Taking CMGC Delivery to New Heights

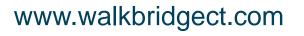
CTDOT's Walk Bridge Program

Presented by: Christian Brown, PE – HNTB Manab Medhi, PE SE – HNTB

March 12, 2024







Walk Bridge over the Norwalk River



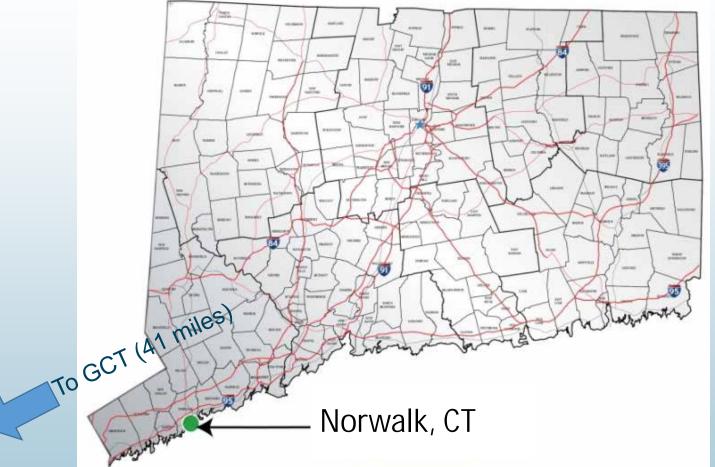








Project Location

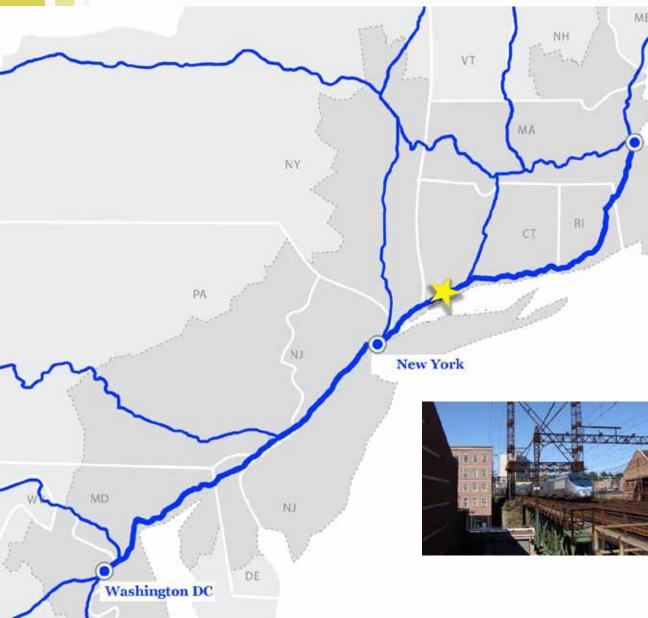


- Coastal Connecticut urban area settled around the new rail line since 1851.
- Part of the great NYC metro area.
- 41 miles from Grand Central Terminal.
- CTDOT owns all commuter rail lines in the State (since 1853).





Walk Bridge - - A Critical Transportation Link

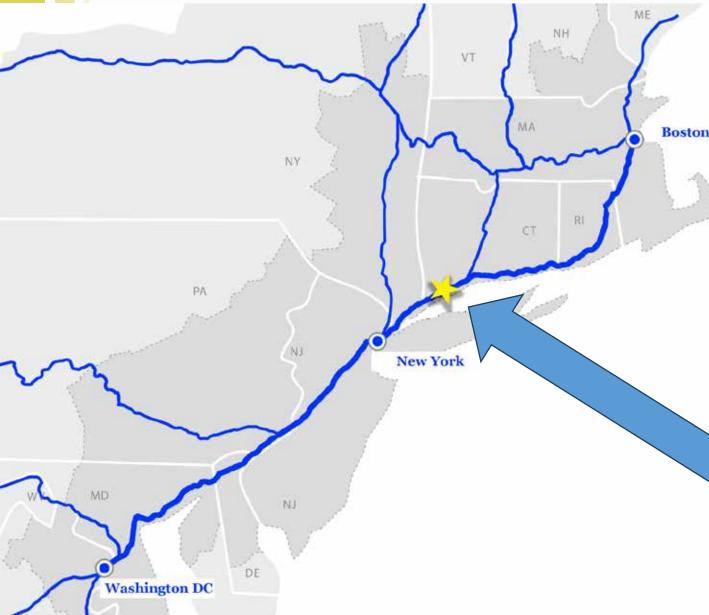


"Given the critical role of the Northeast Corridor, any kind of Walk Bridge failure is unacceptable."



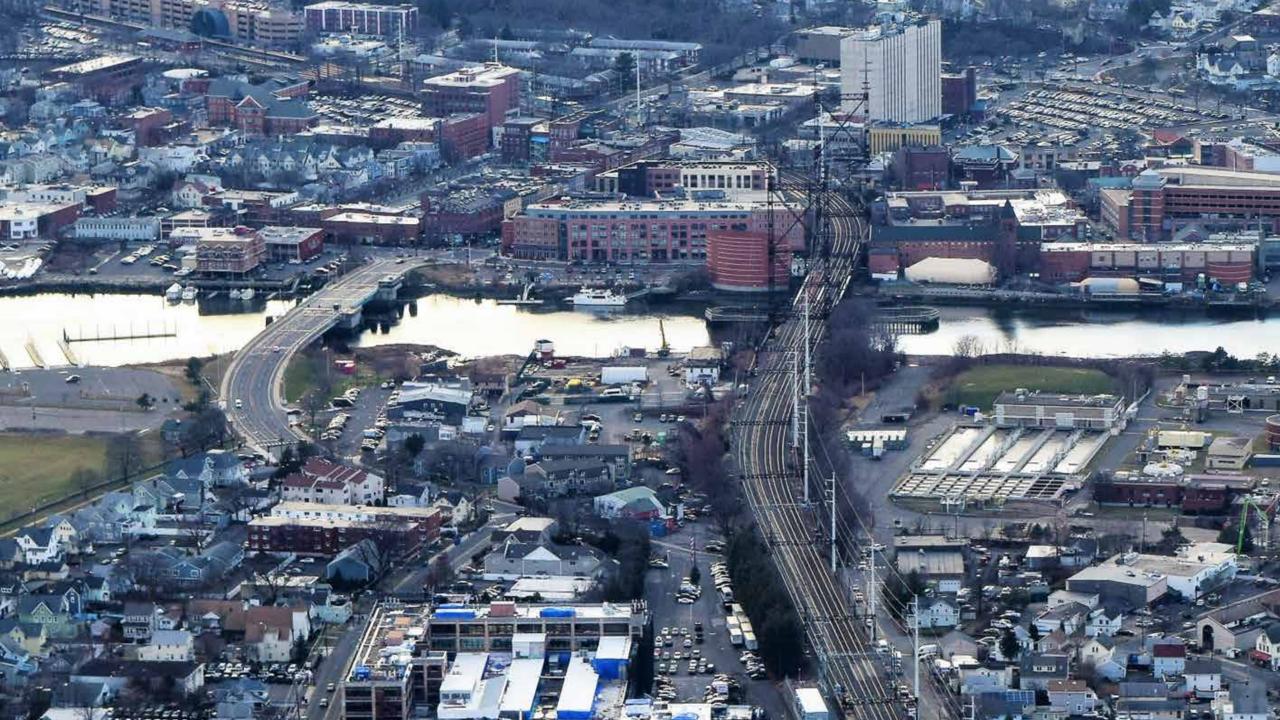
- Approx.125,000 passengers daily
- Approx. 175 trains per day
- Projected ridership will double by 2030
- One of 14 movable bridges on the NEC
- Average age > 100 years in service

Rail Bridge Project Names

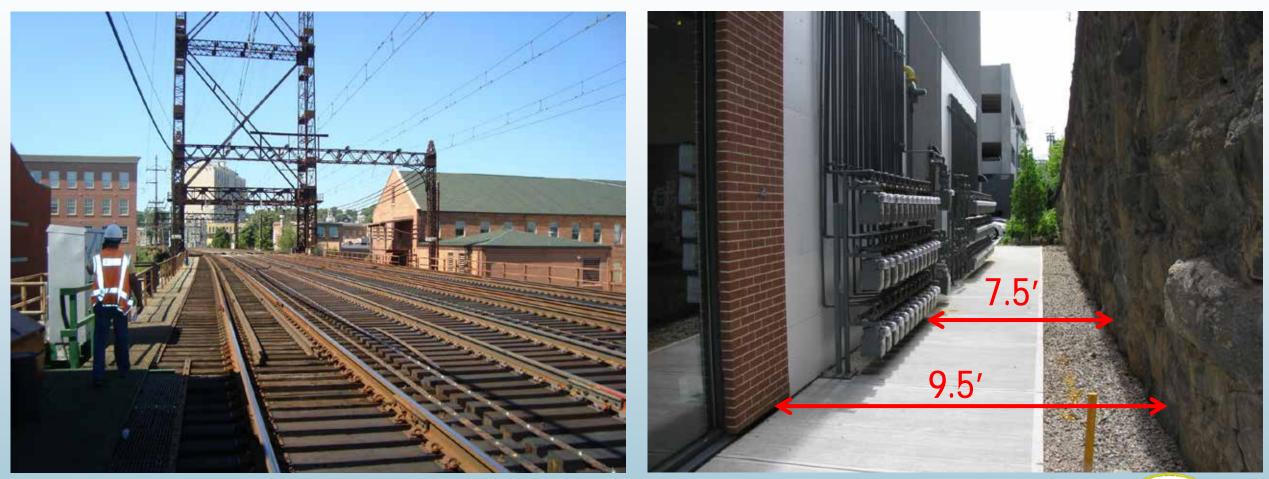


10 Movable Bridges on the NEC in CT

- Boston Mystic River - MYST
 - Shaw's Cover - SHAW
 - Thames River - GROT
 - Niantic River - NANN
 - Connecticut River - CONN
 - Housatonic River - DEVO
 - Pequonnock River - PECK
 - Saugatuck River - SAGA
 - Norwalk River WALK
 Cos Cobb - COBB



Site Constraints







Location Detail







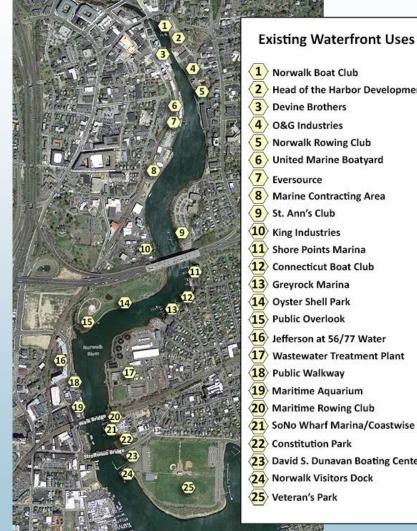
Existing Bridge







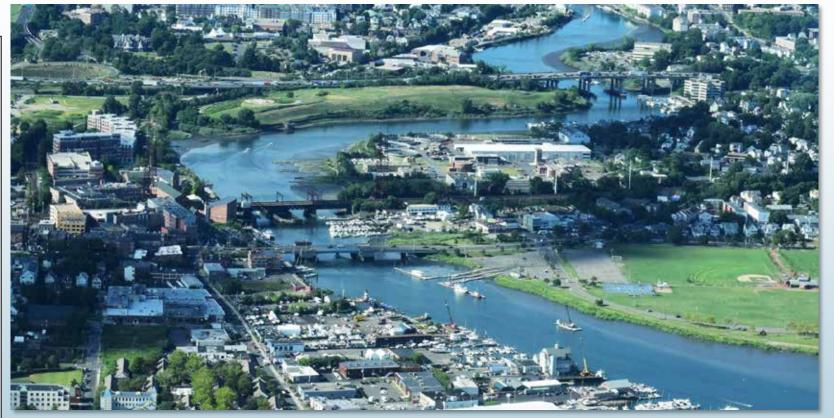
Waterway Users and River Navigation



HNTB

1 Norwalk Boat Club Head of the Harbor Development Devine Brothers **O&G** Industries 5 Norwalk Rowing Club 6 United Marine Boatyard Eversource 8 Marine Contracting Area 9 St. Ann's Club (10) King Industries (11) Shore Points Marina (12) Connecticut Boat Club (13) Greyrock Marina 14 Oyster Shell Park 15 Public Overlook 16 Jefferson at 56/77 Water 17 Wastewater Treatment Plant 18 Public Walkway 19 Maritime Aquarium 20 Maritime Rowing Club 21 SoNo Wharf Marina/Coastwise 22 Constitution Park 23 David S. Dunavan Boating Center 24 Norwalk Visitors Dock 25 Veteran's Park

3.2 5.4



Norwalk River is home to more than 60 navigationdependent facilities, more than any other waterway in the State of Connecticut.



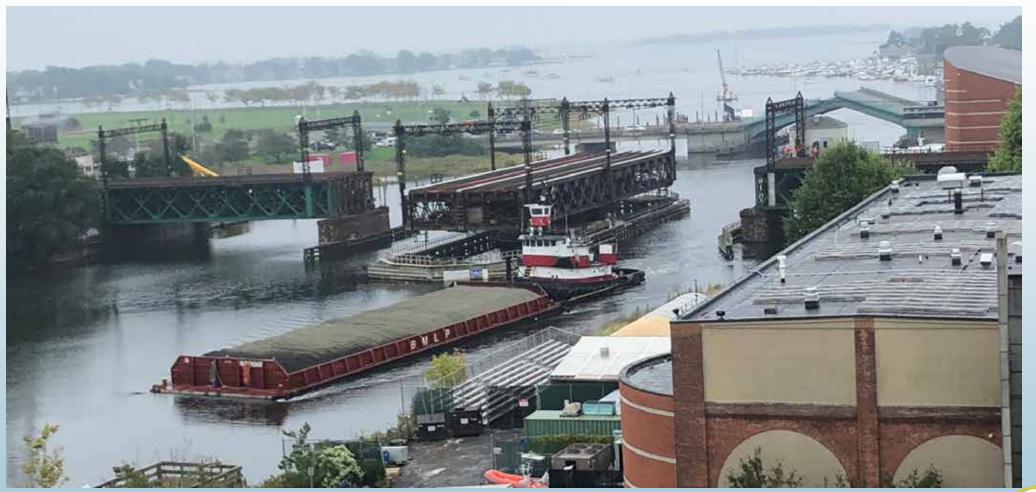
Existing Bridge

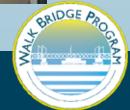






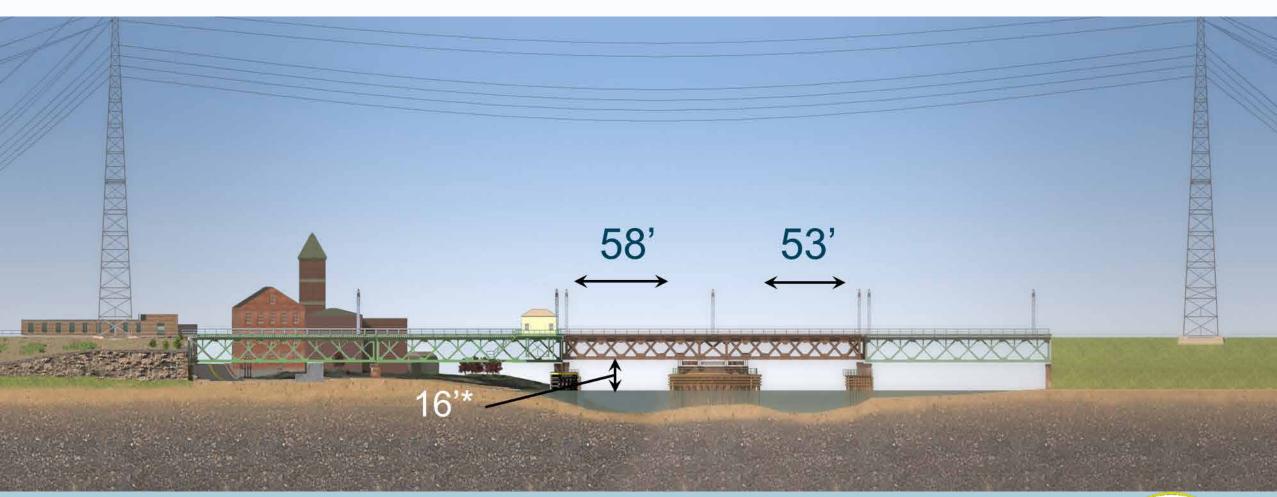
Existing Bridge







Existing Bridge – span closed

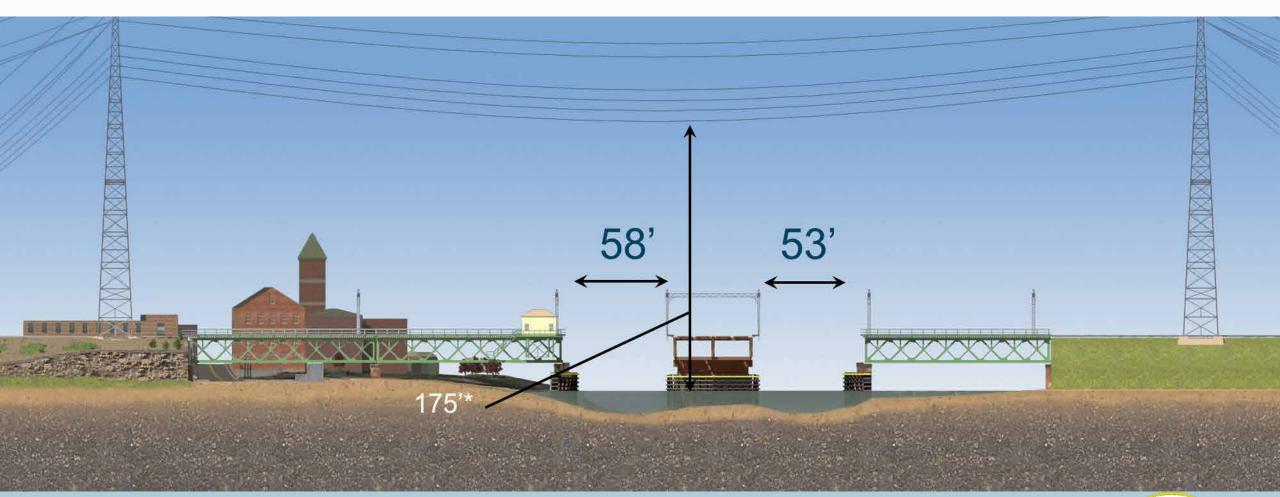


*above MHW





Existing Bridge – span open



*above MHW





Existing Bridge Configuration







Bridge Issues Prompted Action

- Recent history of span opening and closing difficulties.
- Bridge failure shuts down the NEC
- Hurricane Sandy demonstrated need for resiliency.
- Making only emergency and scheduled maintenance repairs will not stop failures and unexpected expense.







Purpose and Need

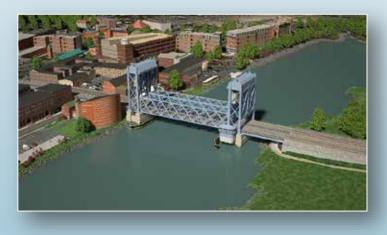
- Replace the deteriorated bridge with a resilient bridge
- Enhance the safety and reliability of rail service
- Offer **operational flexibility** and ease of maintenance
- Provide for increased efficiencies of <u>rail transportation</u>
- Maintain and improve **navigational capacity** and dependability
- Incorporate bridge <u>redundancy</u> and provide a <u>sustainable</u> bridge for significant weather events

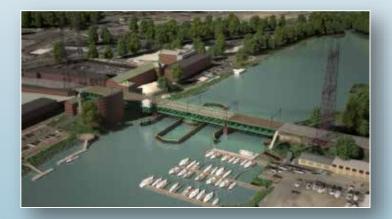


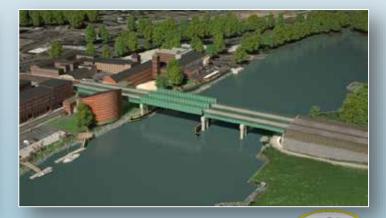


Project Goals

- Complete the project in a safe and efficient manner, in compliance with all environmental requirements.
- Maintain rail service throughout construction.
- Maintain navigation and access to the Norwalk River.
- Minimize disruption to the surrounding community.











Alternatives Development

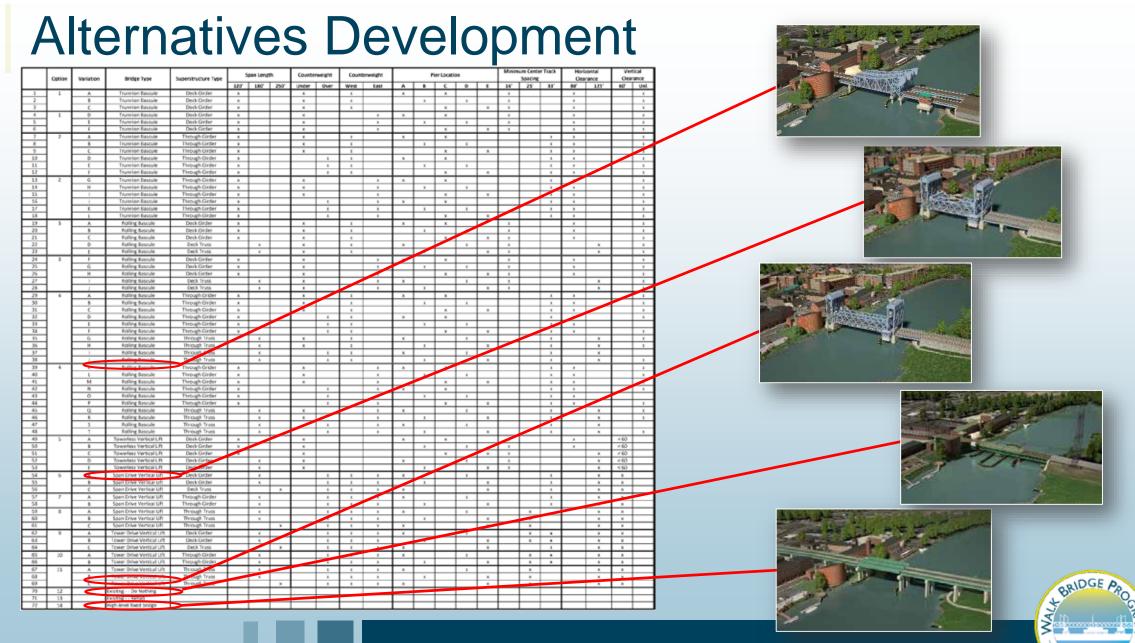
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			High-level fixed bridge																				4

• Cost

- Environmental Impacts
- Stakeholder Coordination
- Engineering Challenges
- Construction Impacts
- Construction Schedule
- Construction Risks and Challenges
- Maintenance and Inspection
- Resiliency, redundancy
- Railroad Operations
- Navigation Clearances
- Safety and Security
- Aesthetics and context







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Preferred Alternative



240' Vertical Lift Span

- Maintenance of rail and waterway traffic
- Shortest construction schedule
- Lowest risk during construction
- Shortest period of navigation restrictions
- Fewest foundations in water
- Improved alignment with
 Stroffolino Bridge





Preferred Alternative – span down

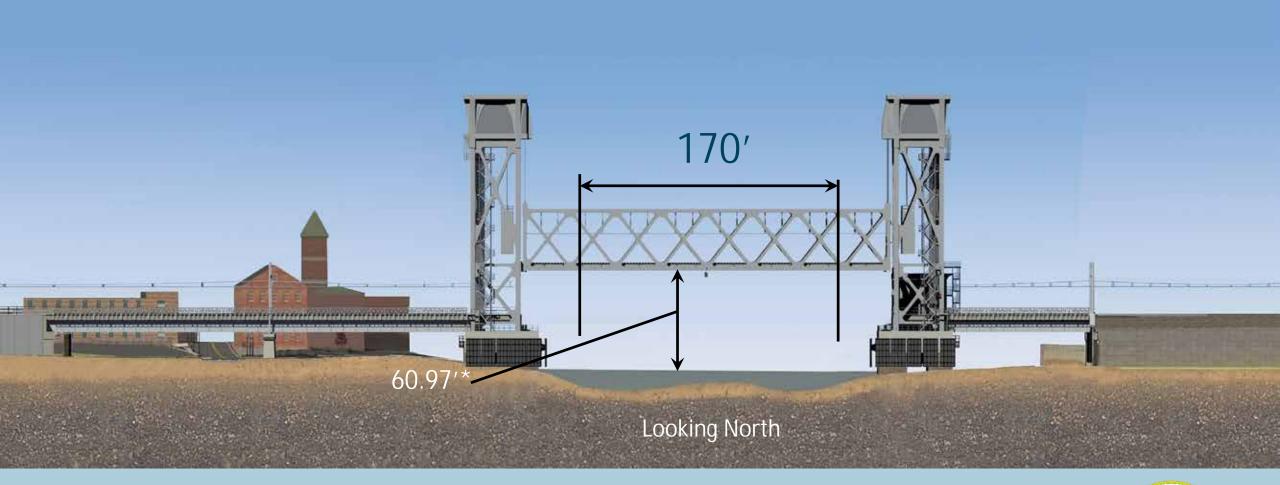


*above MHW

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Preferred Alternative – span up

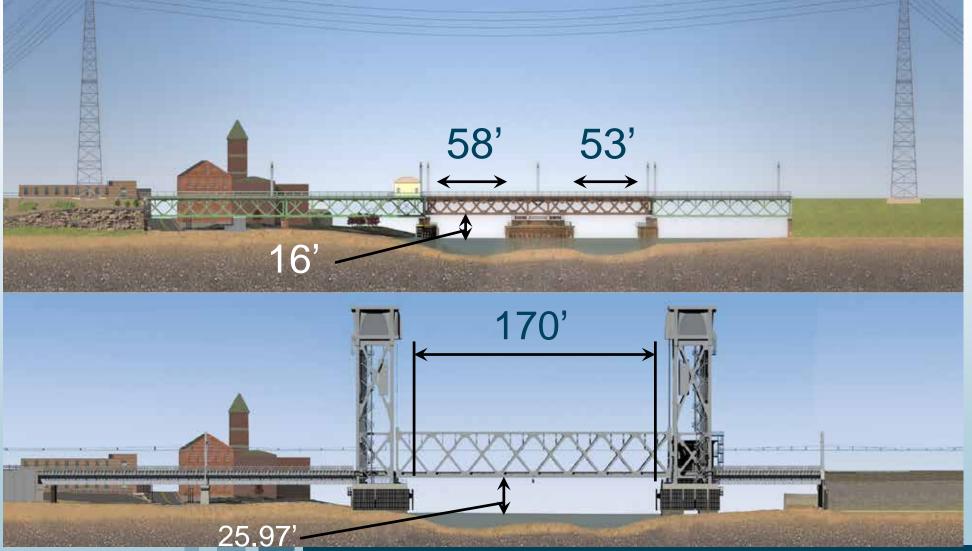


*above MHW

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Bridge Comparison







Walk Bridge Program





More than just a Bridge

- Norwalk River crossing
- 5 undergrade bridges
- Rail yard and additional track capacity; new interlocking
- Rail station reconstruction
- Utility relocations
- 1 mile+ of upgrades
- Environmental mitigation
- Community enhancements







Multi-discipline effort

- 1. Structures
- 2. Architecture
- 3. Mechanical
- 4. Electrical

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5. Geotechnical





Multi-discipline effort

- 1. Structures
- 2. Architecture
- 3. Mechanical
- 4. Electrical
- 5. Geotechnical
- 6. Tunnels
- 7. Roadway
- 8. Traffic
- 9. Site civil
- 10. Retaining walls 11. Landscaping
- 12. Utilities
- 13. Railroad track

- 14. Overhead Contact System
- 15. Traction Power
- 16. Substations
- 17. Communications
- 18. Signals
- 19. Commuter rail station
- 20. Railroad operations analysis
- 21. Hydraulics and Hydrology
- 22. NEPA documentation
- 23. Environmental permitting
- 24. Environmental mitigation25. Construction engineering









Challenges and Risks

• Safety

- Century-old infrastructure
- Complex design and construction
- Multiple disciplines
- Maintaining rail operations
- Multiple railroad operators
- Maintaining navigation
- Complex assortment of vocal stakeholders
- Right-of-way constraints

- Bridge Aesthetics
- Traffic Impacts
- Business Impacts
- Shellfish industry impacts
- Parking

- Natural Resource Impacts
- Cultural Resource Impacts
- Strict environmental approvals
- Adjacent Projects
- Cost and Schedule









Aligning Project Goals

- Budget and Schedule
- Cost certainty
- Manage risk
- Innovation
- Value engineering
- Early procurement
- Optimize schedule and phasing
- Environmental compliance
- Public and Stakeholder engagement
- Minimize delays and claims





Aligning Project Goals

- Budget and Schedule
- Cost certainty
- Manage risk
- Innovation

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- Value engineering
- Early procurement
- Optimize schedule and phasing
- Environmental compliance
- Public and Stakeholder engagement
- Minimize delays and claims
- Early contractor engagement

Why CMGC?

Obtain construction and technical expertise from a Contractor during the preconstruction phase to optimize cost, schedule, and quality through risk mitigation.





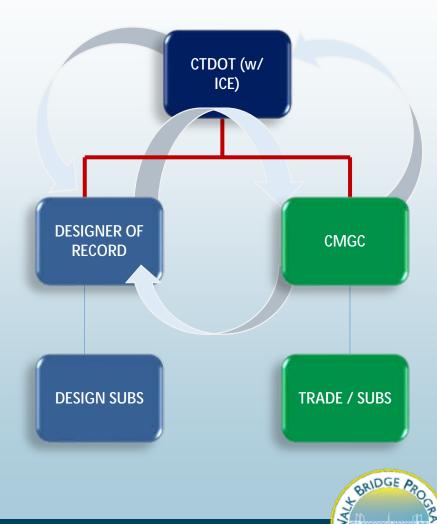
DESIGNER

www.walkbridgect.com

OWNER

Factors influencing CMGC

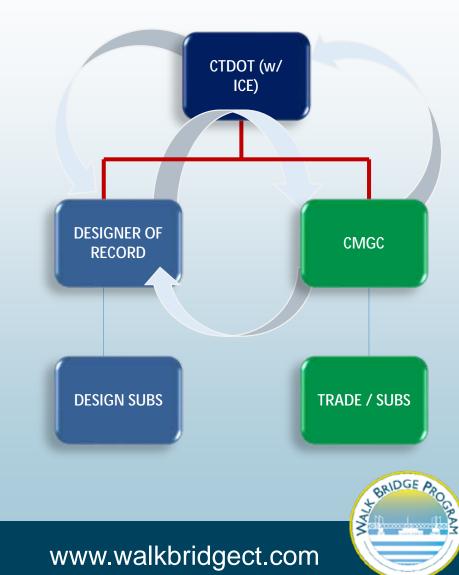
- S High complexity
 - **§** ROW needs and impacts
 - S Environmental approvals
 - S CM/GC input on constructability essential for success
- Separate construction packages
 - S Early procurement of long lead items
 - S Breakout GMPs
- S Owner control
 - S Reduce risk
- § Fosters innovation
 - S Upfront value engineering
- Sest value
 - Quality, cost and schedule





CMGC – an Integrated Team Approach

- Manage risk
- Maintain budget
- § Innovation
- § Value engineering
- S Early procurement
- Soptimize schedule and phases
- Solution ROW impacts
- Servironmental Approvals
- Minimize delays and claims





Designer Role during CMGC Delivery

- Trusted advisor to the owner
- Engineer-of-record
- Establish design criteria
- Finalize design to support CMGC process
- On-schedule milestone submittals
- Prepare engineer's estimate and schedule (if needed).
- Participate in project meetings
 - General coordination with owner and contractor
 - Design workshops
 - Risk workshops
 - Public and Stakeholder Coordination
 - Quantity and cost reconciliation









Leveraging CMGC for Walk Bridge

- Design Development and Innovation
- Design Quality
- Constructability Input
- Construction Workplans
- ROW Constraints
- Environmental Approvals
- Stakeholder consensus
- Public and Business Involvement
- Packaging and Early Procurement
- Risk Mitigation

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Cost and Schedule

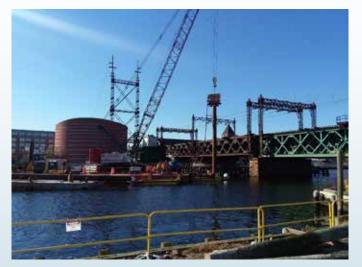




Risk Mitigation















Key Public and Stakeholder Concerns

- Bridge Aesthetics
- Environmental and Historic Impacts
- Right-of-way impacts
- Future property use
- Traffic Impacts
- Business Impacts
- Related Project Coordination
- Parking
- Public Involvement
- Project Communications
- Mitigation Plans



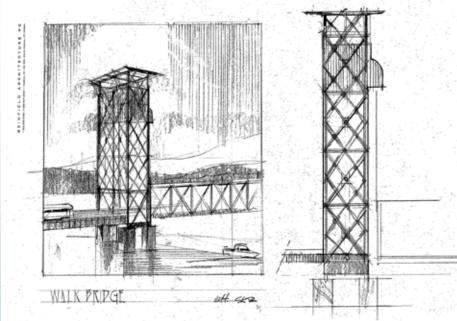


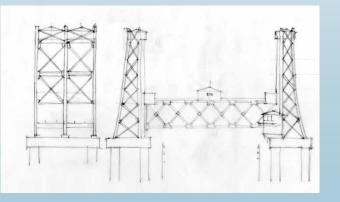


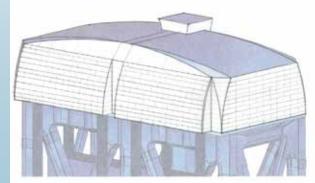


Stakeholder Consensus - DAC

- Collaborate on key design decisions and project elements
- Project Themes
- Span Geometry
- Colors, finishes and lighting
- Tower heights and configurations
- Redundancy and Resiliency
- Constructability
- ABC Techniques
- Site constraints
- Contractor Input

















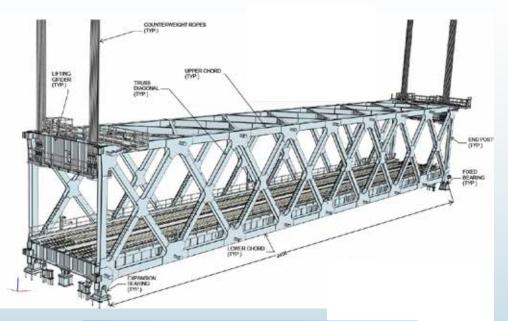
- All steel superstructure
- AREMA Chapter 15
- Open sections (rolled or built-up)
- ASTM A709 Grade 50
- ASTM A148 Grade 80-50 (> 4")
- ASTM F3125, Grade A325 bolts
- Corrosion Protection systems:
 - Metalized primary members
 - Galvanized access system
 - Painted aesthetic railing
- Address project goals

Project Element	Tons
Lift Span	2,800
Lift Span Towers	2,630
Counterweights	390
Miscellaneous	400
Total Project	7,200



Lift Span Trusses

- Double Intersecting Warren Truss without verticals
- No sway frames
- Framed-in floor system
- Open shapes
- FRP railing and walkways
- Aesthetic lighting
- CMGC Coordination:
 - Fabrication details, erection and design
 - Accelerated Bridge Construction



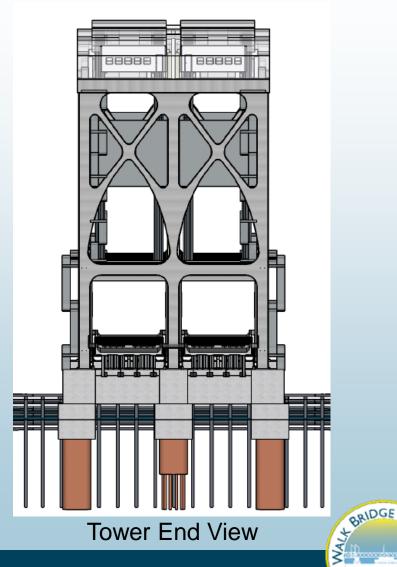






Lift Span Towers

- DAC input
- Tower drive lift span
- Supports DL of lift span
- Erect tower around operating railroad
- Pre-assembled open section
- Conceal access stairs and platforms
- CMGC Coordination
 - Fabrication details
 - Transportation
 - Erection sequence

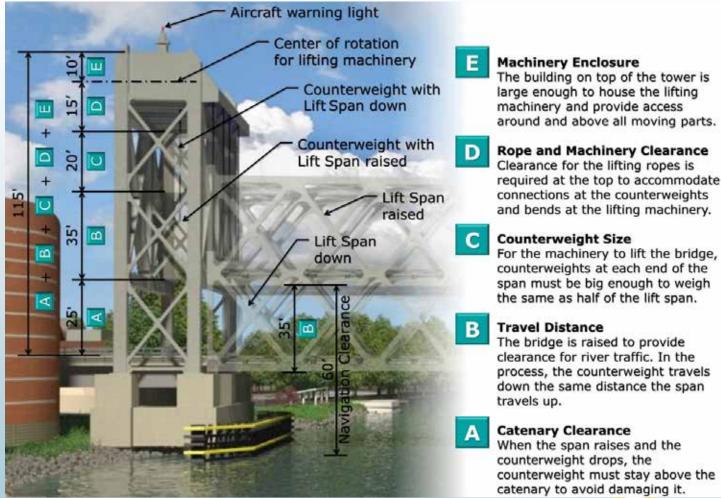




Lift Span Tower Design Parameters

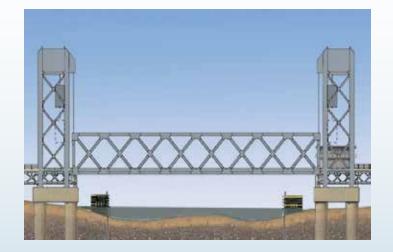
- Tower Height and width
- Tower Geometry straight, angled and curved legs
- Top of Tower configuration
- Aesthetic Lighting
- CMGC Coordination
 - Fabrication details
 - Transportation

• Erection sequence



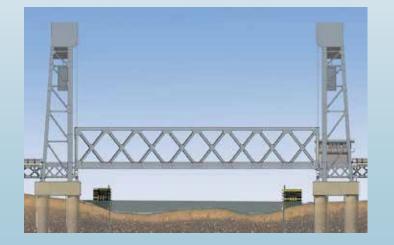


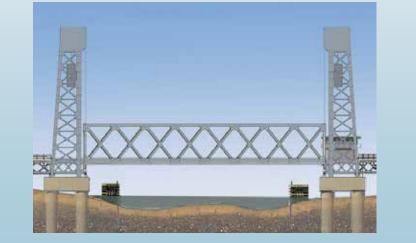
Evolution of Design





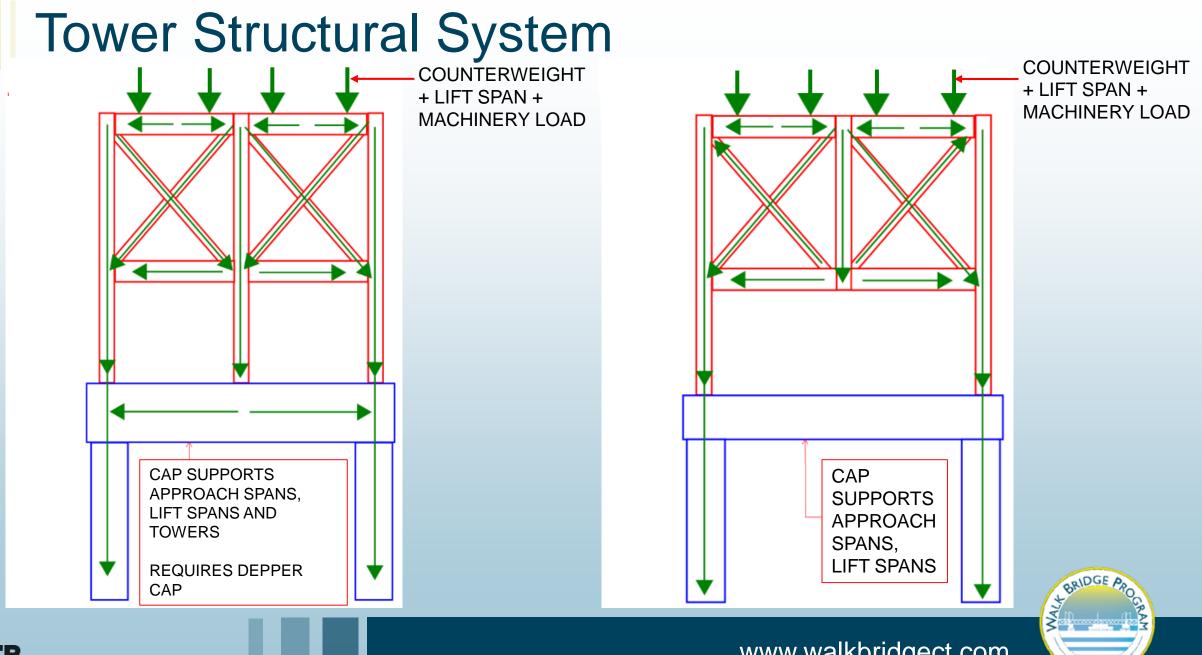








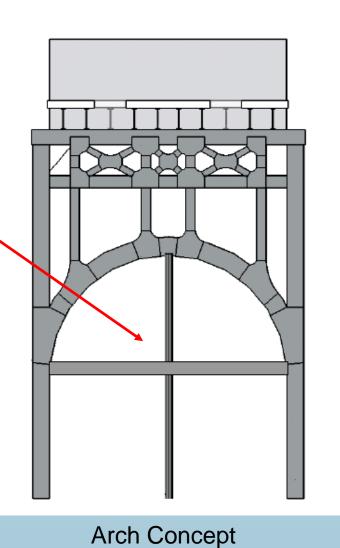


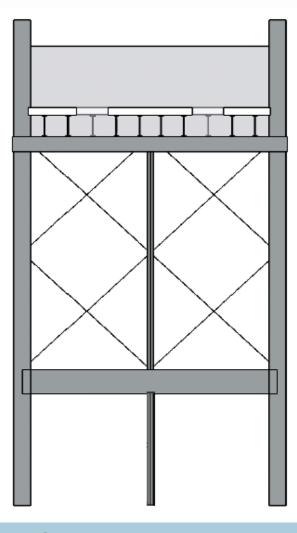


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Tower Structural System

Span Guide Support (non-load carrying)





Cross-bracing concept



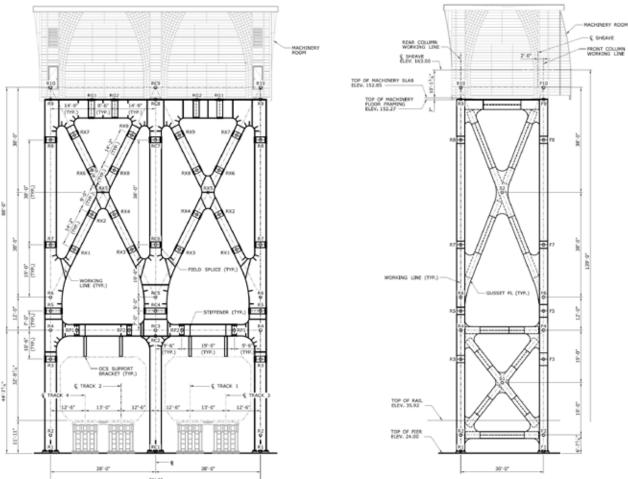


Tower Structural System

- Arch Frame transfers loads directly to foundations
- Reduced number of members; open sections
- Support of guides for lift span movement
- CMGC Coordination
 - Fabrication details
 - Transportation

HNTB

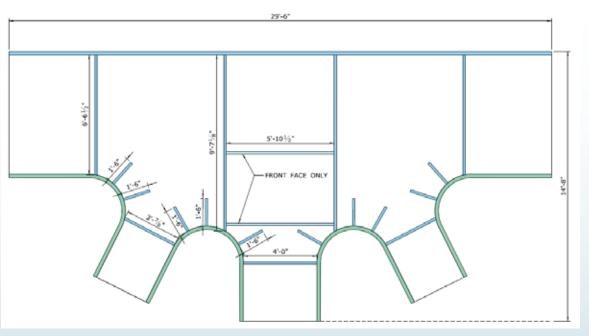
- Erection sequence
- Construction loads

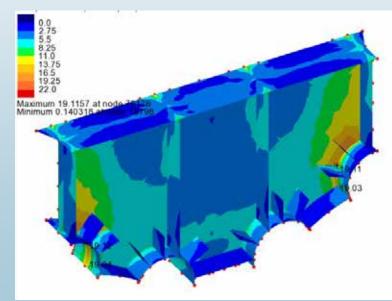




Analysis Requirements

- Overall structural model (CSI)
- Detail analysis of tower joints (LUSAS)
- Stiffener Requirements
- Analysis during temporary conditions
- Construction Loading
- CMGC Coordination
 - Fabrication details
 - Transportation
 - Erection sequence
 - Construction loads



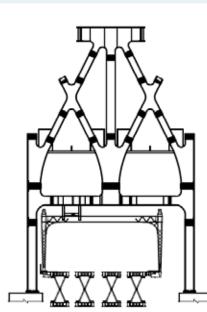






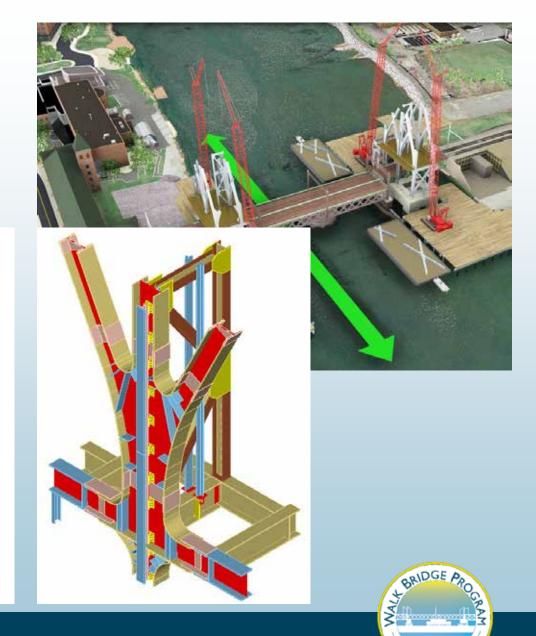
Erection Sequence

- Detailed sequence
- Temporary conditions and construction loading
- Visualization details for internal and external coordination
- CMGC Coordination
 - Fabrication details
 - Transportation
 - Erection sequence
 - Construction loads



FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"





Ann Street Bridge Replacement

Existing Ann Street Bridge





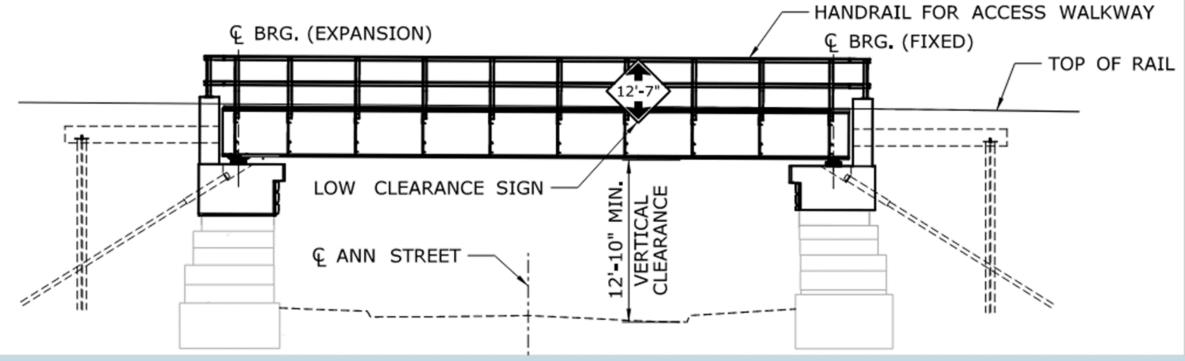


- Phased Construction: keeping one track open
- Re-use substructure
 - Preserve historic brownstone
 - Micropilesupported approach slab
 - Tie-backs
- Split pipe bearing stiffeners





Design Solution



Phased Construction

ENTB

- 2-tracks to 3-track conversion
- Reuse of existing stone abutments

- Approach slab on micropiles
- Soil anchors/tie-backs
- Stone re-use
- Split-pipe stiffeners





Staged construction





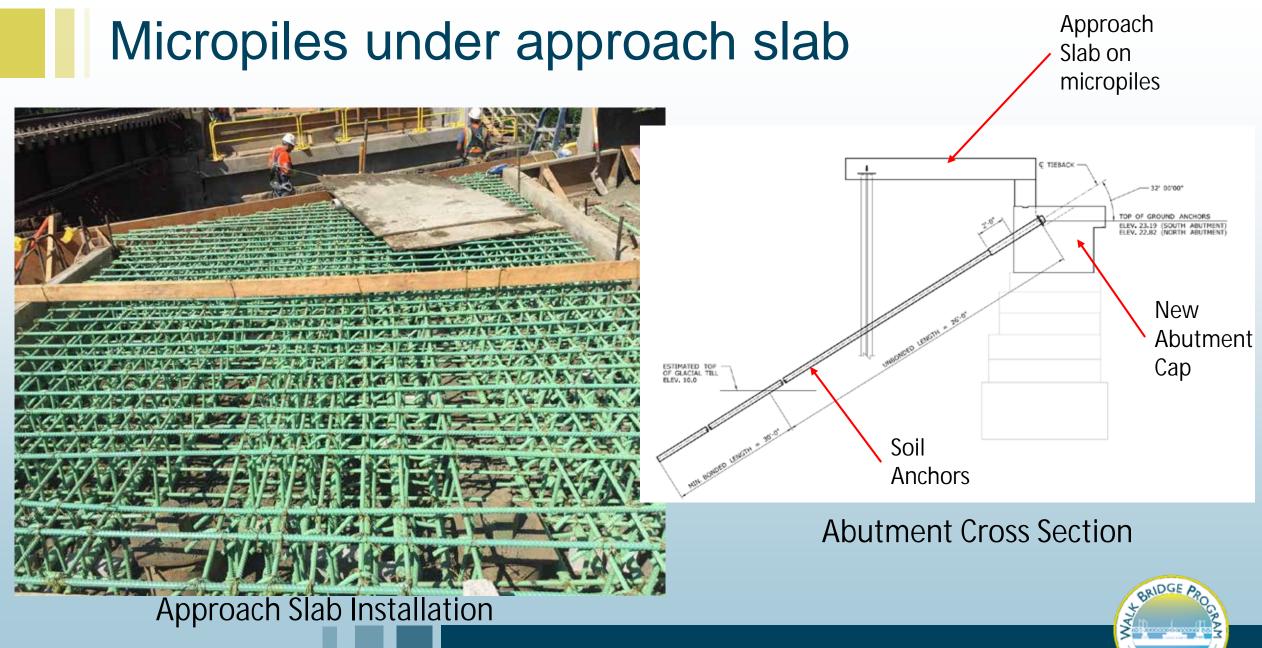


Staged construction



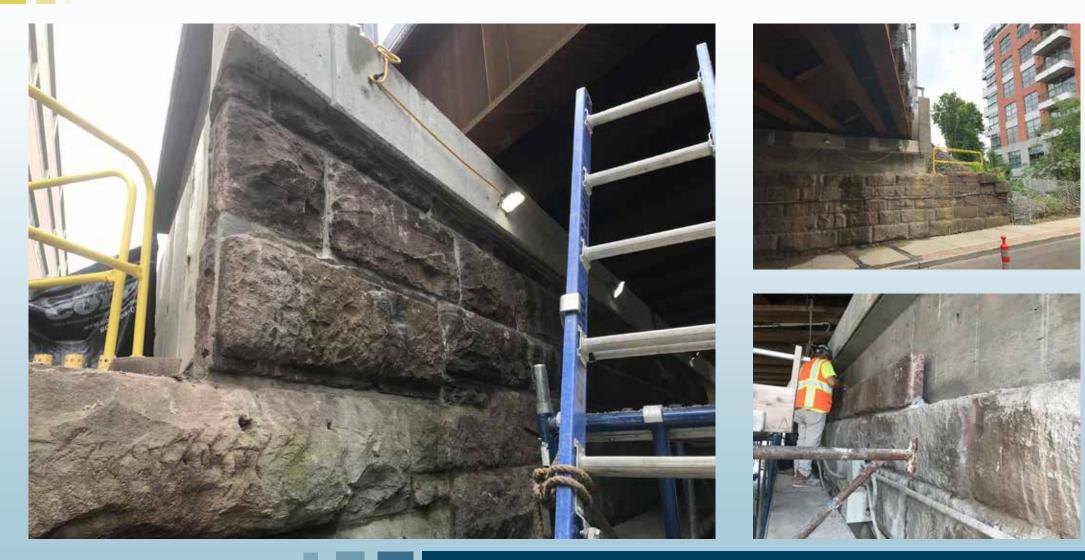




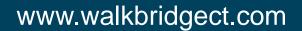


HNTB

Stone Facing of New Abutment Cap

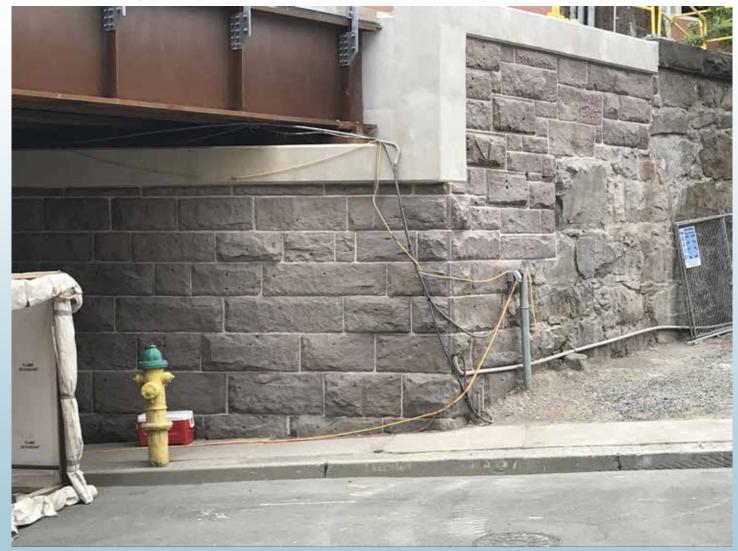








Stone Facing of New Abutment Cap







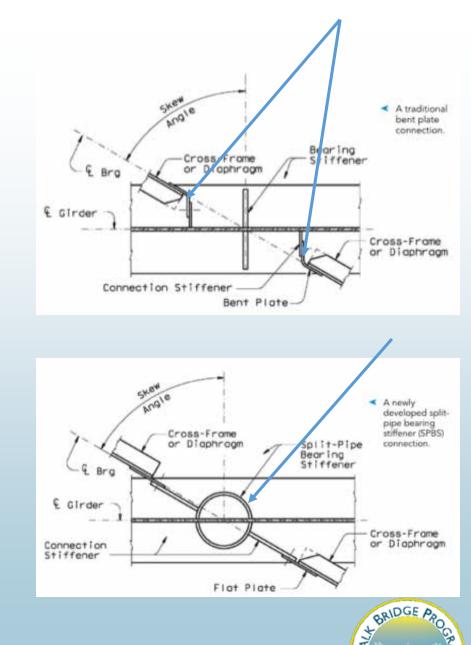
Literature:

- Traditional Bent Plate Connection:
- Most flexible component of connection.
- Not recommended for skews > 20°

Innovative Split-Pipe Bearing Stiffener

- Increased stiffness at girder ends.
- Standardized fabrication.

(Reference: Zhao, Y., Frank, K., and Holt, J., "Two Halves are Better than None", Modern Steel Construction July 2016,)

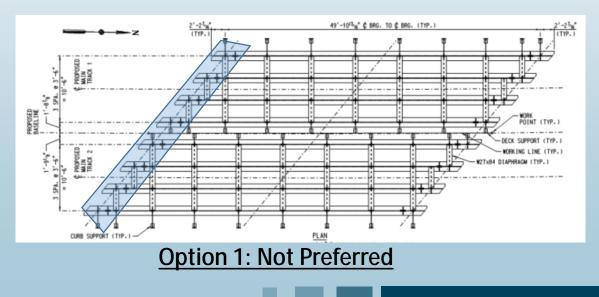


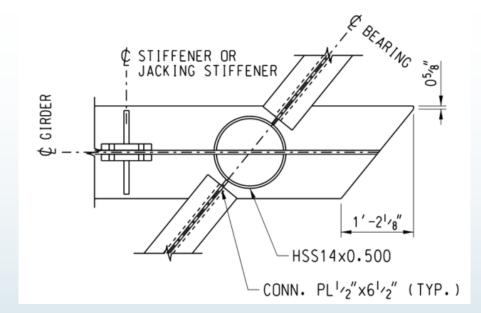


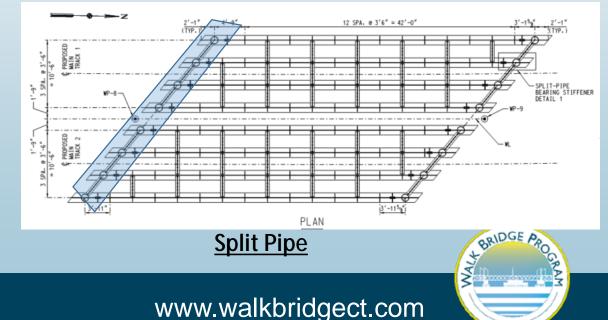


Application:

- Varying skew angles standard detail
- Skew angles > 45°
- Allows for consistent diaphragm spacing













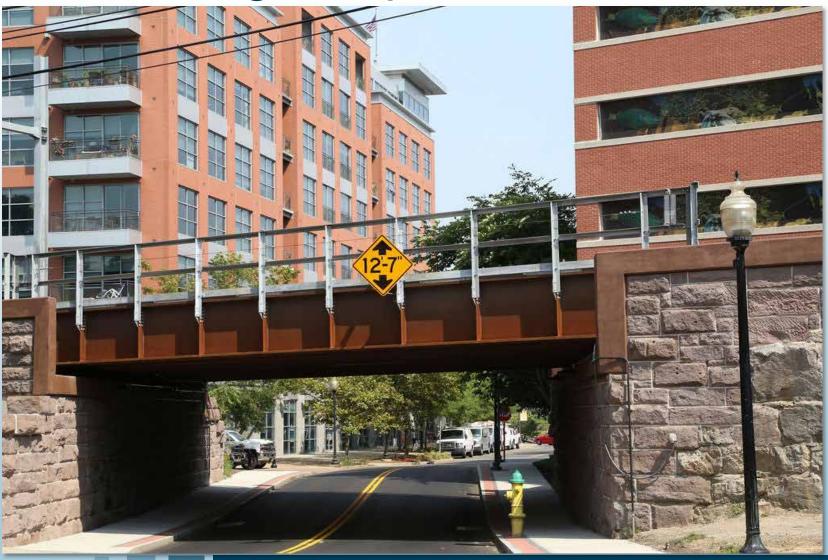








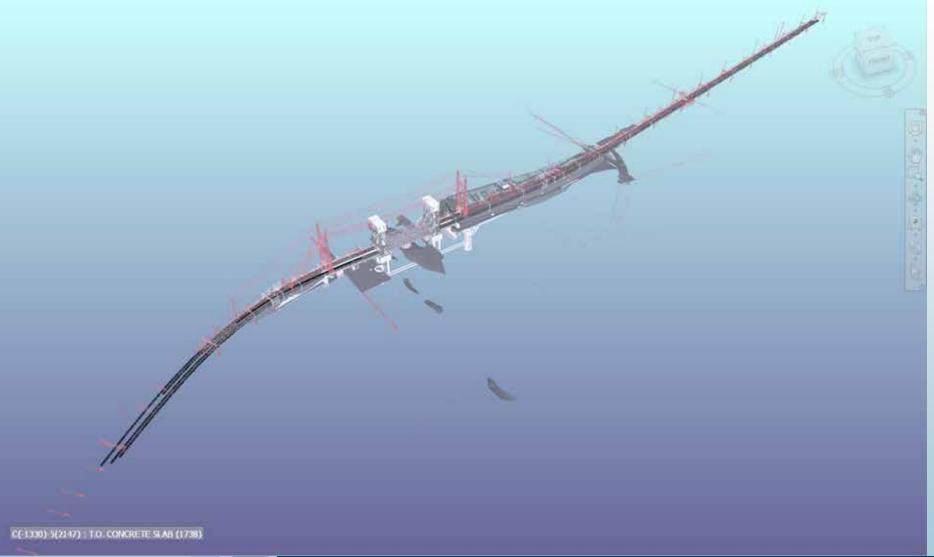
Ann Street Bridge Replacement







Model First Approach





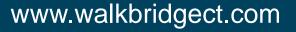
Model First – Digital Twin Strategy



The creation of "intelligent" 3D models that assigns valuable attributes (metadata) to each graphical element. This intelligence enables BIM to integrate with other systems throughout the entire project lifecycle.

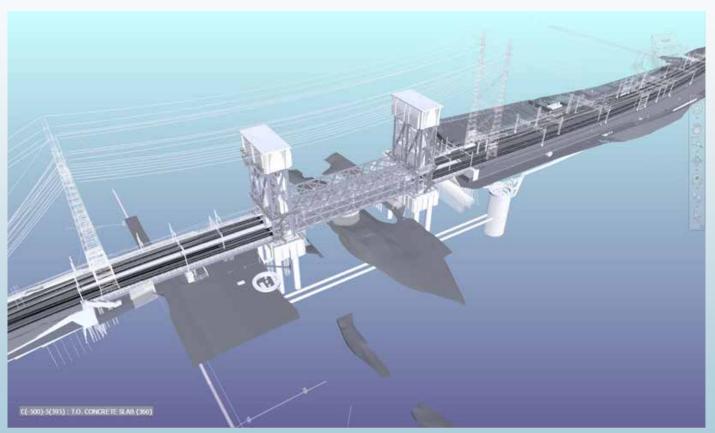
- Conceptual / Preliminary Design Iterations
- Existing Conditions (As-Built) Modelling
- Design Analysis Studies (Clash Detection)
- 3D Visualizations Renderings, Real-Time, AR/VR)
- 4D Simulations Adds Project Schedule Sequence Iterations
- 5D Adds Preliminary Quantities & Cost Estimation
- Early Constructability Studies
- Environmental Impact Studies
- Early Geospatial Mapping Integrations







Model First – Digital Twin Strategy



- Alternatives Analysis
- Design Development and Project Delivery
- Clash Detection and conflict resolution
- Constructability Input and Reviews
- Contractor Workplans
- Environmental Approvals
- Public Involvement
- 4D and 5D modeling
- Construction and as-builts
 - Asset Management



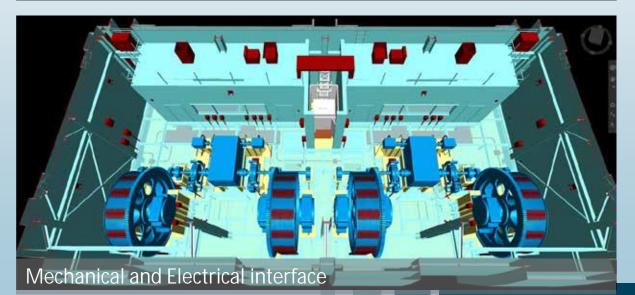


Clash Detection and Gap Analysis



Utility layout and substructure construction

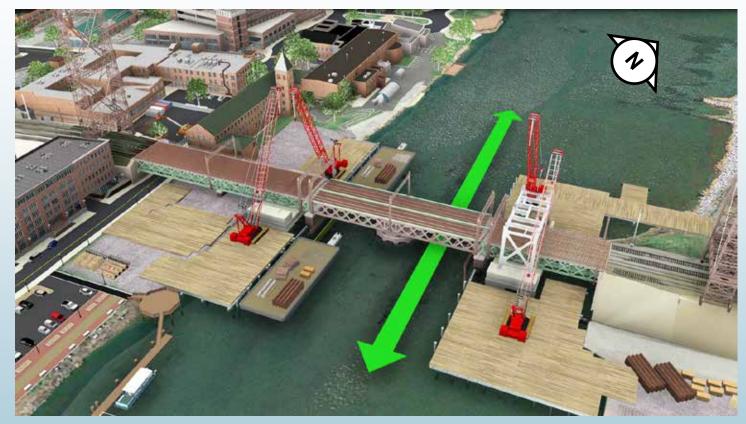
HNTB



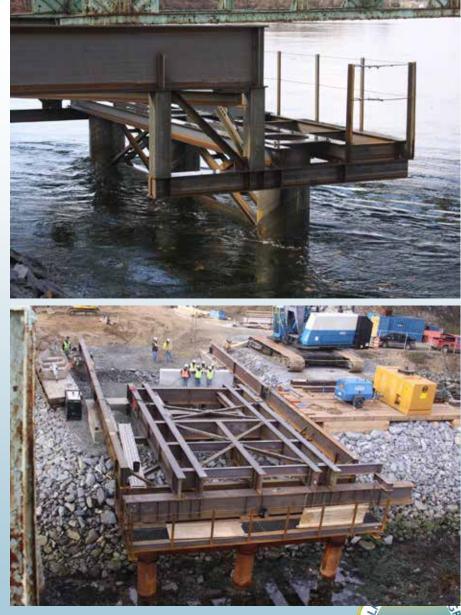
Truss end panel fit-up



Constructability Input



CMGC means and methods for temporary platforms reflected in design documents and permit applications. Model First enabled consensus building with agencies and waterway users.





Constructability Input and Reviews

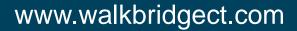


CMGC means and methods for accelerated span installation techniques to demonstrate equipment and channel closure needs, while validating clearances.











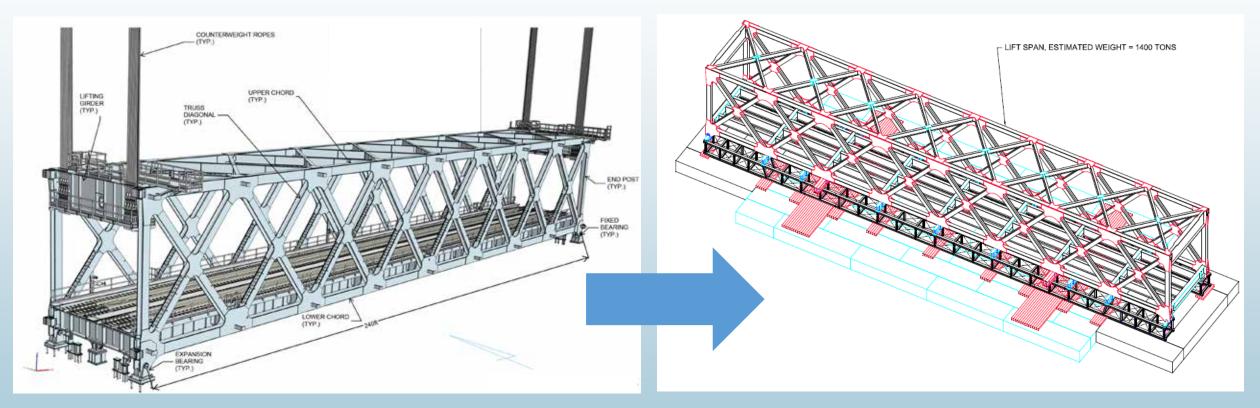
Keeping the trains moving







Syncing Design and Construction



Design Model

Contractor Model





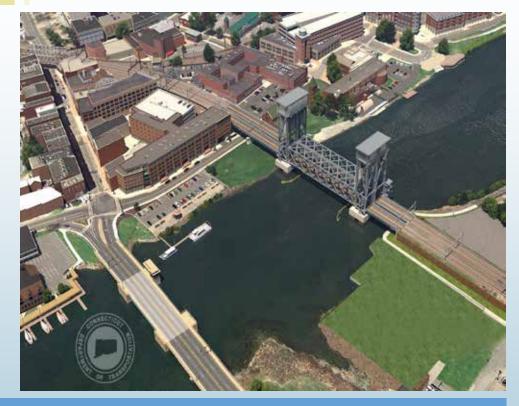




U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration

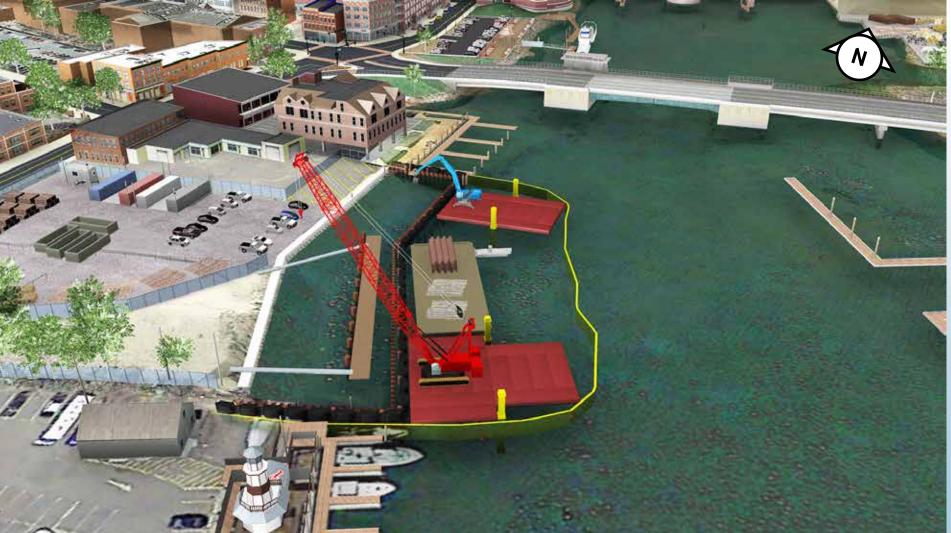






To implement the new bridge while maintaining rail and navigation traffic, a step-by-step construction sequence will be utilized, these construction steps are referred to as "Construction Activities (CAs)" that generally follow the overall construction sequence. Details of these CAs are outlined in the permit applications.

NUMBER	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
1	IMAX REMOVAL
2	DUCT BANK INSTALLATION
3	VESSEL DOCK RELOCATION
4	MARINE STAGING YARD
5	NORTHWEST TRESTLE
6	SOUTHWEST TRESTLE
7	NORTHEAST TRESTLE
8	SOUTHEAST TRESTLE
9	PIER 2
10	PIER 3
11	BARGE MOORING
12	SUBMARINE CABLE REMOVAL
13	SWING SPAN REMOVAL
14	EXISTING PIER REMOVAL
15	FENDER INSTALLATION
16	WETLAND MITIGATION
17	DREDGING
18	LIFT SPAN INSTALLATION
19	MANRESA ISLAND STAGING & STORAGE













Public Outreach





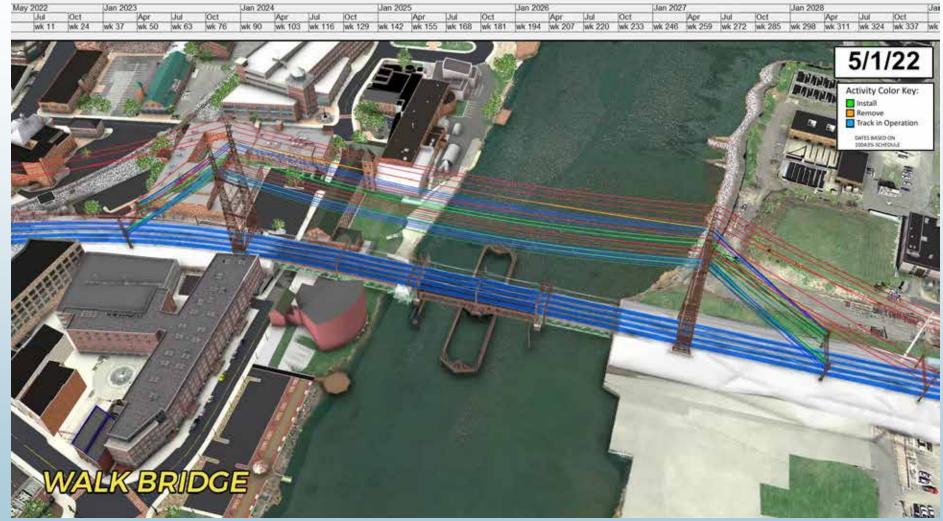








3D/4D/5D modeling







Current Status



Construction of Walk Bridge and local bridges began Summer of 2023. Six of the 7 remaining construction packages have been awarded.

Construction of \$380M rail infrastructure projects completed in December 2023. Designated as a top rail project of 2023 by Railway Track and Structures.









Project Partners

- Connecticut DOT - Owner
- Cianbro-Middlesex JV - CMGC
- Metro-North RR - Rail operator
- Amtrak - Railroad Stakeholder
- WSP - Program Manager
- Louis Berger - CEI

- FTA - lead federal agency and funding partner
- FRA - cooperating agency and funding partner









Questions







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