### Pavement Management Systems

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providing engineering solutions to improve pavement performance

#### Why Pavement Management???

- Pavements are expensive
- Budget constraints
- Accountable for infrastructure assets
- Move from reactive to proactive management of pavement repairs

#### Some Challenges of Starting a PM System

- A different way of doing business
- Staffing issues
- Start up costs
- Tried it before...never worked out

#### **Different Way of Doing Business**

# Pavement Management supports this new way of doing business

#### **Different Way of Doing Business**

Document needs
 Improve accountability in decisions
 Assess and manage risk
 Make better use of technology

Change The Way Assets Are Managed Tell The Story More Effectively

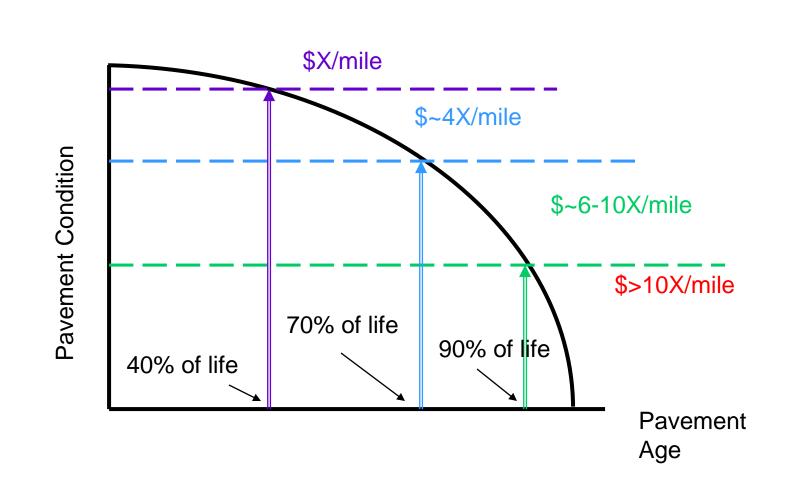
Increase service life
 Improve performance
 Preserve asset value
 Reduce annualized costs

#### What Is Pavement Management?

- ...a management approach used by personnel to make cost-effective decisions about a road network. AASHTO Pavement Management Guide (2001)
- A pavement management system is a set of tools or methods that assist decision-makers in finding optimum strategies for providing, evaluating, and maintaining pavements in a serviceable condition over a period of time.

AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures (1993)

#### **Pavement Management Concept**



#### **Three Levels of Pavement Management**

- Network Level
  - Collect condition information on the network
  - Analyze condition information
  - Provide information to upper management to assist in making strategic decisions
  - Provide information to other users to support project selection, design, and other types of analyses

#### **Three Levels of Pavement Management**

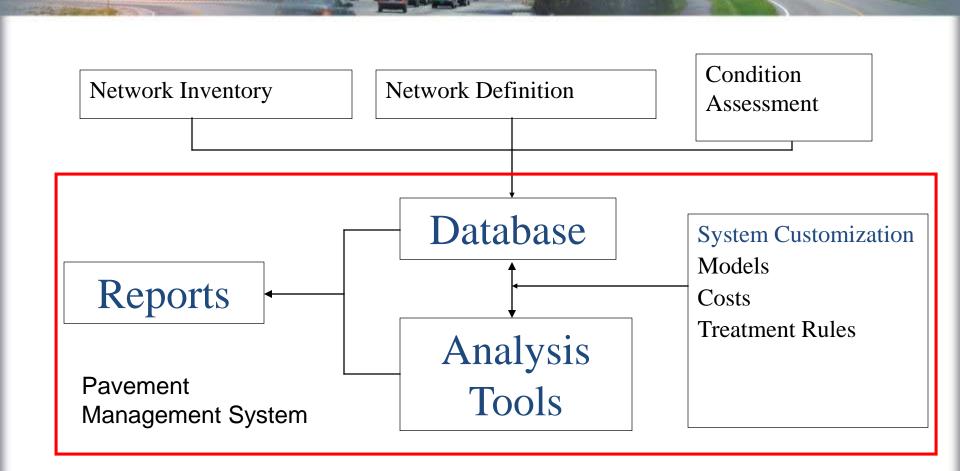
- Strategic (Policy) Level
  - Make policy decisions
  - Set funding allocations
  - Establish preservation strategies
  - Identify corridor projects
- Project Level
  - Determine final project recommendations
  - Design rehabilitation strategies
  - Conduct special studies

#### **Benefits of Pavement Management**

- More efficient use of available resources
- Ability to justify funding needs
- More accurate and accessible information on the pavement network
- Ability to track pavement performance
- Present consequences of different treatments and timing
- Improved communication

AASHTO Pavement Management Guide (2001)

#### **Pavement Management Components**



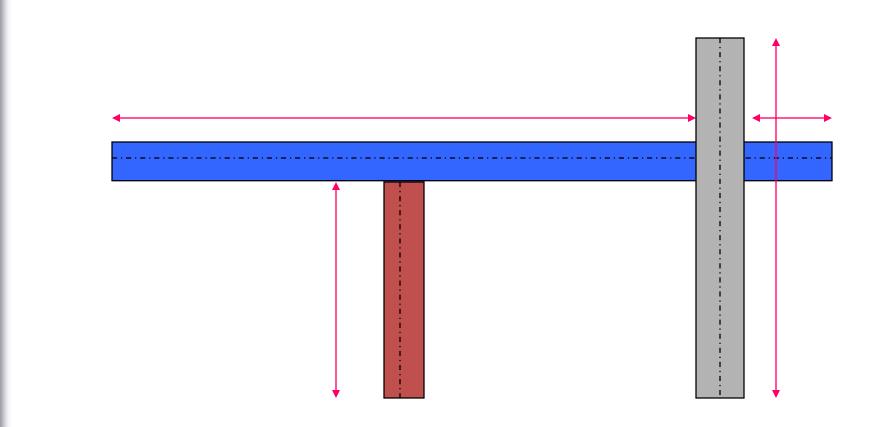
#### **Network Inventory**

- Type of Data to be Collected
  - Physical characteristics
  - Construction and maintenance history
  - Traffic levels and/or street classification
  - Soils information
- Minimal Amount of Information Required
  - Surface type
  - Physical dimensions (length, width, area), From/To
  - Last construction date (or best guess)

#### **Street Segmentation**

- The general rules for segmentation are
  - Same surface type
  - Similar construction age, condition range
  - Contiguous
  - Similar maintenance and traffic characteristics
  - Think of them as management units
    - Those that are managed together get segmented together

#### **Network Definition – Local Agencies**



#### **Condition Assessment**

All pavement management recommendations are based on the most recent condition assessment.

Therefore, the assessment of current condition MUST be objective, repeatable, and reflect current conditions.



#### **Types of Pavement Condition Data Collected**

- Surface distress (ex. cracking, surface deformation)
- Roughness (ride quality)
- Faulting
- Rutting
- Structure (pavement strength and deflection)

#### **Pavement Distress**

- Type what kind?
- Severity how bad?
- Quantity how much?

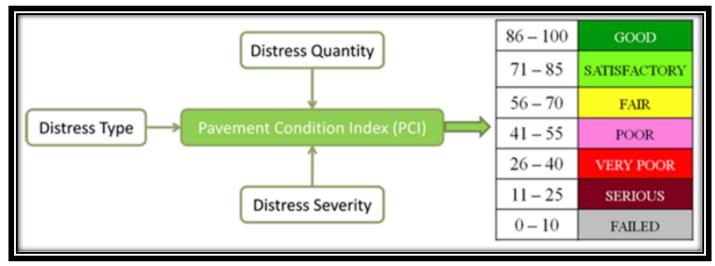




#### **Methods for Quantifying Pavement Condition**

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI)
  - ASTM D6433
- Modified PCI

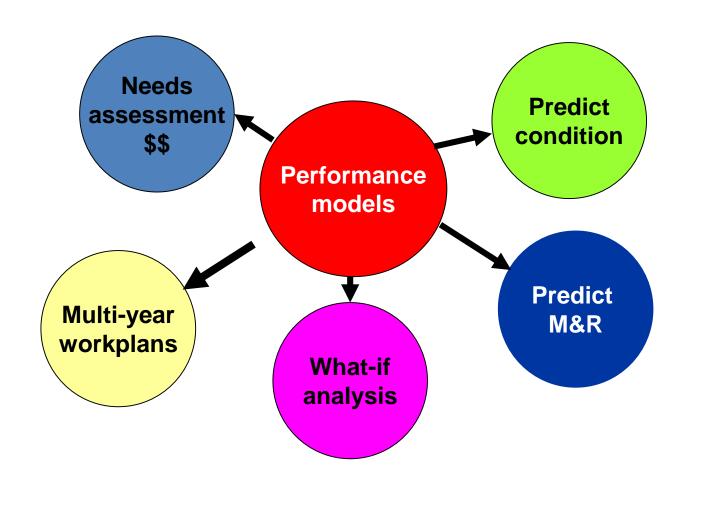
• Windshields



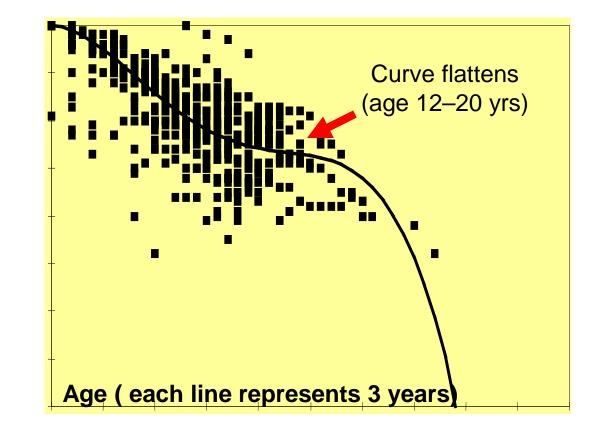
#### **Customization Activities**

- Performance models
- Priority ranking
- Viable treatment options (& conditions to apply)
  - Maintenance (ex. crack sealing, patching, etc.)
  - Major repair (overlay, slab replacements, reconstruction, etc.)
- Costs
  - Unit costs, annual budgets

#### Why Use Performance Models?



#### **Example Performance Model**



Condition

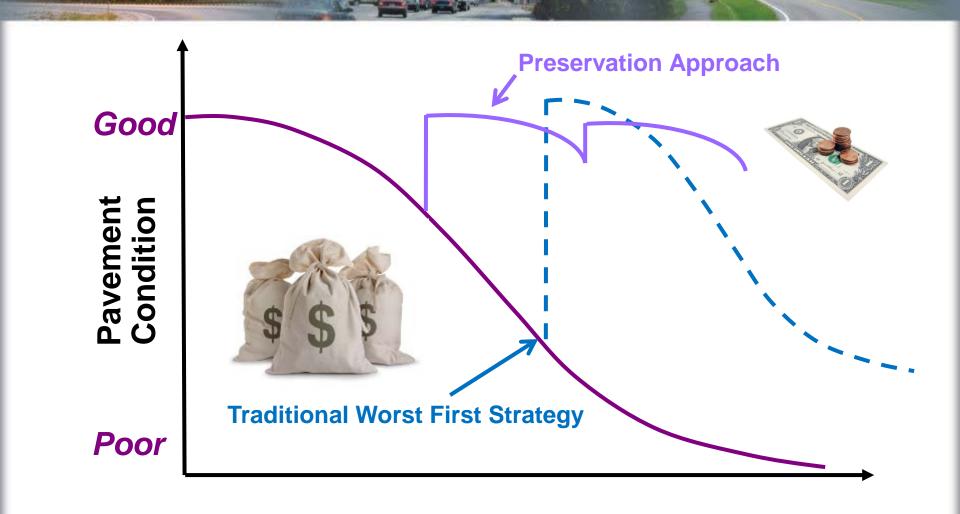
#### **Family Modeling Approach**

- Group pavement sections by characteristics
- Reduces number of variables and models
- Assume similar deterioration
- Reflects average deterioration for family
- Allows ranges of values to be used for developing families

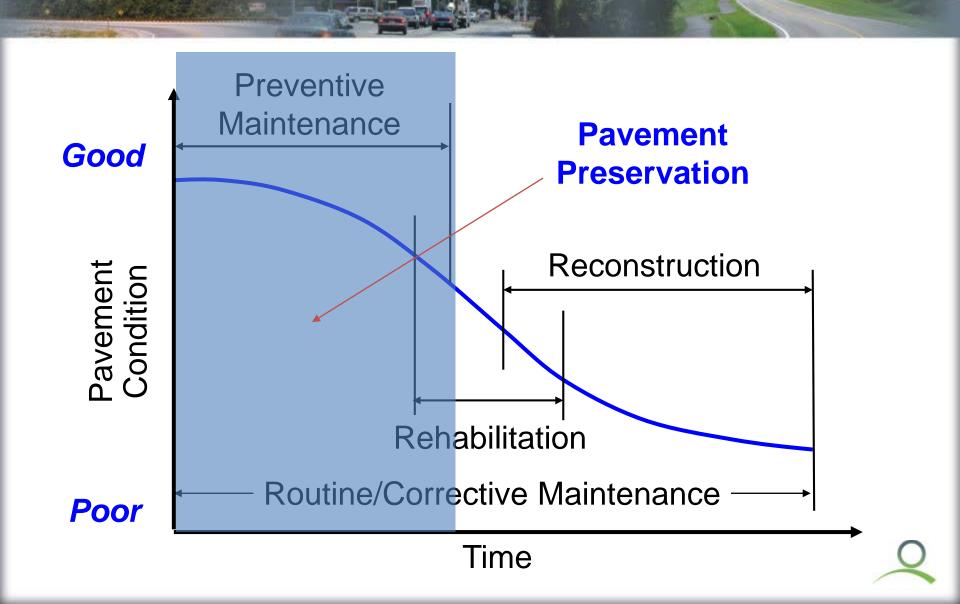
#### **Other Customization Activities**

- Treatment Costs
  - Based on recent bid documents
  - May vary based on certain factors (location, street network, and so on)
- Budgets
  - Funds available for each analysis year
  - Some agencies have separate budgets for maintenance and rehabilitation activities

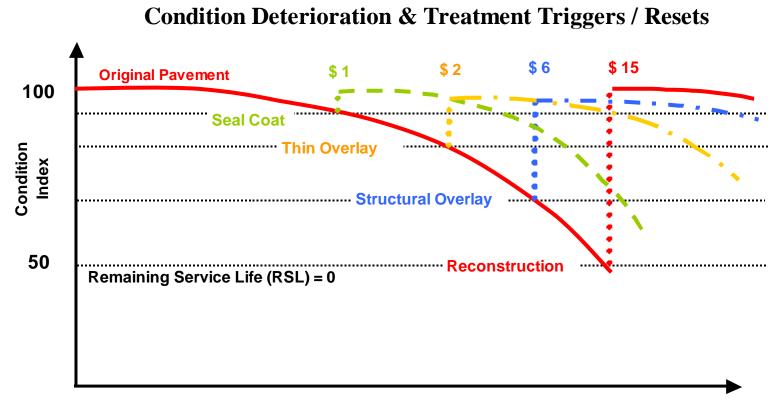
#### **Methods of Managing Assets**



#### **What Is Pavement Preservation?**



#### **Getting the Most Bang for Your Buck**

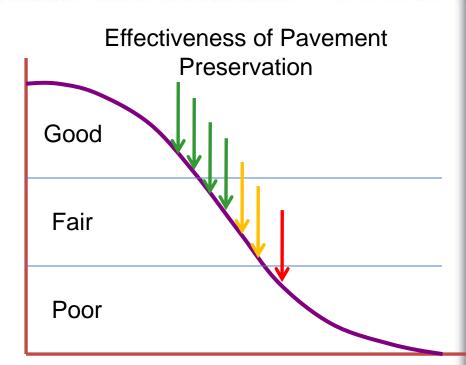


Years / AADT (ESALs)

From Utah DOT

#### **Keys to Success**

- Be proactive
- Keep roads from dropping into poor condition
- Incorporate a mix of fixes into your program

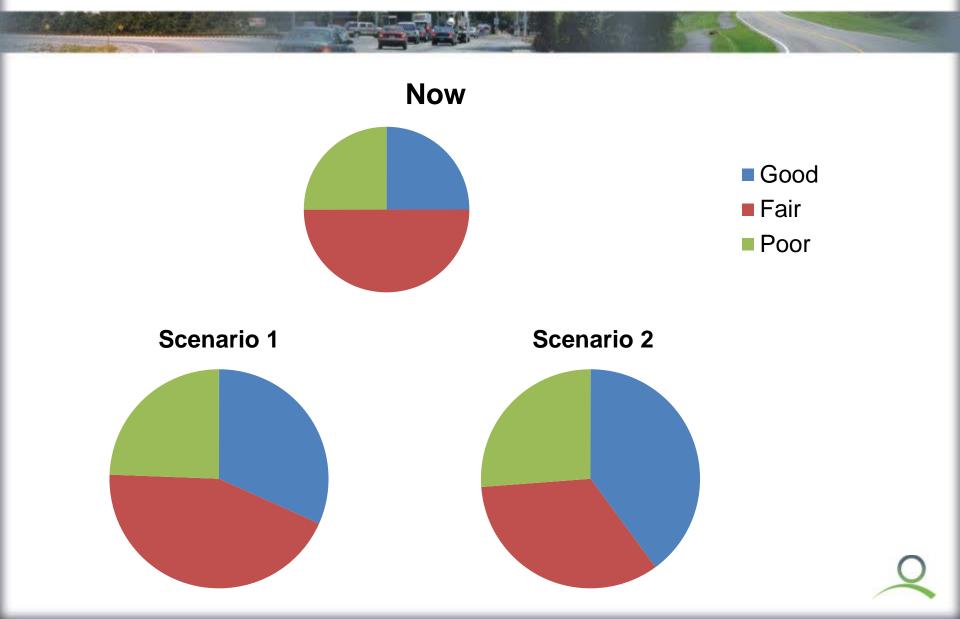


A pavement management system helps identify what treatments are needed and when they are cost-effective

#### **Resource Allocation and Utilization**

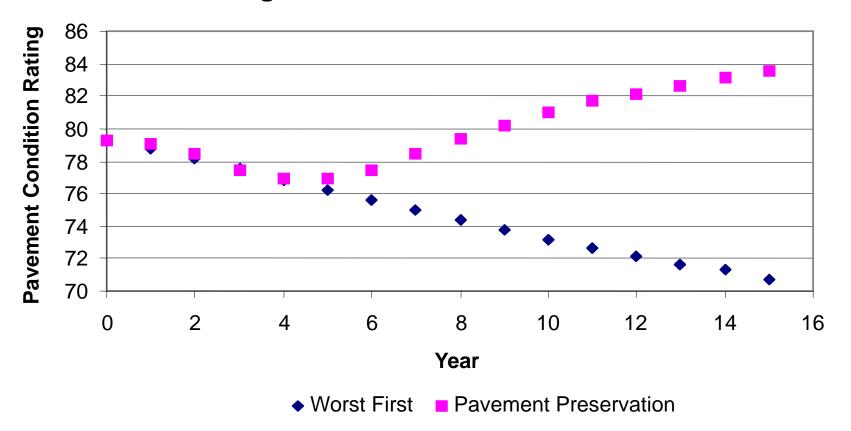
- Sample network distribution
  - Initial distribution: 25 mi in good, 50 mi in fair, and 25 mi in poor
- 20 year repair cycle = 5%/year = 5 mi/year
- 10% deterioration from good & fair each year
- \$500 available (\$100/mi to fix poor & \$25/mi to fix fair)
- Scenario 1: Fix roads in poor condition Scenario 2: Fix some roads in poor & some in fair

#### **Sample Outputs After 3 Years**



#### **Demonstrating Pavement Preservation Benefits**

#### **Average Pavement Condition over Time**



## Using Pavement Management To Tell Your Story

1. What is the current state of our pavements?

- •What do we own?
- •Where is it?
- •What condition is it in?
- •What is the remaining service life and economic value?

2. What is the required level of service?

What do stakeholders expect?
How different is this from actual conditions?

3. What level of deterioration is acceptable?

# •How do these assets deteriorate?

•What are the likelihood and consequences of deterioration?

4. What are the feasible strategies to consider?

What repair options are most feasible for our agency?
How do these strategies impact system performance?

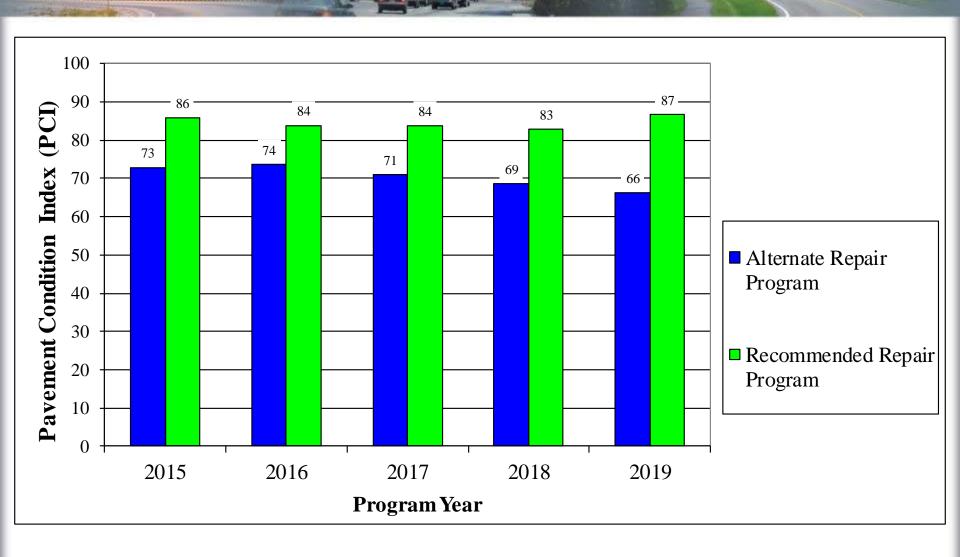
5. Which long-term funding strategy should be selected?

•Does the selected strategy align with policy goals?

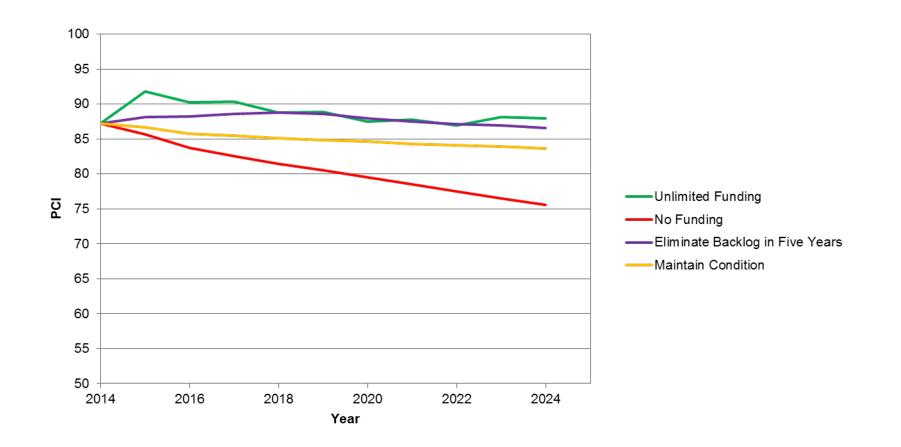
#### **Reporting Network Conditions**



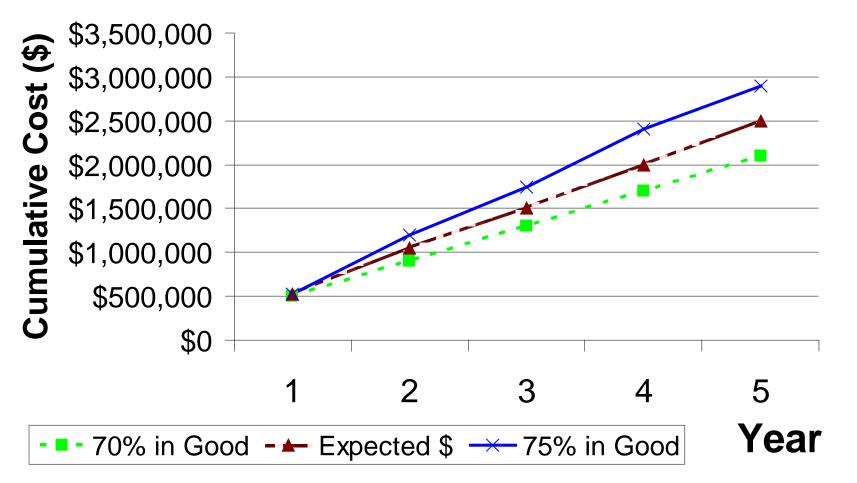
#### **Determining Impacts of Program Choices**



#### **Compare Various Budget Scenarios**



#### **Setting Agency Goals**



#### **Presenting Results to Stakeholders**

- Network Level
  - -City Counsel/County Board
  - -Senior agency management
  - -Public
- Project Level
  - -Design engineers
  - -Mid-level management

#### Don't Take My Word For It...

- "Due to the state of the economy, the pavement management system has become more important" – City of Naperville, IL
- "We are now able to reduce political pressure" *Champaign County, IL*
- "Complete the right work at the right time for the right reasons" *Edgar County, IL*
- "We wanted to have more engineering behind decisions." Stark County, IL

#### **Take Away Points**

- Start with the basics, then grow it
- Identify your agency's PM champion
- Don't rely on a worst first strategy
  - Use a mix of fixes that includes preventive maintenance treatments on roads in good or fair condition
- Consider the use of pavement management tools to:
  - Help you make the best use of your road \$
  - Help you tell your story



#### Questions? Contact me at (217) 398-3977 or by email at: bweiss@appliedpavement.com