# Replacement of the I-84-Sandy River Bridges Troutdale, Oregon

Presenter:

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Lewis and Clark State Park Oxbow Regional Pr

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#### OTIA Bundle 210: Location Map

Map of Project:





#### OTIA Bundle 210: Scope of Work

Replace Sandy River Bridges

- Widen bridges to provide 2 thru lanes & 1 auxiliary lane in each direction
- Provide Bike/Pedestrian Path on EB Bridge

Widen/Repair Jordan Road Bridges

- Widen bridges to provide 2 thru lanes & 1 auxiliary lane in each direction
- Strengthen EB Bridge





#### **Existing Sandy River Bridges**

Spans: 50' RCDG - 122' – 160' – 122' Steel Girders 48' – 63' – 48' – 48' – 63' – 48' RCDG Total Length : 770' EB Bridge Built 1949 WB Bridge Built 1959





Sandy River Bridges – Deficiencies

- RCDG's have Stage 3 cracking (inadequate stirrup spacing)
- •Vulnerable to Scour, Seismic Event
- Steel Spans Fracture Critical (2 Girders, Pin & Hangers)



#### Sandy River Bridges – Deficiencies



- Substandard Roadway Width = 30'
- Pedestrian Usage





#### Jordan Road Bridges

- Concrete Frame
- Single Span 29'-0"
- EB Built in 1949
- WB Built in 1959





Bundle 210 – Aerial Photo



#### OTIA Bundle 210: Sandy River – Jordan Road



Contractor Hamilton Construction

# Design Challenges

- Sensitive Environmental Area
- Land Use Columbia River Gorge NSA
- Aesthetics "Gateway to Gorge"
- Scour/Drift
- Maintenance of Traffic (2 Lanes Each Way)
- 45-day In-Water Work Window
- Liquefaction
- Structural Design



#### Environmental

nvironmental Baseline Document **OTIA Programmatic Permits Metland** Delineation Pre-Construction Assessment (PCA) **Fluvial Functional Assessment** • Fish Passage Plan Biological Assessment Joint Permit Application



#### Fish Resources

Sandy River is designated Essential Fish Habitat by NMES and Essential Salmonid Habitat by DSL

Federally listed fish species in the Sandy Lower Columbia River (LCR) fall and

Spring run Chinoiok salmon

Lorsennner and winter fün Steelhead

CR Coho Salmon





#### Aesthetics





### **Contemporary Style**

#### Bridge Features: MAINLINE INTERSTATE 84 BRIDGES

#### **Contemporary Bridge Style**



Contemporary single-span mainline bridge



Integrated tie beam detail



Abutment wall detail



Contemporary three-span mainline bridge

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# Cascadian Style

Guideline Application Examples: Mainline Interstate 84 Bridges

As stated in the design objectives, designs will have the flexibility to vary according to site specific conditions and opportunities, while maintaining continuity. Two different bridge styles emerged through development of the guidelines and images to support the objectives.

The following rendered images represent examples of how these guidelines and bridge styles could be applied to mainline Interstate 84 bridges, and are not intended to represent exact dimensions or designs for specific locations.

#### **Cascadian Bridge Style**



Cascadian single-span mainline bridge

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Cascadian three-span mainline bridge



Mainspan pier detail



Abutment wall detail



# Key Hydraute Findings

#### 100 year flood elevation = 38.6

#### Minimum spanse 140 for passage of

General Scour Depth 5'- 6'

Colores S

Local Scource to 40' depth

Bank Protection Required

1-foot clearance for 100-yr flood

3-foot clearance for 50-yr flood



#### Bundle 210 Sandy River Bridges Outline Construction Schedule 2009

- March NTP
- July-August (in-water work): Construct detour bridge and work bridge for EB
- August: Begin Stage 1 traffic detour
- Sept-October: Remove EB superstructure
- Sept- Jan: Construct EB end bents
- Sept-May: Fabricate EB superstructure units off-site

#### 2010

- July-August (in-water work): Install sheet piling for EB in-water piers; Construct work bridge for WB; remove EB substructure
- July-November: Construct in-water EB foundations and piers
- Sept-May: Construct EB superstructure
- Oct-June: Fabricate EB superstructure units off-site

#### 2011

- June: Begin Stage 2 traffic detour
- July-August (in-water work): Install sheet piling for WB in-water piers; remove WB superstructure and substructure
- July-December: Construct all WB foundations and piers
- September-July: Construct WB superstructure

#### 2012

- July: Move traffic onto new WB structure
- July-August (in-water work): Remove work bridges and detour bridge
- September: Punch list/clean up



# Key Geotechnical Findings

- Variable alluvial deposits
- Dense Troutdale Formation >100' deep
- Very prone to liquefaction up to 50' depth
- Stone column soil remediation @ west embankment
- Recommended Foundation Types
  - Drilled shafts for interior bents
  - Driven piling for end bents



#### Initial Bridge Type Selection Process

- Convene VE Team with representatives from DEA, OBDP, ODOT and FHWA
- VE Team to evaluate suggested bridge types
- DEA to further study top four bridge types recommended by VE Team



## Alternative Bridge Types







## Alternative Bridge Types





#### 2<sup>nd</sup> VE Group Recommendations

Investigate 4-Span Alternatives:

- Pre-cast Concrete Tub Girder
- CIP Concrete Box Girder
- Steel Tub Girder

Use post-grouting to increase end-bearing capacity of drilled shafts



#### Stakeholder Outreach



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#### **CIP Concrete Box Alternative**



#### Multi-use Path



#### **CIP Box Girder Design**



#### **Environmental Issues**

- Amount of Fill Below Ordinary High Water (OHW)
- Temporary Piles/ Piles Left in Place
- No Exposed Riprap below OHW
- Secant Pile Wall on east bank



## 2009 Bridge Redesign

- Need to reduce project cost
- Delay bidding by one year
- Increase Bridge Length to 840'
- Redesign as steel box girder bridge
- Reduce Column/Shaft size
- Reduce number of temporary piles
- Eliminate secant pile wall









## Seismic Site Analysis



- Site Specific Modeling using SHAKE 2000
- Crustal Events and Subduction Zone Events
- Validated AASHTO-derived Response Spectrum Curves



## Seismic Site Analysis

Liquefaction at Interior Bents:

- Crustal Event: 20' 35' Liquefaction
- Subduction Zone Event: 55' 60' Liquefaction
- Reflected in soil modeling using L-Pile



## Seismic Models

- Global 3-D structure model created in SAP2000
- Equivalent cantilever lengths were determined at each interior bent in each direction
- Cantilever lengths were iterated until displacements matched L-Pile results
- Separate models developed for no-liquefaction, crustal liquefaction, subduction liquefaction cases, with and without cofferdam seal



#### Seismic Model



## Seismic Bent Design

- 500-year Event Serviceable (R=3.5)
- 1000-year Event No Collapse (R=5.0)
- Hinge column tops in transverse direction
- Capacity Protection for Drilled Shafts through reduced column section

















#### **Bubble Curtain**



## **Contractor's Temporary Works**



#### Hydraulic Analysis of Construction Conditions



#### Impacted Area – Worst Case





#### **Temporary Flood Risk**

Fall 2011 – Spring 2012			
Event	Structures Impacted	Value Impacted	3-Year Probability
10-yr	5	\$5.0 M	27.1%
25-yr	48	\$27.5 M	11.5%
100-yr	63	\$69 M	3.0%



## **Team Approach**

- Analyze the Magnitude of Risk
- DEA/OBDP
- Brainstorm Alternatives
- DEA/OBDP/Hamilton/ODOT
- Re-assess impacts
- DEA/OBDP/ODOT



#### Solution – Partial Removals



## Solution – Gantry Crane

#### Gantry crane process

To reduce the risk of flooding, ODOT is using a gantry crane to lift and position the bridge beams instead of using a new work bridge.



Steel beams are lifted from the staging area on the west bank by a gantry crane.



Beginning at the east end of the bridge, the steel beams are lowered into place.



A gantry crane supports the beams as they slide into place.



A gantry crane sets T-sections into place, where they are attached to the steel beams.



## Solution - Outreach

- Increased flood risk to 100 properties
- Engage elected officials
- Work with regulatory agencies to relax inwater work window requirements
- Work with emergency services
- Town hall meeting
- Work with residents impacted



#### January 2011 Storm Event





#### **Firewood Sale**





AND ASSOCIATES INC.

#### **Community Response**



Mayor

Jim Kight

City Council

David Hartmarın Matthew Wand

Norm Thomas Glenn White

Barbara Kyle

#### CITY OF TROUTDALE

"Gateway to the Columbia River Gorge"

#### January 20, 2011

Matthew Garrett ODOT Director 1158 Chemeketa St. NE Saiem, OR 97301

Matt:

I didn't want to let this opportunity to go by without complimenting your staff in handling the crisis we currently have in Troutdale.

It was because of the foresight of your leading staff they we averted a major disaster in our city. The level of cooperation between the Oregon Bridge Delivery Partners, Multhomah County, Hamilton Construction and our city worked to protect our citizens and their property.

Although we are not out of the woods yet (pun intended) everyone is working diligently to remove the massive log jam at the bridge construction site.

Again, I want to thank all of your staff for the action plan they had in place in anticipation of a flood event. It worked!

Sincerely,

Mayor Jim Kight City of Troutdale

Cc: Jason Tell ✓ Rich Watanabe

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Doug Daoust <u>City Attorney</u> David J. Ross

#### **Drilled Shaft Construction**





## **Tip Grouting**





## **Tip Grouting**





## **Osterberg Cell Testing**





#### Grouted Vs. Ungrouted



#### **Column Construction**





### **Gantry Erection**





### **Gantry Erection**





#### **Gantry Erection**









