

California's Load Rating and Permitting Program



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What this Presentation Covers

- Why do we load rate bridges?
- Load rating in California
- California's legal vehicles
- California's permit vehicles
- California's permitting process



Safety <u>The Silver Bridge Collapse</u>

The Dec. 15, 1967, collapse of the Silver Bridge at Point Pleasant, Ohio killed 46 people.

The failure of the 39 year old eye bar suspension bridge across the Ohio River prompted US Congress to pass **National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS)** in 1968.









Funding

Load ratings are used to help determine federal bridge replacement and rehabilitation funding levels to the states.

On a national level bridge load ratings reported to the NBI weigh heavily in the determination of the Sufficiency Rating (up to 55%).



Permit Routing

Permit vehicles are any vehicle that exceeds the size or weight limitations of the California Vehicle Code (CVC).

California issued over 158,000 permits last year alone. The CVC grants Caltrans the authority to issue permits and define the permit program. Load ratings are one of the primary resources used to route permits.



Emergency Response

Bridge Models and rating results are very valuable during Emergencies: Fire, Earthquake, Flood, Accidents, Man made disasters



Emergency Response: Fires





Emergency Response: Scour







Man Made Disasters









Construction Support





Construction Support





Why? Safety, Protect Infrastructure and Enforcement!



Bridge Load Rating in California Load Rating Levels



 Per Manual for Bridge Evaluation, the following ratings should be established:

Inventory Rating
Operating Rating
Legal Load Rating
Permit Rating



- 2008 FHWA Program Review Findings:
 - (E) ratings had not been maintained.
 - (E) Rating summary sheets not stamped by PE
 - Software was no longer available
 - Ratings did not include shear calcs



- 2011, CA signed a PCA with FHWA.
- 11,300 bridges req'd new calculations
- Initially, LFR was the preferred rating spec in CA.
- AASHTOWare BrR developed concurrently



- Analytical shear capacities were reducing existing bridge ratings and restricting trucking routes.
- CA switched to the new LRFR code
- Probable vs specified material properties
- Initiated research contracts
- T-18 agenda items for MBE implementation
- AASHTOWare BrR beta testing



- LRFR is the preferred rating spec in CA regardless of code used for original design.
- In addition to Inv/Op ratings, we also calculate rating factors for the Type 3, Type 3S-2, and Type 3-3 legal trucks and the CA family of permit trucks.
- As of fall 2014, CA includes SHV ratings.



NOTES:

This load rating is based on the existing bridge geometry and roadway configuration. Modification to the structure (such as bridge rail modification or widening) may require a new load rating.



Bridge Load Rating in California

Design/Rating VehiclesHL93 Loading

- Consists of
 - HS20 Truck Loading



• Plus, 640 lbs/ft uniform loading





Bridge Load Rating in California Legal Rating Vehicles





10.5 10.5

• For bridge Spans >200 ft

75% of Type 3-3 PLUS 200 lbs/ft uniform load

9

9

15.0'

12

54.0

INDICATED CONCENTRATIONS ARE AXLE LOADS IN kips (75% OF TYPE 3-3)

LEGAL LANE WEIGHT/ft. = 0.2 klf





Typical Type-3 Legal Vehicles





Typical 3S-2 Tractor Semi-Trailer



Type 3-3 Truck and Trailer Combination



Specialized Hauling Vehicles – SHV's

Our new "Legal" trucks ???







Figure 6B.7.2-2-Bridge Posting Loads for Single Unit Trucks that Meet Formula B

SU7







CA Permit Vehicle Designation

- CA's permit vehicles were developed in mid 1970's
- Permit Design Vehicle
 - 13 axles 48 kip per Tandem axle
- 5 Permit Rating Vehicle derived from design vehicle
 5,7,9,11 and 13 axles
- Letter Color designation used, P G, O, X
 - P = rating factor > 1
 - G = rating factor 0.87 < 1
 - O = rating factor 0.67 < 0.87
 - X = no permit vehicles allowed



Permit Vehicles

- Weight Limitations:
 - 24,000 lb. per single axle
 - 48,000 lb. per tandem axle
 - No gross weight limit
- Same vehicle used to design and load rate bridges
- CA does not issue permits for divisible loads



P = 100% permit weight, G = 87%, O = 67%, X = no permit



The California P15 Design Vehicle





Expecting the need for larger permit trucks in the future, Caltrans changed the permit truck configuration in 2008.



ACTUAL PERMIT VEHICLES

Some of Typical Usage of Permit Trucks





5 Axle Permit Vehicles 120,000 lbs.







Equivalent to 9 axle Permit Vehicle 250,000 lbs





11 Axle Permit Vehicle



Permit Routing

- How do Permit Vehicles get Routed
 - Every bridge has a permit designation, e.g. PPGOO
 - The 5 digit color designation is the first level screening tool which enables permit writers to quickly process applications.
 - Permit writers match the proposed vehicle to the permit ratings for all bridges on a proposed route when determining where the vehicle can travel.
 - For the above noted designation a 9 axle permit vehicle would only be allowed to cross the bridge if the axles were less than 87% of maximum.



The Permit Process

- Calculated ratings from SM&I as well as "Assigned by Design" and "Field Evaluation" values are used to route permit trucks.
- The Permit Office assumes ALL rating factors (RF) are based on the 5 design vehicles and 48kip split tandem axle configuration regardless of analysis method.

An approximate 15% "Bonus" is applied for 8 tire axles due to reduction in deck demand.

A 10% additional bonus is applied for 10' wide axles due to improved live load distribution.



Example Permit Application

DESCRIPTION OF TH	E LOA	AD OK EQUIPM	ENT AND MODE		AUL	L DR	IVE	TOW	Ш.	SC Hold	ay Condi	ແດນຂ	
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DIMENSIONS OF LO	AD			t an	000								-
29% 9'W 8'H			V	ar" 20	1777				\square .				_
DESCRIPTION OF HA	ULING	G EQUIPMENT:		• •									
3 Axle Truck, 2 A	Axle.	Jeep, 2 Axle	Trailer, 2 Ax	le Booster									
VEHICLE 8'6" WIDTH:		SEMI-TR	AILER		KINGPIN T	^{°O} 50'9' E:	ENGTH:						
AXLE NUMBER		1	2	3	4	1	5	6	7		8 9		_
NUMBER OF TIRES		2	4	4	4		t	4	4	4	ŀ	4	
DISTANCE BETWEE	N	17	7'9" 4'	6" 12'	4 ⁿ	4'6'	34'11"	4'6"	14	2"	4'(5"	
WIDTH OF AXLES AT		8'4"	8'2"	8'2"	8'2"	8	2"	8'2"	8'2"	8'	1'2" <u>8'2"</u>		"
MAXIMUM ALLOWA	BLE	20000	46725		46725			5725		4072			_
		NOT TO	EXCEED THE L	OADED DIMENS	ONS SHOWN	BELOW	RAXLE WE	OVERHANC:	N ABOVE	WEIGHT	CLASS		
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ORIGIN:					UE	SINATIO	1070 1	- 1 T -I-	. O	Felson			
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AUTHORIZED STA	TE H	IGHWAYS - C	SHOWN IN THE	UNTY PERMITS STATE ROUTE.				For office u	ise only				
* From C	RL	INE 5 - 5	5S - 80E -	to MADIS	SON AV	E exit	(MAD	SON A	/E S/B	OFF	RAM	Ρ	
		001 *											
exit num	ber	90) "											
													-

APPENDIX 20 WEIGHT CHART (PLATE 25-5)

Structure

Maintenance &Investigations **Callframs**

PURPLE AND BONUS OVERLOADS*

MAXIMUM PERMIT WEIGHT ON TANDEM AXLES = 60,000 POUNDS

Example:	6	U"	Distance	Between	First	and	Last	Axle	In	Feet	

		50,400 57,960 63,000		4 tires, 8' - 1 8 tires, 8' - 1 8 tires, 10' -	0" Wide 0" Wide • 0" Wide		Purple Load Purple Load Purple Load	}				
IN. FT.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
3	28,000 32,200 35,000	28,000 32,200 35,000	28,000 32,200 35,000	28,000 32,200 35,000	28,000 32,200 35,000	28,000 32,200 35,000	45,675 52,526	45,763 52,627 57,203	45,850 52,728 57,313	45,938 52,828 57,422	46,025 52,929 57,531	46,113 53,029 57,641
4	46,200	46,288	46,375	46,463	46,550	46,638	46,725	46,813	46,900	46,988	47,075	47,163
	53,130	53,231	53,331	53,432	53,533	53,633	55,754	53,834	53,935	54,036	54,136	54,237
	57,750	57,859	57,969	58,078	58,188	58,297	58,406	58,516	58,625	58,734	58,844	58,953
5	47,250	47,338	47,425	47,513	47,600	47,688	47,775	47,863	47,950	48,038	48,125	48,213
	54,338	54,438	54,539	54,639	54,740	54,841	54,941	55,042	55,143	55,243	55,344	55,444
	59,063	59,172	59,281	59,391	59,500	59,609	59,719	59,828	59,938	60,047	60,156	60,266
6	48,300	48,388	48,475	48,563	48,650	48,738	48,825	48,913	49,000	49,088	49,175	49,263
	55,545	55,646	55,746	55,847	55,948	56,048	56,149	56,249	56,350	56,451	56,551	56,652
	60,375	60,484	60,594	60,703	60,813	60,922	61,031	61,141	61,250	61,359	61,469	61,578
7	49,350	49,438	49,525	49,613	49,700	49,788	49,875	49,963	50,050	50,138	50,225	50,313



Permit "Bonusing"

Standard Purple Load

15% Bonused Purple Load

25% Bonused Purple Load



Tandem axles x 4 tires = 48kips



Tandem axles x 8 tires = 54kips



Tandem axles x 8 tires = 60kips







Bonused "Trunnion Axles" at work!





Variance or "Super load"

- Combinations > 135' in length
- Combinations with 13 or more axles
- Vehicles with >9 axles and a "bridge" > 40'
- Double wide vehicles (13' 20' +)
- Permit rating or weight chart is exceeded
- Specific structures req'd for review by SM&I



Span Length (ft)



Span Length (ft)



SM&I's variance process

- Review all bridges on the route and verify that the vehicle demands don't exceed bridge ratings.
- If demands are exceeded, dig a little deeper.
- Is controlling load action relevant to the span lengths and structure types?
- Speed restriction/truck location/CHP escort
- Can you detour via ramp?
- Special analysis may be required.



Variance Examples - Endeavour





Variance Examples - The Rock





Questions? Thank You!



San Onofre Nuclear Generators move, 2011 Largest in CA history at 1.6 million pounds 47



Contact Information

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