# PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the US 51 Bridge Project is to improve cross-river mobility between Wickliffe, Kentucky and Cairo, Illinois, by addressing the safety and reliability issues caused by the narrow lane widths, lack of shoulders and tight curve of the existing bridge and its approaches.



### **BRIDGE GEOMETRIC** DEFICIENCIES

- Narrow 10 ft lanes
- Narrow 1' 3" shoulders
- Inadequate sight distance
- Sharp horizontal curve





IN COLLABORATION WITH:







## OUR COMMITTMENT TO YOU DURING CONSTRUCTION

- The project will continue to assess and investigate the flooding conditions in this complex hydraulics area. The project team is aware and sensitive to the challenges the public is experiencing from flooding.
- The team will work to maintain traffic during construction to the extent possible and minimize existing bridge closure periods.





## **BRIDGE FACTS**

- Constructed between 1936 and 1938
- Longest cantilever truss in Kentucky
- 5,865 ft long (2,380 ft truss spans)
- Only vehicular bridge crossing of the Ohio River west of Paducah
- Located within the New Madrid seismic zone
- Not designed for earthquake loads

THIS 86-YEAR-OLD STRUCTURE CARRIES US 51, US 60, AND US 62 OVER THE **OHIO RIVER** 

## **INSPECTION / REHABILITATION DATA**

- Deck was replaced in 1980
- 1999 (Major Rehabilitation), 2020 (Overlay)
- Inspected every 2 years

NATIONAL BRIDGE INVENTORY INSPECTION ITEM	2012 CONDITION RATING	20 COND RAT	18 ITION ING	CO F	
Deck	6	5	5		
Superstructure	6	5			
Paint Condition	7	e			
Substructure	6	5	5		
9 8 7	6	5	4 3	2	
GOOD	FAIR			POC	

Condition inspections and ratings for the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) occur every two years. The existing bridge is safe, however, there are indicators that it is nearing the end of its life cycle.









# PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



ILLINOIS ABUTMENT



COLLABORATION WITH:





U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

## **PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE**

The preferred alternative was selected by weighing the pros and cons of each alternative and stakeholder input from public meetings, the Citizen's Advisory and Environmental Justice Group (CAG/EJ) and the navigation industry. The preferred alternative location is approximately 1000 feet up-river from the existing bridge. It is also the least expensive alignment and can be constructed with the most minimal impact to the existing bridge. Construction is estimated at nearly \$500 million adjusted to inflation in 2030.

Preferred Alternative

Existing US 51 Bridge

Fort Defiance State Park

### Easternmost (H) Point Of Missouri

Bird's **Blue Hole** 

Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site



301











### **ROUNDABOUT INTERSECTION US 51 AND US 60/US 62**

- A roundabout is a type of **circular intersection** where traffic flows in one direction around a central island. Priority is given to traffic already in the roundabout.
- Roundabouts are **more efficient** than traditional intersections with traffic signals or stop signs.
- Roundabouts **reduce conflict points** compared to traditional intersections lowering chances of vehicle-to-vehicle crashes.
- Roundabouts **cost less** long-term than traditional traffic signal intersections.

## **PROJECT TIMELINE**

2013-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2
PLANNING & ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS						Sumn :	er 2024							
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IN COLLABORATION WITH:





















## STRUCTURES



U.S. Department of Transportation **Federal Highway Administration** 

WITH:

TRANSPORTATION CABINET







### FINAL BRIDGE SELECTION

- A tied arch bridge has the least cost, better constructability, and longterm maintenance and inspection benefits.
- A 900-foot main span will provide sufficient opening for river navigation and local fleeting requirements.
- Modern design and construction techniques will include network hanger cables for increased efficiency.
- Network hanger cables are inclined at an angle making a crossing pattern. This helps distribute the weight of trucks and other live loads more evenly to the arch, decreasing the overall demand and increasing efficiency.
- The bridge will be designed for a **100-year operational** life and to resist a 1000-year seismic/earthquake event.





PIER	U2-1 PIEF	RU2-2 PIER	U3-1 PIER	U3-2 PIER	U3-3 PIER	U3-4 PIER U	J3-5
			2				
	900′	325'	350′	350'	300'	300'	20





## **BRIDGE WIDTH**

- Based on detailed traffic analyses, **two travel lanes** are warranted given the traffic count data and projected vehicle volumes.
- The bridge will be comprised of **2-12' driving lanes with 8'** shoulders for a total width of 40' which is significantly wider than the existing bridge's 22.5' width.



## **GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION**

- In 2024, geotechnical efforts will include barges and work in and around the river. Geotechnical exploration is the **process of** sampling soils to understand their strength and ability to support the new bridge.
- Drilling depths will approach **400 feet below the mud line** of the river.
- The drilling work will take place **24 hours a day, seven days a week** until the work is complete.
- The Ohio River Bridge is located within the **New Madrid seismic zone**. The existing bridge was built before seismic design was required.







IN COLLABORATION WITH:













## EXISTING BRIDGE HISTORY



The Ohio River Bridge carries two lanes of traffic between Cairo, Illinois and Wickliffe, Kentucky. The bridge has a total length of 5,865 feet. The mains spans are five steel Cantilever Warren trusses that total 2,830 feet in length. The main spans are flanked by Warren deck truss approaches at each end; the approach spans on the Illinois side are 570 feet in length, while the Kentucky approach spans are 2,684 feet in length.

It was constructed in 1936-1938 by the Cairo Bridge Commission as a toll facility. The engineering company responsible for the bridge design and construction was Modjeski, Masters and Case. The Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company constructed the substructure. The Mount Vernon Bridge Company was responsible for construction of the superstructure.







IN COLLABORATION WITH:











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Cairo, Illinois Wickliffe, Kentucky Completed November 11, 1938 FREED OF TOLLS NOVEMBER 11, 1946 by

The Cairo Bridge Commission The Ohio River Bridge was conceived and built in the public interest by the Cairo Bridge Commission with the cooperation of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Highway Departments of Illinois and Kentucky. The Bridge was operated and maintained by the Commission and as a result of the untiring efforts of many public spirited citizens, the Commission was able to repay all cost from tolls and the Highway Departments of Illinois and Kentucky jointly accepted the bridge as a part of the state highway systems to be maintained as a toll free facility."

NTUCKY ROACH 

# FUTURE VIEWS





IN COLLABORATION WITH:









# **REGIONAL IMPORTANCE**

The 86-year-old structure carries US 51, US 60, and US 62 over the Ohio River. The bridge is one of just four highway crossings of the Ohio River between Kentucky and Illinois, making it a vital crossing to the region. The driving width of the bridge deck is less than 23 feet and it carries a high percentage of commercial truck traffic. Currently, the bridge does not allow oversized or overweight permit loads and does not accommodate pedestrian or bicycle traffic. Construction is estimated at nearly \$500 million.



CABINET



