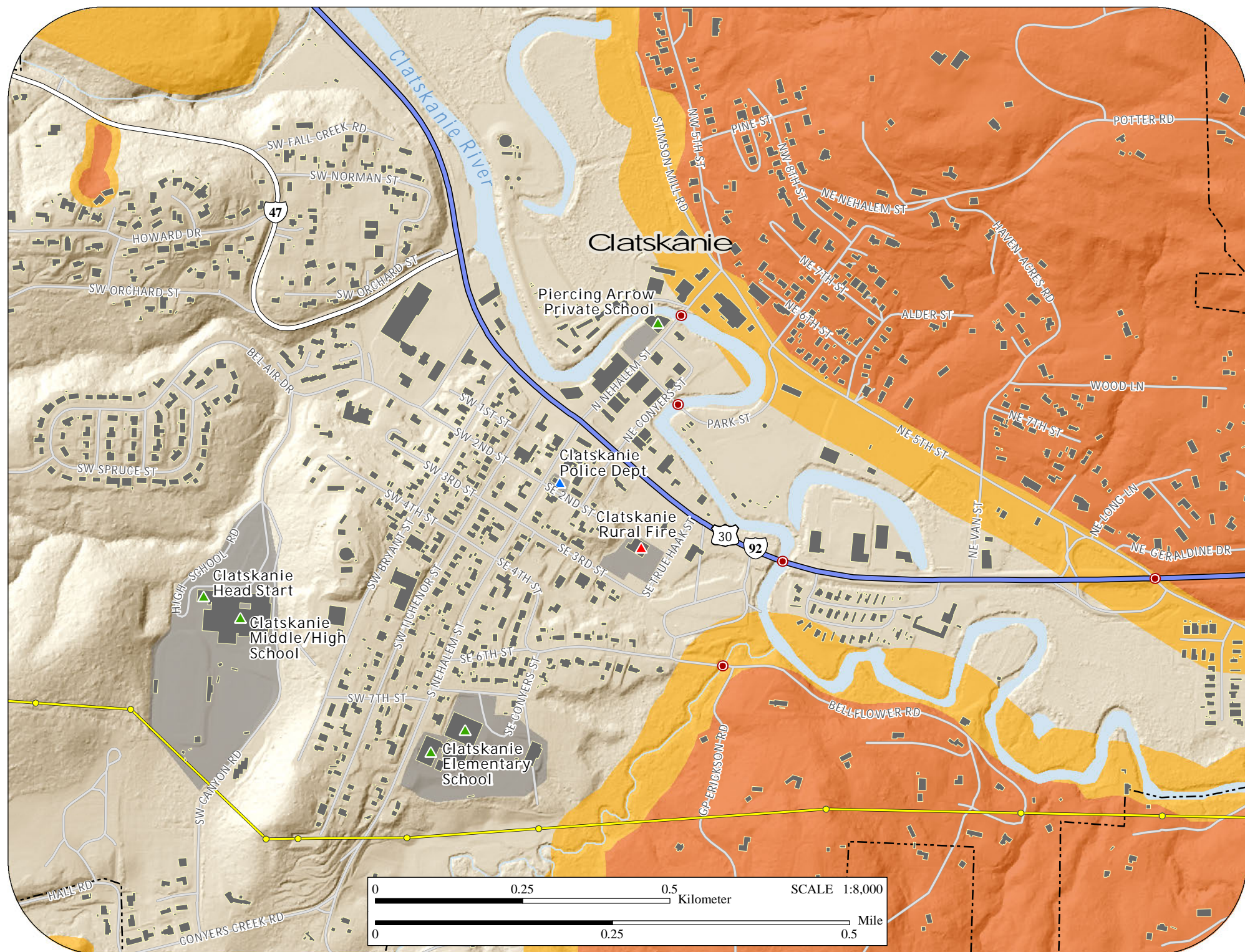
Lidar data are from DOGAMI Lidar Data Quadrangles LDO-2009-46123-A2-Clatskanie, LDO-2009-46123-A3-Marshland, LDO-2009-46123-A4-NestahMountain, LDO-2009-46123-B2-OakPoint, LDO-2009-46123-B3-Nassaham, and LDO-2009-46123-B5-Columbia.

Coordinate System: Oregon Statewide Lambert Conformal Conic, Unit: International Foot, Horizontal Datum: NAD 1983 HARN.

Software: Esri ArcGIS® 10.0

Map Data Creation:
Lidar: William J. Burns and Katherine A. Mickelson
Landslide Inventory: Katherine A. Mickelson, William J. Burns, and Cullen B. Jones
Landslide Susceptibility Modeling: Katherine A. Mickelson and William J. Burns
Infrastructure Asset Data: Taylor E. Womble
Building Footprints: Kieria J. Williams, Cullen B. Jones, and Taylor E. Womble
Geometric Population Analysis: Taylor E. Womble

Map Production:
Cartography: Taylor E. Womble
Technical Review: Rachel R. Lyles Smith and Ian P. Madin



REFERENCES

- Burns, W. J., 2008, Regional landslide hazard maps of the southwest quarter of the Beaverton quadrangle, West Bull Mountain Planning Area, Washington County, Oregon, Portland, Ore., Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Open-File Report O-08-09, 17 p., scale 1:8,000.
- Burns, W. J., and Madin, I. P., 2009, Protocol for inventory mapping of landslide deposits from light detection and ranging (lidar) imagery, Portland, Ore., Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Special Paper 42, 20 p.
- Burns, W. J., Madin, I. P., and Mickelson, K.A., 2012, Protocol for shallow-landslide susceptibility mapping, Portland, Ore., Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Special Paper 45, 27 p.
- FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), 2011, HAZUS-MH, FEMA's tool for estimating potential losses from natural disasters. Available on CD-ROM from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the National Institute of Building Sciences 1090 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005-4905, phone (202) 289-7800, fax (202) 289-1090, e-mail hazus@fema.gov or http://www.fema.gov/HAZUS/.
- Lewis, D., 2007, Statewide seismic needs assessment: implementation of Oregon 2005 Senate Bill 2 relating to public safety, earthquakes, and seismic rehabilitation of public buildings, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Open-File Report O-07-02, 140 p. Web: http://www.oregongeology.org/subprojects/.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The data acquired, modified, and created for this project may not be a complete inventory of the hazards represented. Additionally, the landslides are based on published and unpublished reports and interpretation of topography using lidar data and air photos. This product is for informational purposes and is not intended for use as a basis for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. This report cannot replace site-specific investigations by qualified geoscientists. Site-specific data may give results that differ from those shown in this map. See the accompanying report for more details on the methodologies used and the limitations of these data.



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