



Preserve Your Roadway Network

Jason M. Dietz

Pavement and Materials Engineer

FHWA Resource Center – Lakewood, CO

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Nashville, TN

Presentation Objectives

- Establishing A Program
- Cost Effectiveness
- Project Prioritization
- IDIQ Contracting
- Every Day Counts (EDC-4)
- Free Web-based Training

Establishing A Program

- Pavement Preservation Definitions (2012)
 - Pavement Preservation
 - Rehabilitation
 - Routine Maintenance
- Pavement Maintenance Manual (2013)



2015

National Park Service Pavement Condition Report



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

HPMS Report FHIS-HPIS26

Prepared By the Eastern Federal Lands

Pavements Section

March 2016

npoc16

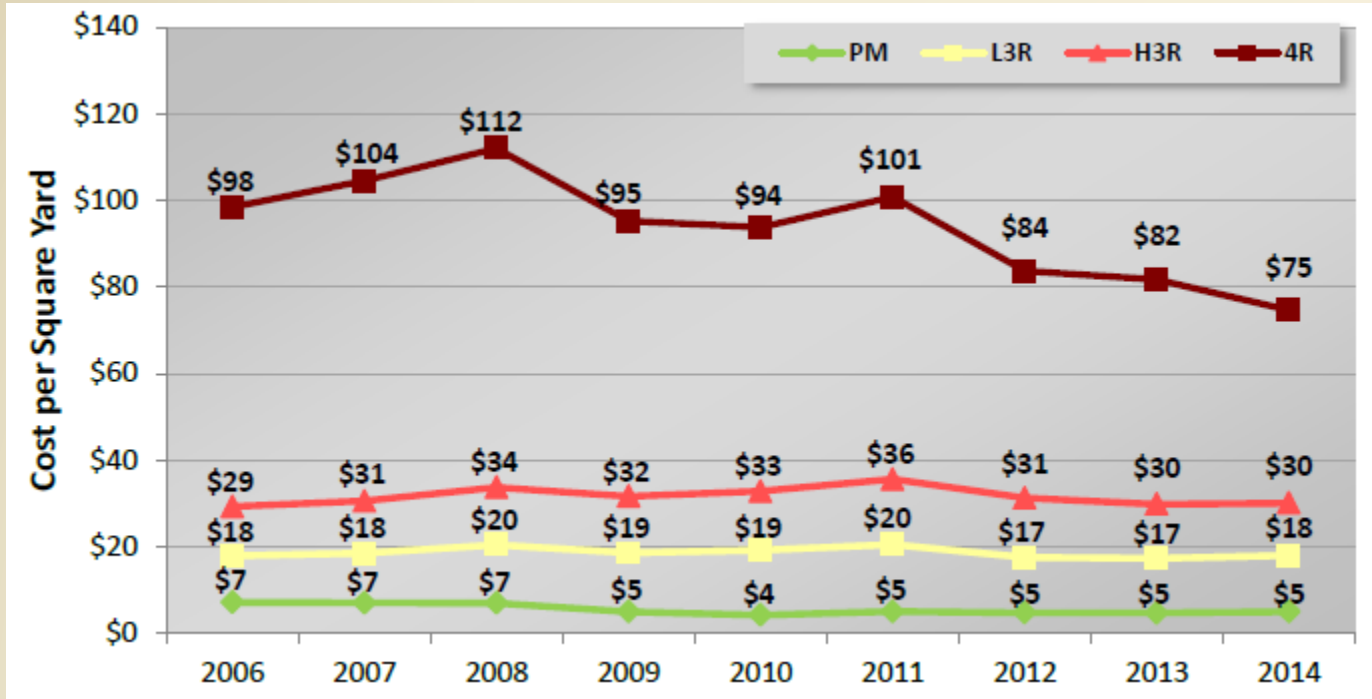
Common Treatment Options

Treatment Category	Activity Type Examples
Preventive Maintenance (PM)	Includes non-structural surface treatments such as Crack Sealing, Fog Seal, Chip Seal, Slurry Seal or Micro-Surfacing, Cape Seal, Ultra-thin Bonded Wearing Course, and Thin Asphalt Concrete (AC) Overlays <1.5" or for the repair of joints and cracks on Concrete Pavements
Light Rehabilitation (L3R)	Includes pavement rehabilitation without grade improvement such as Single-lift AC Overlays, Mill with Single-lift AC Overlays, Wedge & Level with Single-Lift AC Overlay
Heavy Rehabilitation (H3R)	Includes pavement rehabilitation with grade improvement such as Multiple-Lift AC Overlays, Mill with Multiple-Lift AC Overlays, Cold-in-Place Recycling with AC Overlay, Full Depth Reclamation (Pulverizing) or PCC Slab Replacement on Concrete Pavements
Reconstruction (4R)	Includes removal and replacement of all structural layers for either Asphalt or Concrete pavements

Summary of Activity Types

Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Activity Description	2014 Cost (per sqyd)
Preventive Maintenance (PM)	Crack Sealing	Sealing Cracks in Asphalt Pavement	\$1.14
	PCC Jt & Crk Repair	Repair and Seal Joints in Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	\$3.48
	Surf Treat - 1	Fog Seal, Chip Seal, Slurry Seal or Micro-Surfacing	\$3.95
	Surf Treat - 2	Double Chip Seal, Cape Seal, Ultrathin Bonded Wearing Course, Asphalt overlay <1.5"	\$7.46

Average Unit Cost Trends



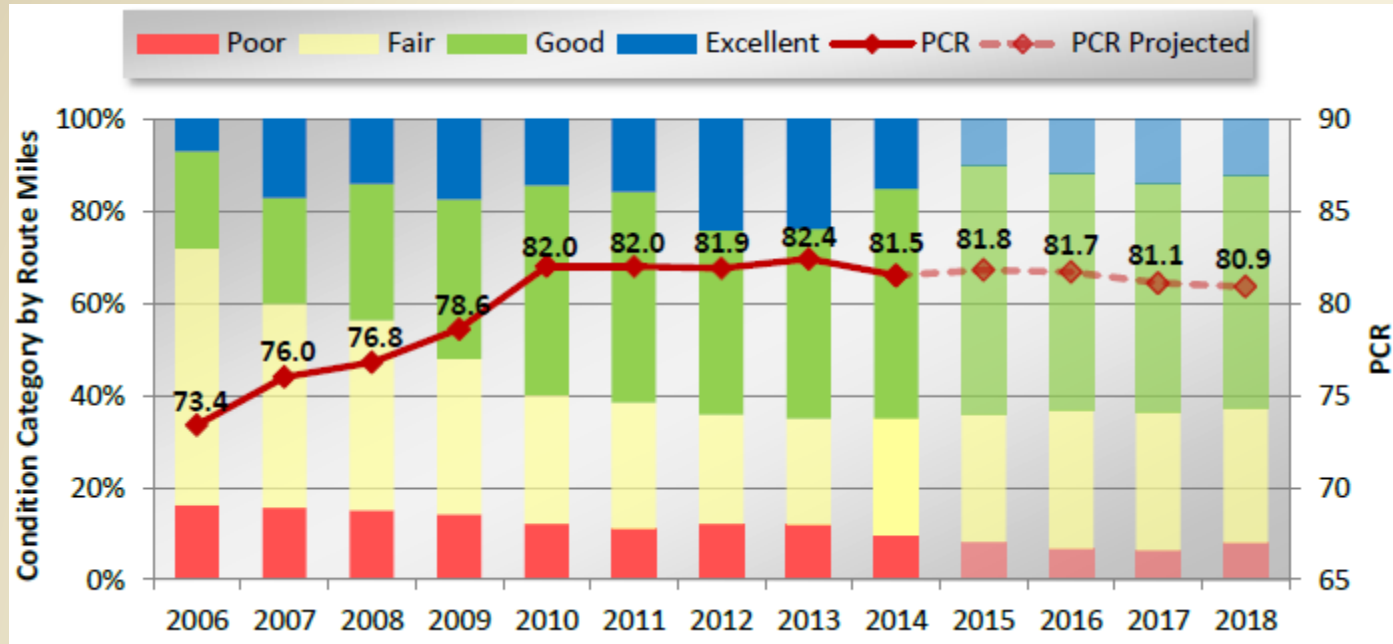
Cost Effectiveness

- Principal objective of NPS pavement management program is to deliver acceptable performance at the lowest life-cycle cost
- Cost Effectiveness evaluates the cost of strategies to deliver this acceptable performance

HPMA Recommendations Output

HPMA Section Data					Prior Activities		Future Activities		2012-2016 HPMA Recommendations			2017-2021 HPMA Recommendations		
Route Name	From	To	Pave Type	2010 PCR	Work Type	Year	Work Type	Year	Treatment Type	Section Cost	CE SCORE	Treatment Type	Section Cost	CE SCORE
EAST ENTRANCE ROAD	19.2	24.2	ACP	90.6	H3R	2006	PM	2012	2012 PM Programmed Project			PM	\$480,000	50
EAST ENTRANCE ROAD	24.2	25.99	ACP	89.51	H3R	2006	PM	2012	2012 PM Programmed Project			PM	\$171,840	60
EAST ENTRANCE ROAD	25.99	26.01	CON	80.64			PM	2012	2012 PM Programmed Project			PM	\$1,920	100
EAST ENTRANCE ROAD	26.01	26.16	ACP	83.62			PM	2012	2012 PM Programmed Project			L3R	\$72,300	70
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	0	0.47	ACP	74.16					H3R	\$268,370	90	L3R	\$226,540	40
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	0.47	0.49	CON	72.42					H3R	\$11,420	20	H3R	\$12,460	20
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	0.49	0.76	ACP	76.81					H3R	\$154,170	80	L3R	\$130,140	40
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	0.76	0.8	CON	73.78					PM	\$3,520	50	H3R	\$24,920	20
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	0.8	2	ACP	74.38					PM	\$105,600	90	L3R	\$578,400	40
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	2	3.14	ACP	87	PM	2009	PM	2011	L3R	\$444,600	100	PM	\$109,440	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	3.14	3.94	ACP	85.45	PM	2009	PM	2011	L3R	\$312,000	100	PM	\$76,800	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	3.94	4.6	ACP	85.91	PM	2009	PM	2011	L3R	\$257,400	100	PM	\$63,360	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	4.6	6.06	ACP	86.03	PM	2009	PM	2011	L3R	\$569,400	100	PM	\$140,160	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	6.06	7	ACP	81.55	PM	2009	PM	2011	PM	\$82,720	100	PM	\$90,240	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	7	8.54	ACP	84.25	PM	2009	PM	2011	L3R	\$600,600	100	PM	\$147,840	100
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	8.54	11.38	ACP	88.83	PM	2009	PM	2011	PM	\$249,920	90	L3R	\$1,368,880	70
SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	11.38	11.43	CON	94.3	PM	2009	PM	2011	No Treatment Selected			PM	\$4,800	100

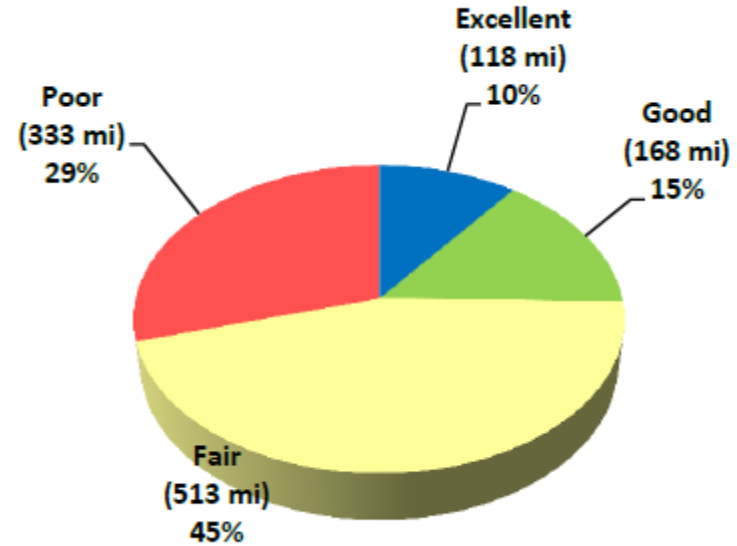
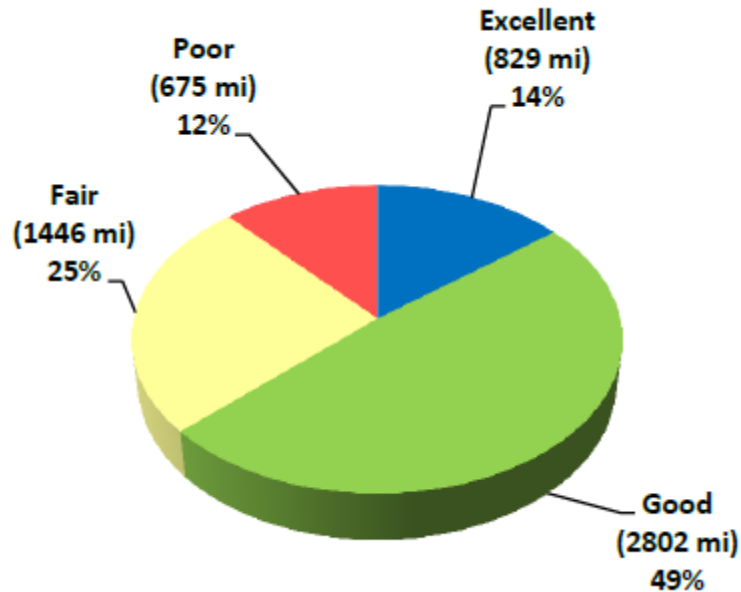
Condition Category Breakdown



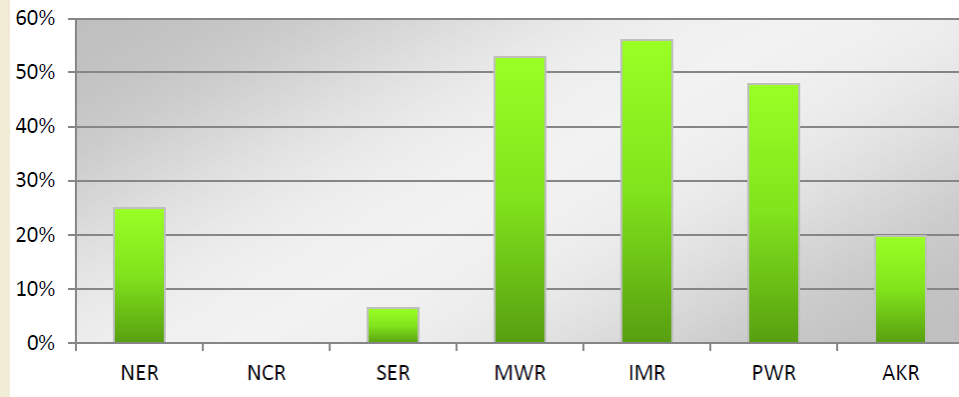
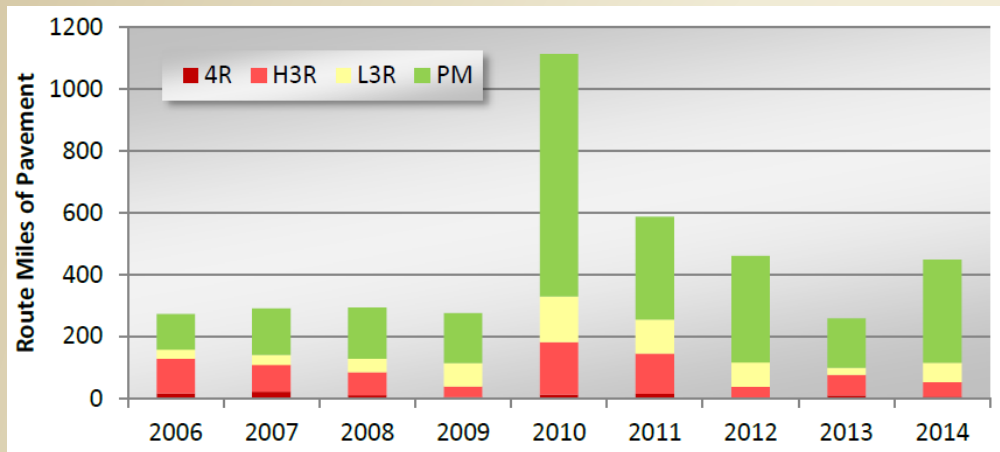
There are four PCR categories:

- Excellent – PCR of 95 and above
- Good – PCR from 85 to 94
- Fair – PCR from 61 to 84
- Poor – PCR of 60 and below

Condition Breakdown for Roads and Parking Lots (Route-Miles)



Completed Construction





National Park Service Transportation Reauthorization Resource Paper

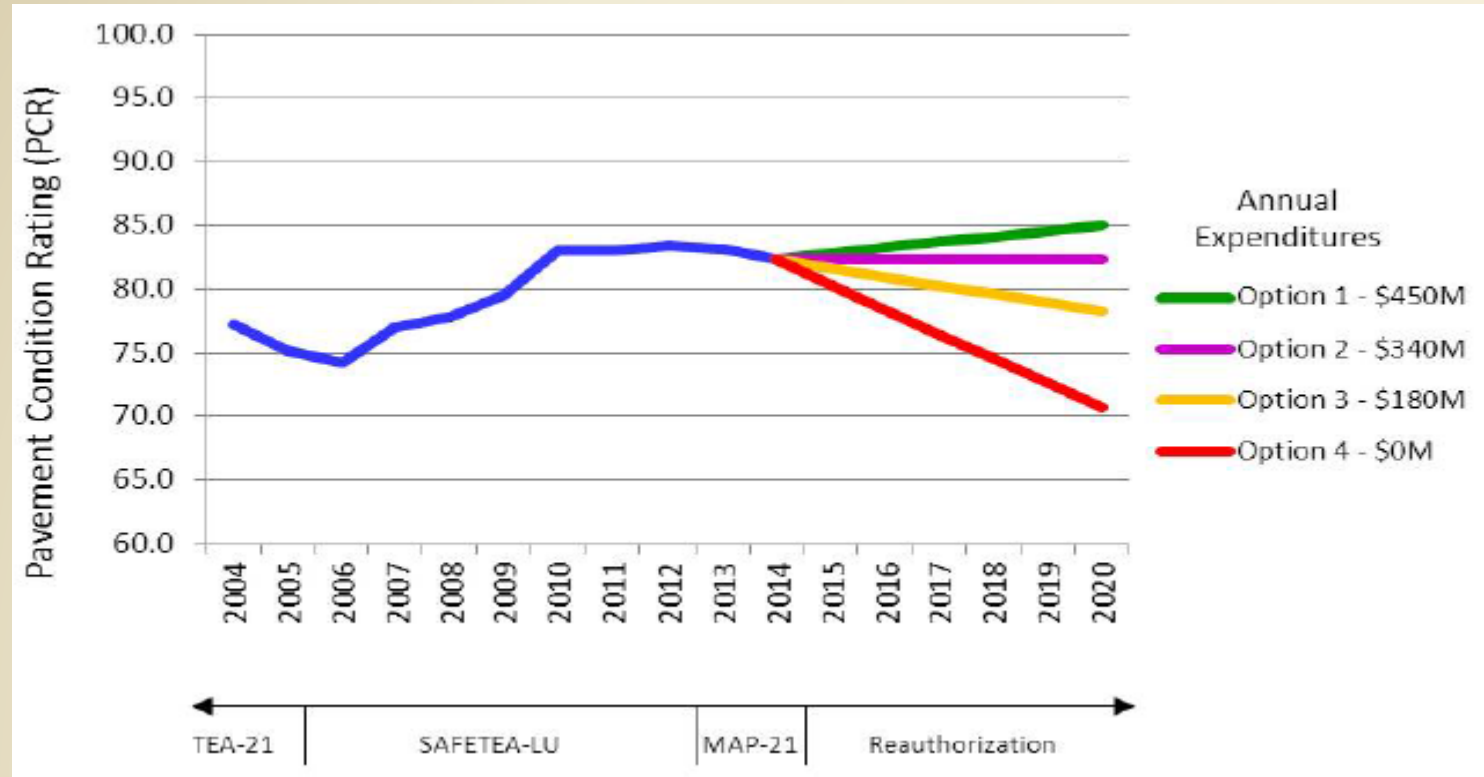
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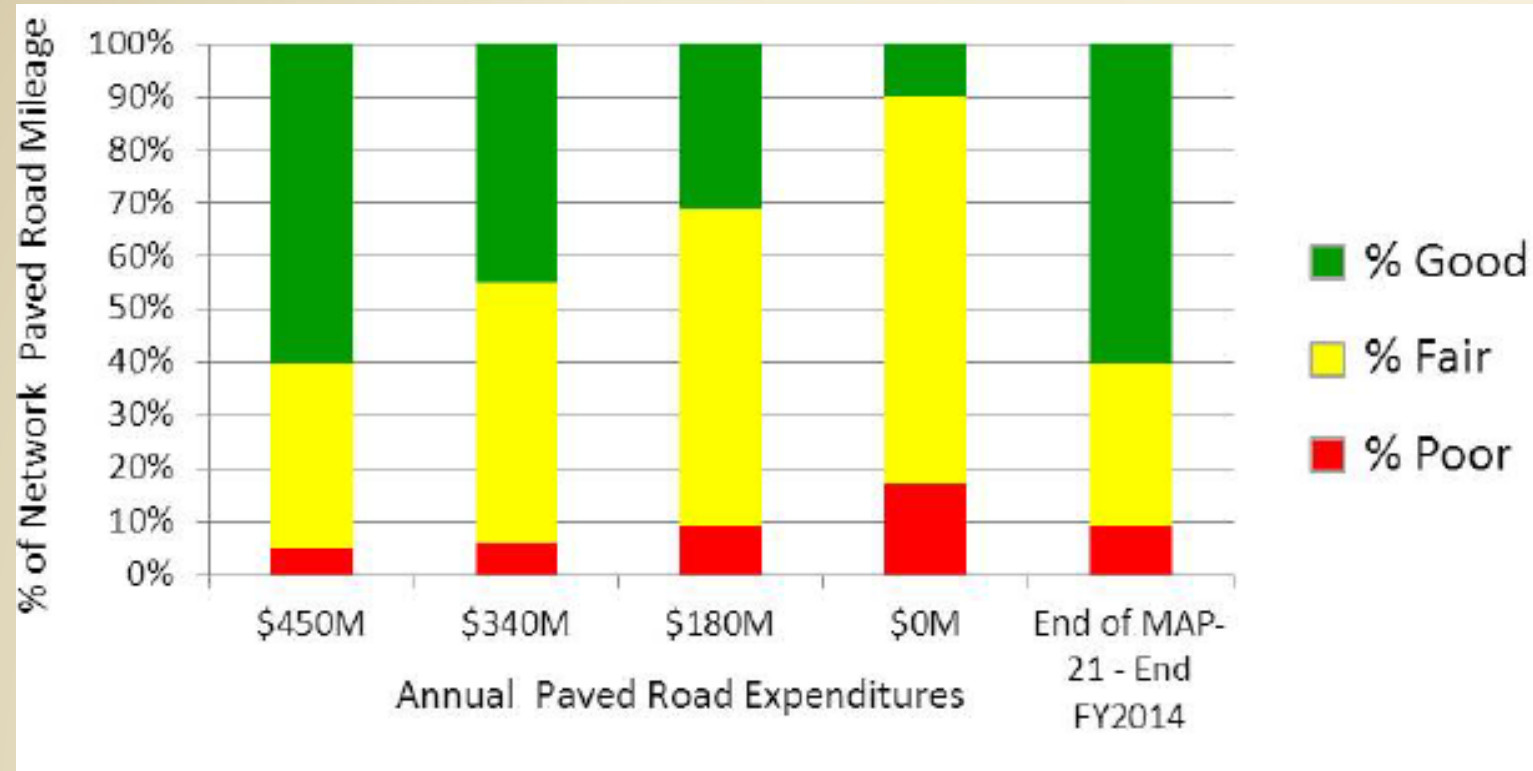
Options for Improving Roadway Conditions

Pavement Funding Options	Annual Funding Level	Six Year Total Funding	Performance Measures in 2020			Condition Rating Distribution in 2020 (percent of miles)		
			Average PCR	Pavement FCI	Pavement DM	Good %	Fair %	Poor %
1	\$450M	\$2.70B	85	0.08	\$2.0B	60	35	5
2	\$340M	\$2.04B	82	0.12	\$3.0B	45	49	6
3	\$180M	\$1.08B	78	0.14	\$3.5B	31	60	9
4	\$0M	\$0	71	0.19	\$4.8B	10	73	17
End FY2014			82	0.12	\$3.0B	60	31	9

Pavement Condition Under Varying Scenarios



Pavement Condition In 2020 for Varying Scenarios



Challenges

- Shifting from a worst-first strategy when funding is tight
 - Parks tend to have many requests
- Quantifying the benefits of pavement preservation
 - Inconsistencies in treatment use
 - Lack of adequate distress information

Complete and Credible Data

- Reliable cost effectiveness analysis requires reliable inputs. Therefore, success at NPS is driven by:
 1. Annual condition assessment
 2. Robust construction history
 3. Good economic records

Project Prioritization

- Regions propose projects, with a goal of 5-10 years worth of needs identified
- All regions reviewed every two years until programmed to ensure treatment is at the right time and right location
- Once verified by regions, Parks coordinators choose the prioritized projects

Challenges

- Aligning Park project selection with agency performance targets
- Allocating funding based on need (i.e. conditions)
 - Parks or Regions using preservation are seeing improvement

Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contracting

- Eligible for federal-aid
- Experienced contractors for 3-5 years
- Able to bring experienced contractors to areas where contractors don't have the experience
- Ability to bundle projects

IDIQ Contracts

- Definition – “An IDIQ contract provides for and indefinite quantity of supplies and/or services whose performance and delivery scheduling is determined by placing work orders with one or multiple contractors during a fixed period of time”
- Also know as “job order, task order, area-wide, continuing” contracts
- Selection based on the lowest bid or bid factor for given estimated scope

NYSDOT Sample Job Order Projects

- Culvert Replacement
- Culvert Lining
- Replace Bridge Joints
- Concrete Pier Repair
- Replace Bridge Bearings
- Replace Bridge Deck
- Slope Failures
- Shoulder Repair



IDIQ Contracts

- NCHRP Synthesis 473

TABLE 3.1 IDIQ Policies and Procedures

Policies and Procedures	Answers and Observations	Frequency of Observations (out of 41)	Frequency %
Delivery Method used for IDIQ Contracts	DBB	17	51%
	DB	5	12%
	CMGC	4	10%
Type of Work	Design	38	93%
	Construction	24	59%
	Maintenance	32	78%
Average Number of IDIQ Contracts Awarded per Year	1-2	3	7%
	3-5	5	12%
	6-10	3	7%
	>10	15	37%
Classification by Location(s)	City-wide	1	2%
	County-wide	5	12%
	District-wide	18	44%
	State-wide	19	46%
	Other	4	10%
Use of Multiple Award IDIQ Contracts	Yes	17	41%
	No	9	22%
	Unknown	15	37%
Use of IDIQ Contracts in Emergency Situations	Yes	13	32%
	Unknown	28	68%

IDIQ Contracts

- Bids based on estimated quantities – contractors bid unit prices, task orders issued based on bid prices; (MN)
- Same as above, but multiple awards made, tasks orders issued based on lowest bid for quantities in task order (DE)
- Construction Task Catalogue – contractors bid markup rates for defined tasks; job orders issued based on markup rates (NY, NJ, MO)

Every Day Counts (EDC-4)

- When and Where
 - This initiative promotes a network level approach to managing pavements that consider the whole-life costs of the assets to reduce annual preservation costs without sacrificing performance.

Every Day Counts (EDC-4)

- Introduced over 3 months in 2 webinars and 7 in person summits
 - Introduce technology
 - Hear from owner agencies
 - Develop Implementation Plan
- 2017 and 2018
 - Deliver Implementation Plan activities

When and Where Will Focus On?

- Whole life cost analysis
- Network level project selection strategies
- Performance based measures to quantify pavement preservation benefits

How Will Focus On?

- Quality construction and material practices of pavement preservation treatments.



EDC-4 Funding Opportunities:

- Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) Demonstration
 - *New* Notice of Funding Opportunity under FAST Act > GOAL: \$10 million per year [23 U.S.C. 503(c)(2)(B)]
- State Transportation Innovation Council Incentive
 - Up to \$100,000 per STIC per year [under AID]
- Increase Federal Share for Project Level Innovation
 - Increase federal share up to 5 percent of the total project cost [23 U.S.C. 120(c) (3)]

For EDC-4 Additional Information

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/innovation/everydaycounts/>

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/asset/>

Free Web-based Training

FHWA/ISSA partnership

- Flexible surfaced
 - Chip Seal, Micro Surfacing, Slurry Seal Boxes,
http://slurry.org/Docs/WBTPhase1/ISSA_WBT_Login_Instructions.pdf
- Rigid surfaced (under contract)

What questions do you have?





Thank you!

For Questions/Comments:

Jason M. Dietz

Pavement and Materials Engineer

FHWA Resource Center – Lakewood, CO

720-963-3213

jason.dietz@dot.gov