Expanding Capacity on Union Pacific's Sunset Route William W. Hay Seminar Series



UNION PACIFIC 6

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Note to The Adobe .pdf Version

The original version of this presentation includes movies, animation, and other features. This "original version" will be presented by David Connell at the live seminar on March 28, 2008.

This presentation version posted to the university file sharing site has been modified into an Adobe .pdf version that excludes the additional features. This has been done in order to ensure ease of printing and to avoid potential Powerpoint version conflicts on the computers of presentation attendees who will be calling in to the seminar.

The presentation text is unchanged.

Overview

- Union Pacific Network
- Sunset History
- Growing Demand
- Acceleration Strategy
- Constructing for Velocity
 and Durability
- Construction Challenges





UP Network Overview 3 Regions / 21 Service Units



The Original Sunset Route

- Entire Sunset Corridor stretched between New Orleans and San Francisco
- Los Angeles to El Paso (1876-1881)
- Provided connection (via steamship)
 between San Francisco and New York
- Freight balance originally east to west moving freight to where the "Sun Sets in the West"



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Route Characteristics



Today's Sunset Route



























Intermodal Products 2006 Revenue = \$2.8 Billion

2006 Lane Density



2006 Units





Sunset Corridor Intermodal Growth



Determining the Delivery Process

	Design-Bi Build	d-	Desig Build	n- i	Accelerate Des Bid-Build	ign
Timing	5-7 Years	×	3 Years	\checkmark	3-4 Years	✓
Construction	UP	✓	Contract	×	Contract: Grading UP: Track & Sig	✓
Design	UP	✓	Contract	✓	Contract	✓
Permits	UP Manages	✓	Contract	×	UP Manages	✓

Accelerated Design-Bid-Build Selected







Sunset Design Objectives

Velocity

- 10 mile spacing between control points
- #24 universal crossovers
- Set-out tracks every 10 miles
- Signal upgrade ML #1 to improved spacing, aspect progression to eliminate speed restrictions and enable 70 mph
- Curve reduction
- Durability / Maintainability
 - 20 ft track centers
 - Concrete ties on 141 lb. rail
 - Premium concrete turnouts with MPFs
 - Wireless CTC code line communication, processor based CPs, and one HBD per CP
 - Replace timber bridges with culverts and concrete bridges

Protecting Construction Personnel

- Dirt Work 101
- Contracted in 50-100
 mile segments
- 3.8 million yards of cut and fill
- Vertical controls

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- Subballast design
 - Depth
 - Slope
 - Access road

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- TLM utilized to assemble components including fastener installation
- 141RE CWR unloaded alongside existing main track
- Ballasted with 40 car shuttle trains from two pits
- Surfaced in 3 lifts
- Dynamically stabilized
- Destressed by stretching

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Turnout Construction

- 48 #24 concrete universal crossovers
 - Moveable Point Frogs
 - In-tie switch rodding and auxiliary throw mechanism
 - UP-BNSF standard
 - Built adjacent and rolled into position
- #14 concrete turnouts at sidings
- #11 concrete turnouts on set out tracks
 - All rail spring frogs
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- 142 bridges = >10,000 lf
- 22% of existing bridges replaced with concrete ballast deck
- Standard bridge design
 - Steel H Pile
 - Pre-fab or cast-in-place caps
 - 30' concrete box girders (UP-BNSF Standard)
- Pilings
 - HP 14 x 89 Grade A588 40'
 - Driven to 106 ton capacity
 - ~ ~50-130' depths
 - 6600 # hammer, 8-9' stroke

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- 76% bridges retired and replaced with culverts per hydrology due diligence
- Jack and bores range from 36 to 84 Inches
- Corregated Metal Pipes (CMP) vs smooth steel dependent on cover and installation method
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Construction Challenges

- Remote Locations
 - Fuel
 - Food
 - Lodging
 - Hardware Store
- Water Challenges
- Bridge Approaches
 - The bump at the ends of the bridge
 - Compaction challenges
 - Flowable fill approach

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- 70 MPH design speed
- 4 Aspect system (G, FY, Y, R)
- State-of-the-art track code system (Microtrax)
- Eliminates a 10-15 MPH speed penalty with existing signal system
- Wayside detectors every 15-20 miles
- All intermediates with draggers (TODO)
- Leaving signals at each nonpower switch where trains clear the main

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Sunset Route Facilities & Terminals Plan

- Tom Ogee's 5 P's of
 Project Development
 - Permits
 (Environmental)

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 - **Politics/Publicity** (State & Municipal **Agency Permits)**
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Colorado River Bridge at Yuma

6th "**P**" **= People**

UPRR Engineering	Dave Heineman, Program Mgr	UPRR	
Ligineering	Gary Bates, Dir Design		
	Dave Orrell, Dir Construction	Track	
	John Hovanec, AVP Design	Congo	
	Tom Ogee, AVP Engineering	Gangs	
HDR	Bob Yechout, Program Mgr		
	Tim Bennett, Track Design		
	Jeff Teig, Structures Design	UPRR	
Outside Support	H&H and Permitting: Parsons, Olsson	Signal	
	Surveying: TranSystems, Hanson Wilson	Gangs	
	Construction: D. H. Blattner, Granite, Ragnar Benson		

