



Port of Long Beach, Ocean Boulevard Coastal Bike Trail Connector Project

Session 8A
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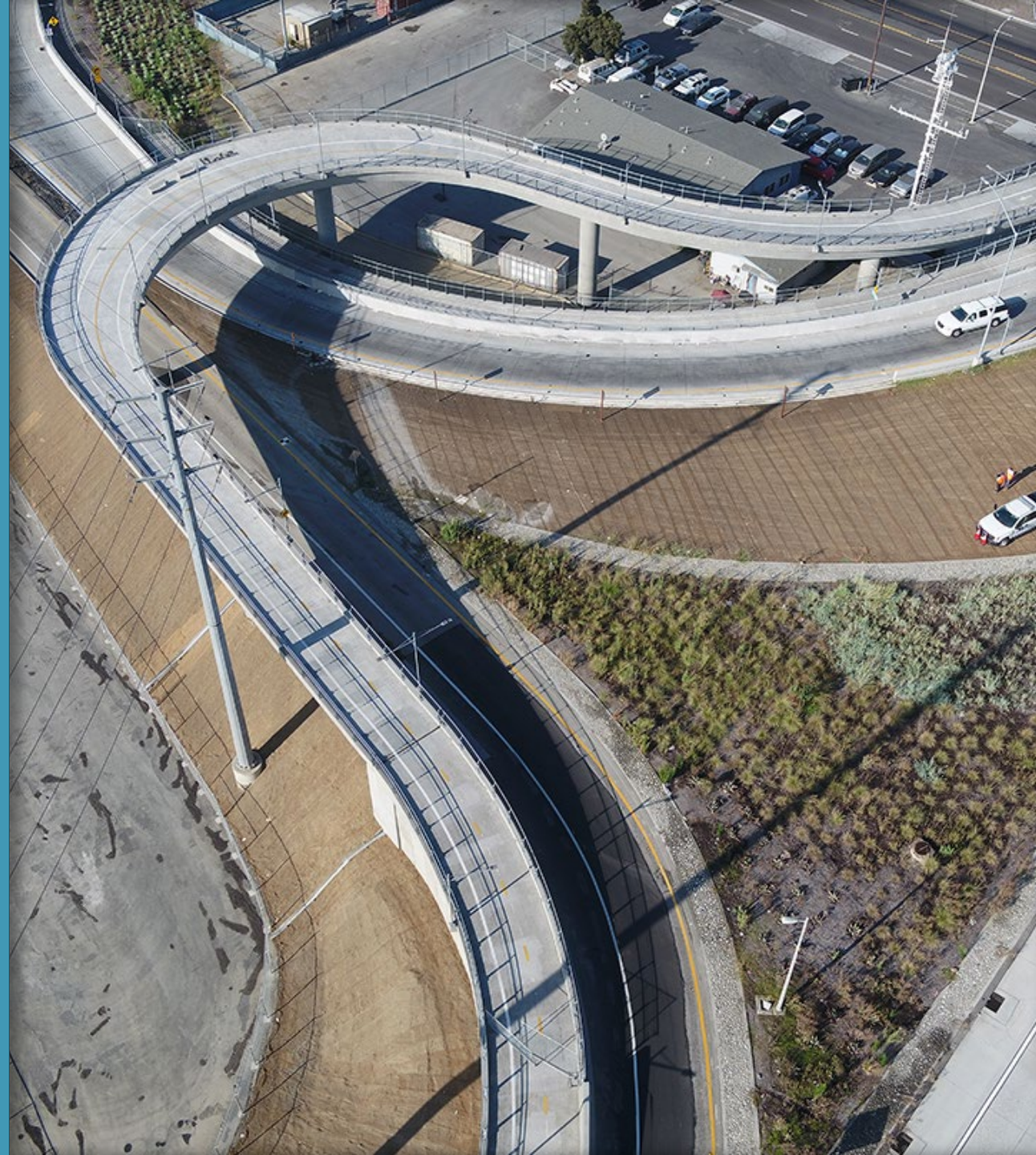


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Agenda

1. Overview
2. Constraints
3. Design
4. Construction

1. Overview



Project Overview



Close a critical gap by building a 3,000-foot bicycle and pedestrian path



Support recreation and non-motorized commuting to the port area



Increase safety of walking and bicycle modes



Connect and increase the use of active transportation facilities

Federal Grants

POLB Obtained Two Federal Grants to Supplement the Cost of Construction:

- › **Active Transportation Program (ATP) - \$4 Million**
 - › Funded by Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
 - › Administered through Caltrans
 - › Compliance with Caltrans E-76 Authorization
 - › Preliminary Environmental Study and NEPA Categorical Exclusion
- › **Congestion Management and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) - \$3.1 Million**
 - › Funded by LA Metro
 - › Sustainable Design Plan

Project Scope

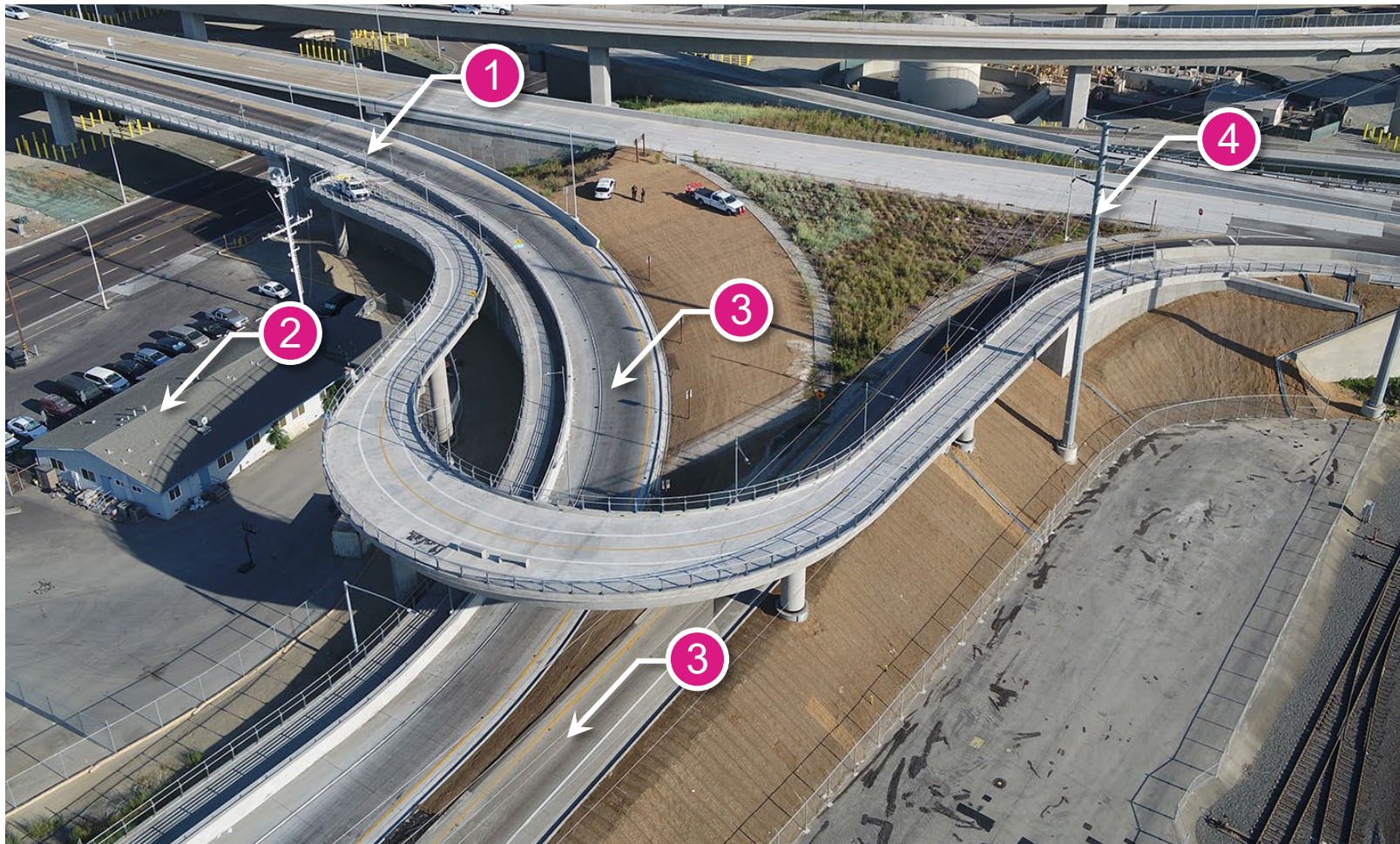
- › **Phase 1: Bike and Pedestrian Bridge**
 - › Cast-in-place concrete bridge and MSE walls with CIDH foundation
 - › Deck drains, traffic signs, pavement striping and railing
 - › Wayfinding signs and benches
- › **Phase 2: Ocean Blvd & Golden Shore**
 - › Convert an existing vehicle lane into a two-way bicycle lane by restriping and installing barriers, pavement markings, and traffic signs



2. Constraints



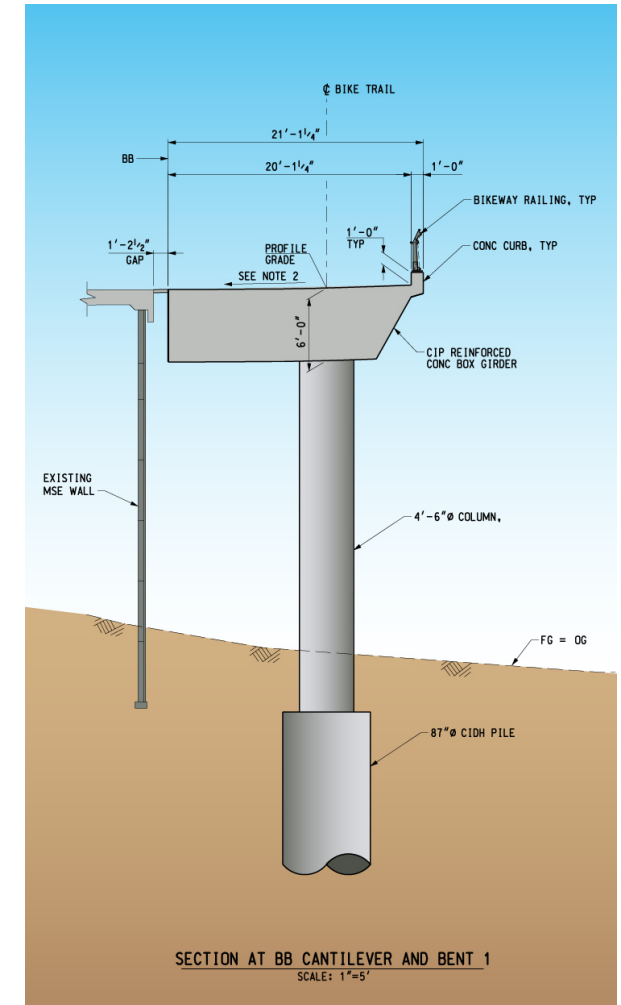
Constraints



- ① Transition to LBIGB bike path
- ② Seafarer's Center
- ③ Pico/Ocean Ramps
- ④ Overhead Power Lines

1. Transition to LBIGB Bike Path

- › Transition to the under-construction LBIGB bike path without as-builts
- › The new bike bridge was designed with a gap to the LBIGB
- › Install steel joint to transition from the new bridge to the LBIGB to accommodate traffic and seismic deformations
- › The new bike bridge top of deck elevation to match the top of newly constructed MSE wall without as-builts



2. International Seafarer's Center Building

- › Avoid building the new bike bridge over the existing building
- › The new bike bridge columns and foundation to stay outside the existing building site fence to keep the building operational
- › Avoid existing historical features at the building site



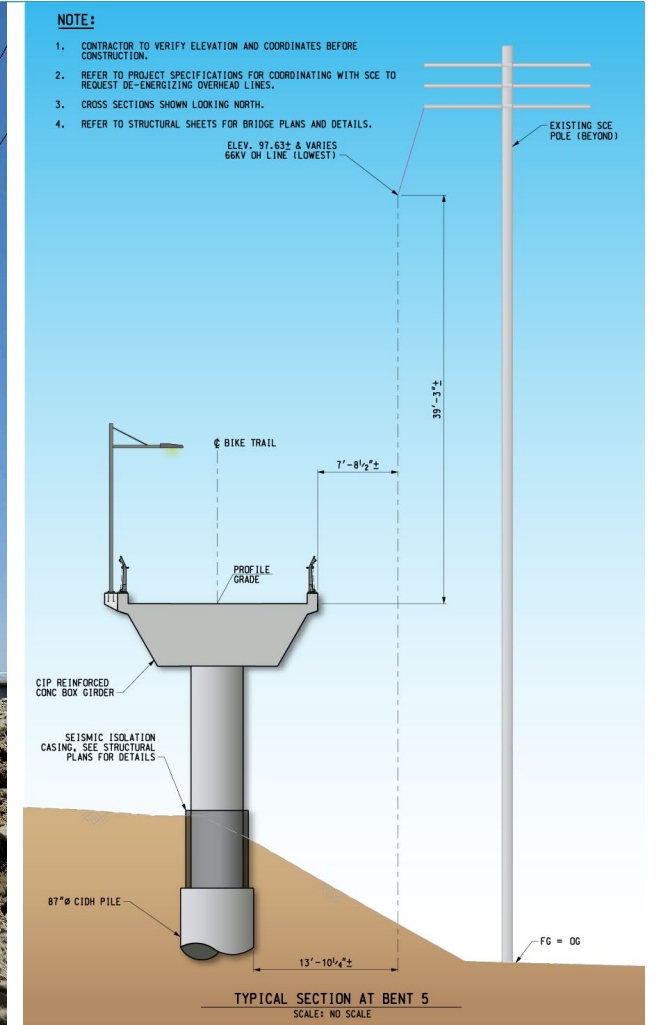
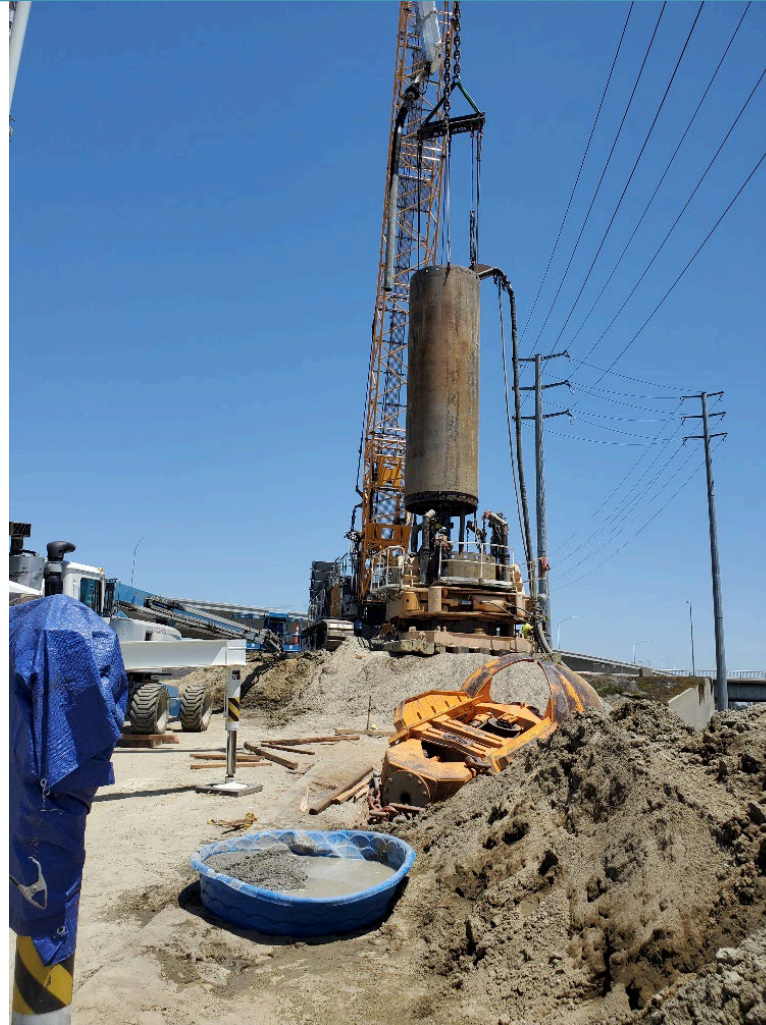
3. Pico/Ocean Ramps

- › Maintain vehicle clearance on the on/ off ramps during construction
- › Maintain maximum allowable ADA slope of 5% to clear the ramps and connect to the exiting Ocean Blvd bridge approach
- › Relocate exiting electrical light poles

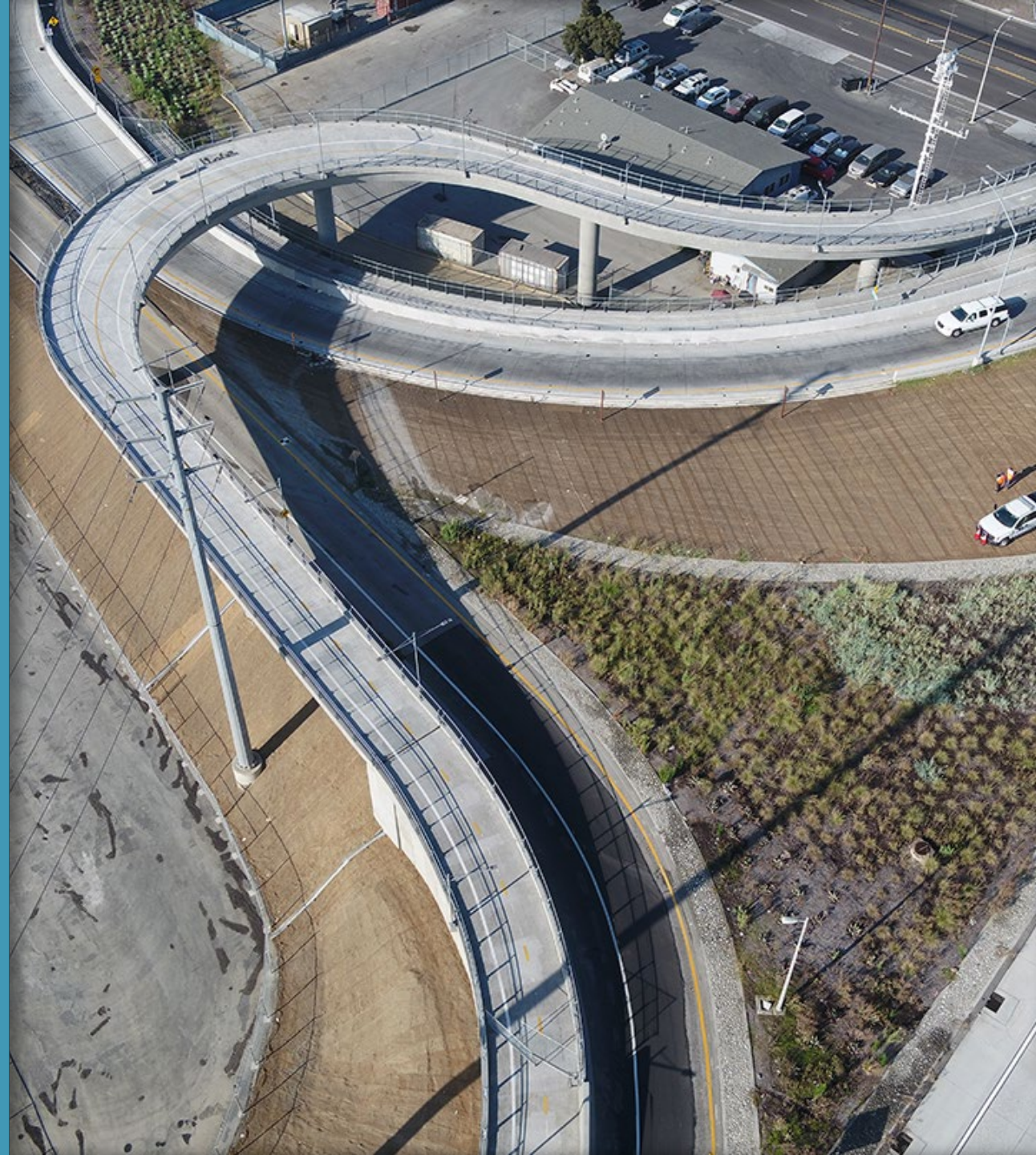


4. Overhead Power Lines

- › Bridge alignment to fit between the existing onramp and the overhead power line
- › Maintain 20ft radial clearance from the overhead power line during construction without de-energizing the power line
- › Coordinated with SCE for de-energizing requests for the CIDH installation and the superstructure concrete pour

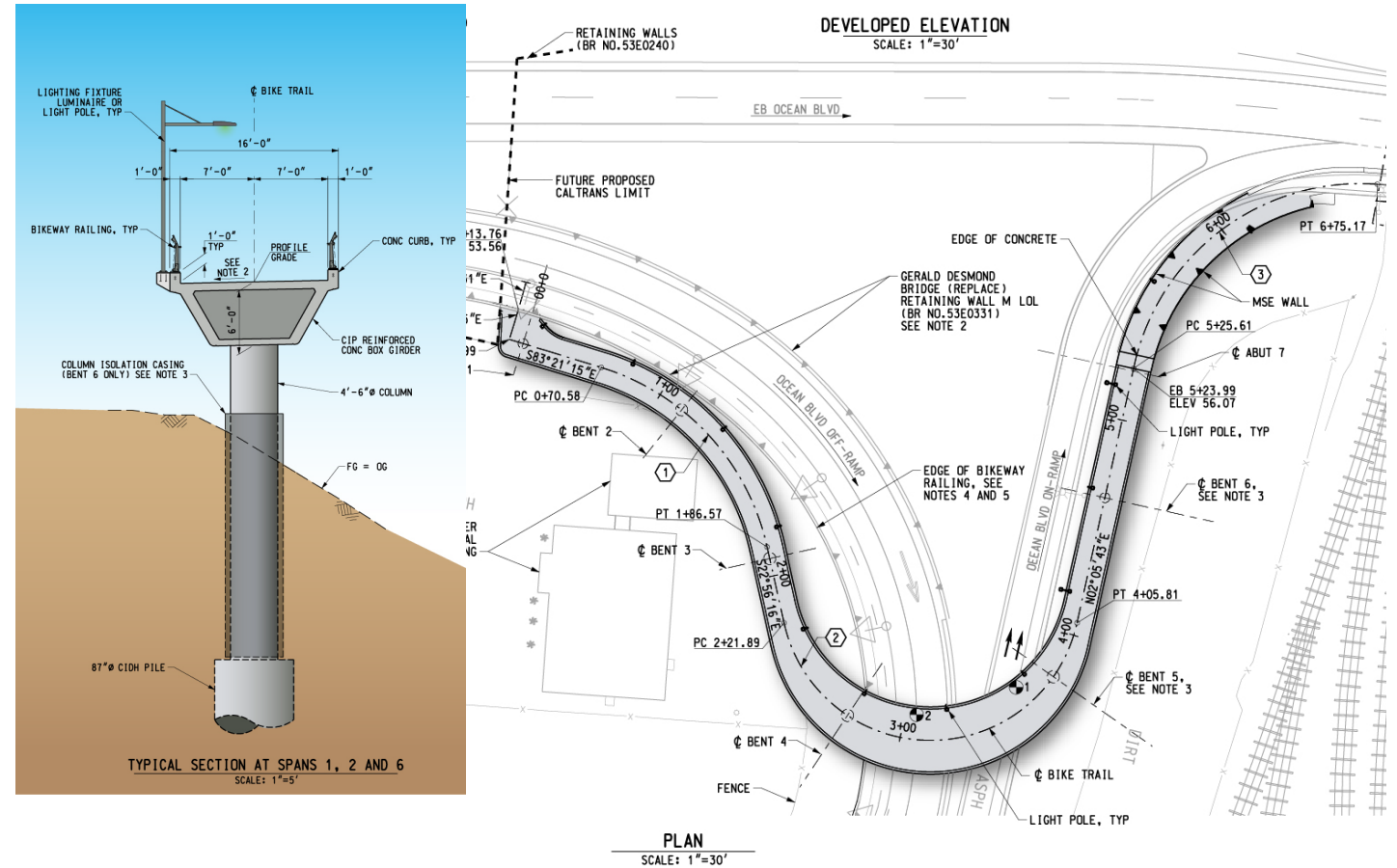


3. Design



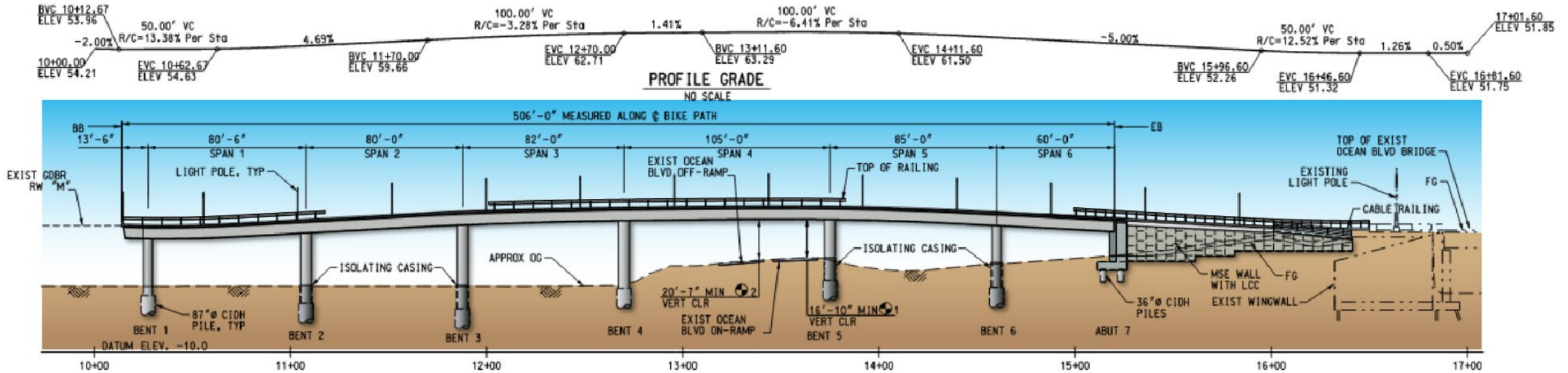
Structural System

- › Bridge has challenging curved geometrical alignment
- › Abutment on one end and free end at the LBIGB side
- › The bridge structural system is composed of:
 - › Curved cast-in-place reinforced concrete box girder bridge
 - › Six spans ranging from 60 to 105 feet; total length is 550 feet
 - › Superstructure width varies from 16 feet to 30 feet
 - › Substructure with six bents supported on 87-inch-diameter CIDH
 - › One abutment supported on 36-inch-diameter piles



Bridge Elevation

- › Cast-in-place concrete bridge (~500 feet long) with 6 spans
- › Width varies from 14 to 30.5 feet
- › Cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) foundations
- › MSE wall



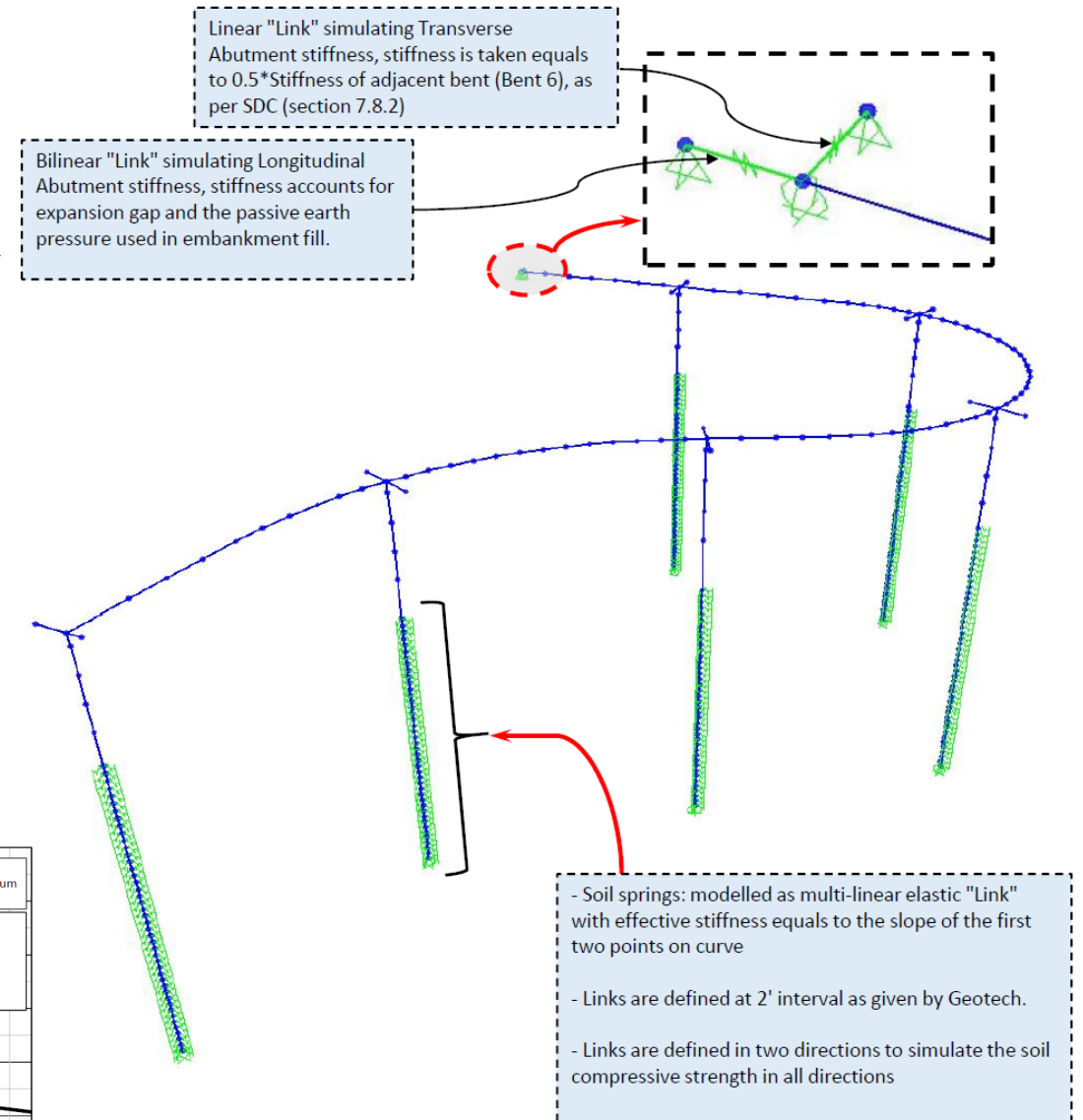
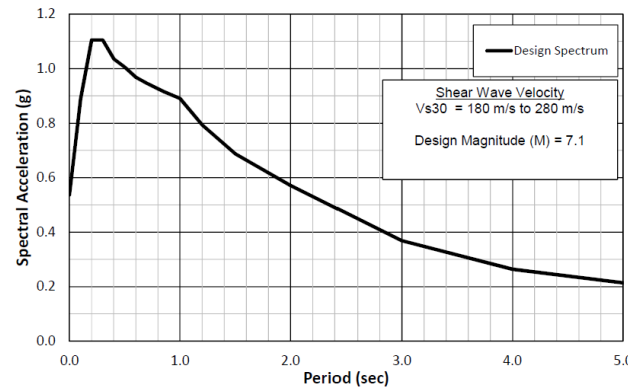
Design Challenges

- › Seismic Design
- › Connecting to Existing LBIGB
- › Existing Ocean Blvd Bridge Load Capacity



Seismic Design

- › Global Seismic Model:
 - › Curved geometry
 - › One abutment
 - › Columns with varying stiffness
 - › Seismic gap
- › Caltrans SDC 2.0 2019
 - › Balanced Stiffness Check

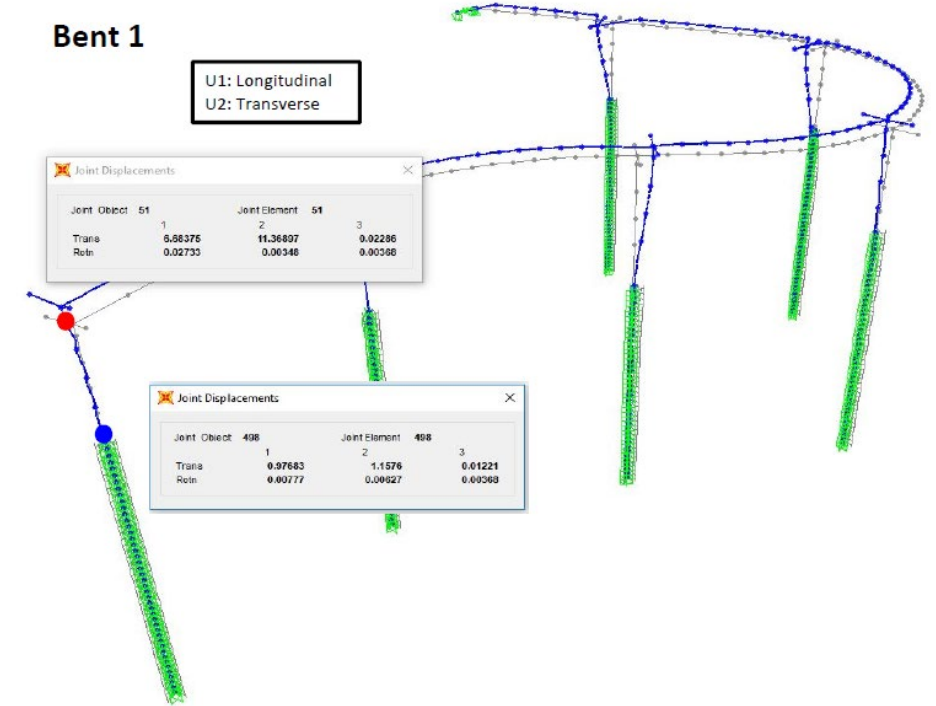


Balanced Stiffness Check per Caltrans SDC

› Balanced Stiffness Check per Caltrans SDC

Table 7.1.2-1 Column/Bent Stiffness-to-Mass Ratios for Bents/Frames

Column/Bent	Stiffness-to-Mass Ratio
For any two bents in a frame or any two columns in a Bent	$0.5 \leq \frac{\left(\frac{k_f^e}{m_j}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_j^e}{m_j}\right)} \leq 2.0$ (7.1.2-1)
For adjacent bents in a frame or adjacent columns in a Bent	$0.75 \leq \frac{\left(\frac{k_f^e}{m_j}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_j^e}{m_j}\right)} \leq 1.33$ (7.1.2-2)

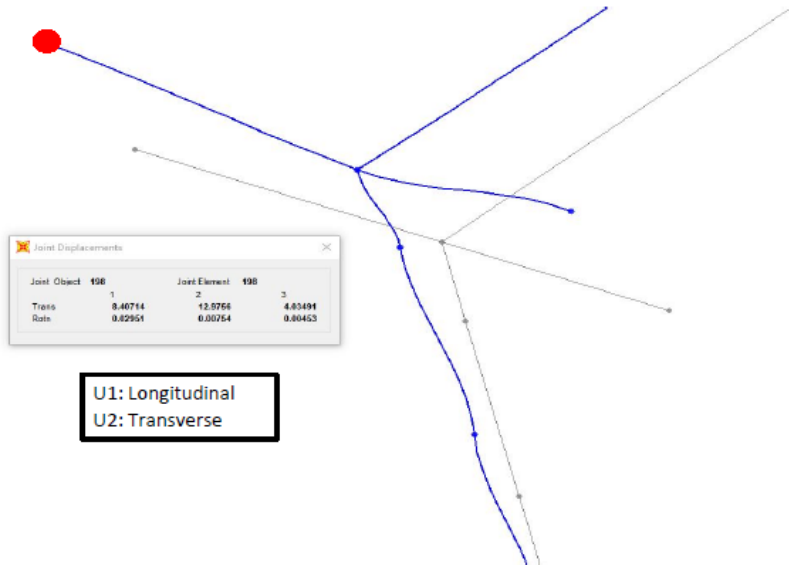
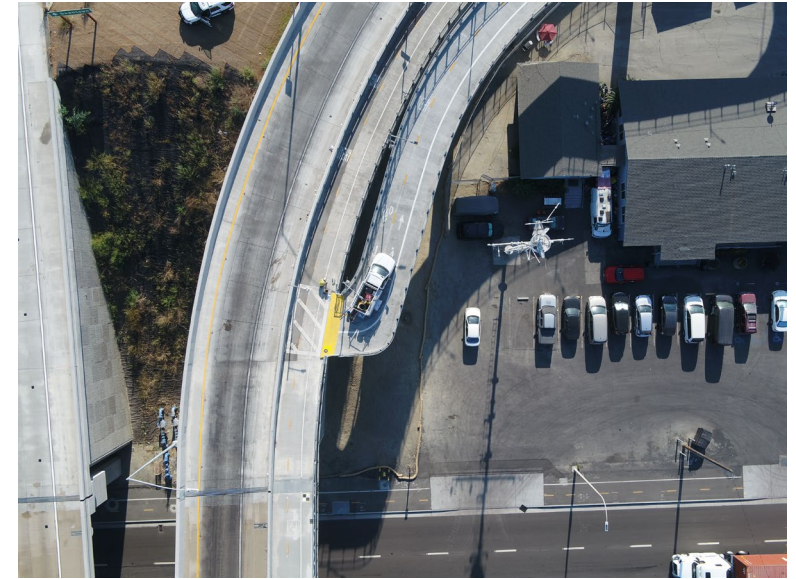
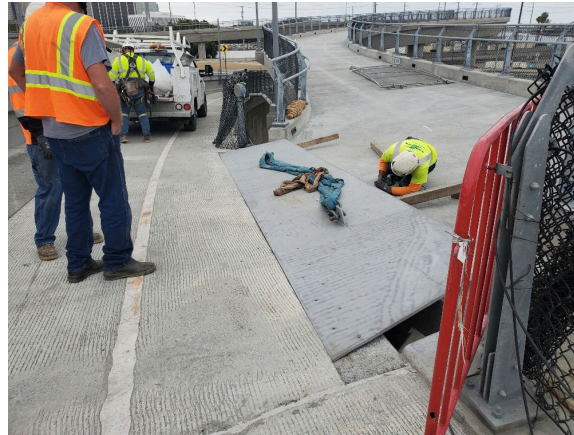


Bent #	Column Length	Column dia.	P (kips)	Δ trans. (in.) From SAP	Δ Long (in.) From SAP	Mass	Ktrans	Ktrans/mass	Check trans	Check	Klong.	Klong/mass	Check long	Check	Foundation
Bent 1	29.00	4.5	1000	37.7	10.8	433	319	0.74	0.80	OK > 0.75	1108	2.56	0.81	OK > 0.75	1-87" dia CIDH
Bent 2	35.75	5.5	1000	32.9	9.3	622	365	0.59	0.75	OK ≈ 0.75	1287	2.07	0.78	OK > 0.75	1-87" dia CIDH
Bent 3	42.75	5.5	1000	51.7	14.1	530	232	0.44	0.81	OK > 0.75	851	1.61	0.75	OK ≈ 0.75	1-87" dia CIDH
Bent 4	34.50	5.5	1000	31.6	9.3	1077	380	0.35	0.75	OK > 0.75	1290	1.20	0.80	OK > 0.75	1-87" dia CIDH
Bent 5	31.00	4.5	1000	26.3	8.2	972	457	0.47	0.83	OK > 0.75	1465	1.51	0.75	OK > 0.75	1-87" dia CIDH
Bent 6	31.50	4.5	1000	46.6	13.1	455	257	0.57			913	2.01			1-87" dia CIDH
							min (k/m) =	0.35	0.5	OK ≈ 0.5	min (k/m) =	1.2	0.5	OK ≈ 0.50	
							max (k/m) =	0.74			max (k/m) =	2.6			

Seismic Gap

	Transverse	Longitudinal	$(\Delta\text{Trans}^2 + \Delta\text{Long}^2)^{0.5}$
Movement at Bent 1 edge	12.98	8.41	15.46

Provide Gap Size of 1'-4"

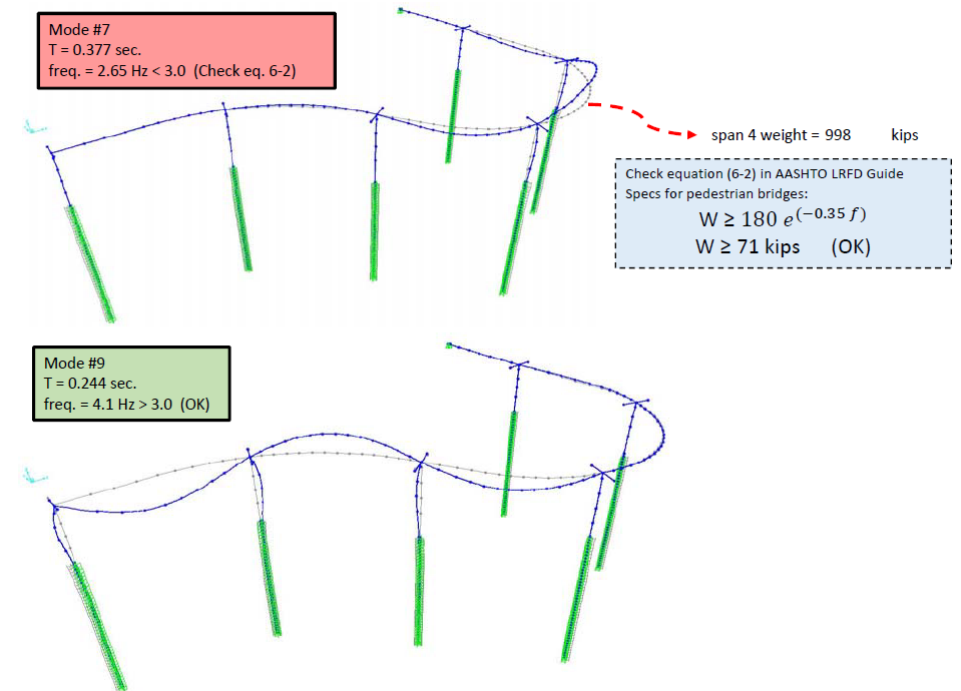


Vibration Check

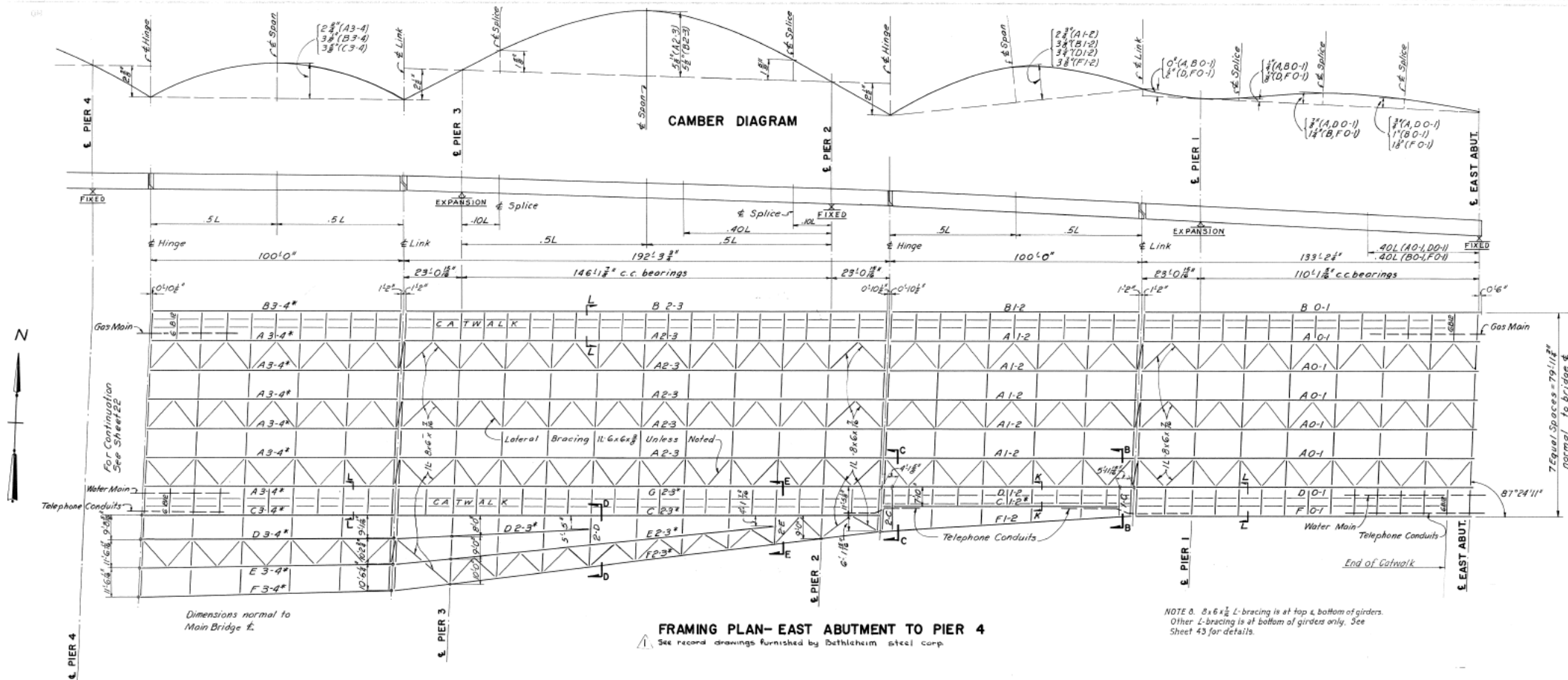
- › LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges
- › Vibration Check per Section 6
 - › The fundamental frequency in a vertical mode of the pedestrian bridge without live load shall be greater than 3.0 Hz to avoid the first harmonic.
 - › In the lateral direction, the fundamental frequency of the pedestrian bridge shall be greater than 1.3 Hz.

Mode #	Period (sec.)	Freq. (Hz)	UX	UY	UZ
1	1.044	0.958	0.216	0.469	0.000
2	0.981	1.019	0.675	0.093	0.000
3	0.826	1.211	0.019	0.379	0.000
4	0.793	1.260	0.048	0.004	0.000
5	0.580	1.724	0.000	0.013	0.000
6	0.477	2.098	0.003	0.001	0.000
7	0.377	2.650	0.001	0.002	0.095
8	0.305	3.282	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.244	4.101	0.000	0.000	0.061
10	0.240	4.167	0.000	0.000	0.001
11	0.221	4.521	0.001	0.001	0.003
12	0.217	4.616	0.000	0.000	0.145
13	0.193	5.191	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.183	5.472	0.000	0.000	0.255

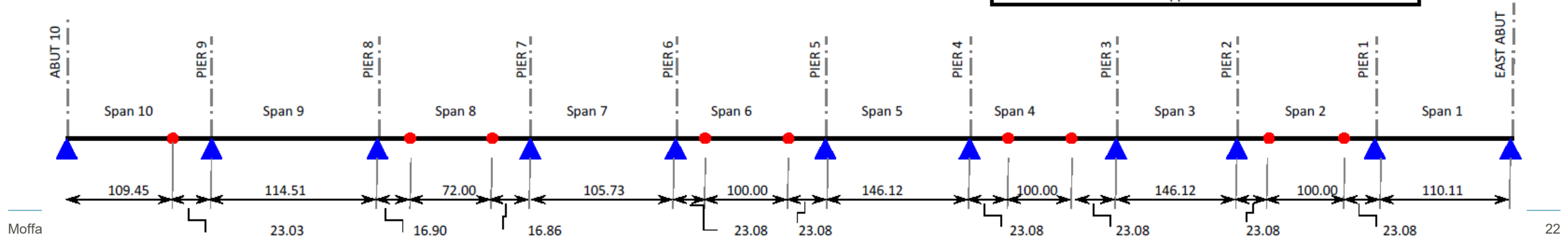
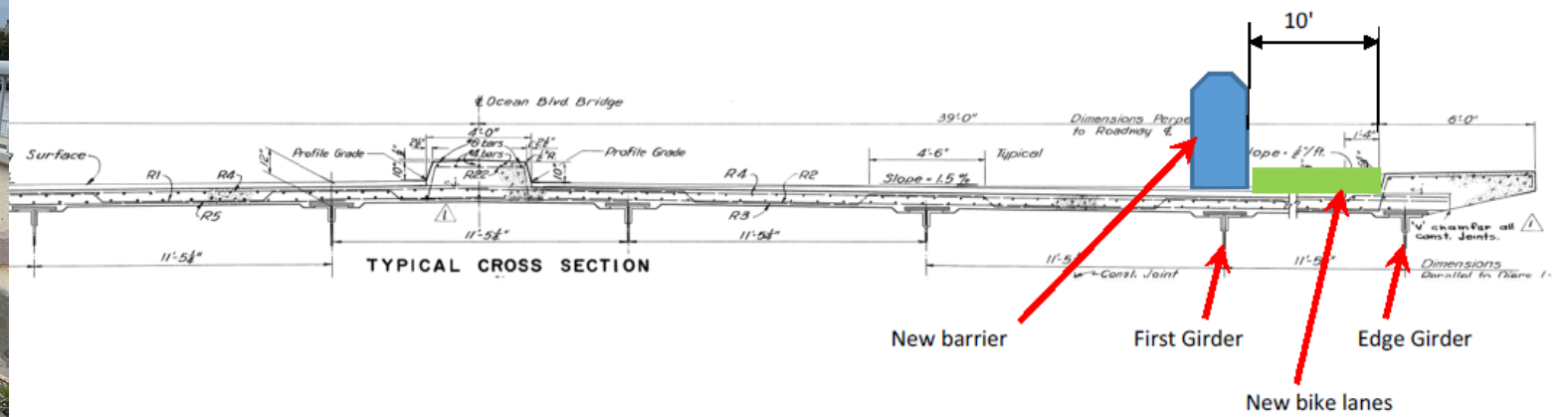
- 1st VL Mode (9.5% of mass)
- 2nd VL Mode (6.1% of mass)
- 3rd VL Mode (14.5% of mass)
- 4th VL Mode (25.5% of mass)



Existing Ocean Blvd Bridge



Existing Ocean Blvd Bridge Load Chack

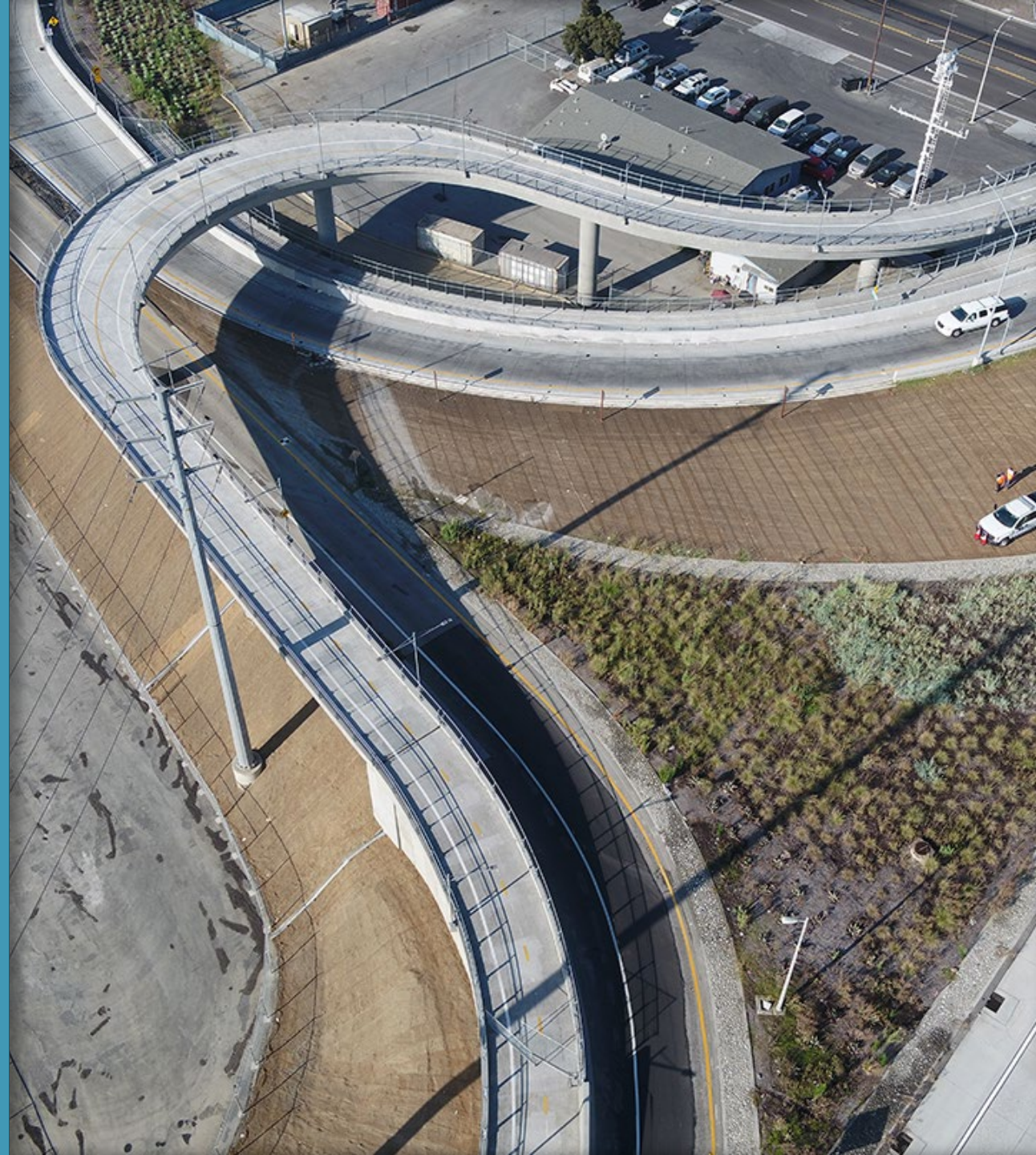


Design Challenges

› Ocean Blvd Reconfiguration for Bike Path Safety

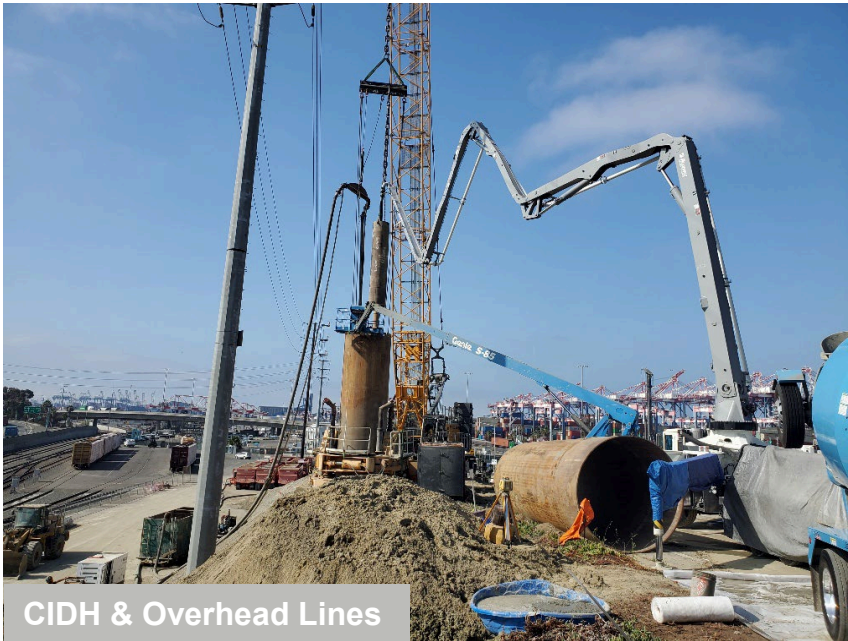


4. Construction

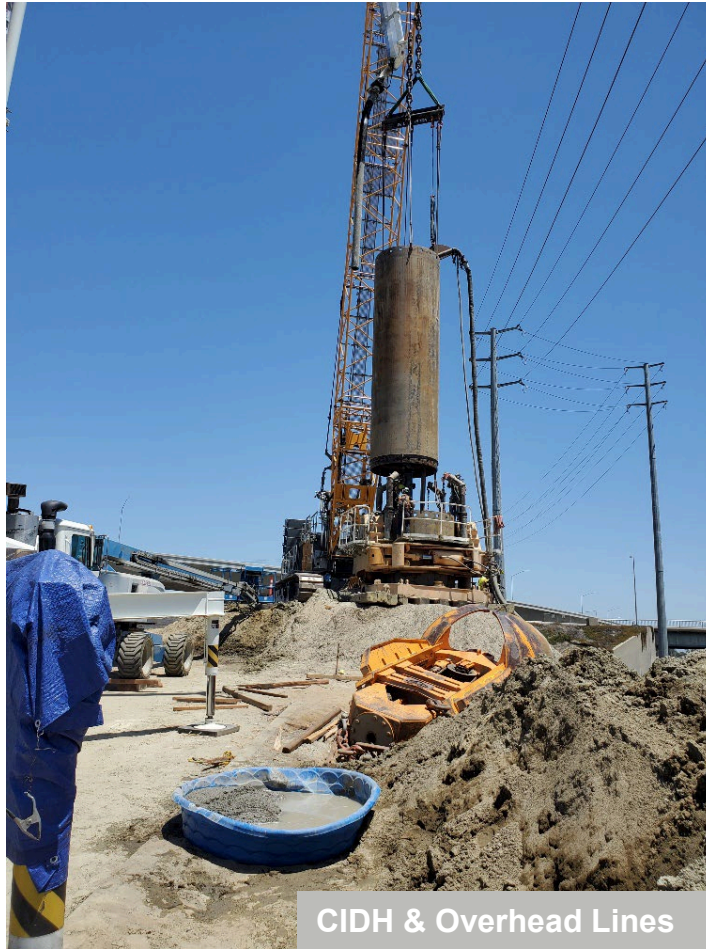


Construction Challenges

- › CIDH Pile Installation
 - › Existing MSE Walls
 - › Overhead Power Lines
 - › High Groundwater
 - › Full Length Temporary Steel Casing



CIDH & Overhead Lines



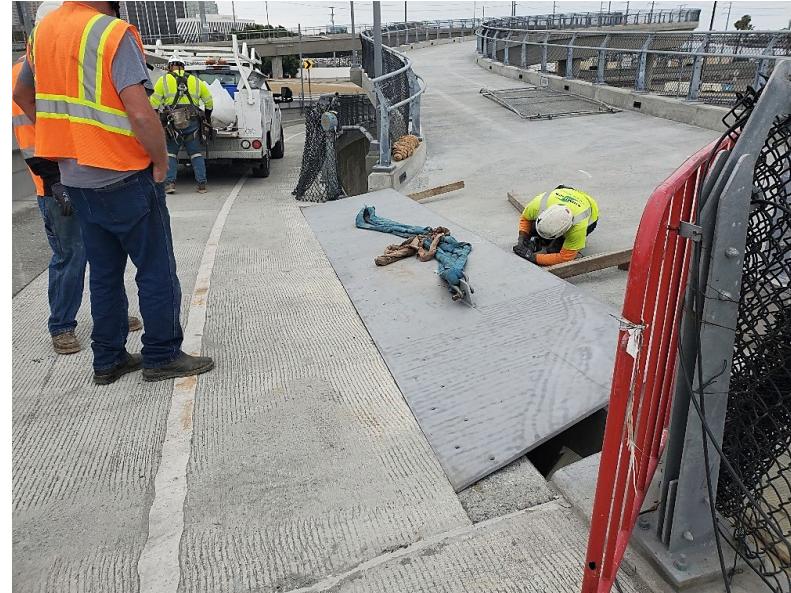
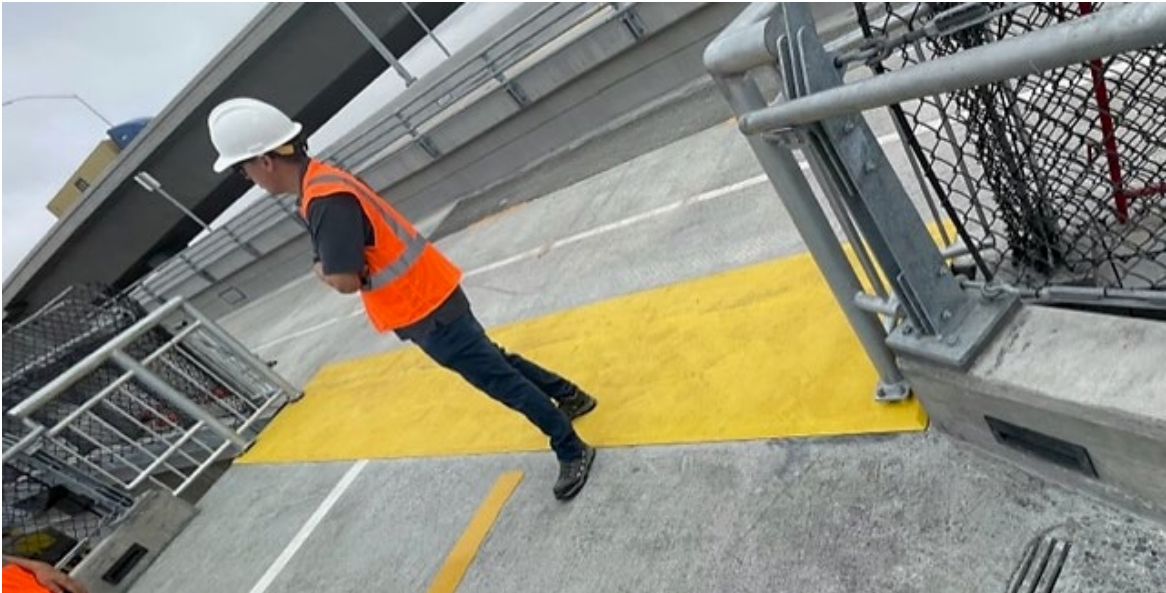
CIDH & Overhead Lines



CIDH & Existing MSE Wall

Construction Challenges

- › Steel Plate at Transition to LBIGB
 - › No as-built elevations of the LBIGB until construction started
 - › All four edges of the plate had different slopes
 - › Edges had to be beveled to meet ADA requirements
 - › Multiple fit ups required to bend plate and ensure it sits flush on the bridge surface



Construction



CIDH Drilling



Rebar Placement



Railing Installation

- › NTP on March 2021
- › Substantial Completion on Aug 2022
- › Construction Cost = \$8.6M
- › Engineers Estimate = \$8.0M

Awards

2022 American Public Works Association (APWA) BEST Awards

- › Traffic, Mobility, and Beautification



2022 American Council of Engineering Council (ACEC) Engineering Excellence Award

- › Merit Award



Thank You



moffatt & nichol



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LONG BEACH
THE PORT OF CHOICE



Earth Mechanics, Inc.
Geotechnical and Earthquake Engineering

