



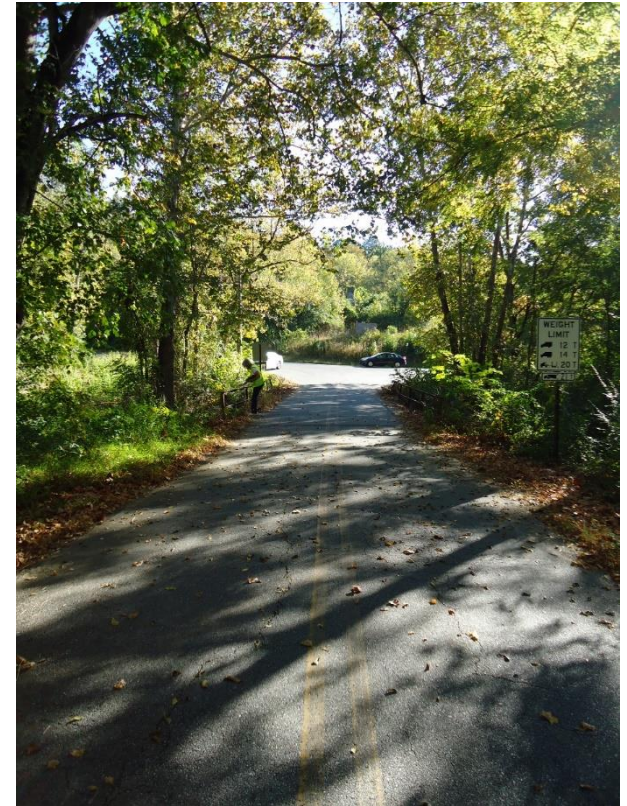
The Bridge Roadshow

**Collaboration between GDOT and Local Governments to
Maintain, Repair, and Build Bridges**



Session Topics and Presenters

- **Moderator, Introductions and Bridge Basics**
Lyn Clements, Assistant State Bridge Engineer
- **Bridge Inspection and Maintenance**
Bryon Patterson, Bridge Asset Manager
- **LIBP and State Funded Local Bridge Programs**
Janet Baileys, Bridge Program Analyst
- **Bridge Program Overview and Local Bridge Replacement Program (LOCBR)**
Neoma Walker, Bridge Program Manager
- **Bridge Office Resources/LIBP Manual Updates and Overview**
Carol Kalafut, Bridge Program Support (ATKINS)
- **Presentation Developer**
Chloe Ford, Bridge Program Support (ATKINS)

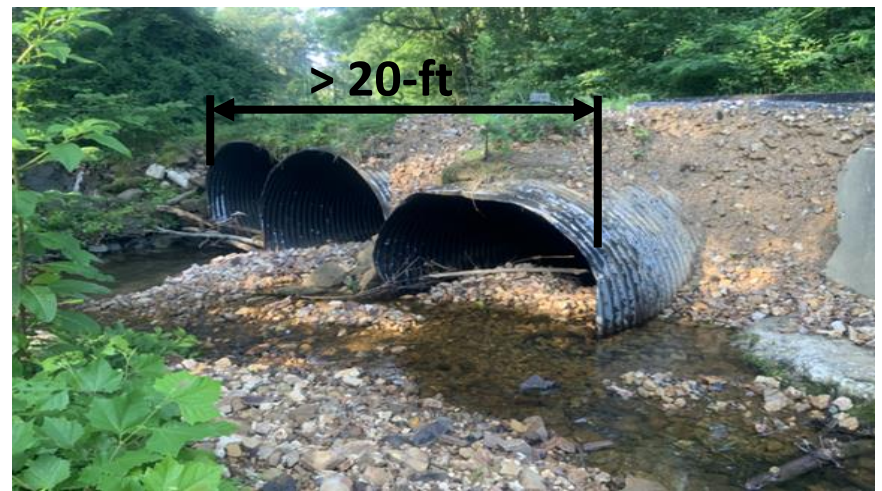
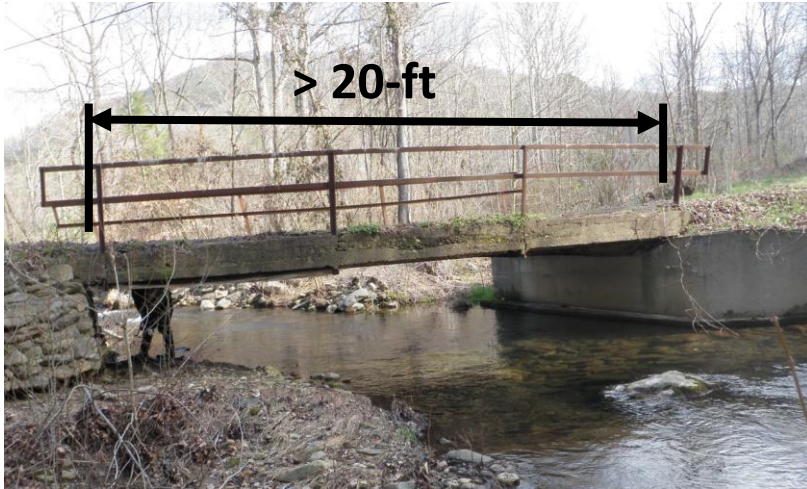


What is a Bridge Structure?

- A structure erected over a depression or an obstruction such as water, highway or railway
- A structure must have a track or passageway from carrying traffic or other moving loads
- A structure must have an opening measured along the center of the roadway of more than 20 feet
- A structure can be multiple box culverts with extreme end openings greater than 20 feet along center of roadway
- A structure may also be series of pipes measuring greater than 20 feet where the clear distance between openings is less than half the smaller opening



Bridge Structures Defined



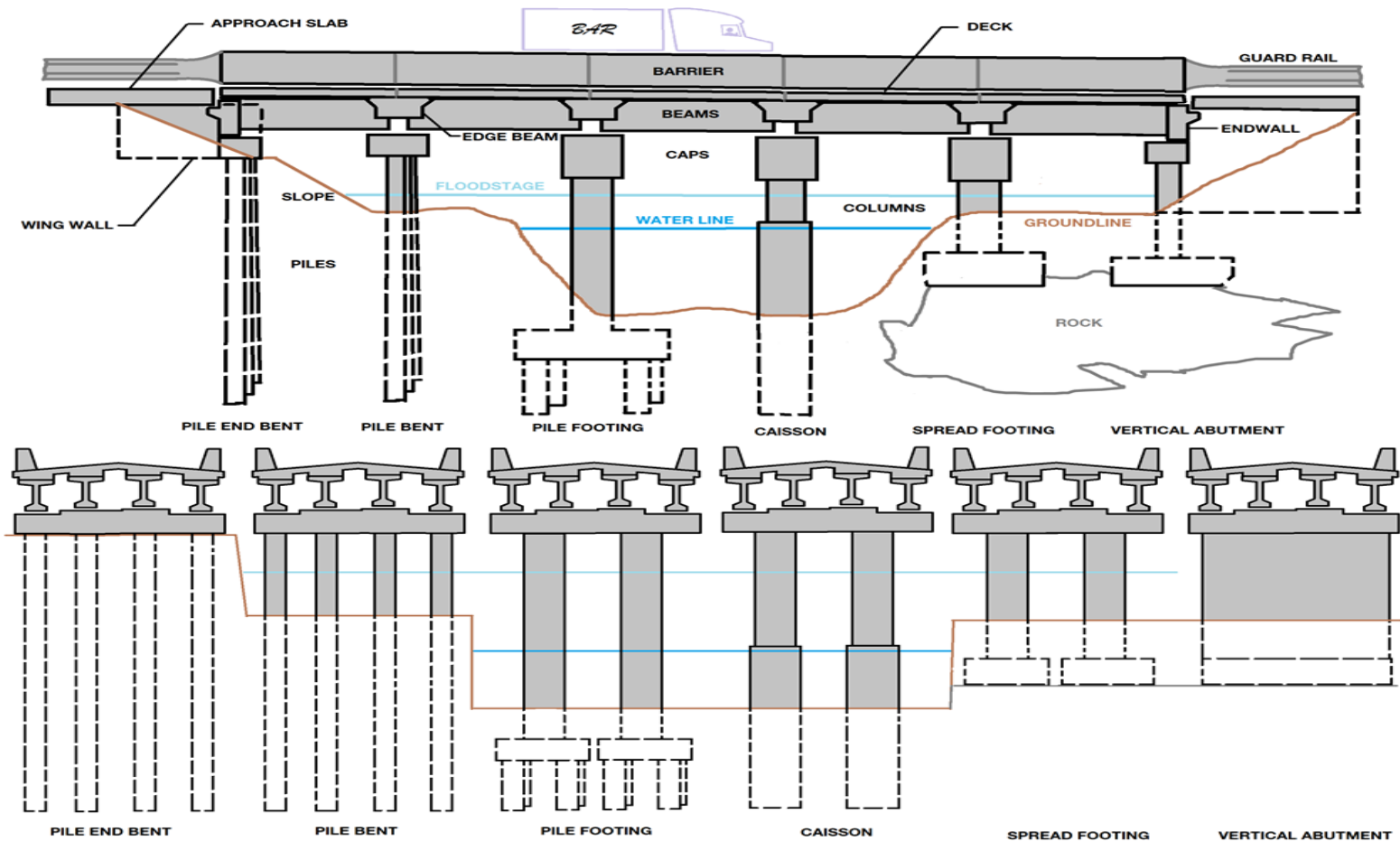
Bridge Inspection and Posting

- GDOT inspects all public bridges over 20 feet in length every 2 years
- ~14,900 bridge structures in Georgia
- ~7,900 locally-owned bridges
- ~1,400 posted bridges for restrictive weight limits (currently)
- Ideally, all bridge structures 20 feet or less should be inventoried and periodically inspected and is the responsibility of the county or city



Major Bridge Components

Deck, Superstructure and Substructure



Deck

Supports the vehicular vertical loads and distribute these loads to the superstructure

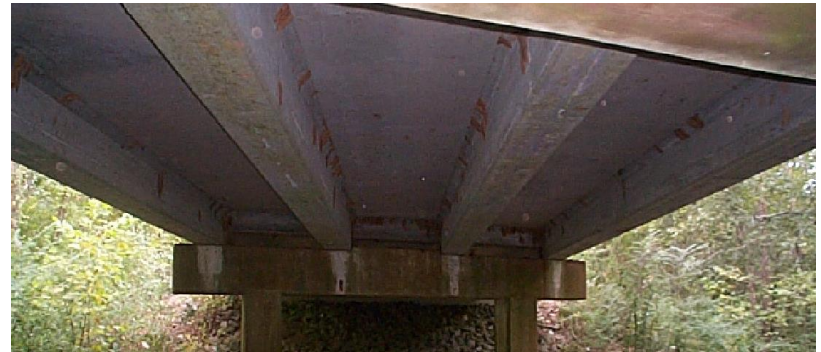
- Timber
- Steel grates
- Concrete
- Asphalt Overlay



Superstructure

Supports the deck and transfers the traffic load to the bridge substructure

- Box beams, cored slabs and T-beams
- PSC beams and steel beams
- Flat slab and channel/waffle slabs



Substructure

Transfer the loads from the superstructure into the ground

- Pile bents made of timber, steel h, PSC and metal shell piles
- Concrete bents on spread footing, pile footings and drilled shafts



Culverts and Multiple Pipes

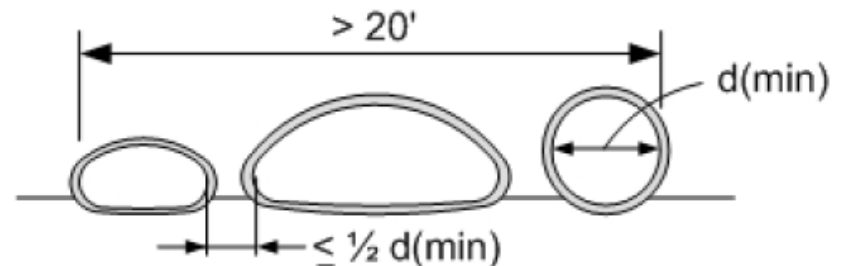
Rigid and Flexible

- Openings measure greater than 20 feet along centerline of roadway
 - Corrugated Metal Pipes (CMP)
 - Concrete Pipes
 - Concrete Box Culverts
 - Bottomless Culverts





Clear distance between pipe openings must be less than or equal to half of the smaller pipe opening.



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Questions?

