

Presentation Overview

- History
- Recent Problems
- Alternative Routes



About the Bay Bridge

- Built in 1936
- Length: 8.4 miles
- Made up of two suspension bridges
 - Meet in the middle of the San Francisco Bay at Yerba Buena Island
- Double-deck bridge
- Average daily traffic: 280,000 vehicles
- Connects San Francisco with Oakland
- Cost: \$4



History of the Bay Bridge

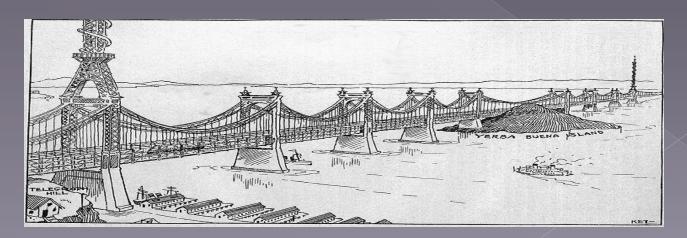


Before the Bridge

- Ferries carried 46 million people between San Francisco and Oakland yearly
- An underwater tunnel was considered
 - Rejected because it would not be big enough to handle the auto traffic
- Mass production of the automobile called for bridge to be built

Construction of the Bridge

- Took 3 years to build
- Opened November 12, 1936
- Cost \$77 million
- Originally:
 - > 6 lanes of traffic on upper level
 - > Truck traffic and railway cars on lower level



Consequences

 1936 – traffic on bridge exceeded expected traffic levels for 1950

Tolls for bridge were lowered to attract ferry users

 1958 – demand for bridge was so great it had to be reconfigured

• Changes:

> Railway system was removed

> Upper level: 5 lanes of traffic going East

Lower level: 5 lanes of traffic going West

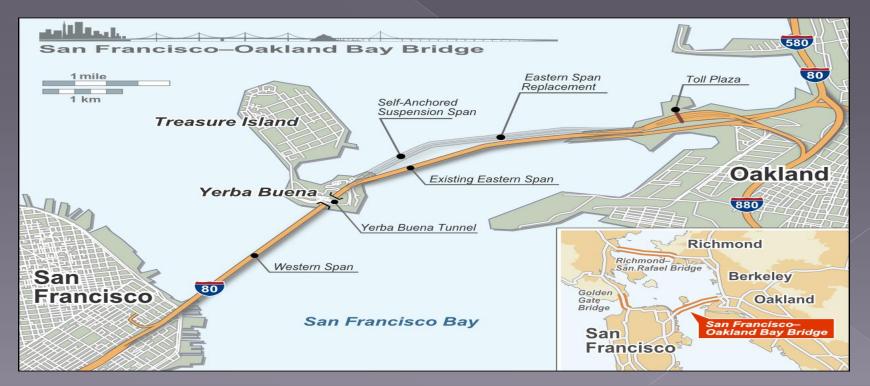
Loma Prieta Earthquake

- October, 17 1989
- 7.1 Magnitude Quake
- 250 Ton section of the upper deck on the East Side collapsed
- Killed one person



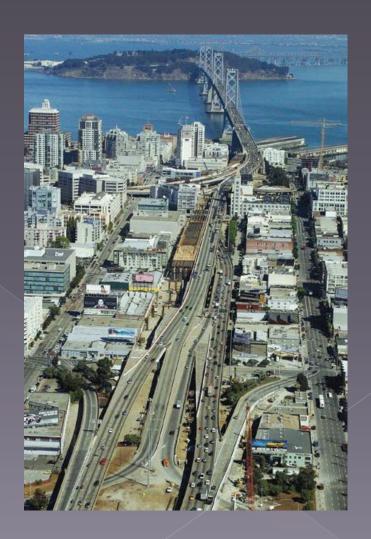
Bay Area Seismic Retrofit Project

- Result of seismic studies after Earthquake
- All four sections needed to be drastically improved
- Entirely new structures arising
- Total Cost estimated to be \$6 Billion
- Completion date slotted for late 2013



West Approach

- One mile stretch linking Interstate
 80 to Bay Bridge
- Needed to completely remove and replace original foundation
- \$429 Million
- Each section demolished and rebuilt one at a time
- Major lane reconfigurations, traffic shifts, and temporary road ways being employed during work
- Work scheduled at off-peak hours (weekends and nights)



West Span

- San Francisco to Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands
- Resurfacing of bridge deck
- Steel added to suspension rails or rails were replaced
- 17 million tons of new steel brought in
- All work done at night to minimize impact on traffic



Self-Anchored Suspension Span (SAS)

- Part of the new East Span
- Single Suspension Tower designed to withstand major earthquake
- Side-by-Side Decks
- Estimated completion date is late 2013



Skyway

- Between SAS and Oakland touchdown
- Longest Portion of new East Span 1.2 miles
- Five Lanes, 10 foot shoulders to keep traffic moving



Oakland Touchdown

- Will connect Interstate 80 in Oakland to the new East Span
- Involves building two new roadway sections
 - New westbound lanes connecting the East Span
 - New eastbound lanes coming off the bridge to Interstate 80
- Traffic will shift to new westbound lanes first
 - Demolition of old westbound lanes will allow for connection of the new eastbound lanes coming off the bridge



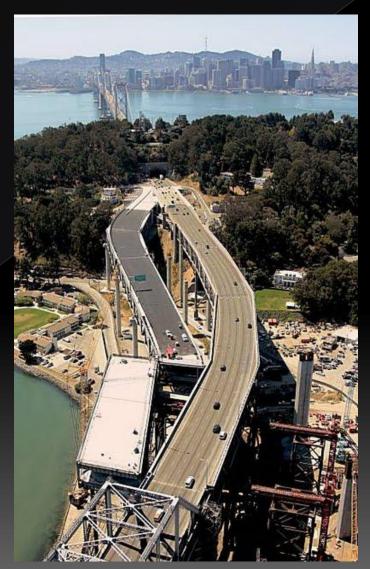
Oakland Touchdown

When completed, this section of the bridge will connect the Skyway to Interstate 80 in Oakland. Work involves building two roadway sections and a new electrical substation, in addition to extensive relocation of underground utilities.

Yerba Buena Island Transition Structure

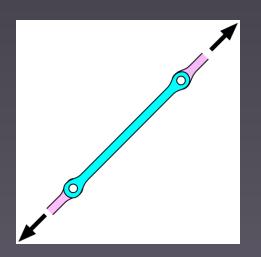
- Will connect the Yerba Buena Island to SAS
- Connecting side-by-side East Span decks to upper and lower decks of YBI tunnel and West Span decks
- Traffic shifted to a temporary detour that connects East Span to the tunnel
- Movements and building of new sections and detours closed the entire bridge labor day weekend 2007

Recent Problems and Repairs



Recent Problems

- Labor Day Weekend 2009
 - During closure for retrofitting, major crack found in an eyebar (see picture)
 - CalTrans created new materials and repaired bridge
 - > Was not inspected by Federal Highway Administration, but state inspection reports were used



Recent Problems Cont.

- October 27, 2009
 - > 5,000 lbs of metal came crashing down on rush hour traffic
 - Falling debris hit cars, but no injuries/deaths
 - The falling pieces were the same ones repaired over Labor Day Weekend
 - > Closure lasted for roughly 6 days
- The S-Curve
 - Curvy temporary section with more than 50 accidents (1 fatal) in two months

Repairs

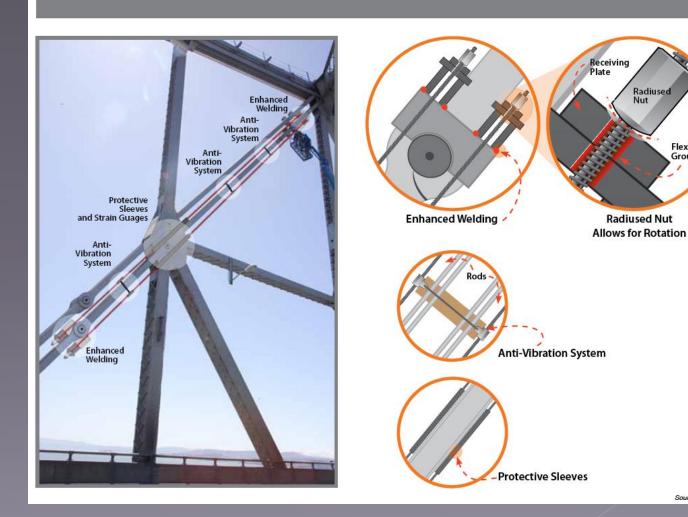
- Failures attributed to design affects
 - Tight and lack of secure attachment of components
- Repairs took a while, and hit a few snags
- Modifications
 - Structural welding, addition of structural components, monitors, and protective measures
- Opening postponed until November 2, 2009

Repairs

ENHANCEMENTS TO EYEBAR REPAIR SYSTEM

Flexible

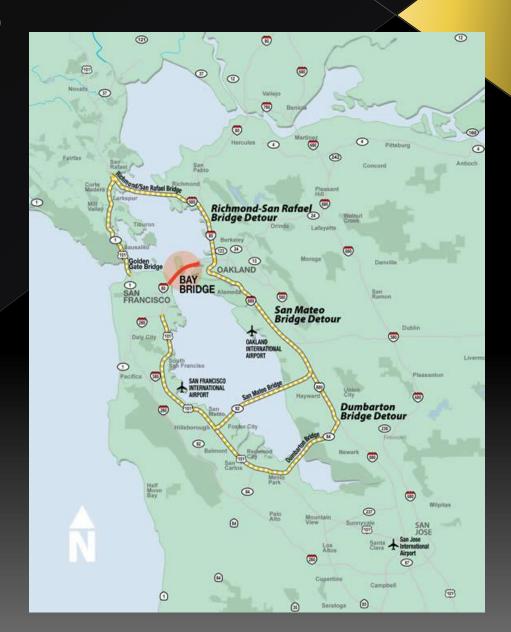
Grout



Affects of Recent Problems

- Shut down main link of Bay Bridge rerouting roughly 280,000 daily users
- Disrupted regional businesses
- Workers stayed home, flocked to public transportation, or were stuck in horrible traffic on alternate routes

Alternate Routes



Commuter's Alternative Routes

Golden Gate Bridge

- > Approx. 30 mi away from Bay Bridge
- > Very congested
- Can add over an hour onto commute
- > Cost: \$6

San Mateo Bridge

- > Experiences 40% more traffic than usual
- > Approx. 40 miles from Bay Bridge
- > Can add half an hour hour onto commute
- Cost: \$4



Alternative Routes Cont.

San Rafael Bridge

> Approx. 20 mi from Bay Bridge

Can add up to 40 minutes onto commute

> Cost: \$4

Ferries

- > Runs 12-13 times per weekday
- Trips take 35-45 minutes between Oakland and San Francisco
- > Cost: \$12.50 round trip

Alternative Routes Cont.

- BART Bay Area Rapid Transit
 - > Subway system
 - Deal with overflow conditions
 - Ran extra trains and longer hours
 - When Bay Bridge is closed,
 ridership can increase up to 49%
 - Set ridership record on Sept 8th while bridge was closed
 - 437,000 people
 - Most people in 37 year history of BART
 - Cost: Varies depending on destination
 - \$6.20 to cross San Francisco Bay



Conclusion

- Seismic Retrofitting Project still ongoing
- Alternative routes remain congested when Bay Bridge is closed
- Recent repairs have been successful but problems reflect growing concern about bridges, and the American transportation infrastructure, today.