

I-240 CMGC PROJECT

MEMPHIS, TN



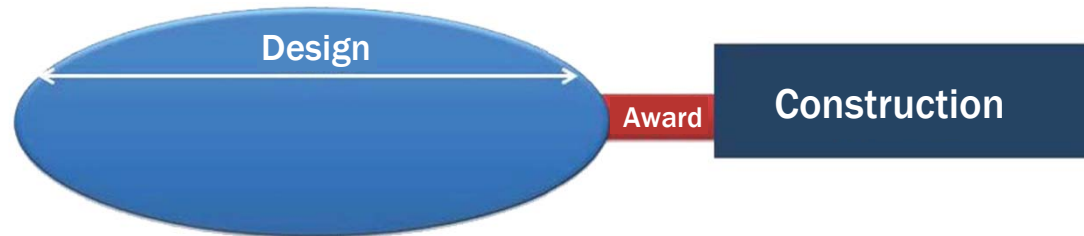
CMGC PROCESS

- Construct
 - Why CMGC
 - Designer
 - Contractor
 - Taskforce
 - Weekly Ta
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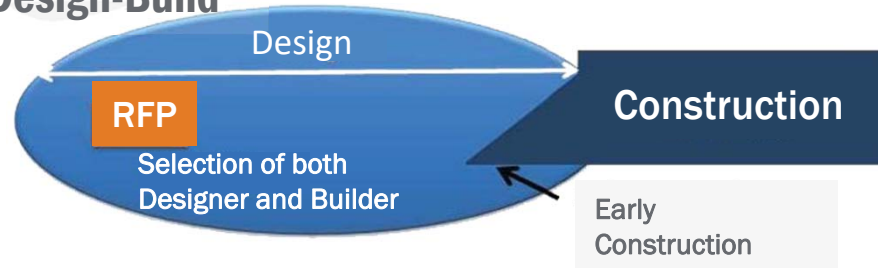


CMGC PROCESS

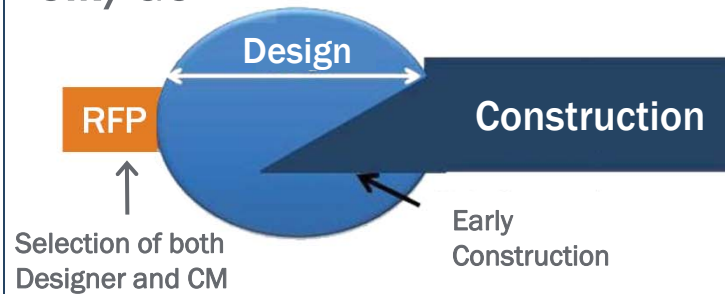
Traditional Design Bid Build



Design-Build



CM/GC



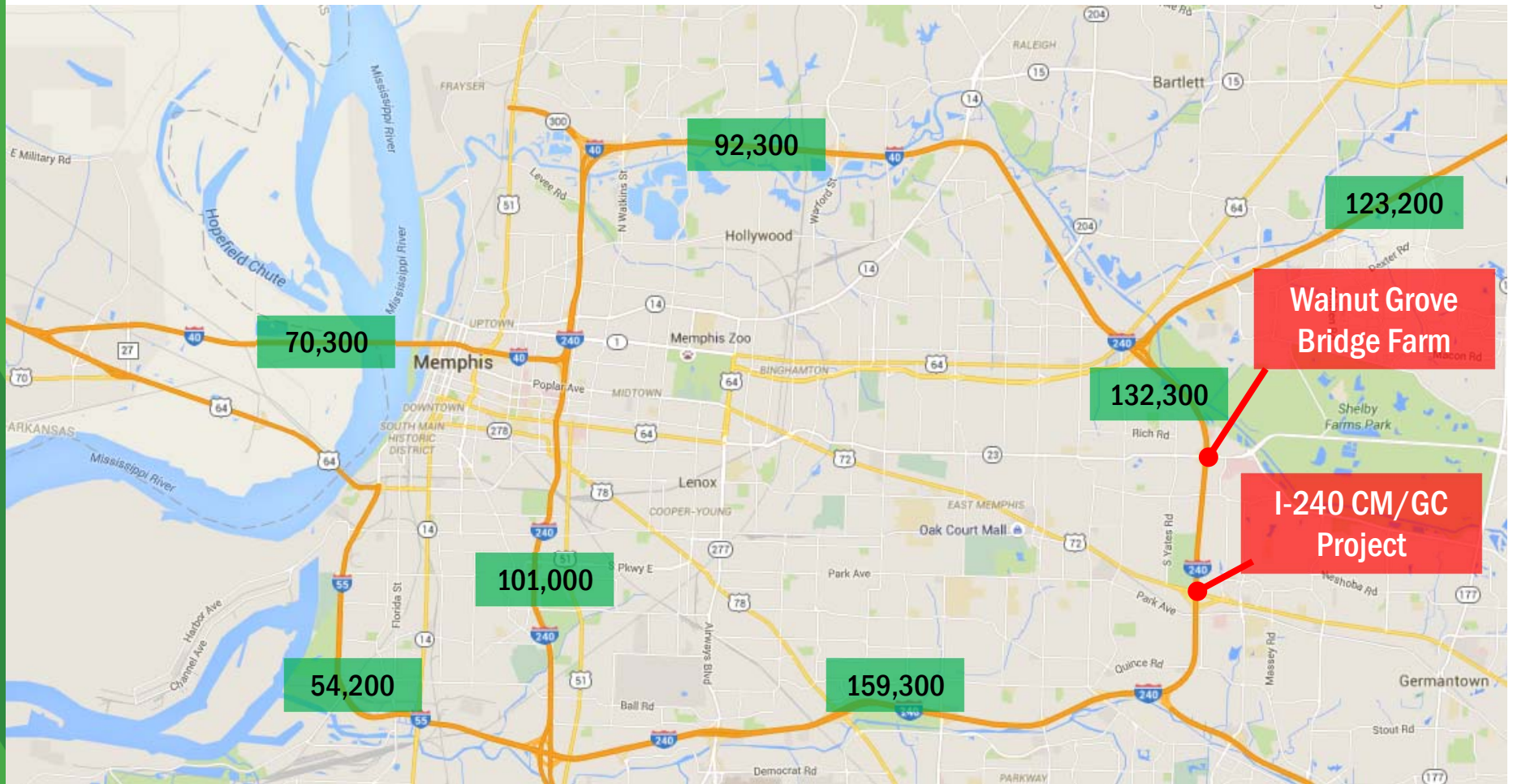
GOALS OF CMGC

- Expedite complex project delivery
- Design based on contractor capabilities and DOT expectations
- Mutually agreed distribution of risk
- Provide the best product in the shortest time frame at an agreed upon price (one contractor, one price)
- Owner retains greater control of design vs. design-build
- Early involvement of third parties during design (utilities, railroad, cities, major stakeholders)
- Daily peer exchange

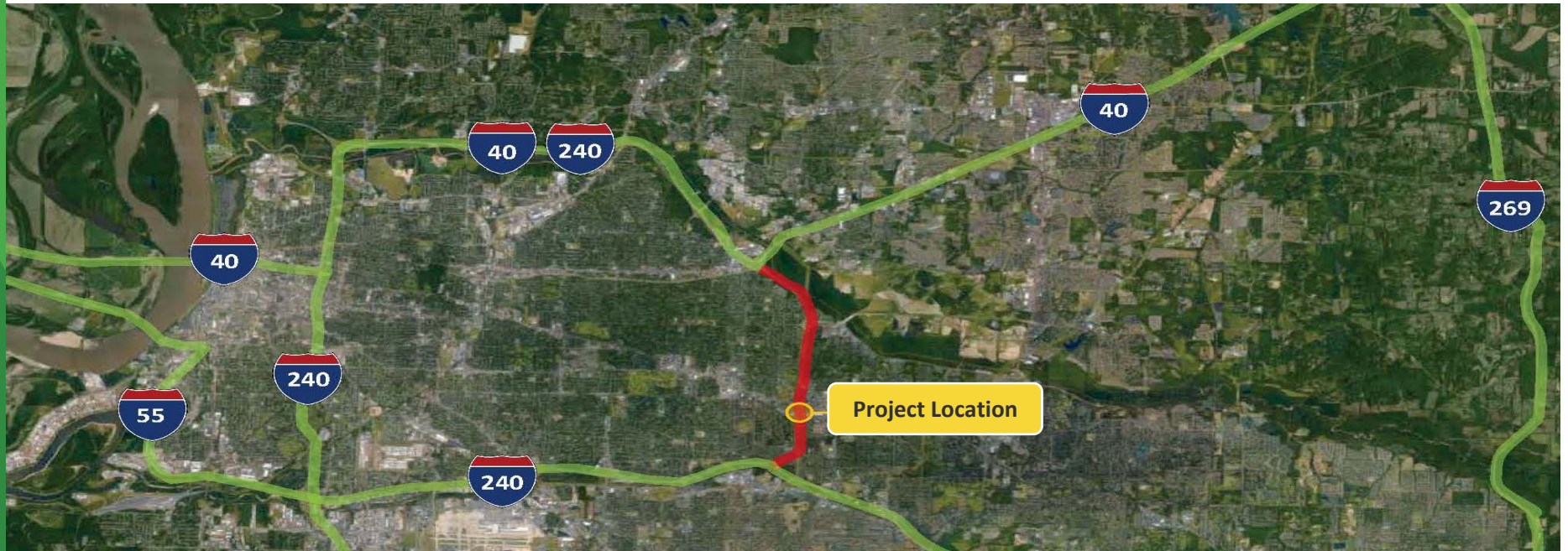
STARTING A CMGC PROGRAM

- TDOT wanted a “New Tool in the Tool Box”
- Enabling Legislation in July 2014
- Up to Three Pilot Projects
- Constraints on Maximum Contract Size (\$)
- Time Frame – Pilot Program Expires in July 2019
- Defines the Selection Process
 - Does not require prior CMGC experience
 - Defines Selection Committee for the CM
 - Independent Cost Estimator (ICE)
 - Bid by CM must be within 10% of ICE or In-House Estimate
- *Search for TDOT Construction – Alternative Contracting – CMGC Services*

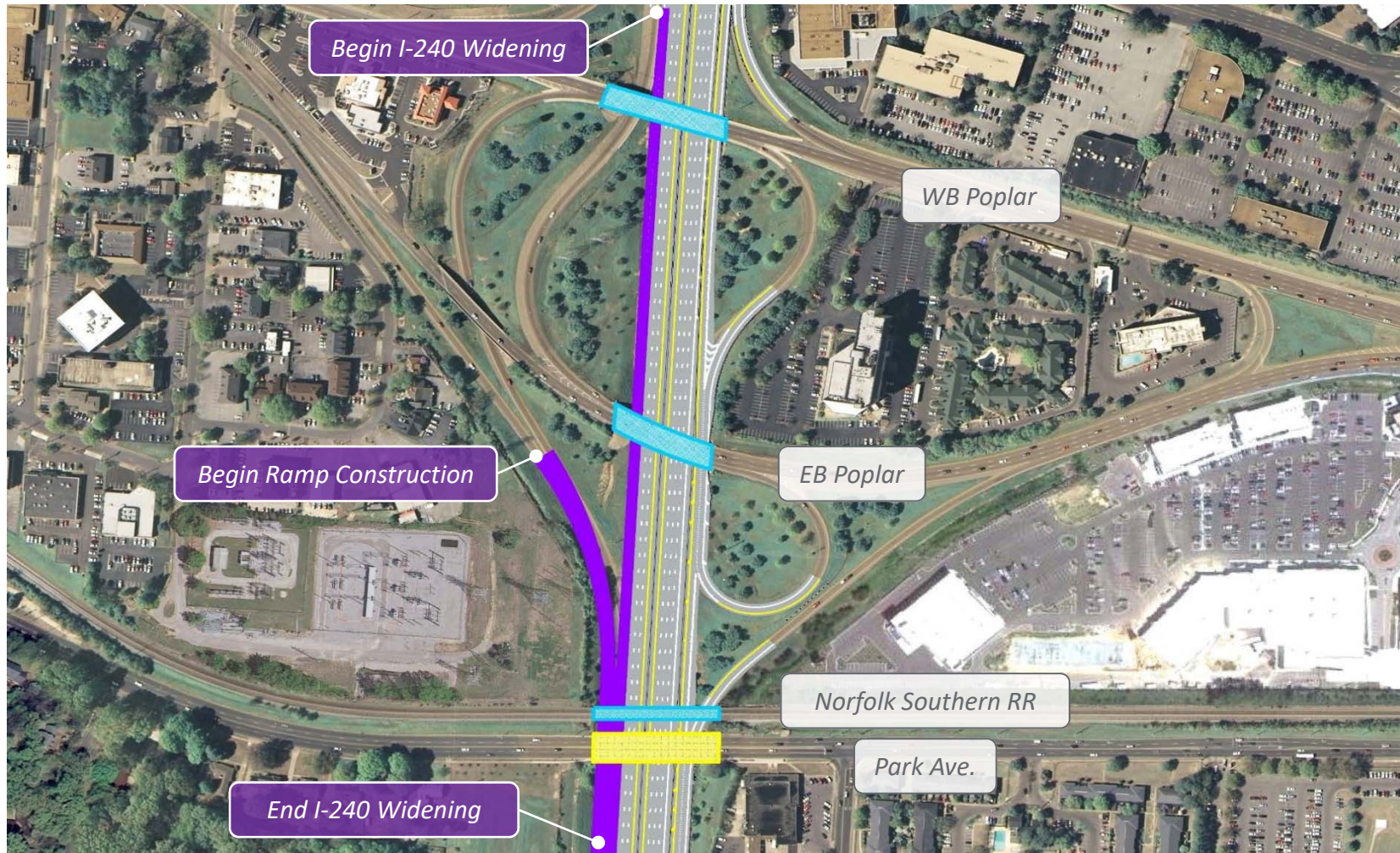
REGIONAL IMPACTS



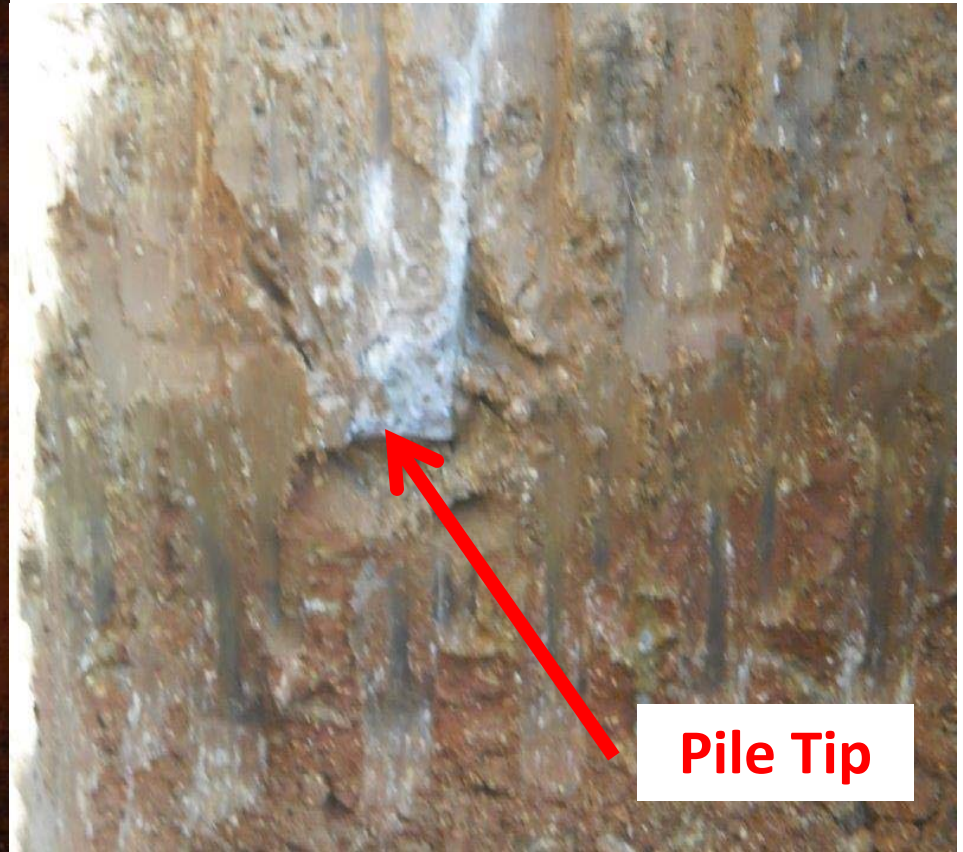
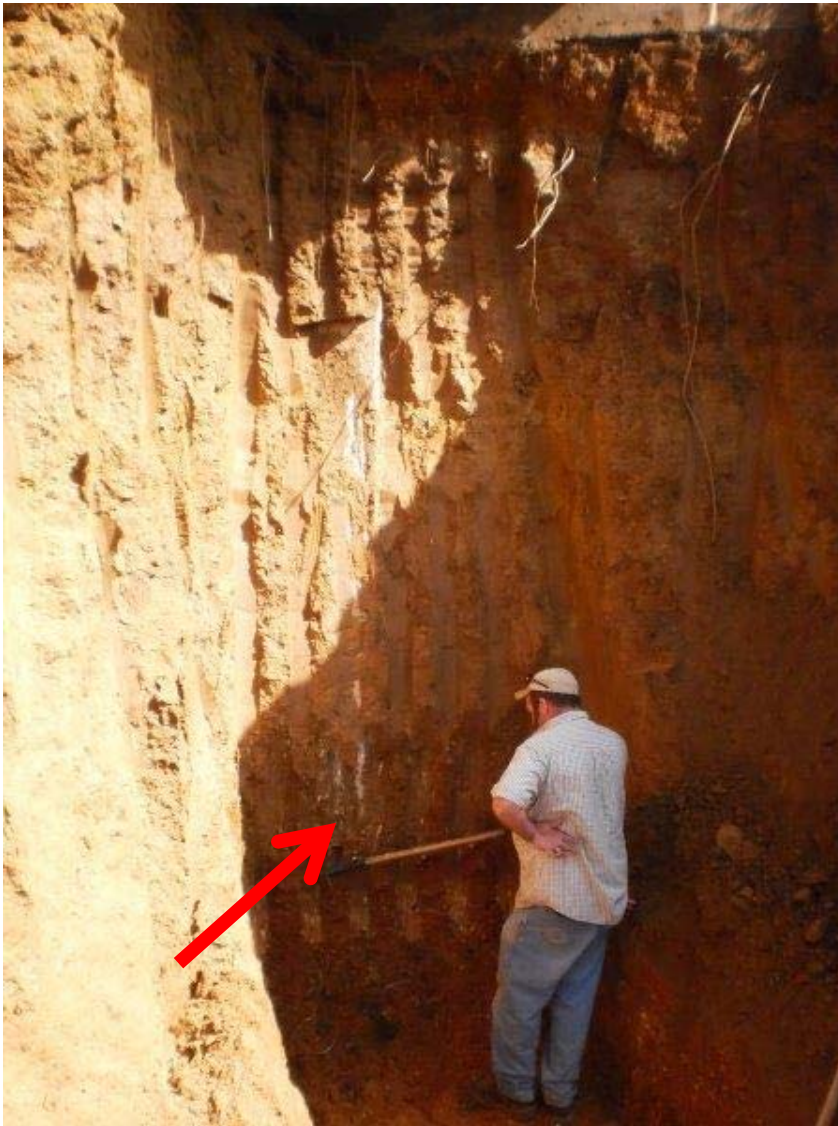
PROJECT LOCATION



PROJECT LOCATION



PREVIOUS I-240 WIDENING CHALLENGES



CHALLENGES

- Seismic zone
- No piles
- Sandy soil
- No bed rock
- Several physical constraints
 - Significant utilities
 - Commercial businesses
 - High traffic volumes
- Railroad involvement

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Provide an eight-lane I-240 mainline (complete the planned widening of I-240).
- Improve four deficient bridges over I-240:
 - Replace WB & EB Poplar Avenue.
 - Replace NS Railroad bridge (owned by TDOT).
 - Rehab or replace Park Avenue.
- Improve horizontal and vertical clearances.
- Minimize construction time and impacts by using Accelerated Bridge Construction (ABC).
- Satisfy the public project requirements of NS Railroad.

PROJECT TIMELINE

1 Initial Design Phase – Spring 2016

- Initial Utility Coordination
- Coordination with Locals
- Assist TDOT with CM RFP

2 CM Advertisement – Summer 2016

3 CM Selection – August 2016

4 Design Kickoff – September 2016

- Design Charrette
- Weekly Task Force Mtgs
- Opinion of Cost 60%
- ICE Began after 30%
- Finalize Plans
- Up To 3 Official Bids
- Final Bid (10% of ICE)

5 3rd Bid Accepted – November 2017

6 Construction Began – January 2018

7 Construction Complete – July 2019

PROJECT TEAM



Owner



Prime Consultant



Kiewit

Construction Management



Geotech



ITS and Utility Coordination



Structural, Survey
and Traffic Control



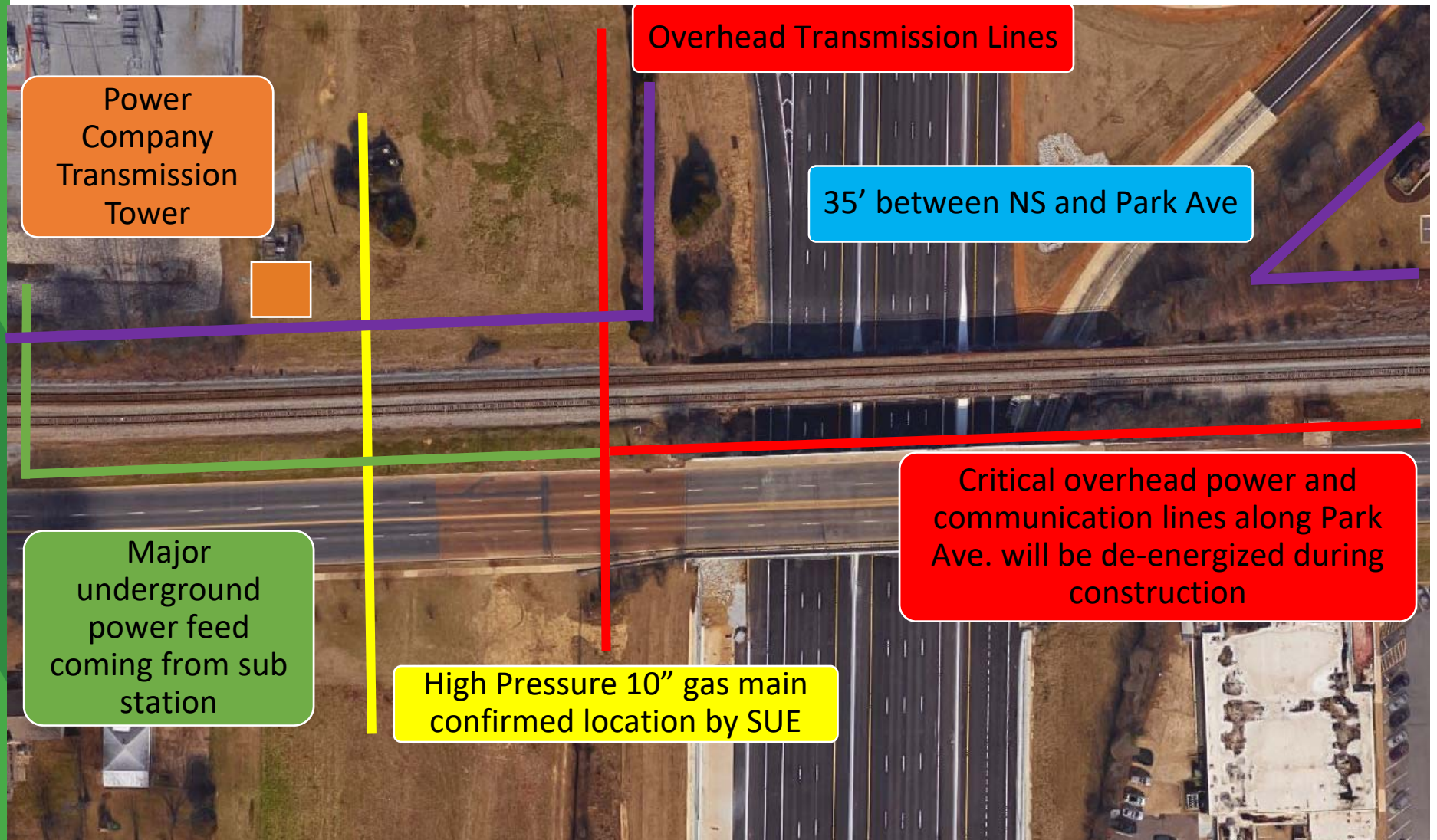
Independent Cost Engineer



SUE Services



SITE AND UTILITY CONSTRAINTS



EXISTING WEST BOUND POPLAR AVE.



- 295' – 5 Span
- Tangent
- Concrete Beam
- 54' Ex. Width
- 3 Travel Lanes w/ Sidewalks
- Min. Vert. Clearance 16.21'

COMPLETED WEST BOUND POPLAR AVE.



263' – 2 Span Steel Girder Bridge

EXISTING EAST BOUND POPLAR AVE.



- 246' – 4 Span
- Curved
- Concrete Beam
- 60' Ex. Width
- 3 Travel Lanes - No Sidewalks
- Min. Vert. Clearance 16.34'
- No Utility Conflicts

COMPLETED EAST BOUND POPLAR AVE.



222' – 2 Span Steel Girder Bridge

EXISTING NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD



- 320' – 6 Span
- Tangent
- Steel Beam

- 2 Track Ballast Deck
- Min. Vert. Clearance 15.61'
- 100' Railroad ROW

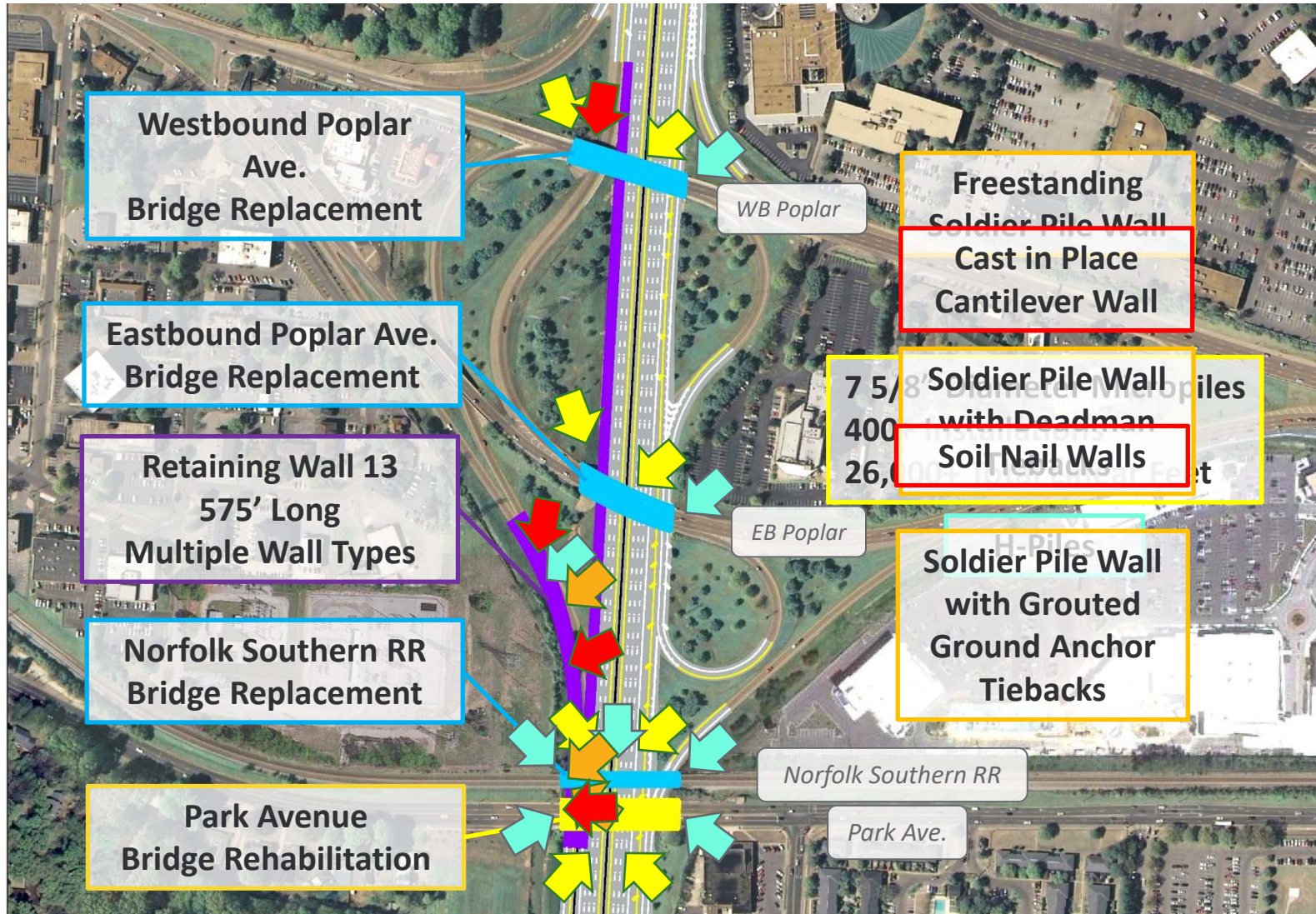
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD (cont.)



COMPLETED NSRR BRIDGE SLIDE

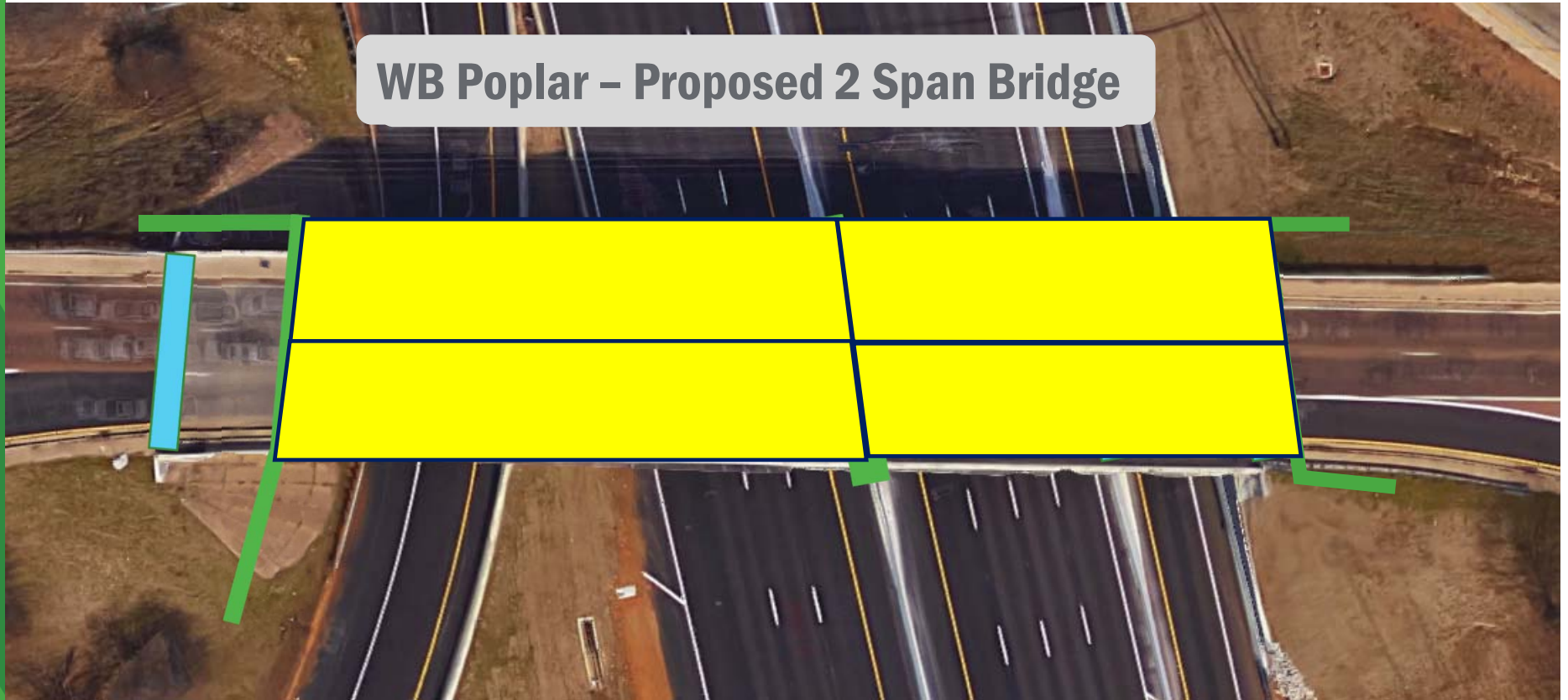


STRUCTURE PROJECT OVERVIEW

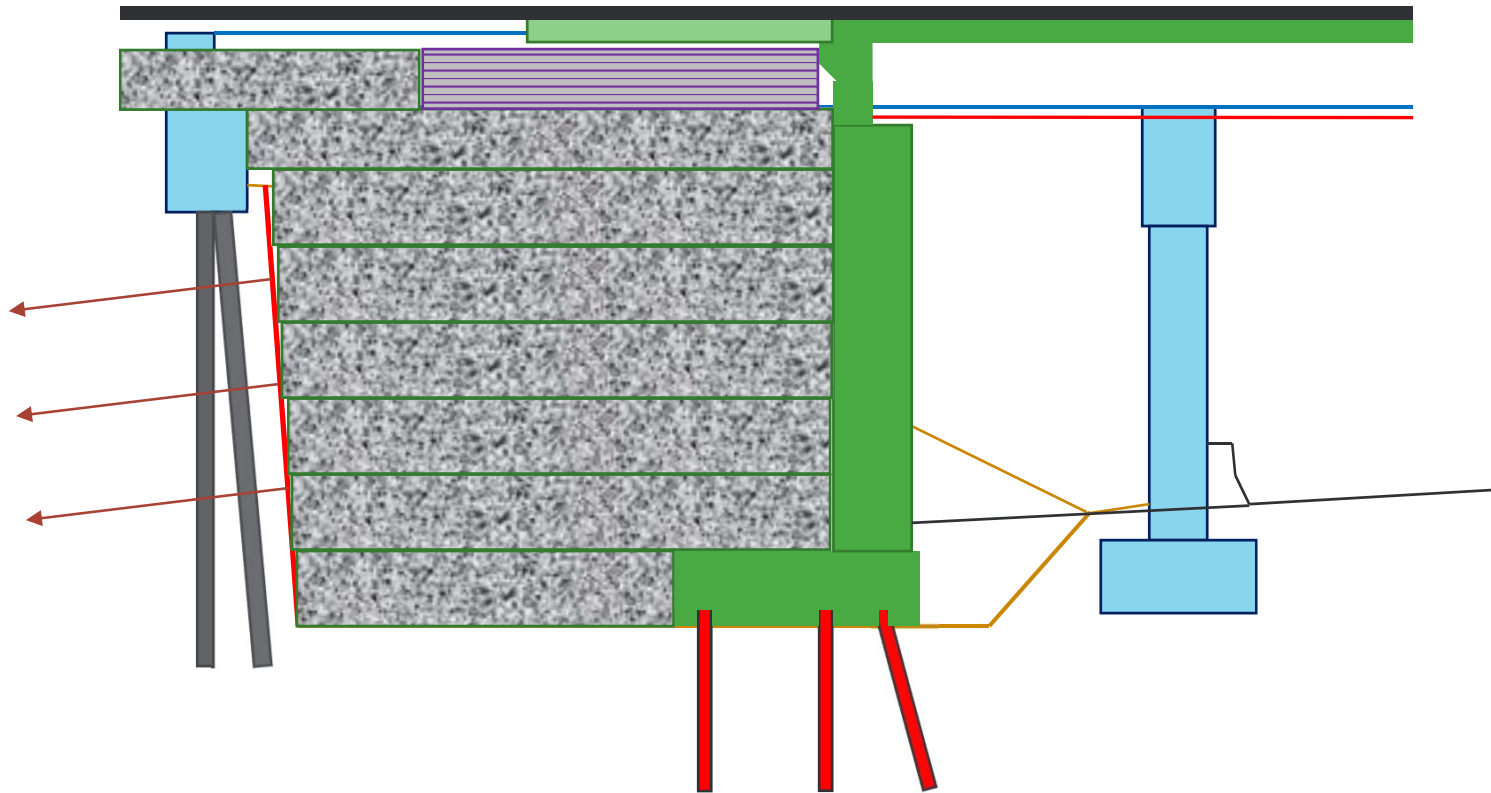


WB/EB POPLAR BRIDGE REPLACEMENTS

WB Poplar – Proposed 2 Span Bridge



WB/EB POPLAR WEST ABUTMENTS



WB/EB POPLAR WESTERN ABUTMENTS



WEST ABUTMENT CONSTRUCTION



WEST ABUTMENT CONSTRUCTION



WEST ABUTMENT CONSTRUCTION



WEST ABUTMENT CONSTRUCTION



GEOGRID UNDER APPROACH SLAB



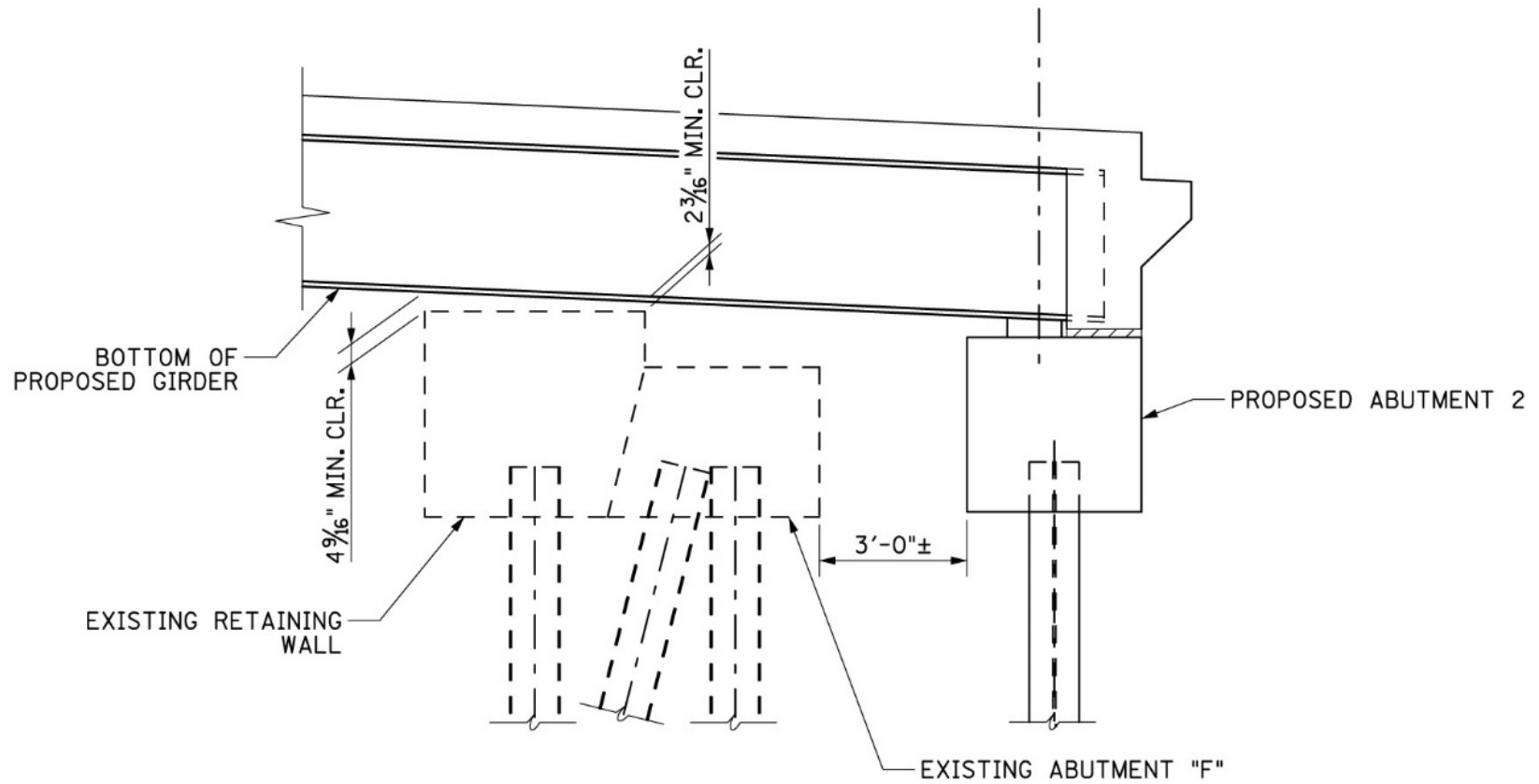
WB/EB POPLAR EASTERN ABUTMENTS



WB/EB POPLAR EASTERN ABUTMENTS



WB/EB POPLAR EASTERN ABUTMENTS



SECTION "B"-"B"

WB/EB EASTERN ABUTMENTS



WB/EB EASTERN ABUTMENTS



WB/EB POPLAR PIERS

Original footings
have no piles

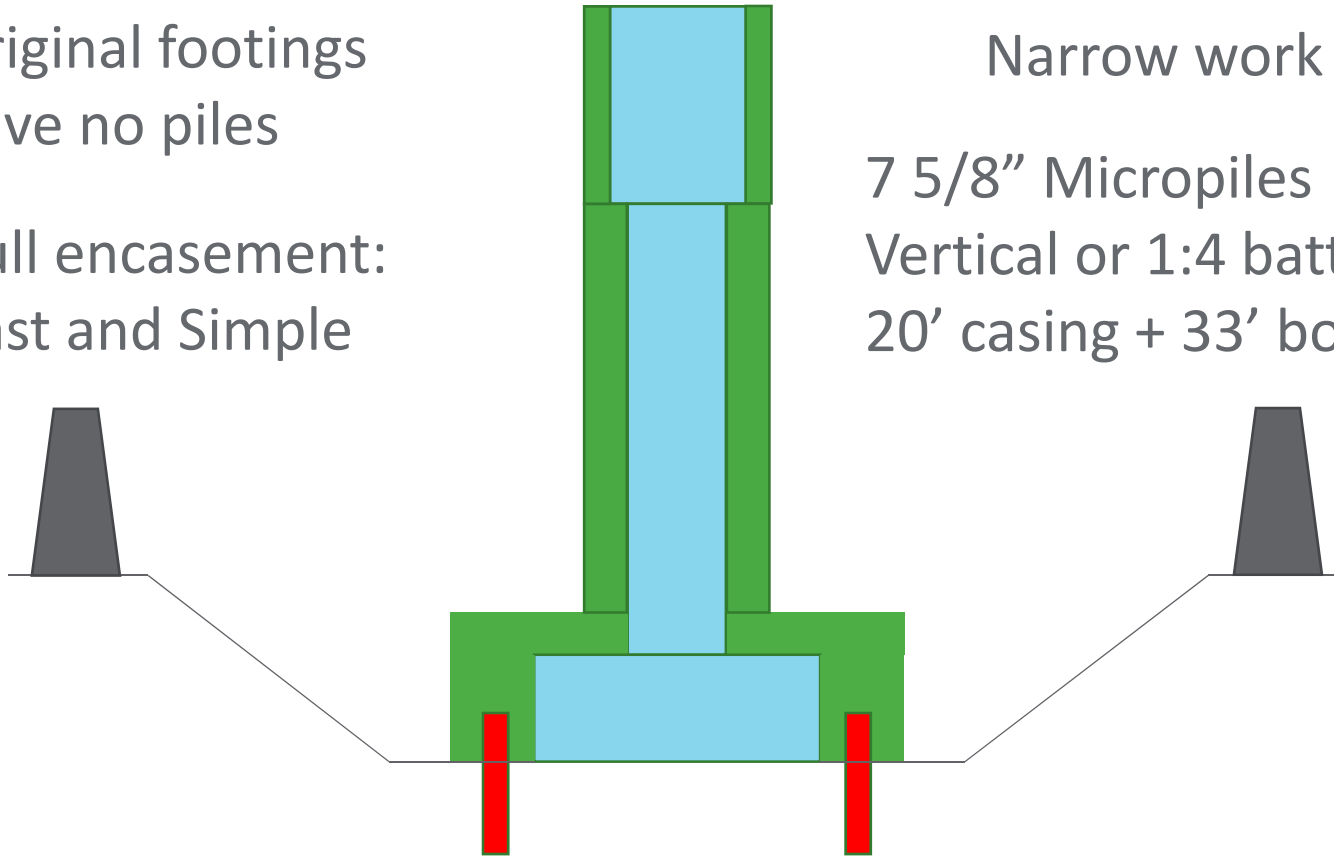
Full encasement:
Fast and Simple

Narrow work zone

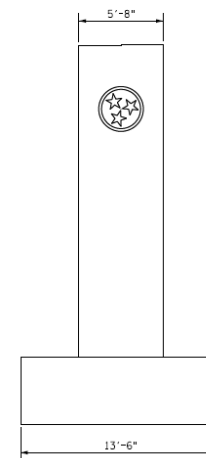
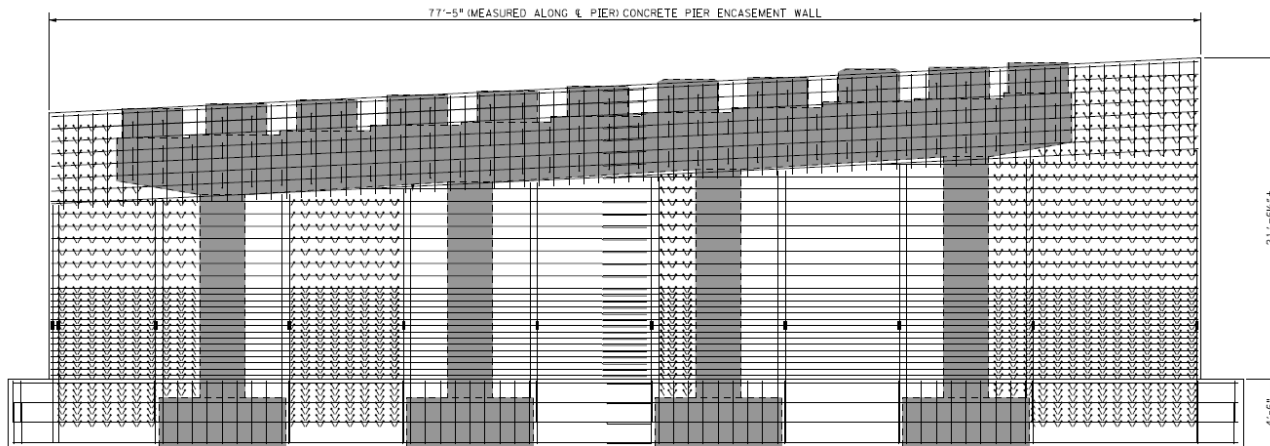
7 5/8" Micropiles

Vertical or 1:4 batter

20' casing + 33' bond zone



WB/EB POPLAR PIERS

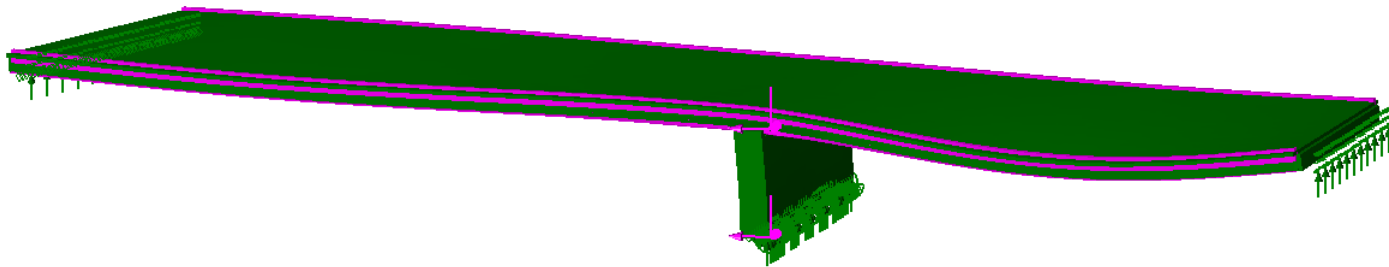


WB/EB POPLAR PIERS



WB/EB POPLAR PIER CHALLENGES

- Wall pier has high stiffness and mass for seismic
- Seismic loads on micropiles
 - 291 kips – compression per micropile
 - 121 kips – tension per micropile
 - 28 kips – lateral bending load per micropile
- LUSAS used for seismic modeling
- Sensitivity of pier design required use of A706 rebar

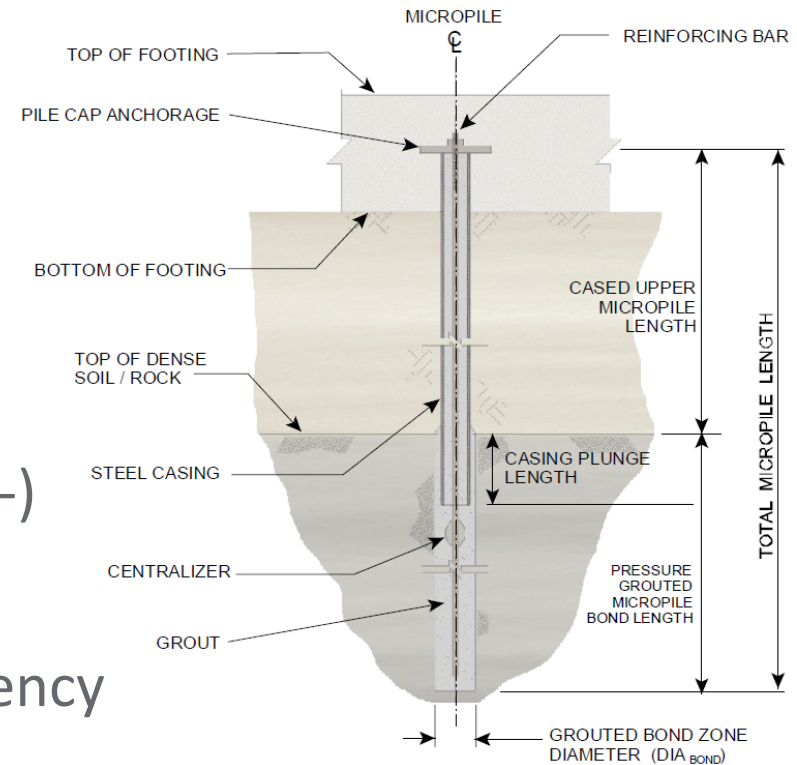


Micropiles

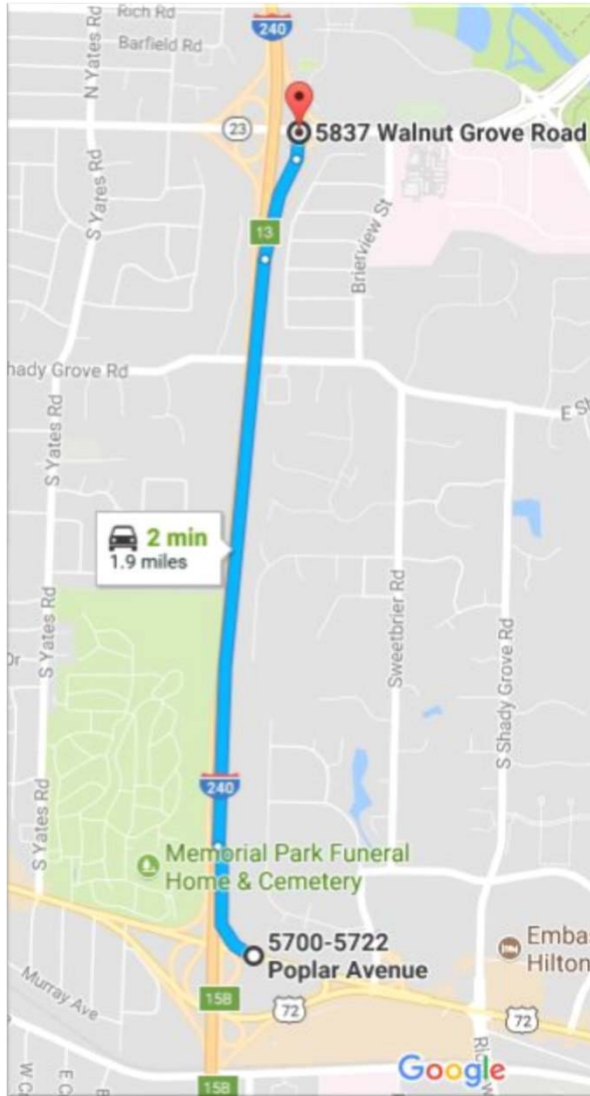
- 7 5/8" x 0.5" Micropiles
- API N80 Casing
- 58 Installations for WB Pier
- 56 Installations for EB Pier
- Cased Length 20 Feet (+/-)
- Bond Zone Length 33 Feet (+/-)

Benefits of CMGC:

- Design -> Construction Efficiency
- Buy America Act
- 9" vs. 7 5/8"



WALNUT GROVE BRIDGE FARM



BRIDGE FARM



BRIDGE FARM



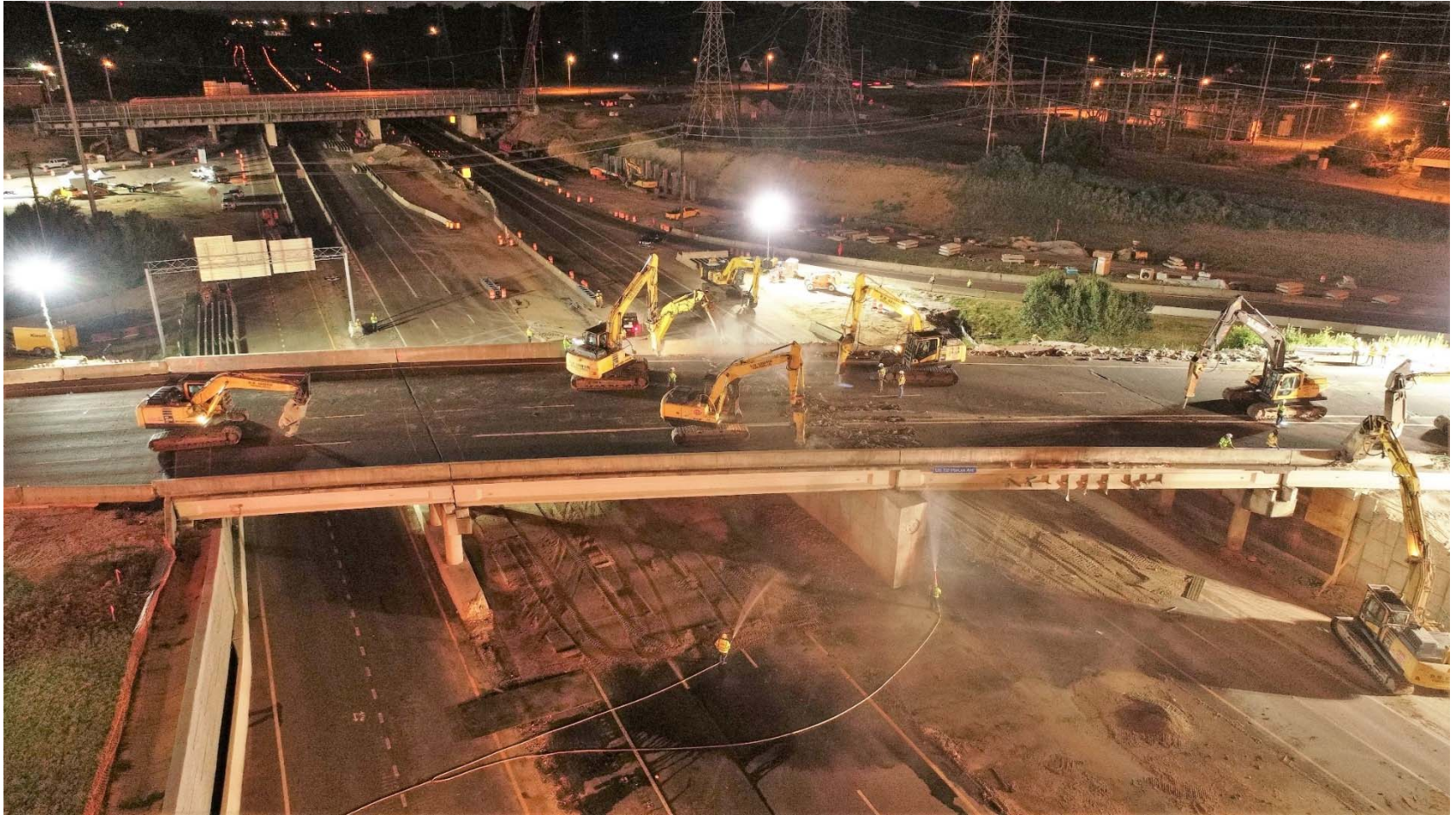
SELF PROPELLED MOBILE TRANSPORT (SPMT)



SPMT



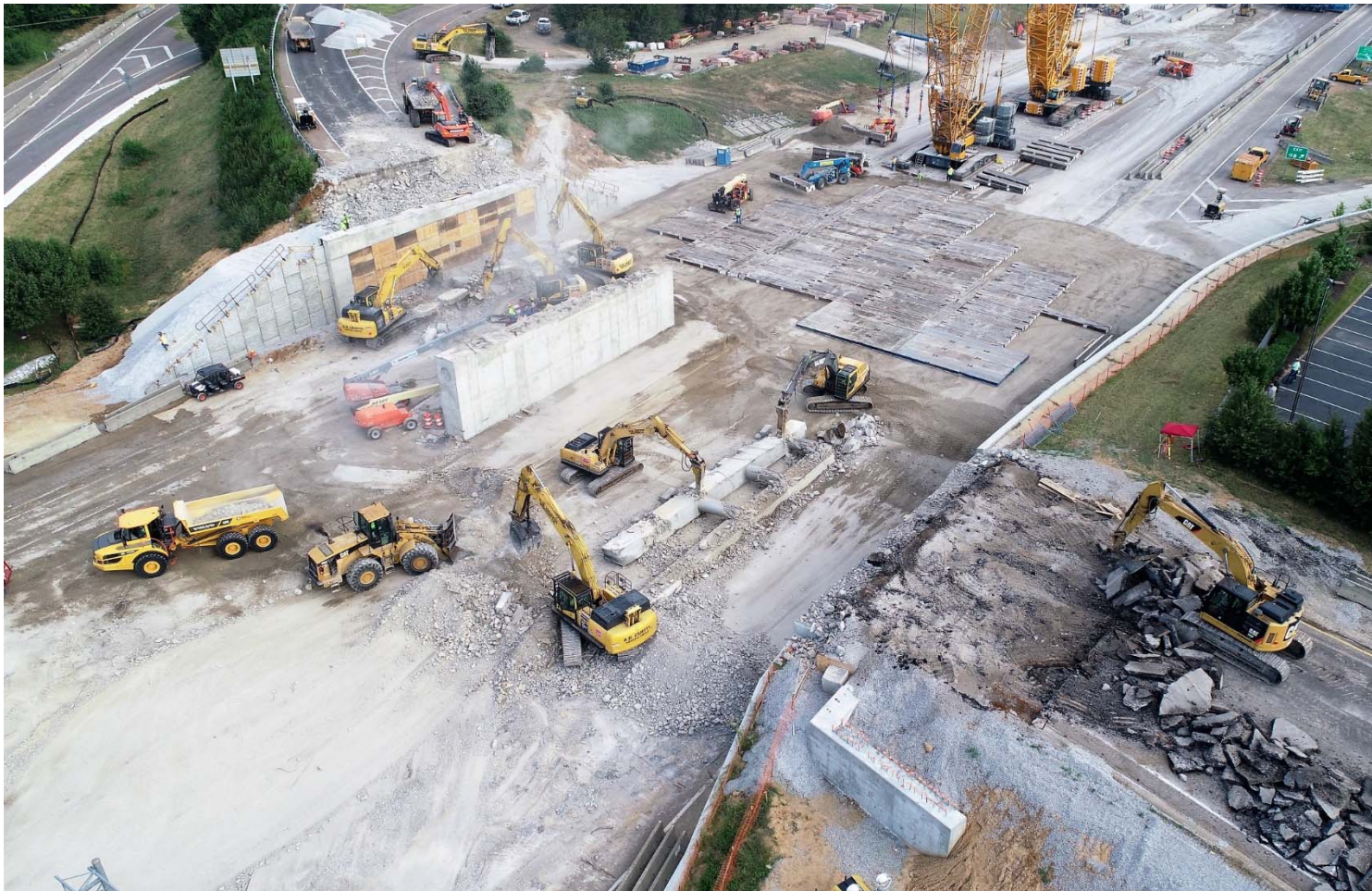
DEMOLITION



DEMOLITION



DEMOLITION



SUPERSTRUCTURE UNIT INSTALLATION



SUPERSTRUCTURE UNIT INSTALLATION



SUPERSTRUCTURE CLOSURE POUR



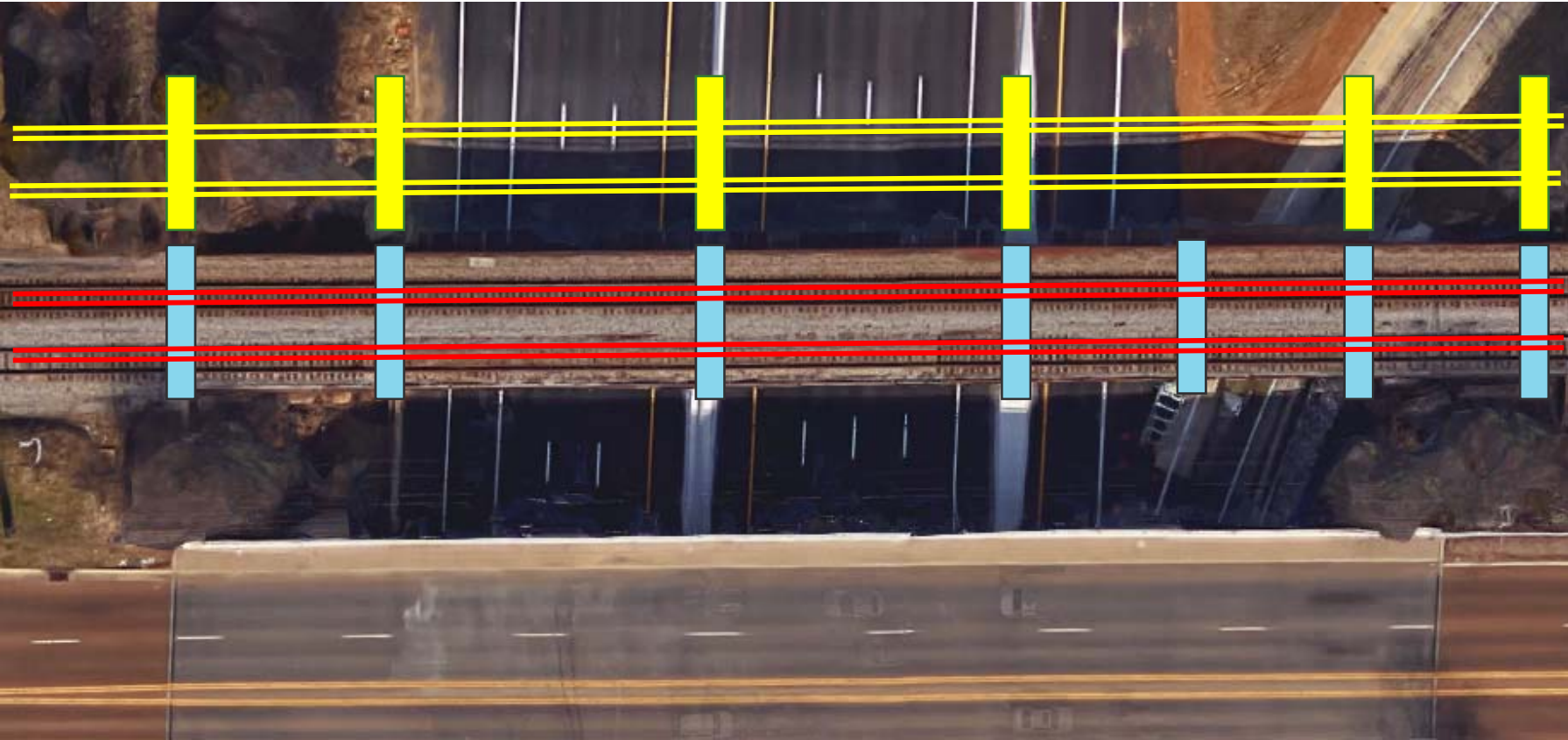
SUPERSTRUCTURE CLOSURE POUR



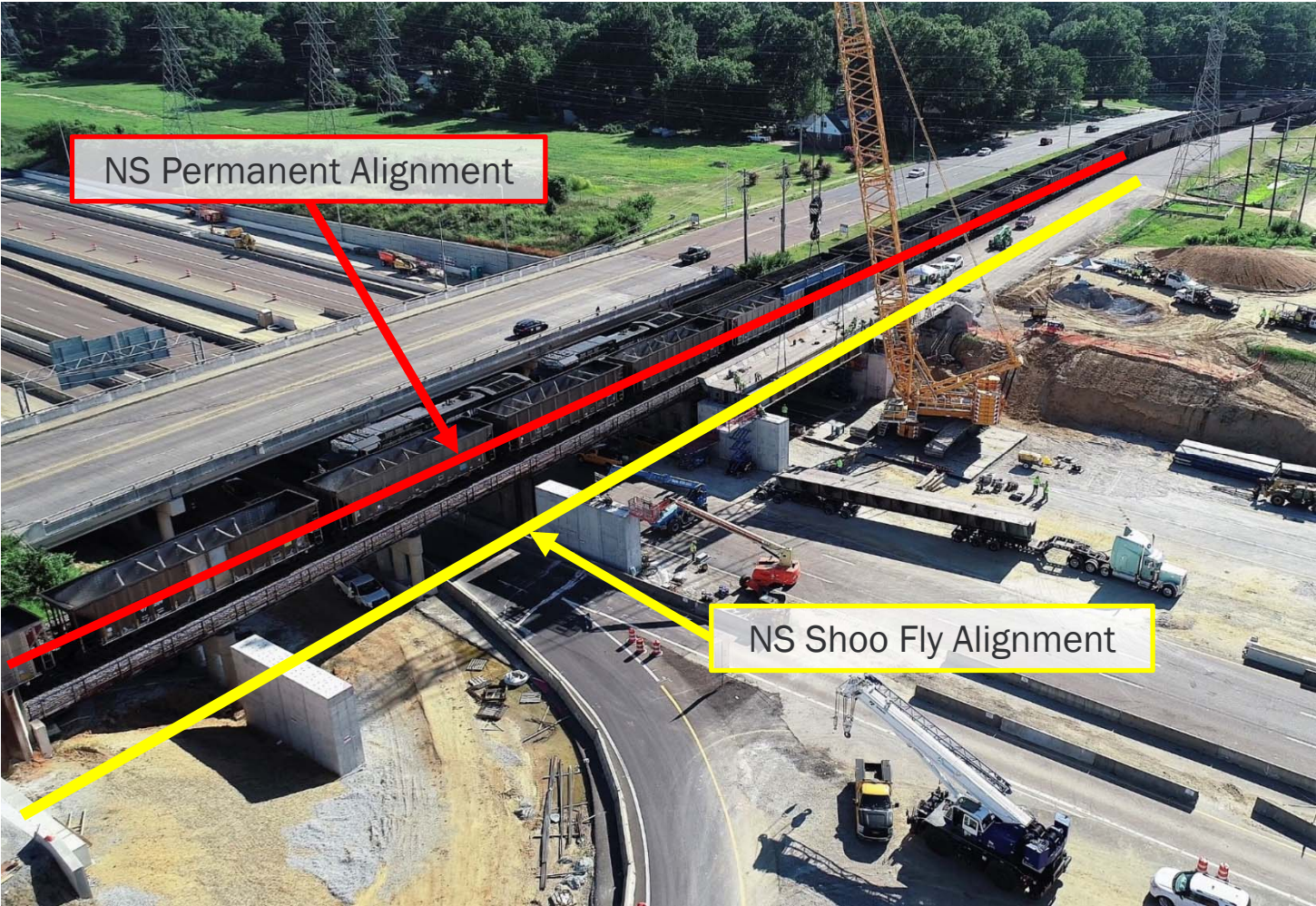
SUPERSTRUCTURE CLOSURE POUR



NORFOLK SOUTHERN BRIDGE



NORFOLK SOUTHERN BRIDGE



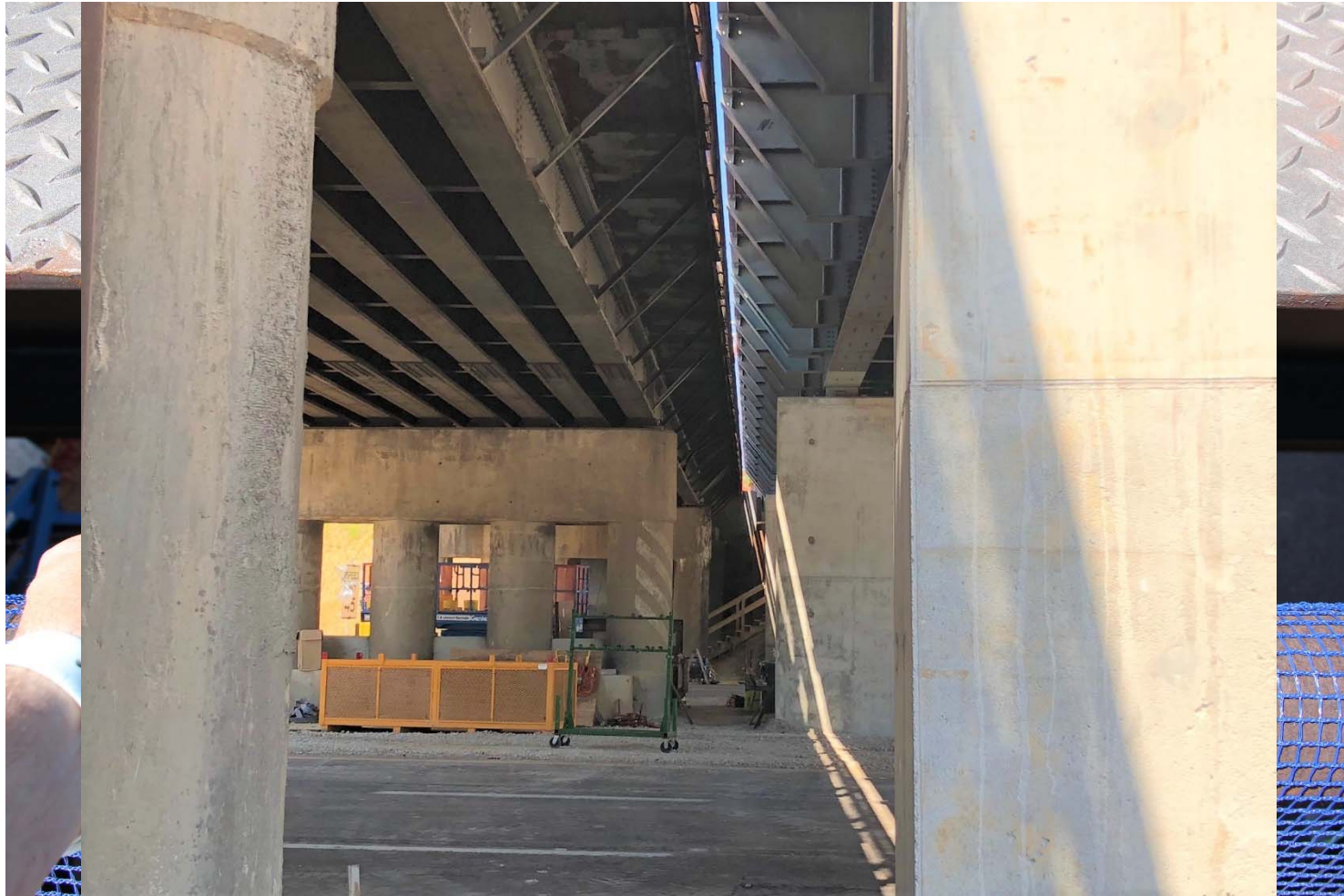
NS Permanent Alignment

NS Shoo Fly Alignment

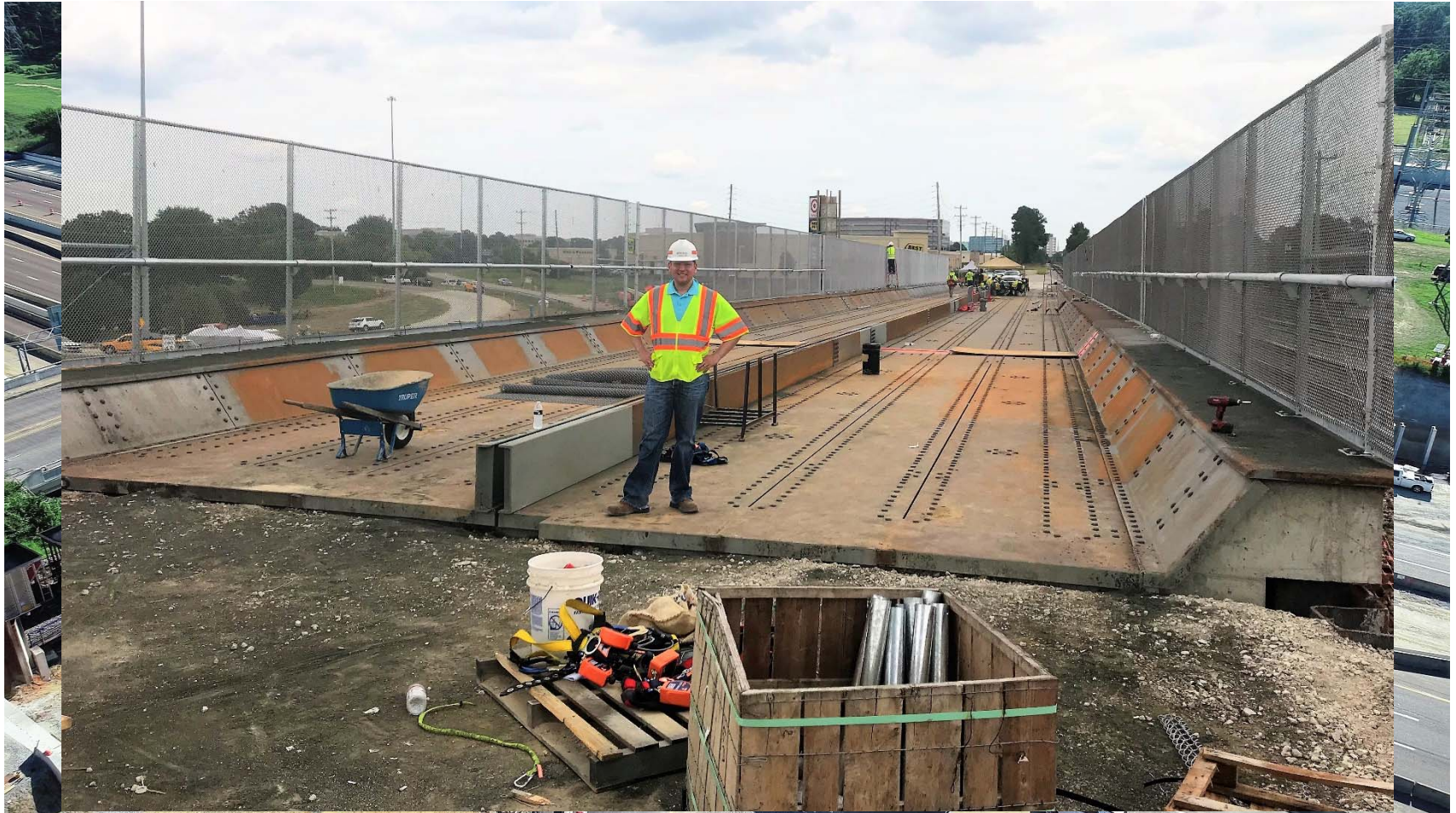
NS BRIDGE SHOO FLY AND EXISTING...TIGHT FIT



A 2-INCH GAP IS ALL YOU REALLY NEED



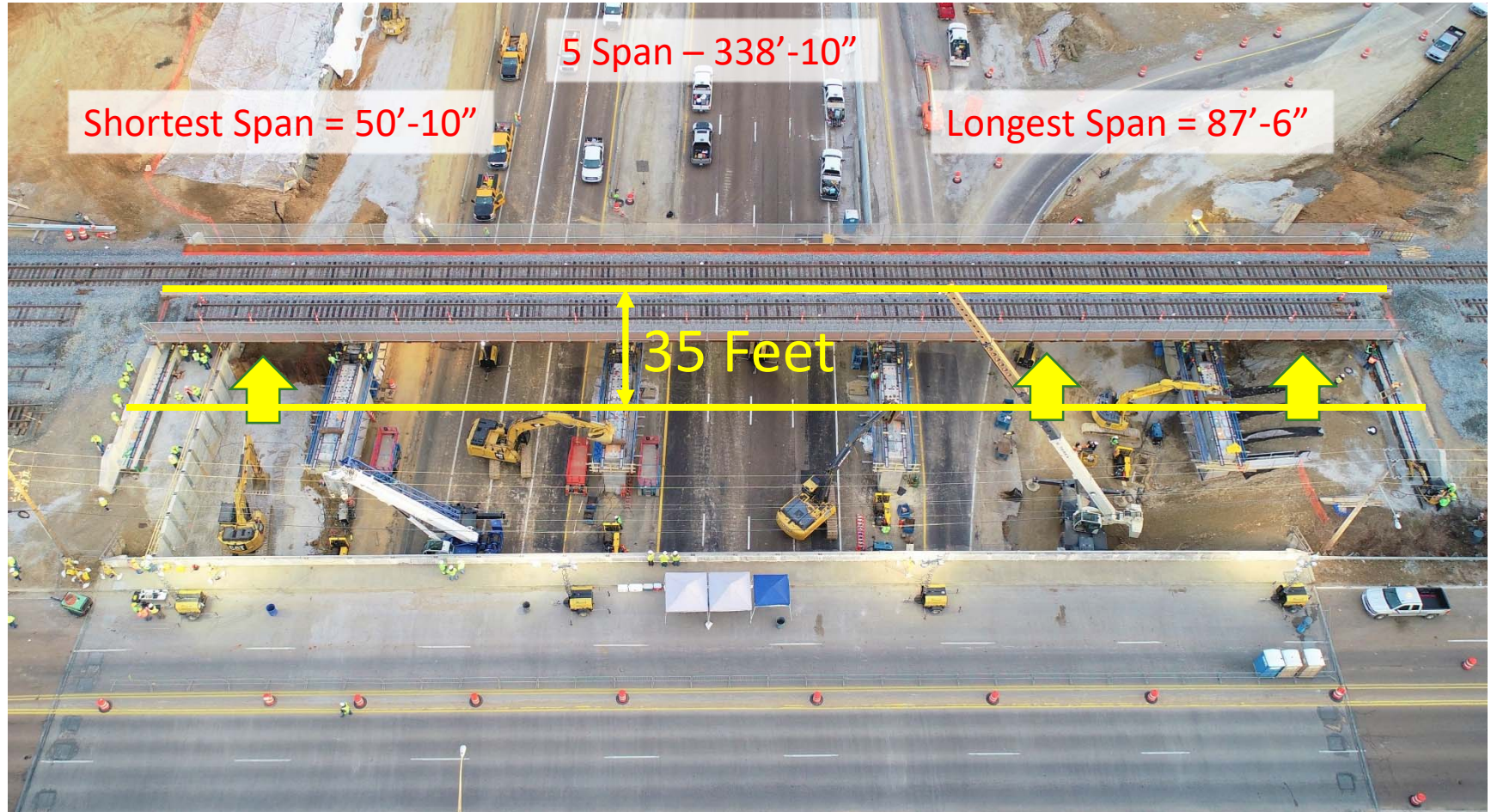
NSRR SUPERSTRUCTURE ERECTION



DRIVING PILES FOR NS PERMANENT PIERS



NSRR PRE-SLIDE



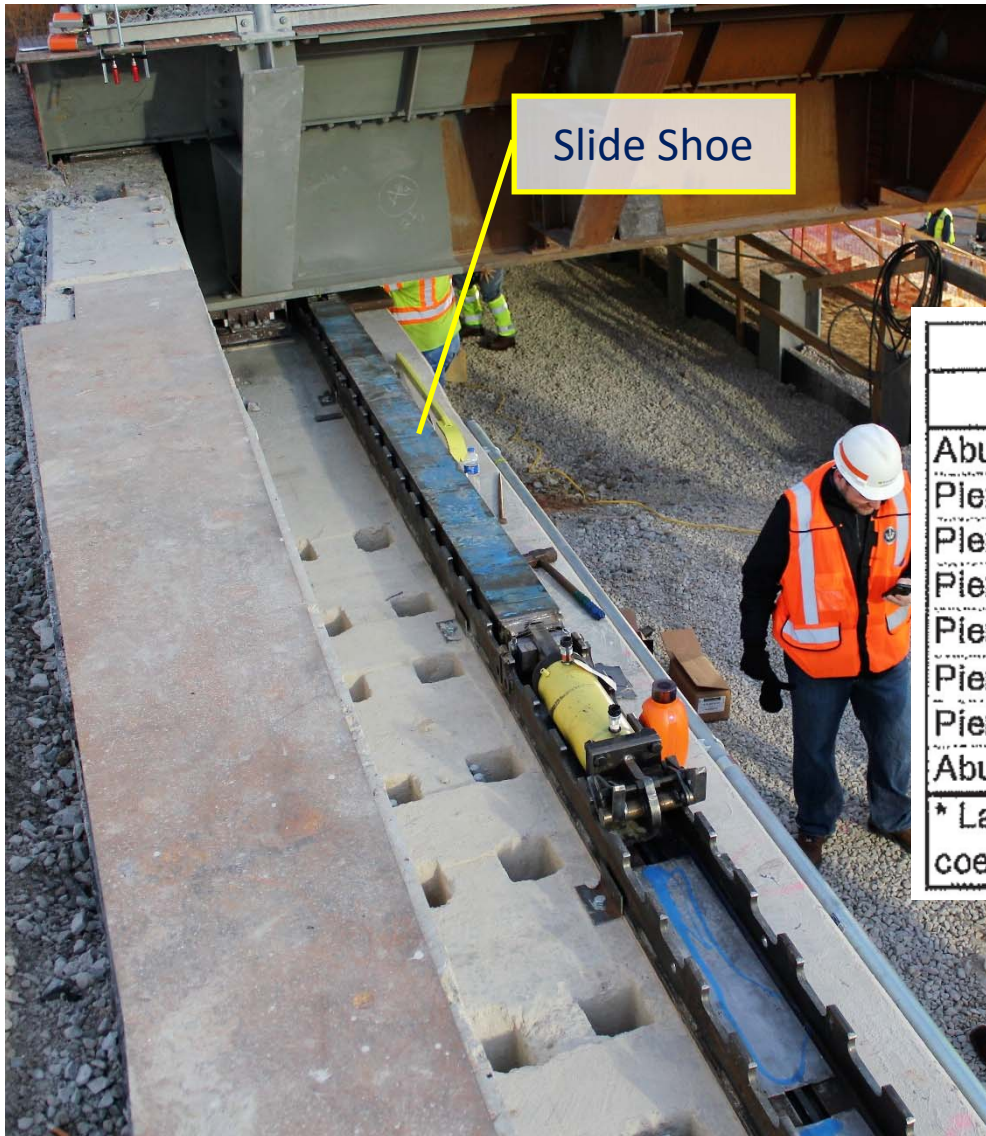
NSRR FIRST TRACK SLIDE



NSRR SECOND TRACK SLIDE



NSRR BRIDGE SLIDE



Total Bridge Weight with Track and Ballast = 4,000 Kips

....so 2,000,000 lbs per half

Lateral Jacking Force (Kip)		
Location	Net Load *	150%
Abutment 1	20.94	31.41
Pier 2 Span 1	20.94	31.41
Pier 2 Span 2	32.98	49.47
Pier 3 Span 2	32.98	49.47
Pier 3 Span 3	32.98	49.47
Pier 4 Span 4	32.98	49.47
Pier 4 Span 5	43.52	65.28
Abutment 2	43.52	65.28

* Lateral load based on static friction coefficient $\mu = 0.15$ for greased steel on steel

NSRR BRIDGE SLIDE



NSRR BRIDGE SLIDE



CMGC PROJECT BENEFITS

- ABC resulted in less than 1 year of lane closures
- Design developed to expedite construction
- Micropiles – maximized efficiency
- Designed for tight working conditions with contractor input
- Minimized utility relocations
- Efficient issue identification – timely responses
- Contractor aware of design intent when developing bid

