



# Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities Chena River Bridge at University Ave

Jesse Escamilla III, P.E., S.E.

September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017

*Keep Alaska Moving* through service and infrastructure



# Project Team



Owner



Prime Contractor



Bridge Sub Contractor



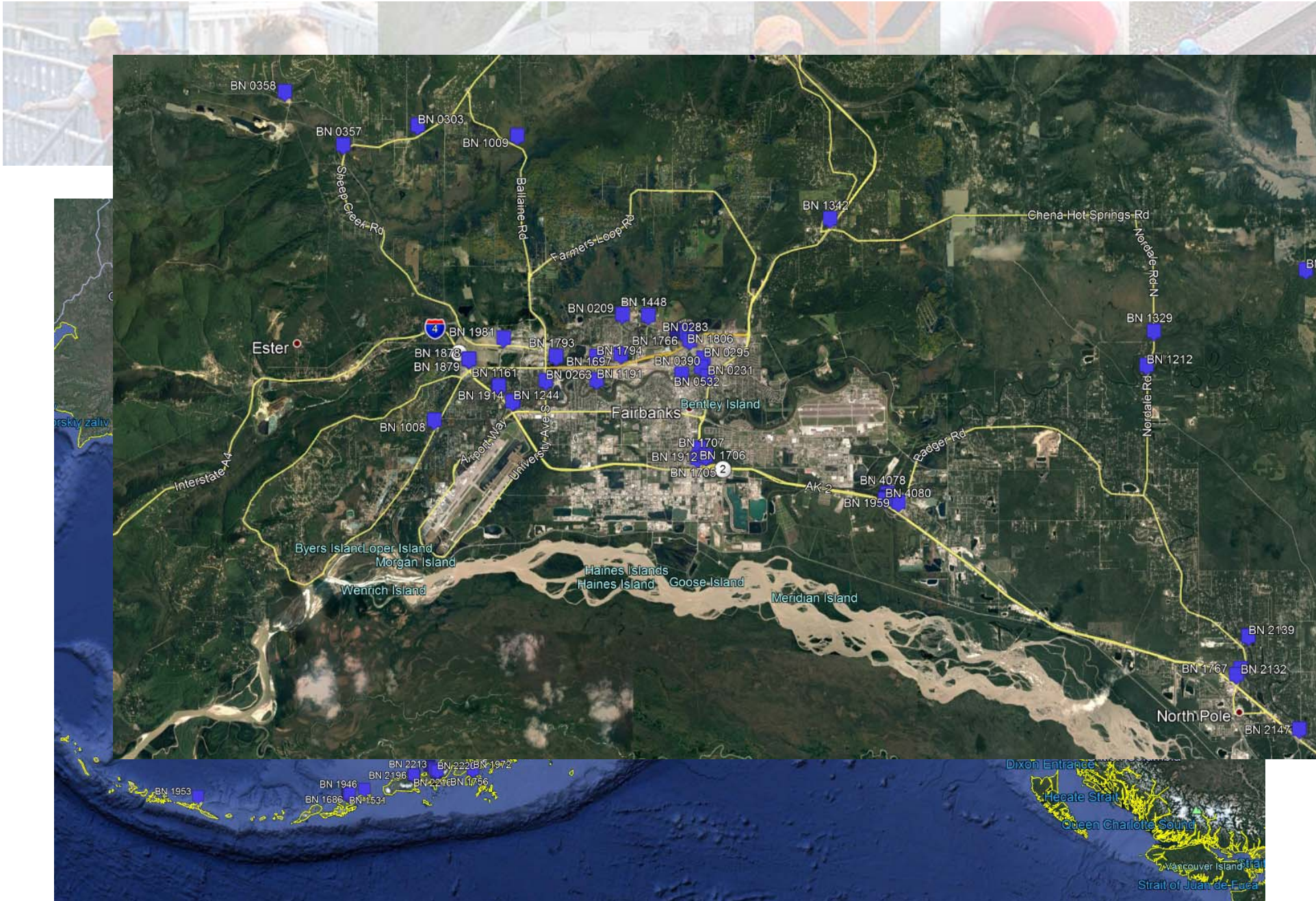
CMGC Facilitator



Civil Engineer

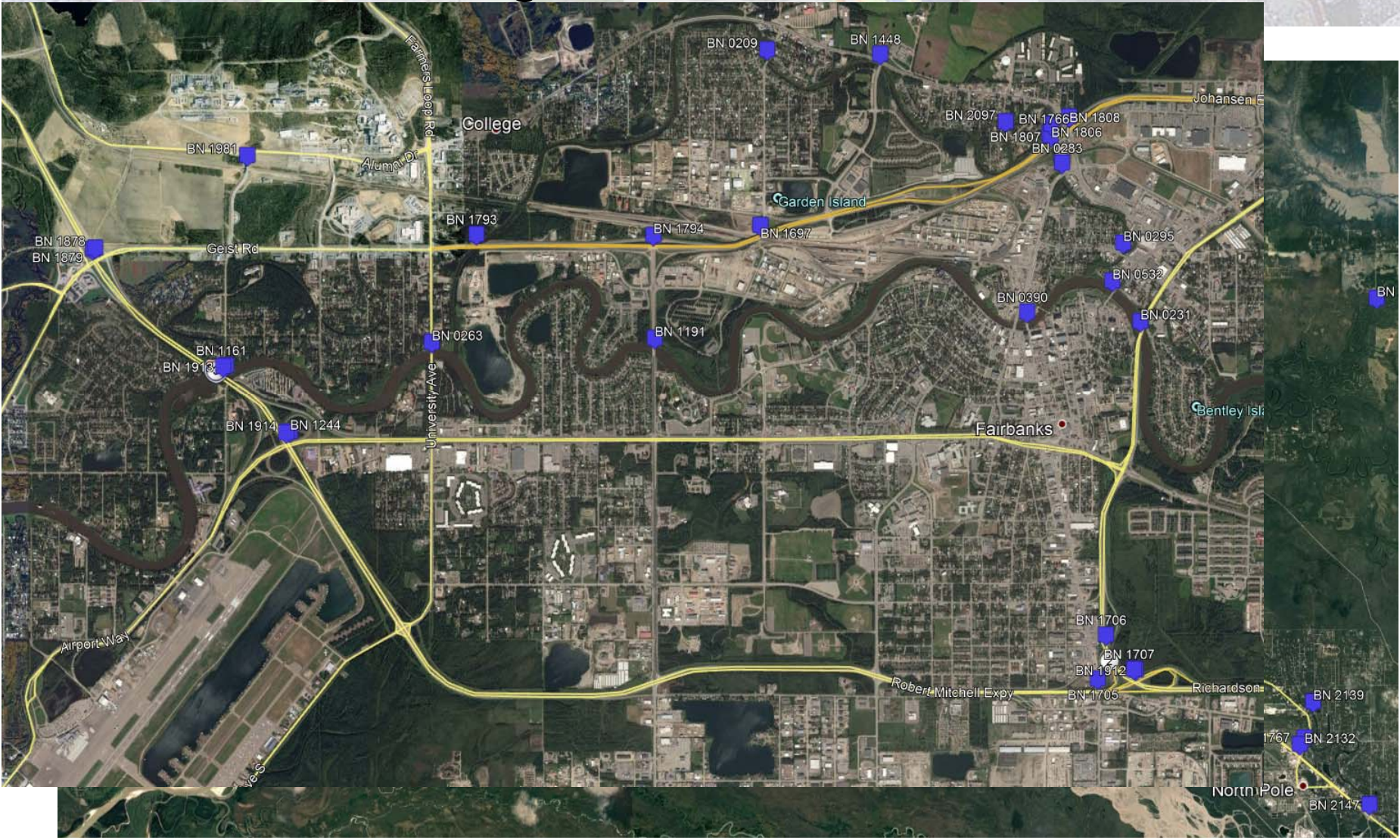


Independent Cost Estimator



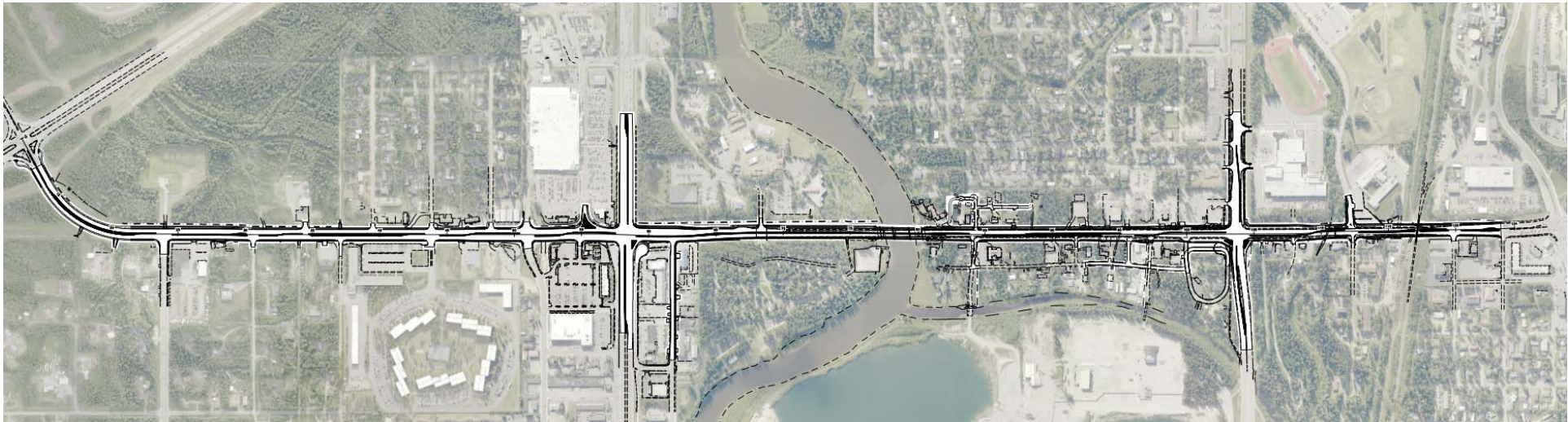


# Project Location





# Project Location





# Project Background

## **Project has been kicked around for 30+ years:**

- 11/18/1985 - Original ATP.
  - Original scope – Widen University Ave to 5 Lanes with intersection improvements.
- 1993 – Preliminary Geotech Report
- 2007 – Preliminary Cost Estimate
- 2010 – Value Engineering Study
- May 2015 – CMGC Kickoff meeting
- June 2015 – RFP Released
- September 2015 – Contractor Selected



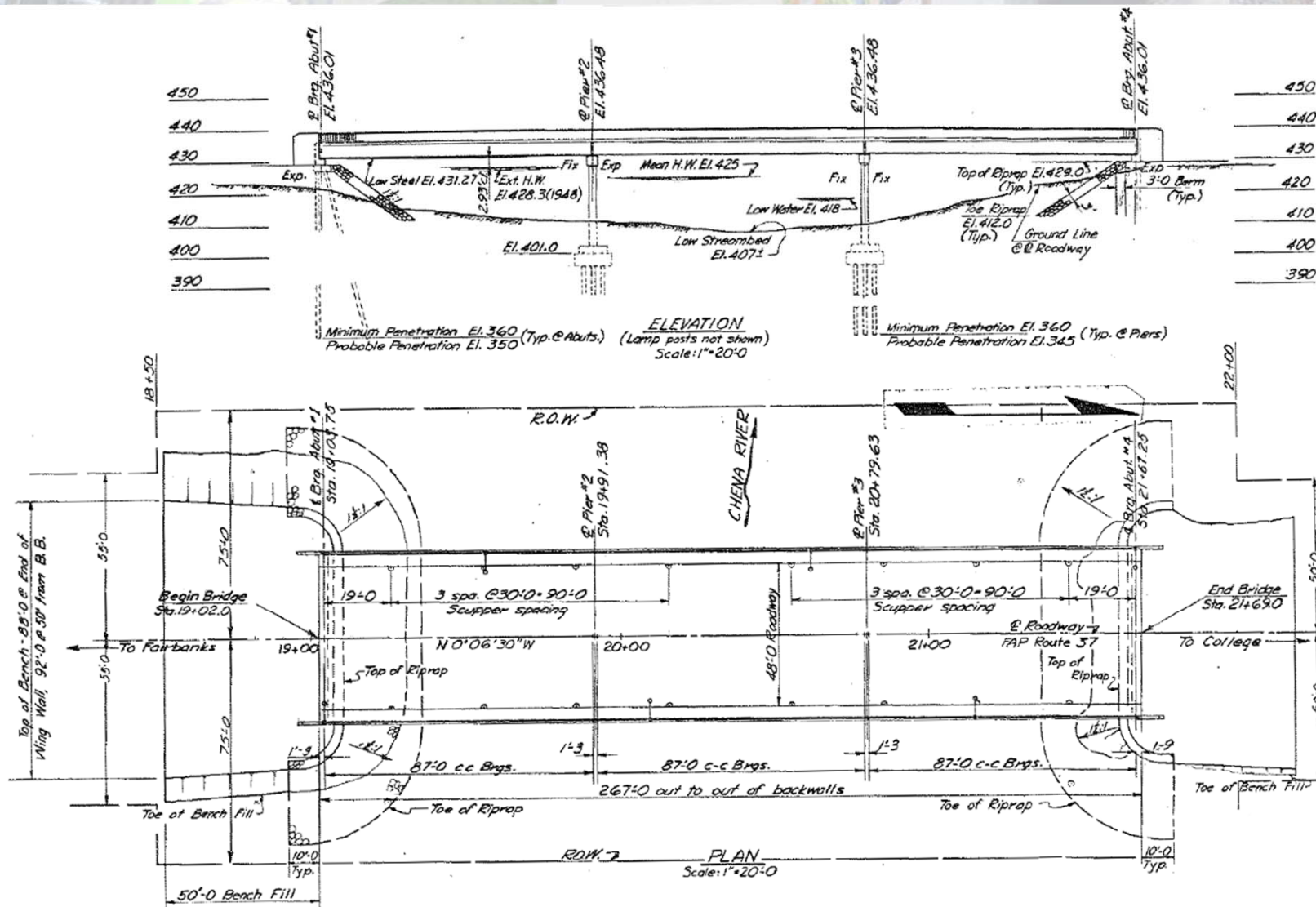
# Project Background

**Departments Purpose** – Improve **safety** and **mobility** through this high-volume route. Proposed improvement include:

- Widening University Ave to include a raised center median
- Addition of left turn lanes at non-signalized intersections
- Expansion of intersections
- **Replacement of functionally obsolete Chena River Bridge**
- **Addition of 4'-6" Shoulders**
- **Sidewalk expansion; 8'-0" on the West and 6'-0" on the East side of University Ave**
- Relocation of driveways
- Side street improvements



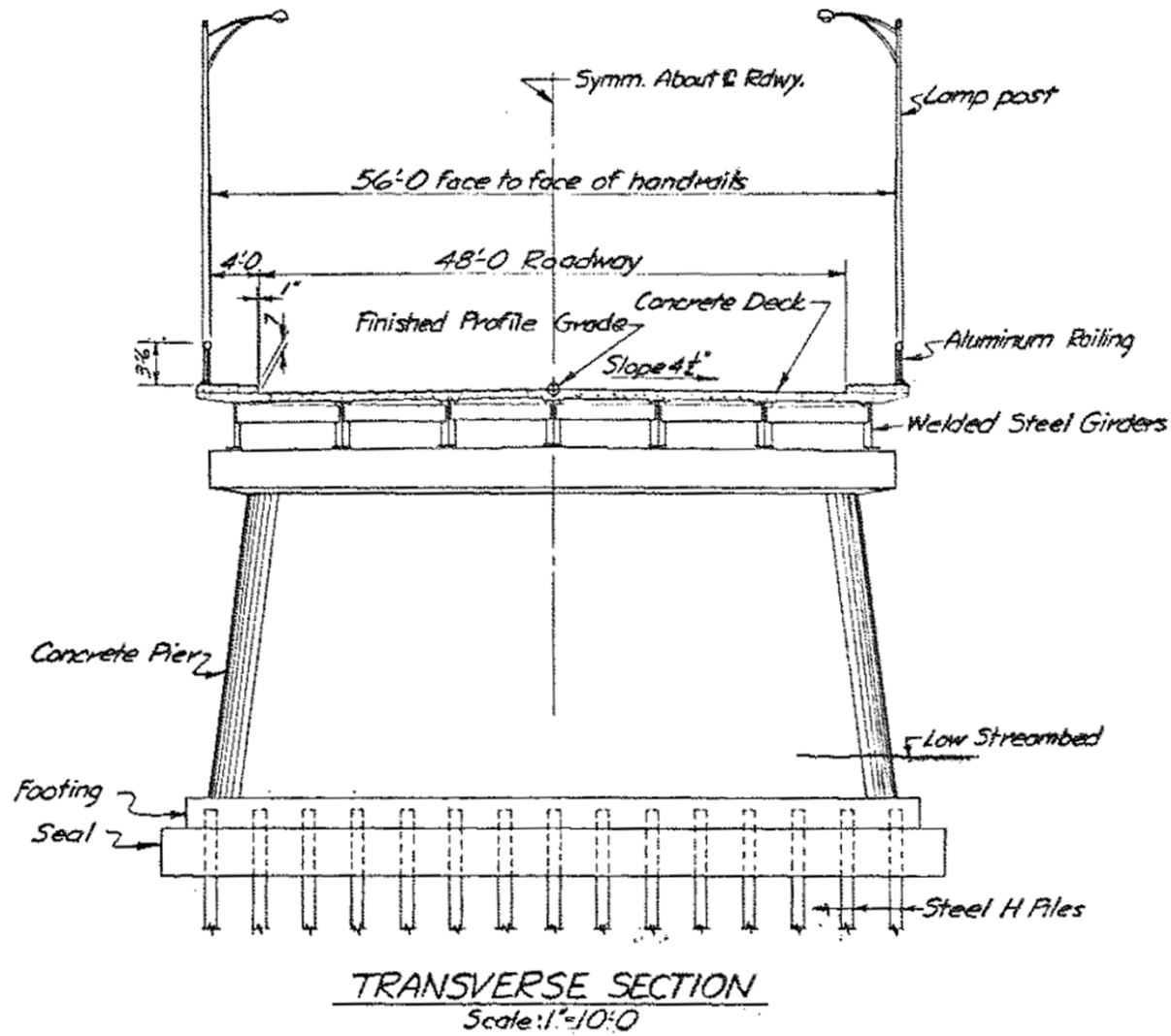
# Existing Bridge







# Existing Bridge





# Existing Bridge





# Existing Bridge







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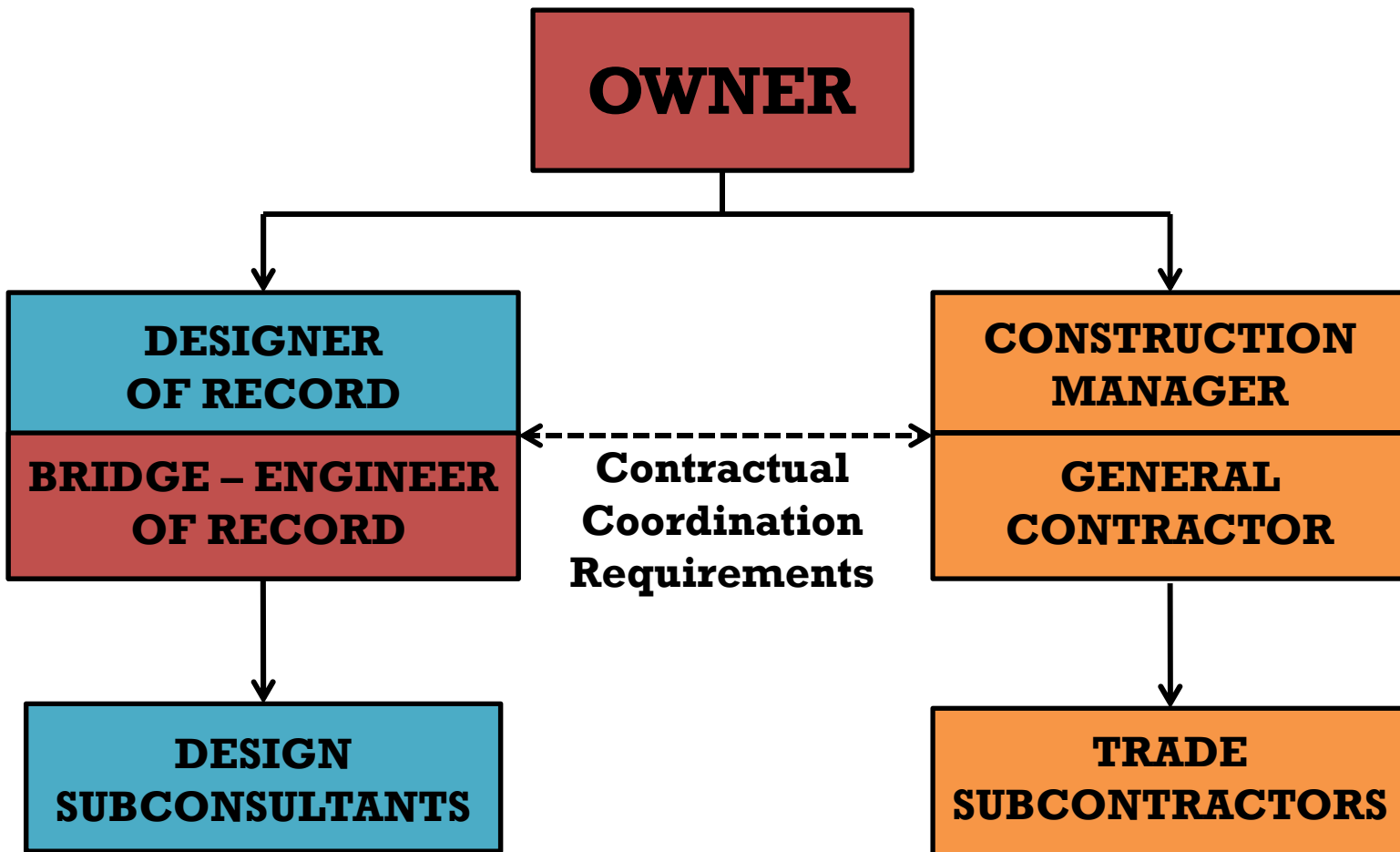
# Procurement Comparison

	Design-Bid-Build		Design Build		CMGC	
	Owner	Contractor	Owner	Contractor	Owner	Contractor
Preliminary Design	✓		✓		✓	
Detailed Design	✓			✓	✓	✓
RFP/Bid/GMP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Construction		✓		✓		✓

CMGC  
**Requires**  
Collaboration  
During  
Detailed  
Design



# "Alaska" CMGC Method





# CMGC Process

## Project Challenges: Restrictive ROW





# CMGC Process

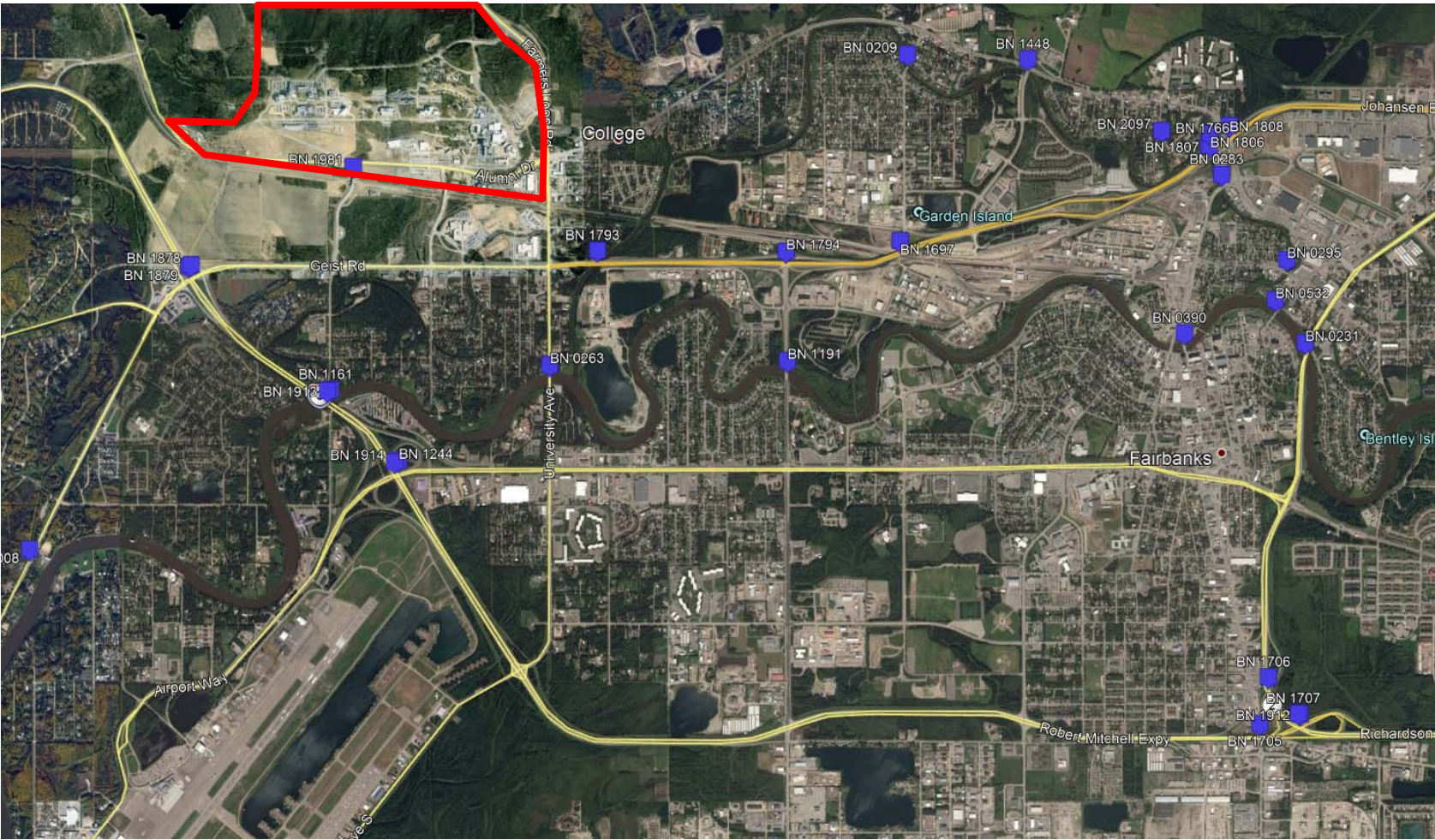
## Project Challenges: High Voltage Power Lines





# CMGC Process

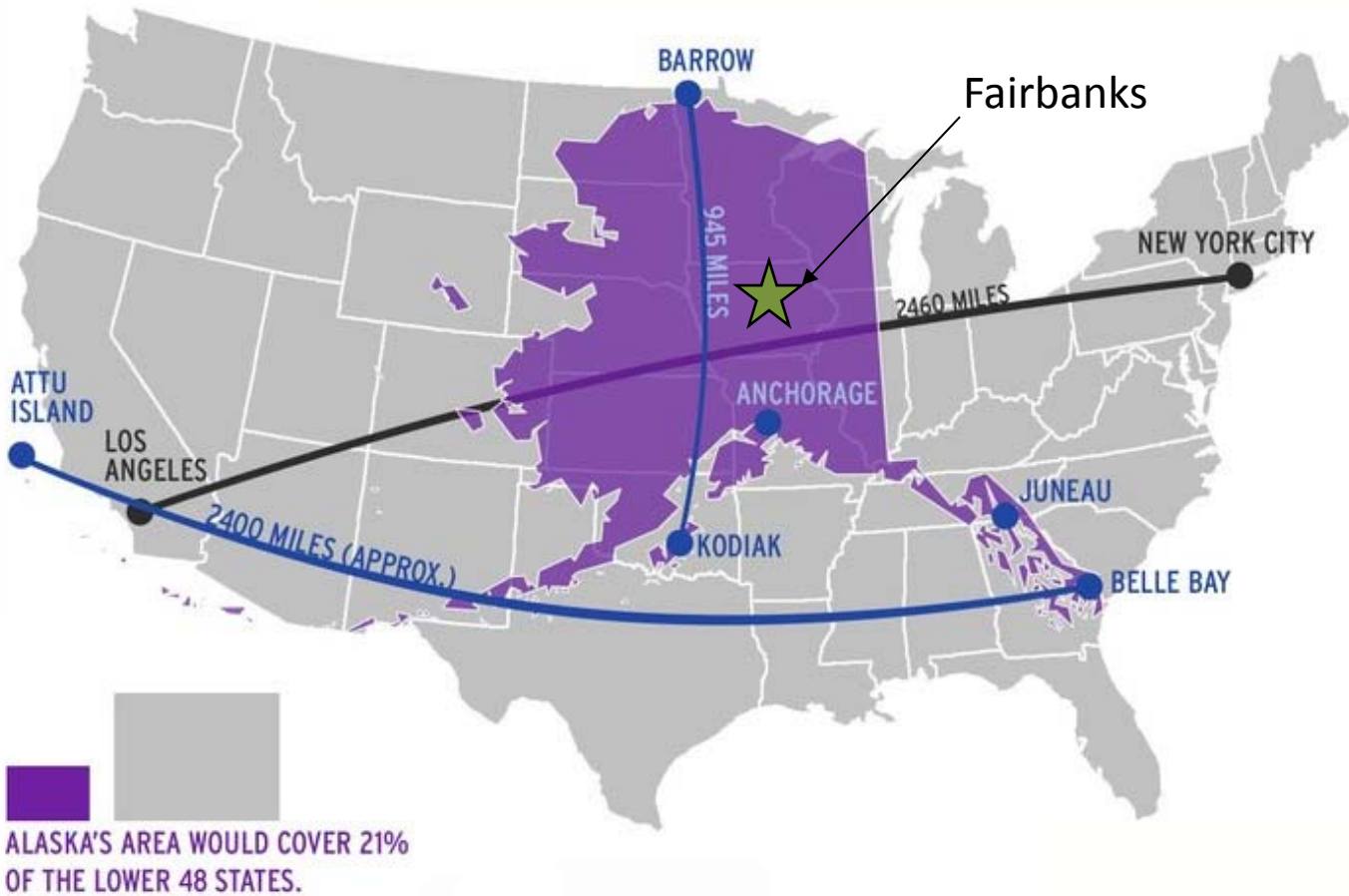
## Project Challenges: Traffic (Vehicular & Ped.)





# CMGC Process

## Project Challenges: Location





# CMGC Process

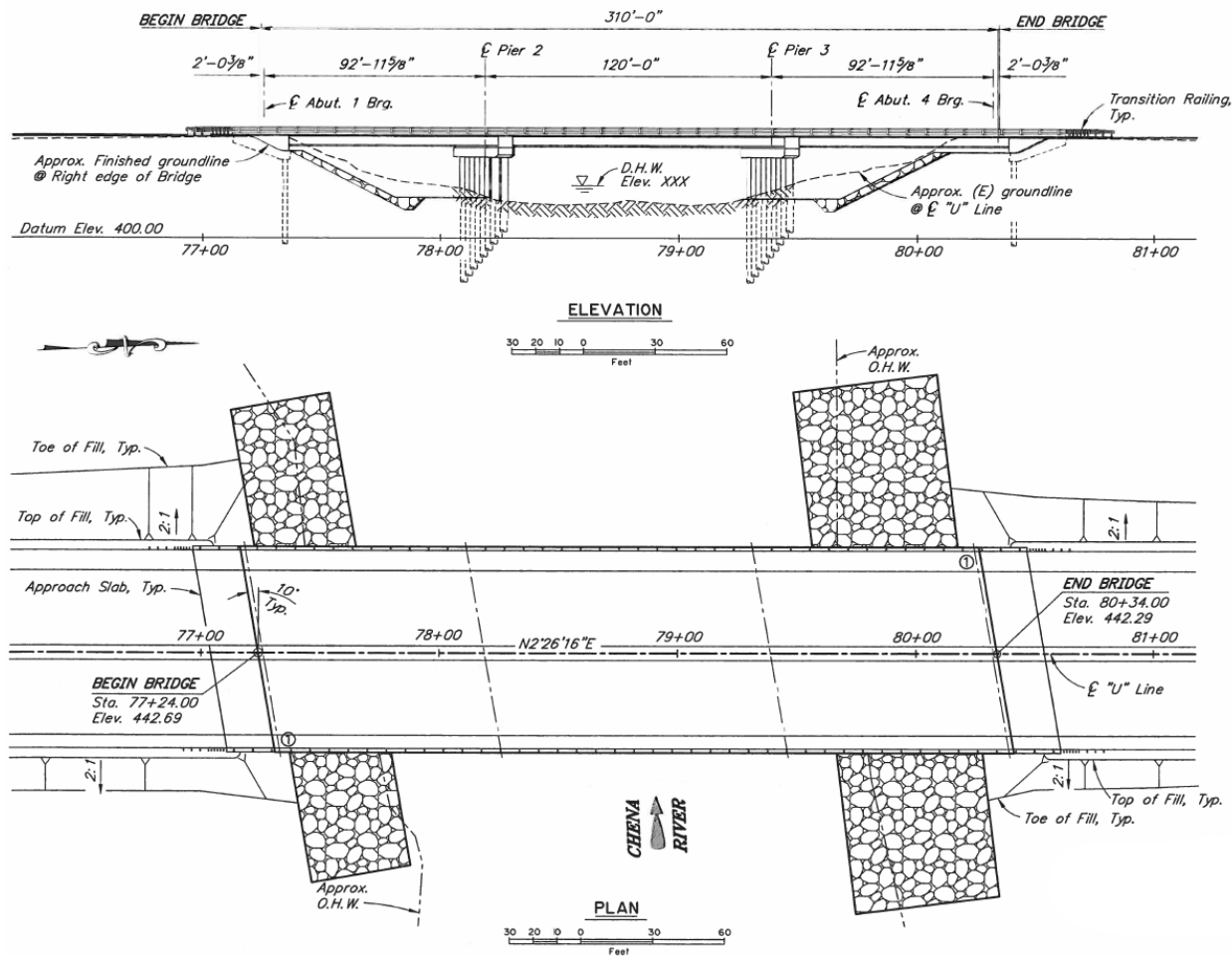
## Project Challenges: Short Construction Season





# CMGC Process

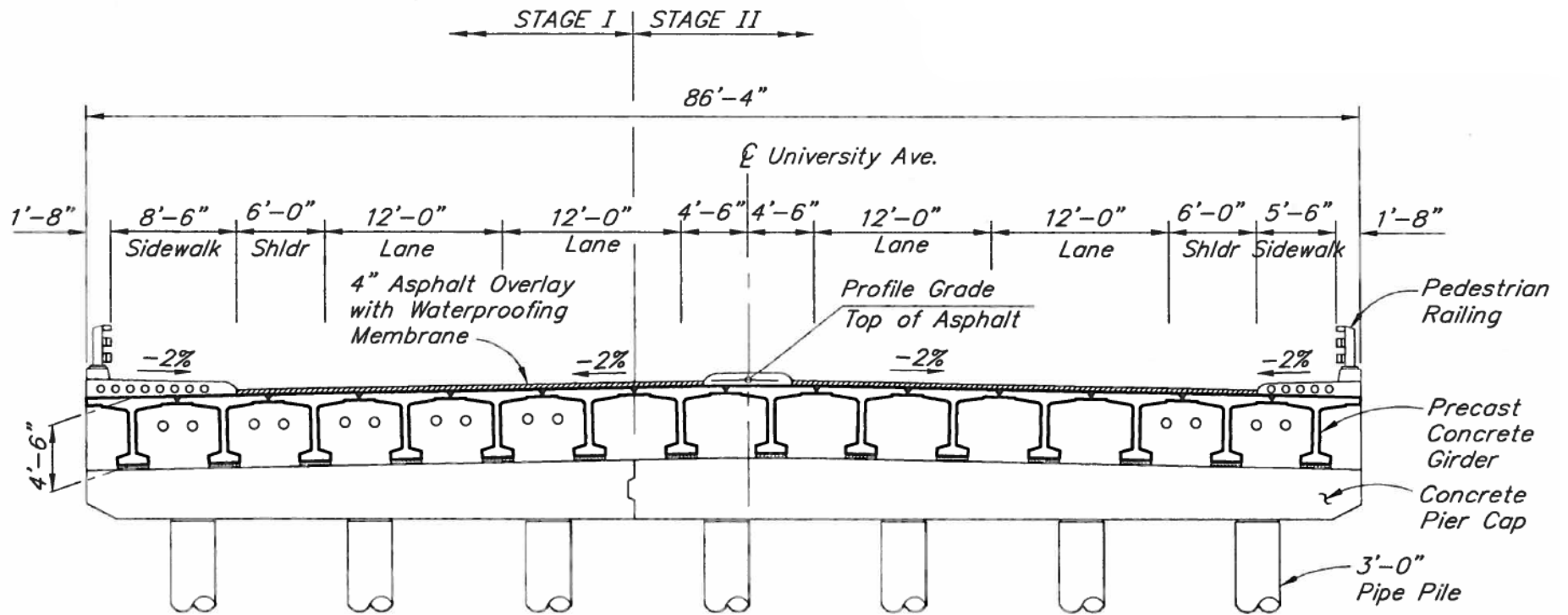
## RFP Bridge Concept: Plan & Elevation





# CMGC Process

## RFP Bridge Concept: Typical Section



**TYPICAL SECTION**

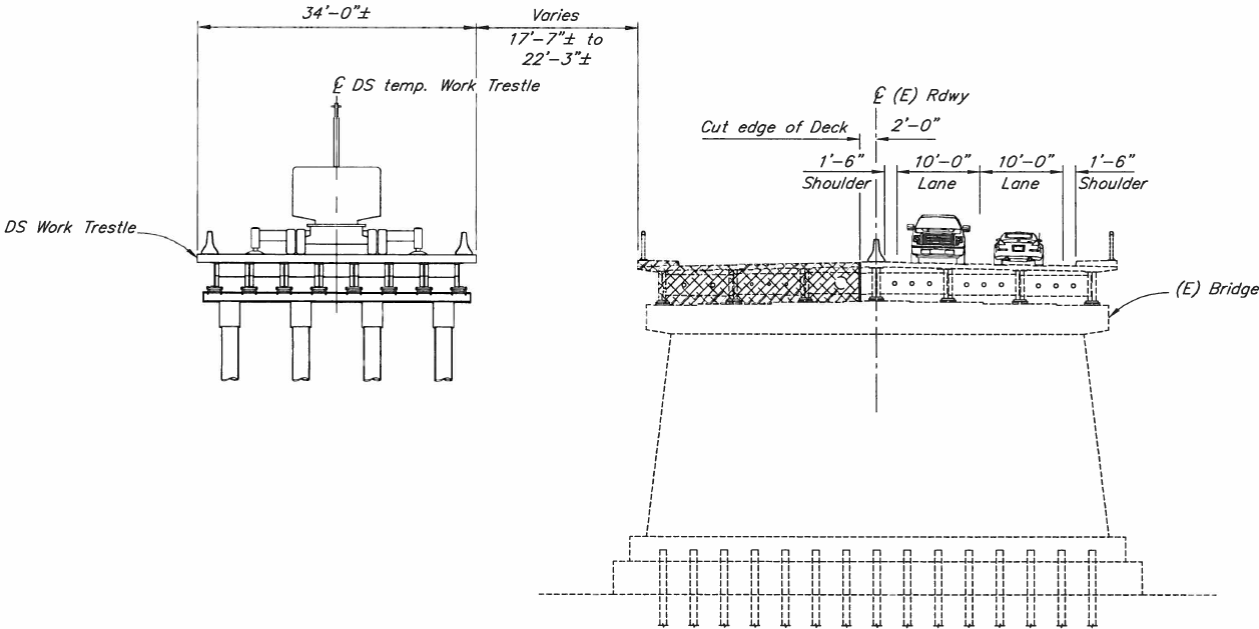






# CMGC Process

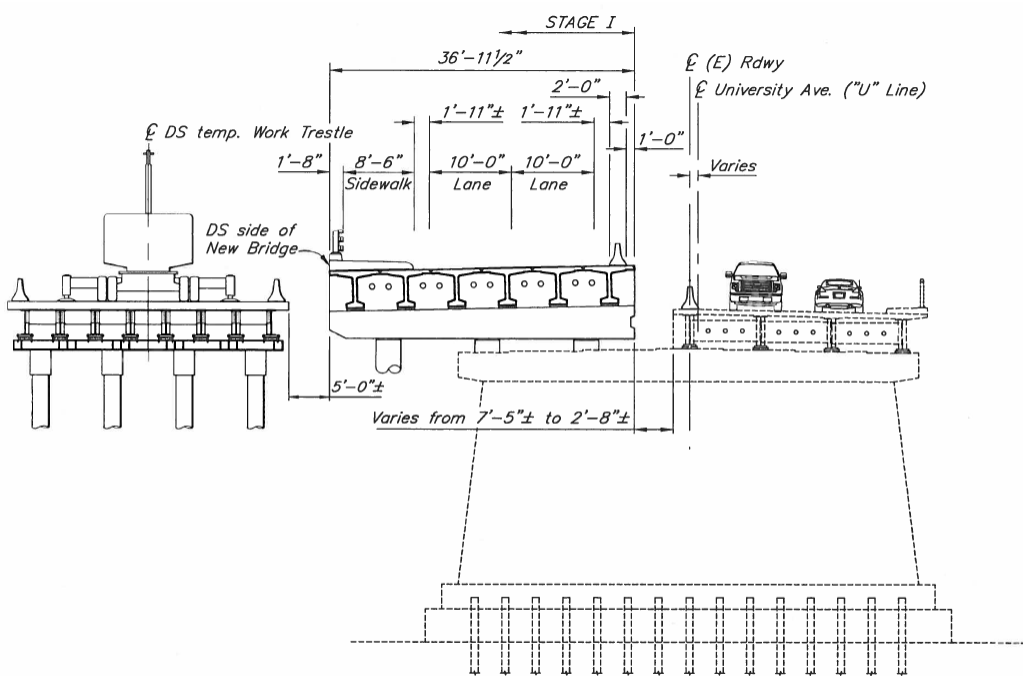
## RFP Bridge Concept: Phasing





# CMGC Process

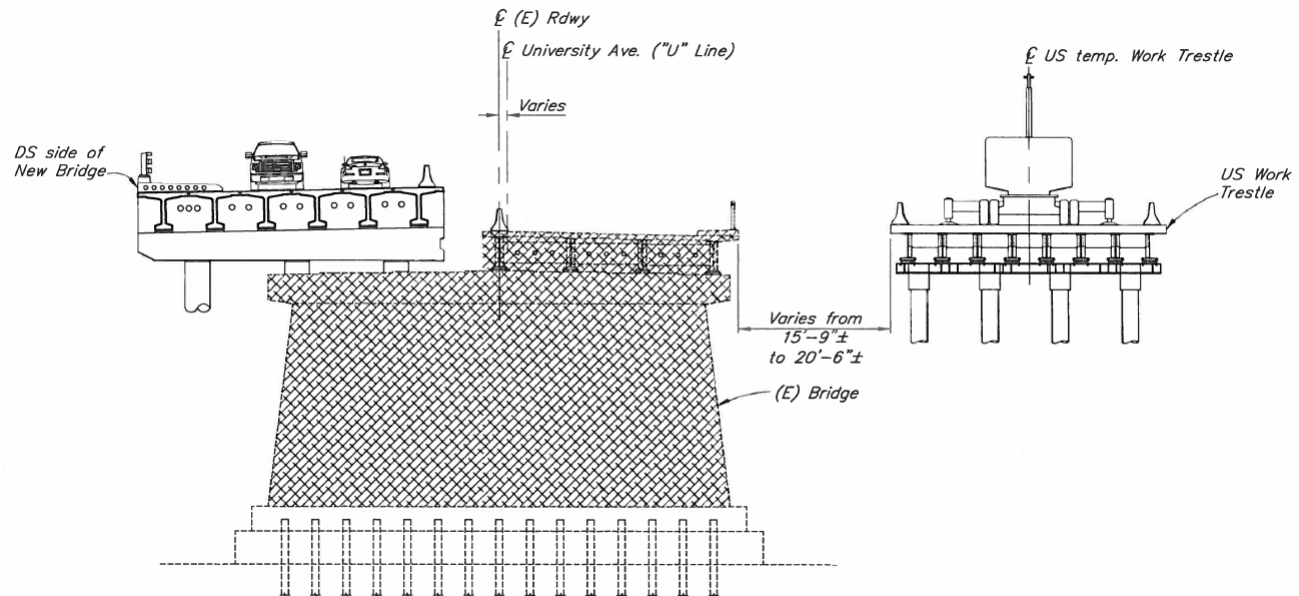
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# CMGC Process

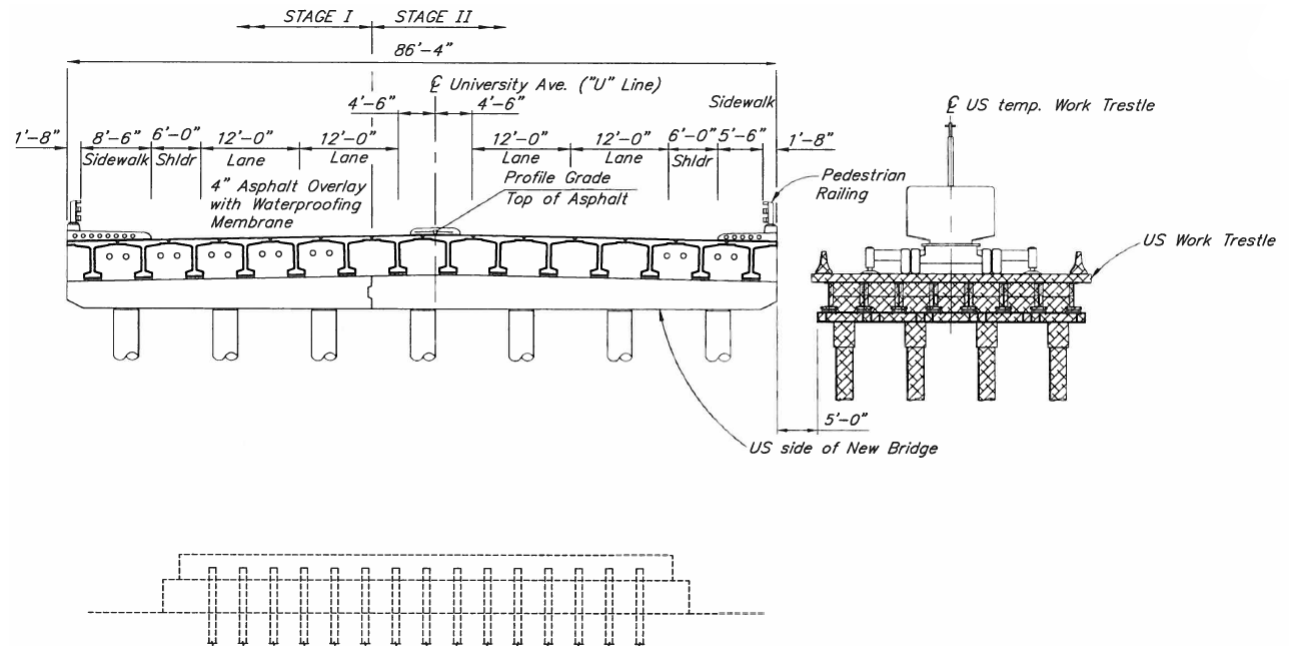
## RFP Bridge Concept: Phasing





# CMGC Process

## RFP Bridge Concept: Phasing





# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: 42 Innovative Activities

University Avenue Rehabilitation and Widening CMGC		Innovation List - 85% PS&E Update		1526	(\$9,816,901)	March 13, 2017			
No.	Innovation	Impacts	Potential Risks	Feasible	Priority	Time Impact (Days)	Cost Impact (\$)	Status/Current Action	Responsibility
1	Bridge on Alignment/Current Plan	OHE shoe-fly with two University Avenue crossings; two season construction.		Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to University Avenue closure at the bridge.	
2	OHE Transmission line relocation - taller and longer OHE span to cross river	span distance is not the limiting factor; pole height and additional ROW (due to sway) are the limiting factors	Any restrictions in running the OHE over a house? No, not in the code, however most utility companies do not want a house in their ROW. Doing so also limits expansion and access.	Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to proposed bore installation method.	
3	OHE Boring Option	OHE Bore yes. Investigating boring comm too.	Bore failure, extended construction duration and cost	Yes	High	Unknown	Unknown	Accepted	
4	Close University Avenue at Bridge	This option would only require one work trestle and could allow construction to be completed in one season. The bridge construction cost savings is approximately 30-40%. The roadway cost savings is approximately 5%. A temporary pedestrian bridge and water line relocation would be completed beforehand.	This is an aggressive schedule and high risk. The design currently calls for 45 girders and there are only three girder trucks in Alaska. Kinney can investigate the traffic impacts of closing the bridge for a season. They will estimate how much traffic will be diverted to other intersections	Yes	High	365	(\$3,291,349)	Plan approved by DOT&PF leadership on 2/3/16. Some improvements will be required at adjacent impacted intersections. See Kinney email and figures dated 2/2/16.	
5	Bridge Slide	More expensive than other options. Not feasible due to construction footprint. Not as feasible over water as over a roadway.		No		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to increased cost and lack of feasibility.	
6	Temporary detour alignment	Two season construction. Requires temporary pedestrian crosswalks. More cost. Detour through the park.		Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to increased cost and more impacts over other options.	
7	Shift alignment to the East	Increases separation from OHE. Easier to bore OHE.		Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to increased cost and more impacts over other options.	
8	Super Structure Options: Deck Bulb Tee	less girder lines, shorter spans, 11-14-11 girder lines		Yes	High		(\$324,334)	Number of girder lines has been updated.	
9	Super Structure Options: WashDOT wide flange girder	They are more efficient and may only require 11 girder lines. The weights are pretty efficient		Yes	High	n/a	n/a	HCo to price this option.	
10	Super Structure Options: Steel-Tied Arch	Portions of the superstructure could be fabricated off site. The deck consists of pre-cast concrete panels with a concrete overlay on top. Transporting the pre-fabricated superstructure to the site will be difficult due to their large size. This bridge would be unlike any others in Fairbanks which may not be desirable. More expensive		Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to increased cost, constructability challenges and lack of benefits over other options.	
11	Super Structure Options: Cast-In-Place Concrete	Does not offer any advantages over other options		Yes		n/a	n/a	Drop from consideration due to increased cost, constructability challenges and lack of benefits over other	
12	Girder configuration optimization	Optimize girder configuration to minimize number of girders required.		Yes	High			Accepted	Same as #8
13	Early girder and pile	Eliminate schedule delays associated with girder		Yes	High	365	(\$1,889,998)	Accepted	



# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Concepts

- Transmission Line Relocation
- Transmission Line Bore



# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Concepts





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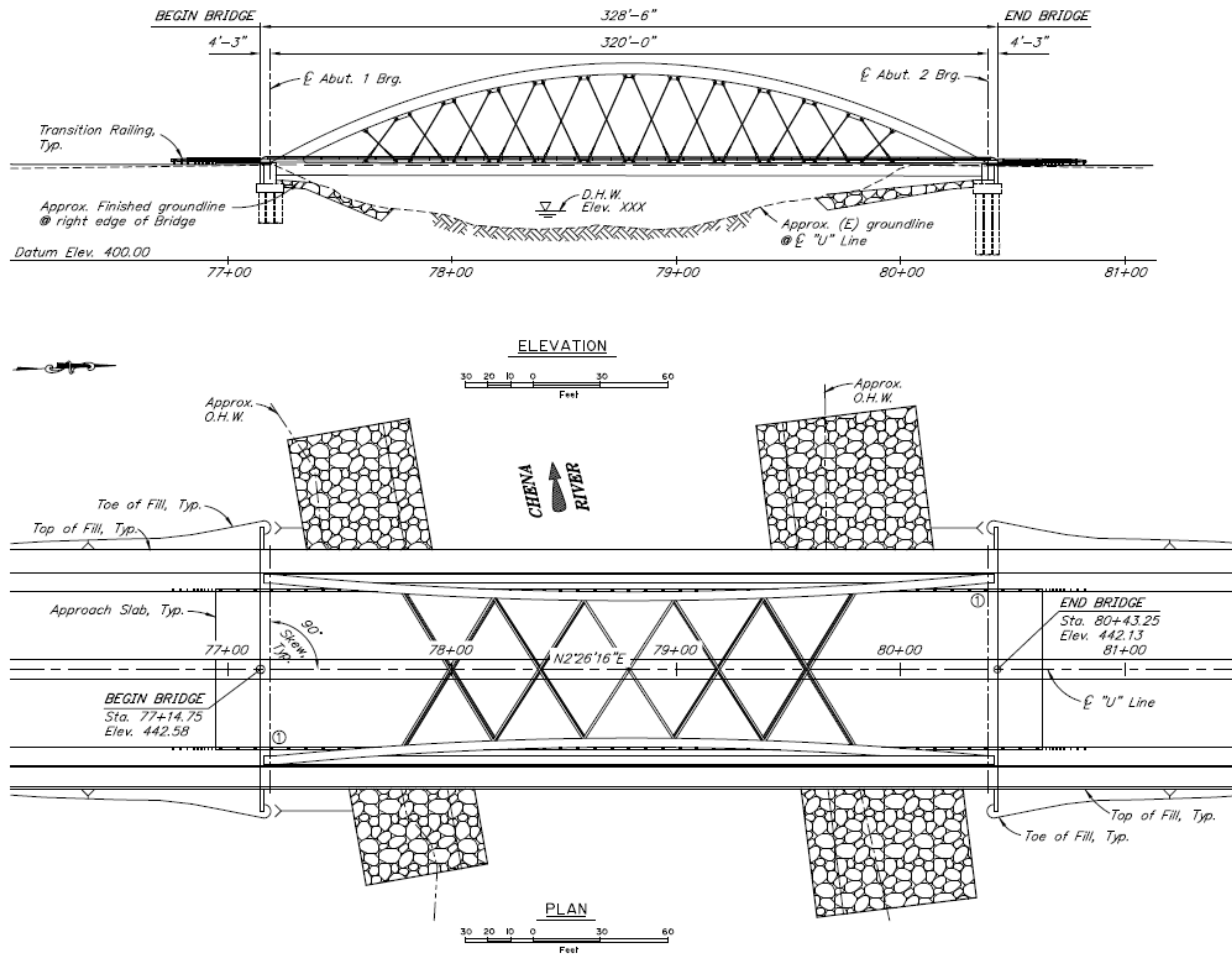
- ~~Transmission Line Relocation~~
- Transmission Line Bore
- Slide-in Bridge Option
- Single Span Bridge (Steel/Arch/Post Tension/etc)
- Close University Ave





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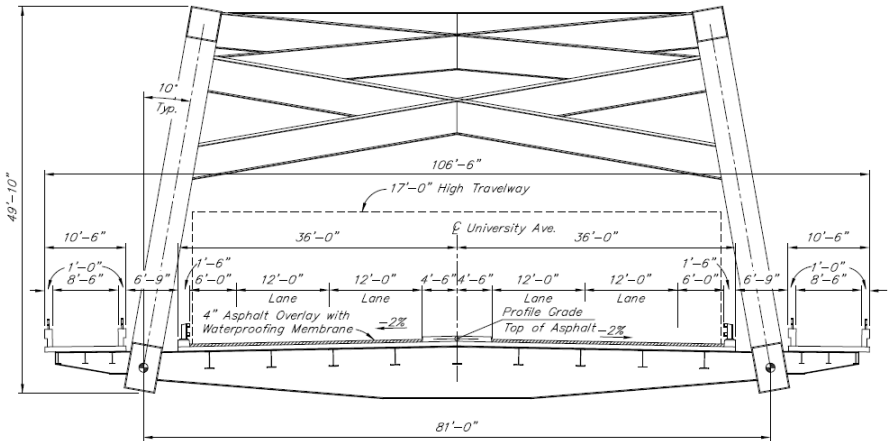
## Innovative Process: Concepts



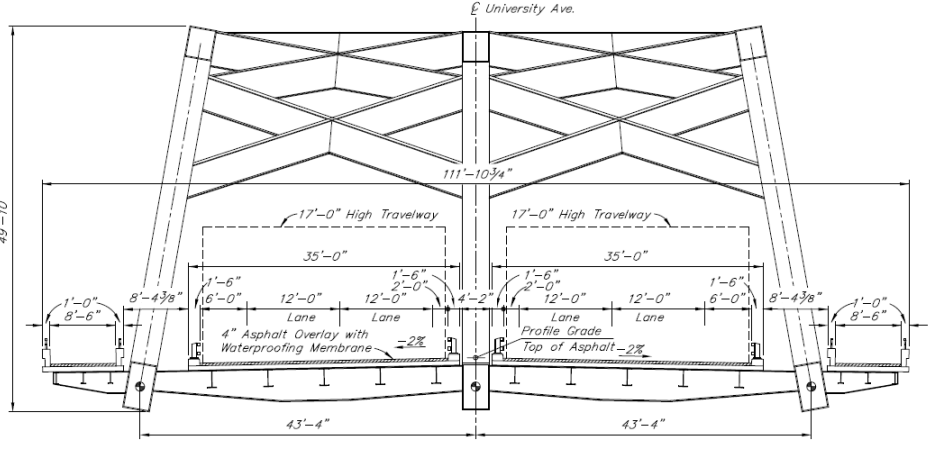


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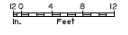
## Innovative Process: Concepts



TYPICAL SECTION - OPTION 1



TYPICAL SECTION - OPTION 2





# CMGC Process

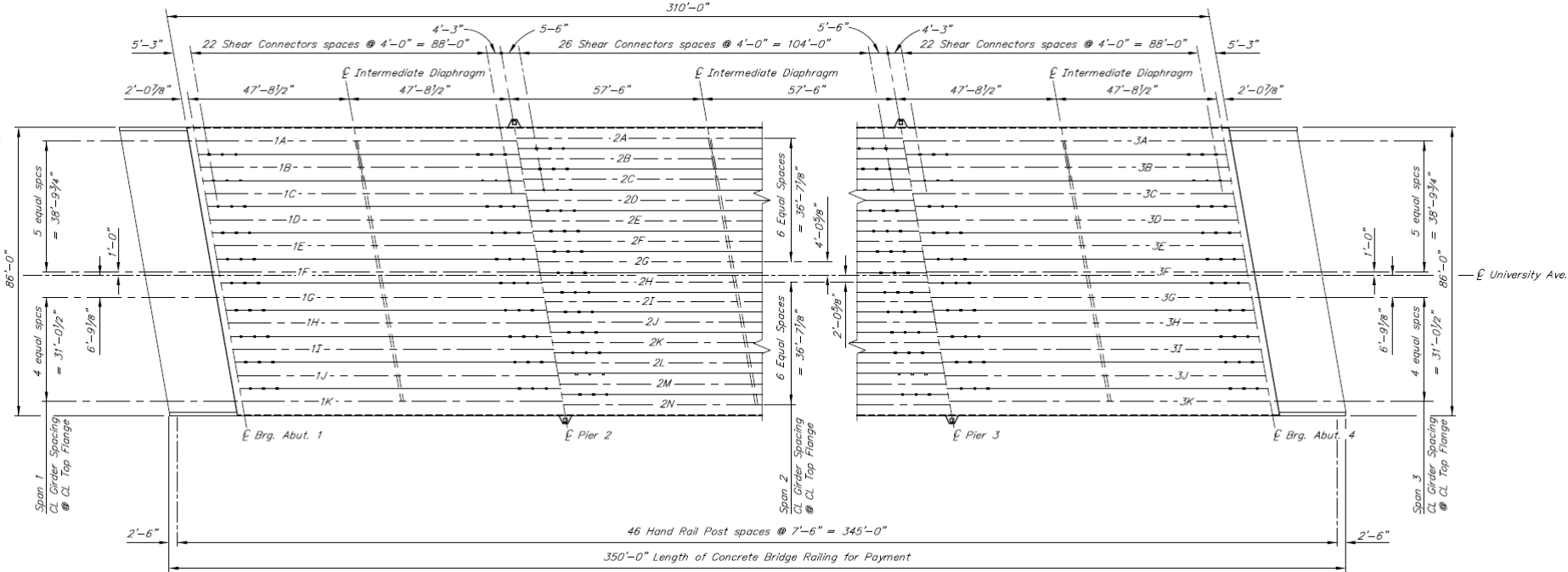
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- ~~Transmission Line Relocation~~
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- Girder Line Optimization
- Girder Launching / Work Bridge / Temporary Ped Bridge



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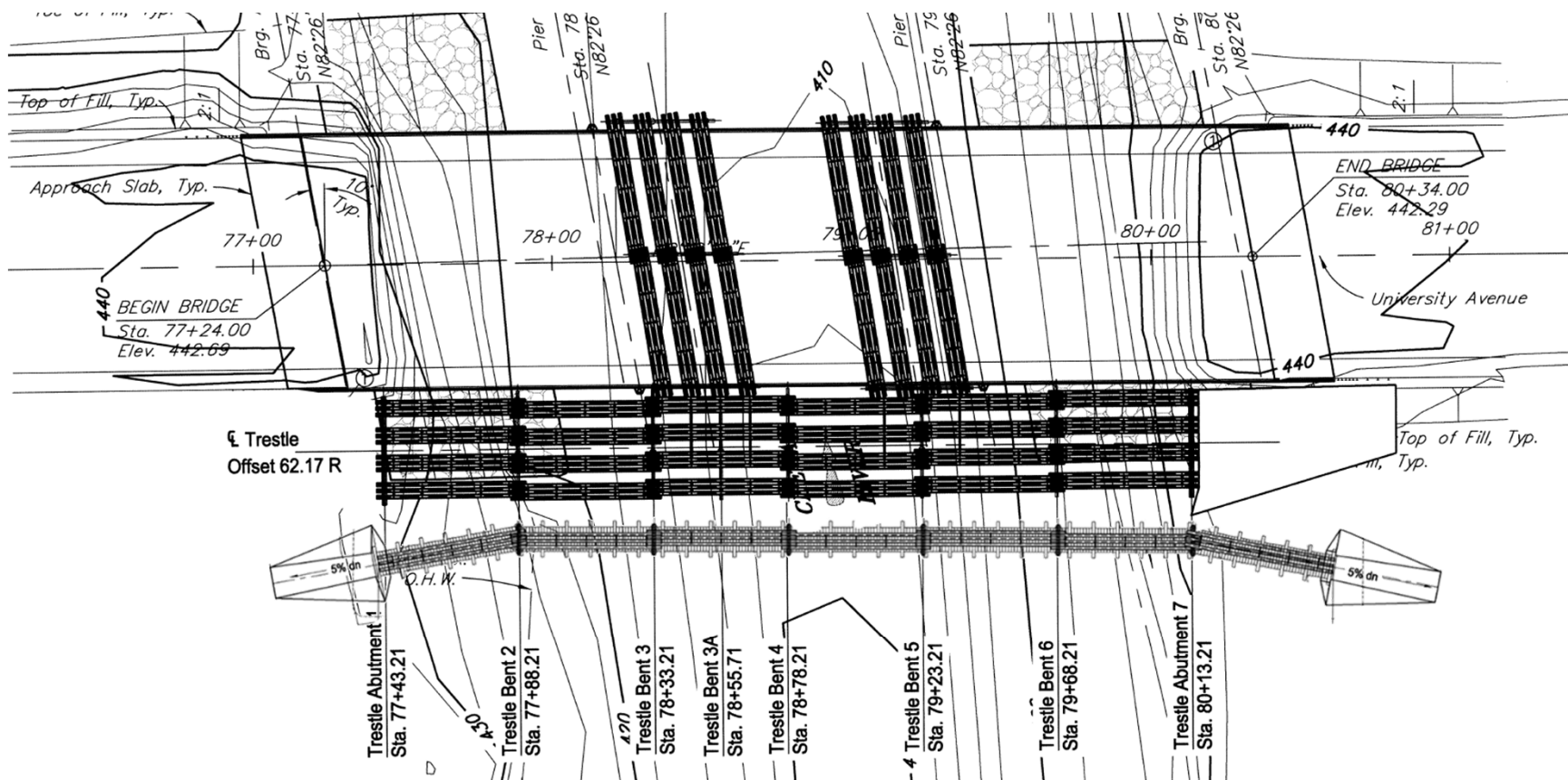
## Innovative Process: Concepts





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- Cable Car/Tram Ped Crossing
- Barge/Boat Ped Crossing



# CMGC Process

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# CMGC Process

## Risk Register: 71 Active Risks

Risk Register																	P	Q	R	S
Project Name: University Avenue Rehabilitation and Widening CMGC - Segment 1A 95% PS&E																	\$ 1,880,100	\$ 1,205,400	\$ 63,500	\$ 53
Date Revised: 20-Apr-17																				
Risk Identification								Risk Response				Risk Assessment				Risk Allocation				
Status	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Definite Cause	Uncertain Event	Effect on Objective	Current status/assumption	Strat	Response Actions	Risk Owner	Probability	Time Impact	Cost Impact	Factored Cost Imp	DOT&PF Risk	Shared Risk	Contractor Risk			
Retired	1	Construction	Close University Avenue at Chena River Bridge	closing the road	unreasonable traffic impacts	public outcry, additional costs to mitigate and reduced credibility with the public	Moving forward with this option.	Accept	Early materials procurement, complete design early, detailed cpm schedule, schedule management, contingent sum item, risk pool, establish baseline NTP date, additional construction resources, allow limited traffic on bridge.	DOT&PF	0%		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Active	2	Construction	Transmission Line Bore fails	using an HDD to cross the Chena with the electric transmission and communications utilities	"frac-out" (release of drilling mud into the soil substrate of the Chena River)	reduced production, increased installation cost and remediation	Based on AK Road bore feedback, appears to be feasible. Frac-out unlikely given soils.	Mitigate	Early work package (can go to plan B if needed), investigate likelihood of failure, geotech information, involve subcontractor in preconstruction activities	DOT&PF			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Active	3	Construction	Girder damage in transit	not bracing or protecting the girders	damage (spalled concrete, broken girder)	project delays (repair girder or cast a new girder) and additional cost	If girder damaged between GNI yard and job, will need 60 days to cast and deliver another girder, which results in one additional season of bridge construction.	Mitigate	Early materials procurement, perhaps stockpile at GNI yard	Contractor	10%	365	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 190,000	\$	\$	\$			
Active	4	Construction	Piles don't get capacity	differing soil conditions	the piles not achieving capacity	increased duration for this activity, and require procuring additional pile	Sarah to investigate state furnished materials requirement, options for purchasing back unused materials. Draft foundation report available; doesn't suggest we will encounter any issues.	Mitigate	Early foundation report, early materials procurement, additional materials on-hand, conservative design, can be used on other projects	DOT&PF/Contractor	5%	21	\$ 210,000	\$ 10,500	\$	\$ 10,500	\$			
Active	5	PM	Funding	unknown political and social factors	reduced or eliminated funding	reduced project scope or project termination	Continue to monitor.	Mitigate	Advance project development; demonstrate progress	DOT&PF			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Active	6	Construction	Traffic impacts cause other roads to exceed capacity	closing the road	unreasonable traffic impacts to other roads	public outcry, additional costs to mitigate and reduced credibility with the public	Kinney investigated traffic impacts; other intersections are impacted but do not exceed capacity	Mitigate	Early traffic analysis, public involvement, improvements to alternate routes	DOT&PF	5%		\$ 100,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$	\$			





# CMGC Process

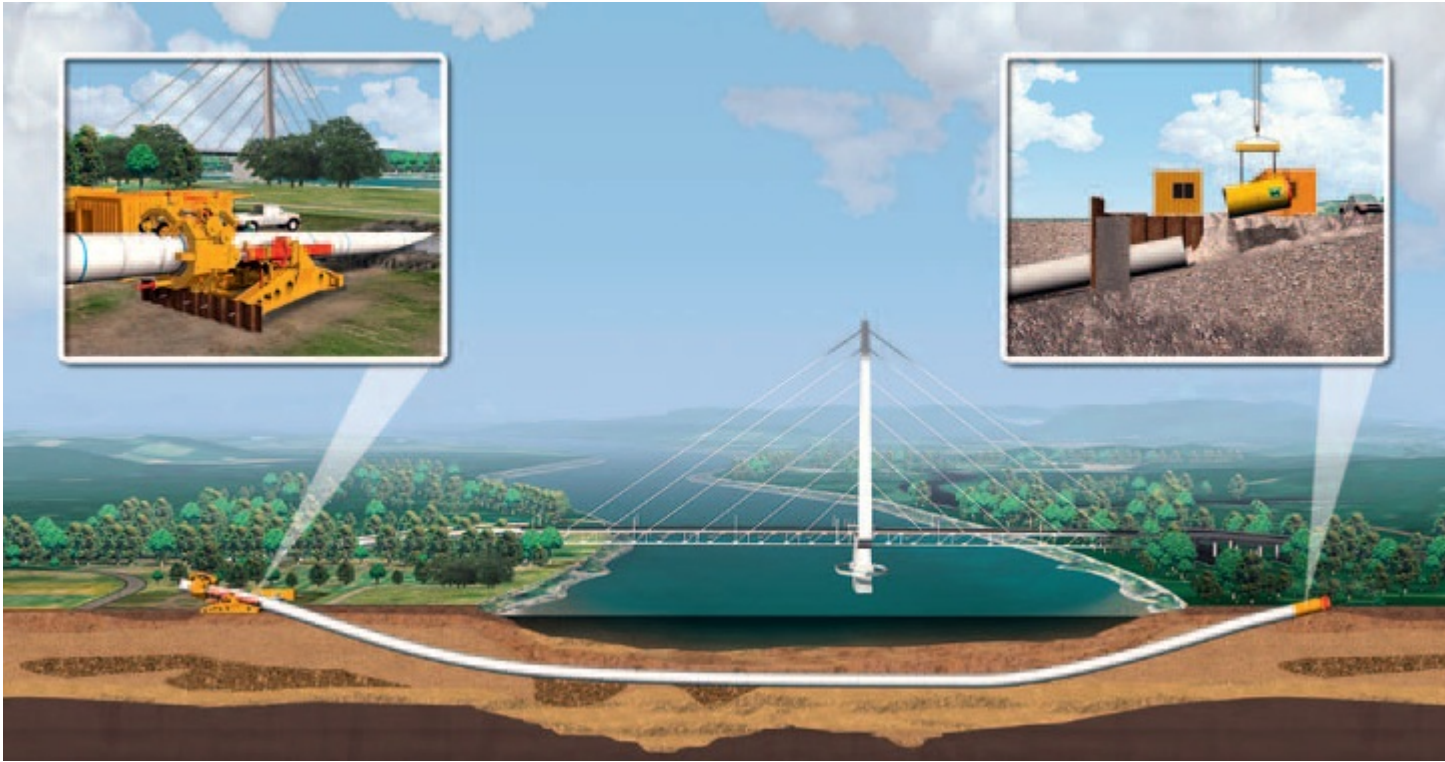
## Innovative Process: Active Risks

- Transmission Line Bore Failure



# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks





# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks

- Transmission Line Bore Failure
- Girder Damage In Transit



# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks





# CMGC Process

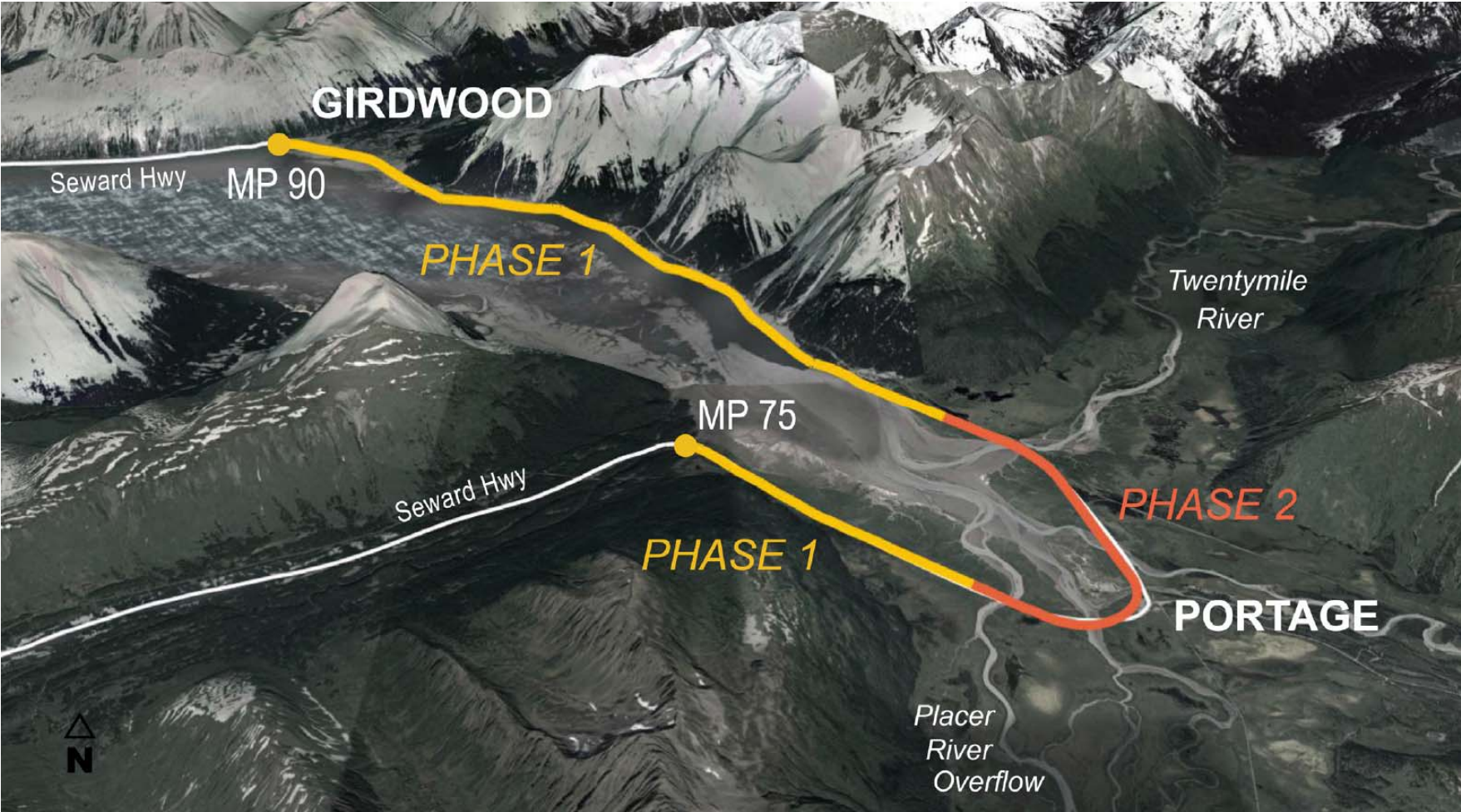
## Innovative Process: Active Risks

- Transmission Line Bore Failure
- Girder Damage In Transit
- Piles Don't Get Capacity
- Concurrent Construction of Seward 75-90



# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks





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## Innovative Process: Active Risks





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## Innovative Process: Active Risks

- Transmission Line Bore Failure
- Girder Damage In Transit
- Piles Don't Get Capacity
- Concurrent Construction of Seward 75-90
- High Demand for Portable Message Boards
- Unrealistic Bridge Construction Schedule
- Ice Loading Damaging Ped/Work Trestle





# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks





# CMGC Process

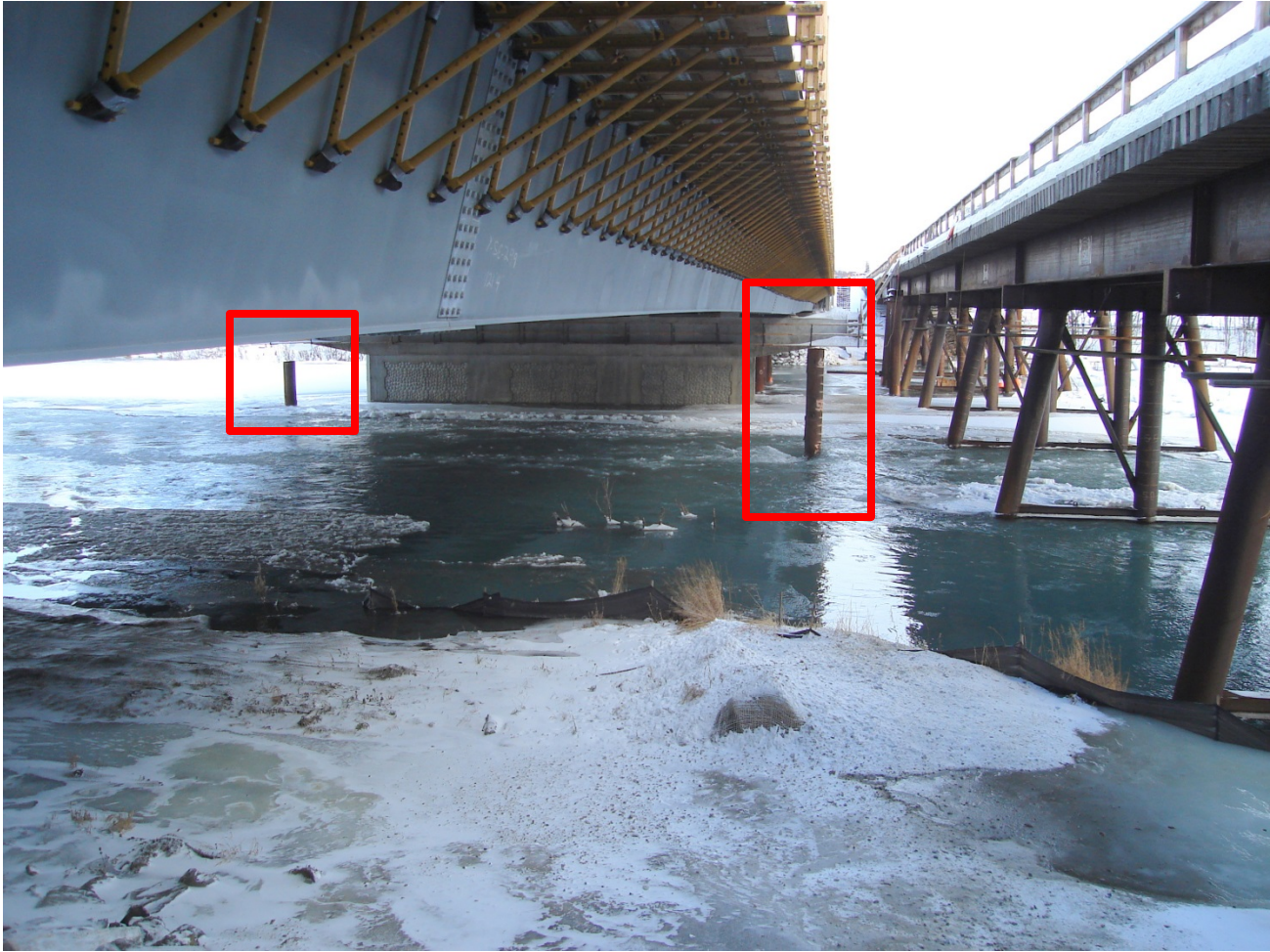
## Innovative Process: Active Risks





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## Innovative Process: Active Risks





# CMGC Process

## Innovative Process: Active Risks





# CMGC Process

## Where We Are Today:

- 90% Design
- Total Structure Estimate  $\approx$  \$11.0M to \$12.5M
- Temporary Structures Estimate  $\approx$  \$4M
- Bridge Rail May Change
- Anticipated Construction – 2019
- Typical “Alaska Style Bridge” Construction





# Conclusions



