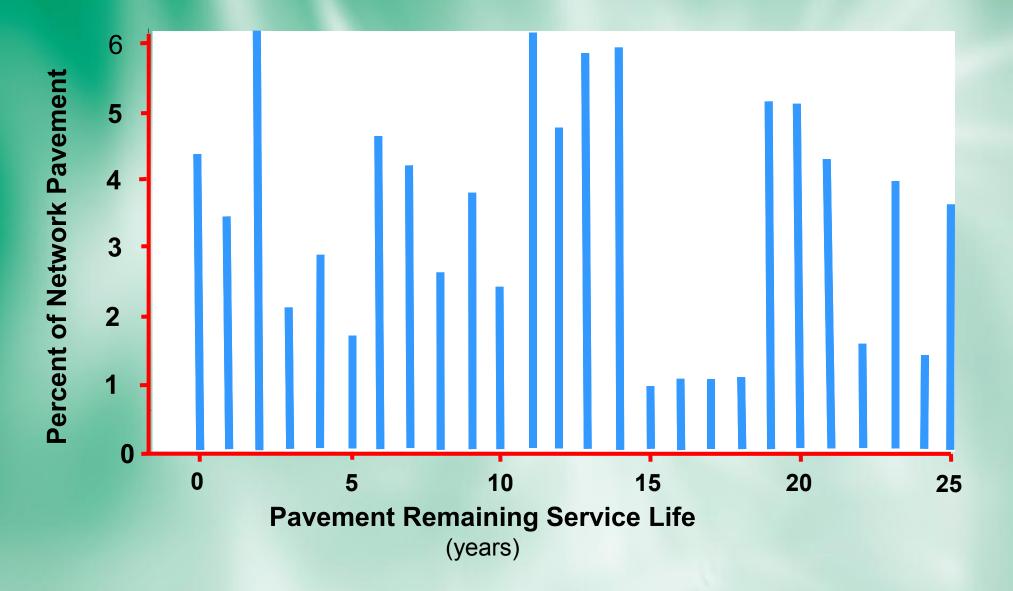
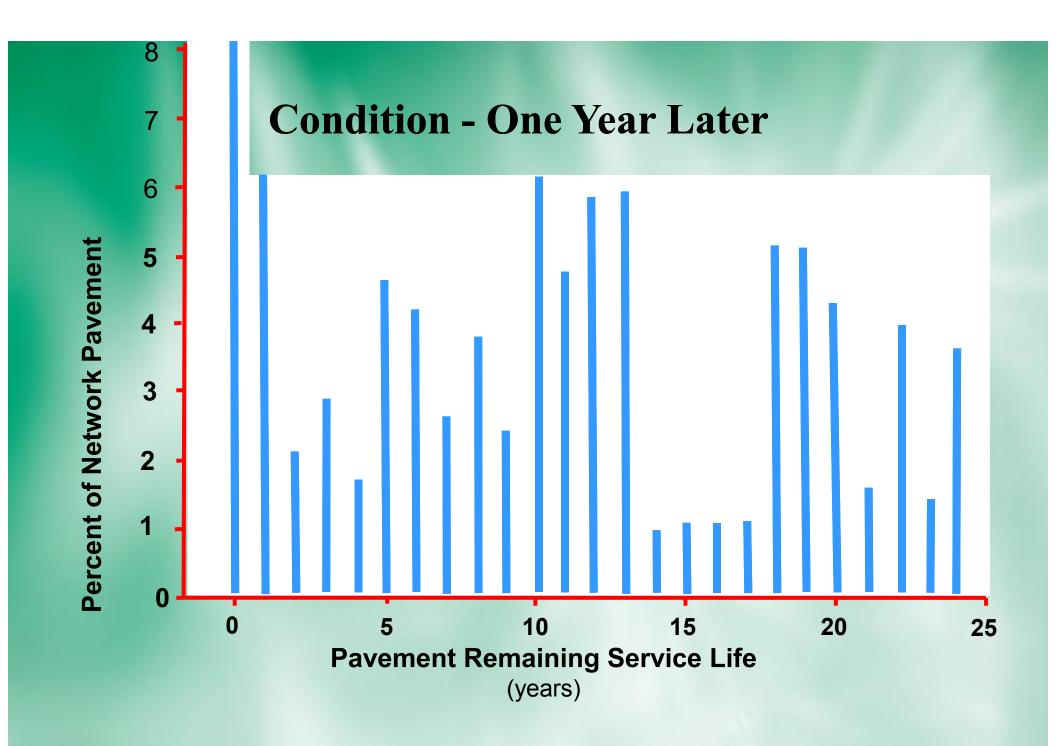
Project Selection A Key to Success



Current Condition





How to Select Projects

You cannot properly select projects unless you manage pavements

Manage

You cannot manage pavements unless you measure conditions

You cannot measure conditions unless you understand distresses Measure

Understand



Characteristics of Pavement Work Activities						
Activity Type	Activity Subcategory	Increases Capacity	Increases Strength	Reduces Aging	Restores Serviceability	
Capital Improvement	New Construction	Х	X	х	Х	
	Reconstruction	Х	X	х	Х	
	(Structural) Major Rehabilitation		x	x	x	
	(Structural) Resurfacing		x	х	x	
Pavement Preservation	(Non-Structural) Minor Rehabilitation			x	х	
	Preventive Maintenance			х	Х	
	Routine Maintenance				Х	
Maintenance	Corrective Maintenance				х	
	Reactive Maintenance		1		x	
	Catastrophic Maintenance				х	

Source: FHWA Office of Asset Management



How to Manage Pavements

- Establish pavement network goals
- Measure pavement conditions
- Utilize a treatment toolbox
- Quantify performance
- Create strategic plan



Establish Network Pavement Goals

Goals Should Be Measureable

Potential Examples

- o Provide Good Pavement Condition
- o Increase Ride Quality
- o Extend Pavement Life
- Ensure Cost-Effectiveness
- Reduce User Delays



Measure Pavement Conditions

- **o** Identify Distress Types
- **o Determine Severity Levels**
- **o** Separate Structural & Functional Distresses
- Understand the Cause of Each Distress



Flexible Pavement Distresses

- 1. Alligator (fatigue) Cracking
- 2. Bleeding
- 3. Block Cracking
- 4. Corrugation
- 5. Depression
- 6. Joint Reflective Cracking
- 7. Lane/Shoulder Drop Off or Heave
- 8. Lane/Shoulder Separation
- 9. Longitudinal & Transverse Cracking
- **10. Patch Deterioration**
- 11. Polished Aggregate
- **12.** Potholes
- 13. Pumping & Water Bleeding
- 14. Raveling, Weathering, Stripping
- 15. Rutting
- 16. Slippage Cracking
- 17. Swelling

17

ALLIGATOR (fatigue) CRACK (LOW SEVERITY)



ALLIGATOR (fatigue) CRACK (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



ALLIGATOR (fatigue) CRACK (HIGH SEVERITY)



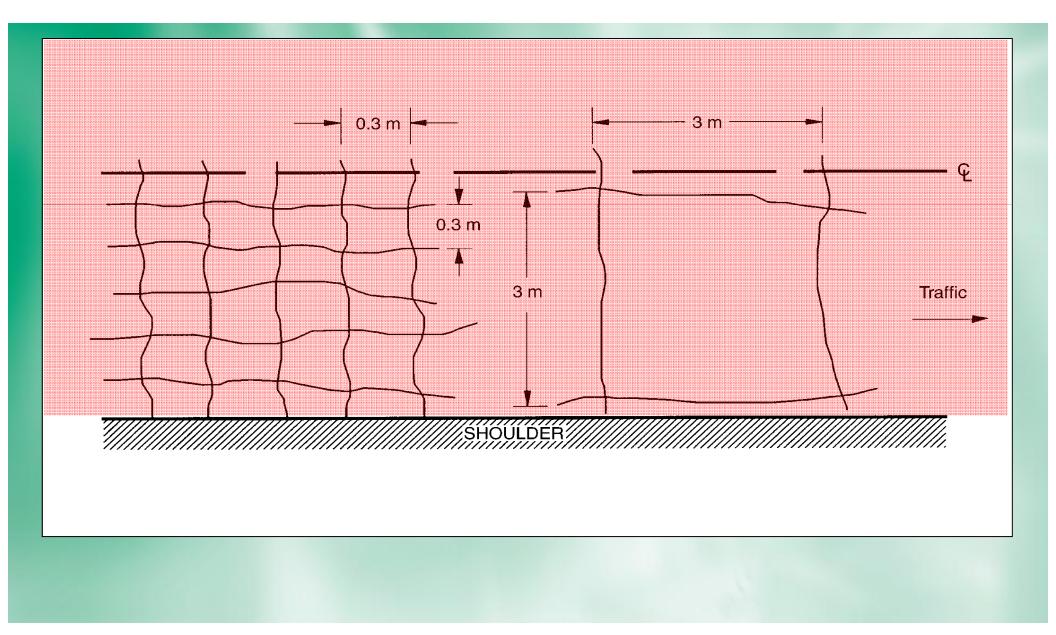
BLEEDING



BLEEDING



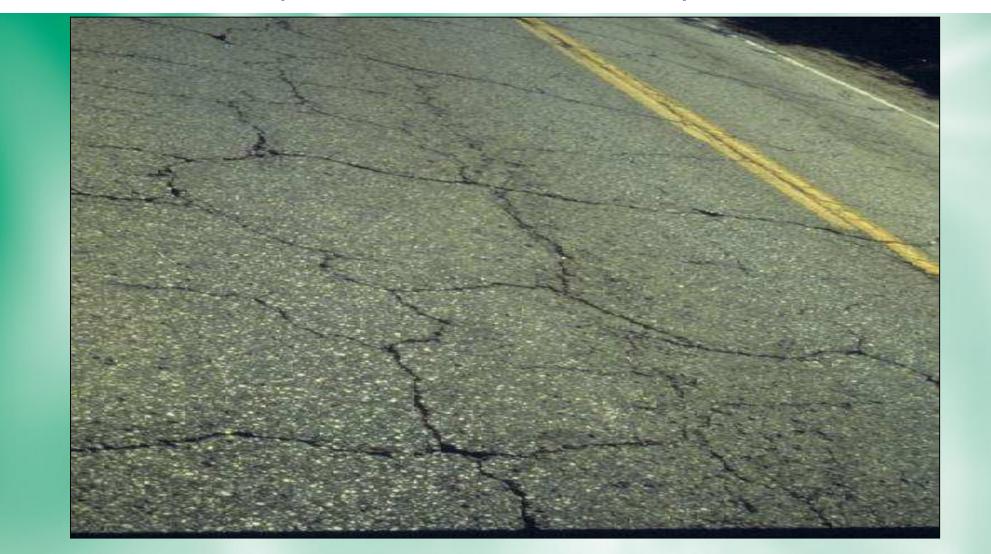
INITIATION OF BLOCK CRACKING



BLOCK CRACKING (LOW SEVERITY)



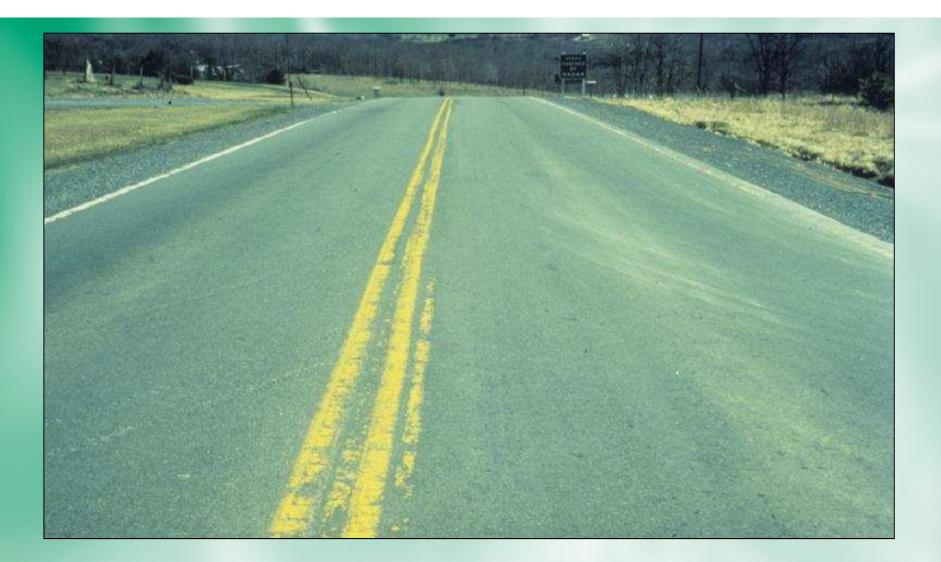
BLOCK CRACKING (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



BLOCK CRACKING (HIGH SEVERITY)



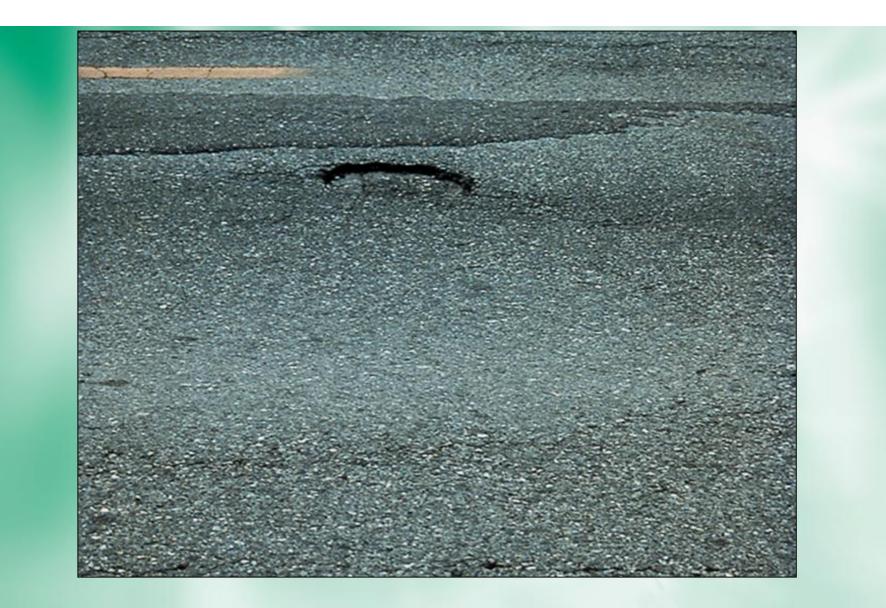
POLISHED AGGREGATE



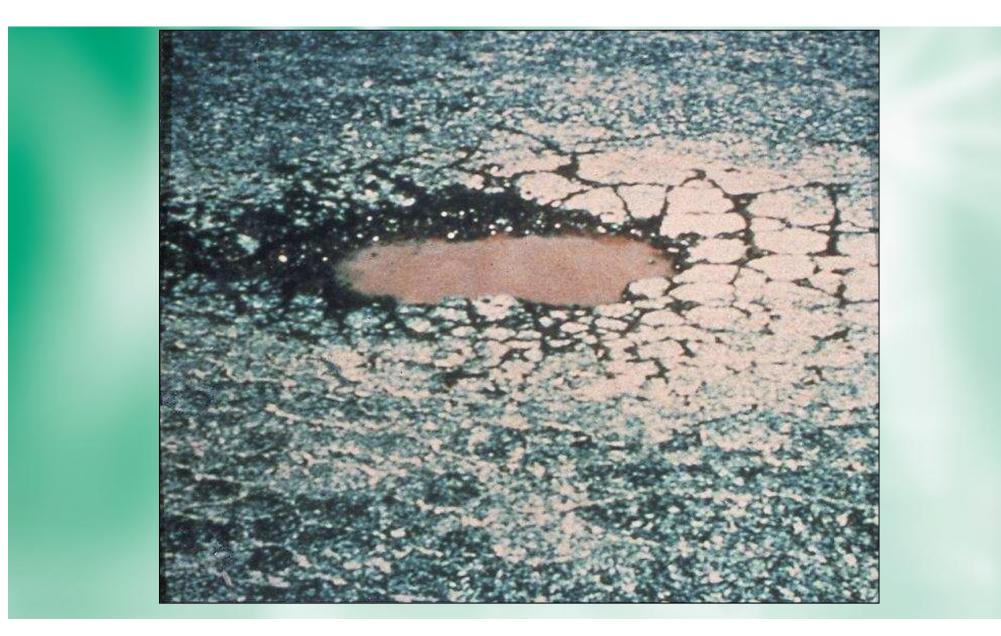
POLISHED AGGREGATE



POTHOLE (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



POTHOLE (HIGH SEVERITY)



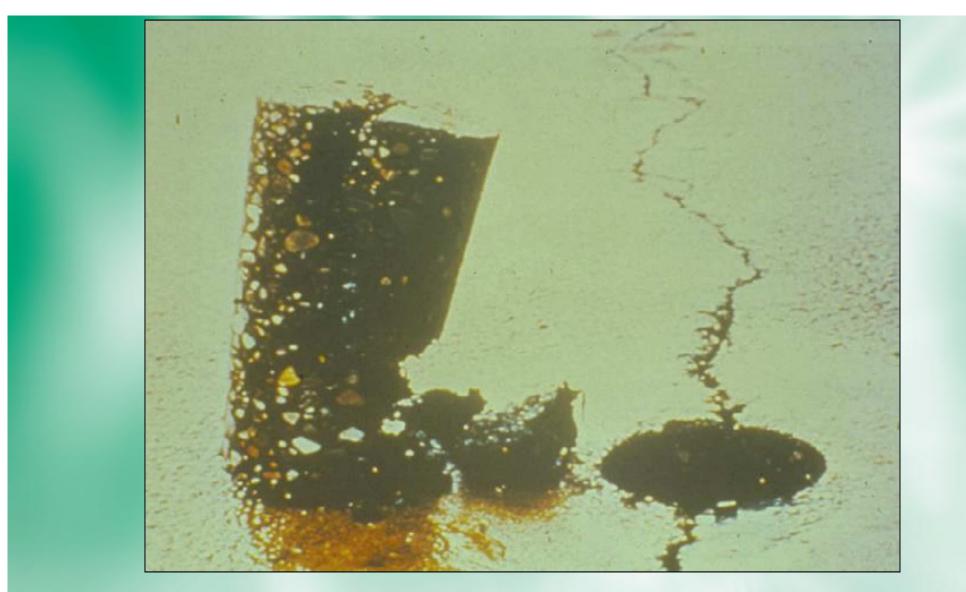
RAVELING (LOSS OF FINE AGGREGATE)



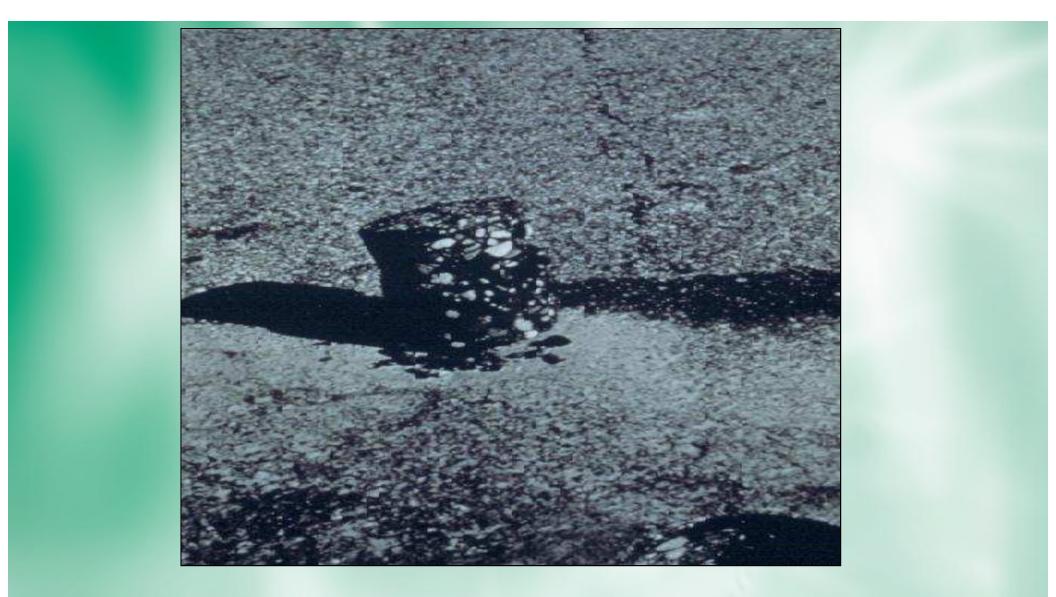
RAVELING (LOSS OF COURSE AGGREGATE)



STRIPPING



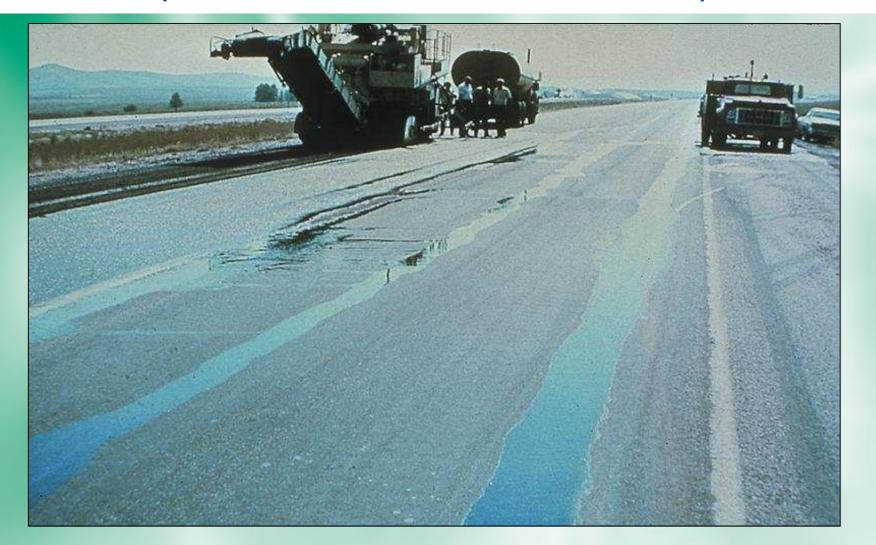
STRIPPING



RUTTING



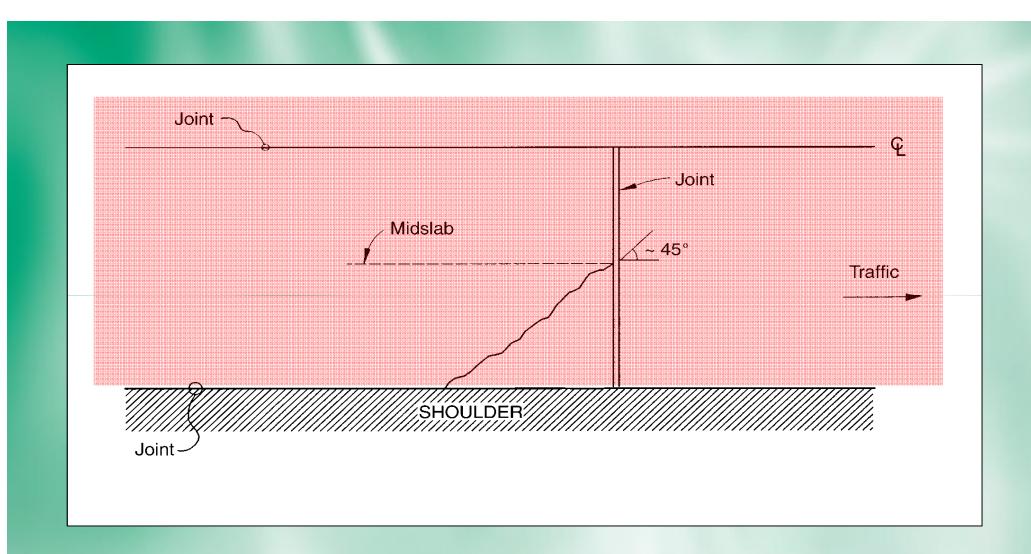
RUTTING (HYDROPLANING, SAFETY)



Rigid Pavement Distresses

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Load Transfer Associated Deteriora Joint Seal Damage Lane/Shoulder Drop Off or Heave	rner Break pression rability ("D") Cracking alting of Transverse Joints & Cracks ad Transfer Associated Deterioration at Seal Damage e/Shoulder Drop Off or Heave			
9. 10.	Lane/Shoulder Joint Separation		 Longitudinal Joint Faulting Patch Deterioration Popout Pumping & Water Bleeding Reactive Aggregate Scaling, Map Cracking Spalling Swell Transverse and Diagonal Cracks 		

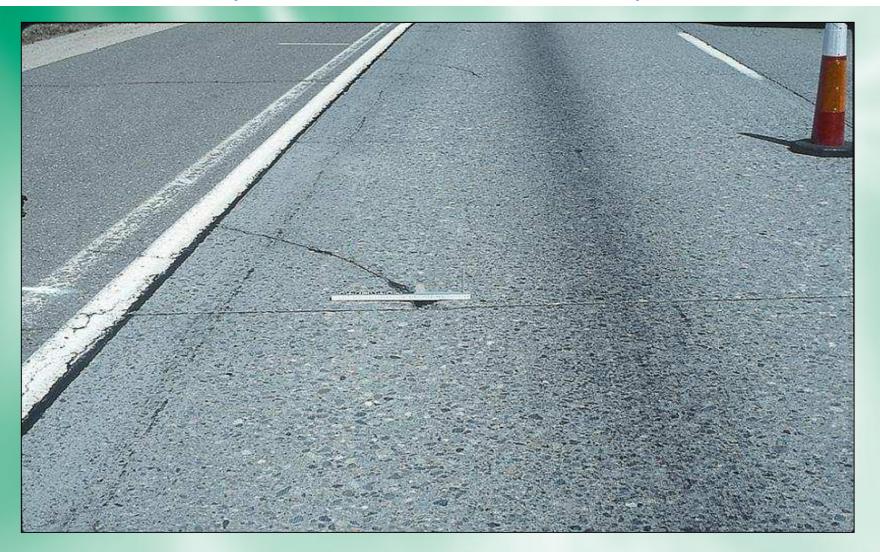
CORNER BREAKS



CORNER BREAKS (LOW SEVERITY)



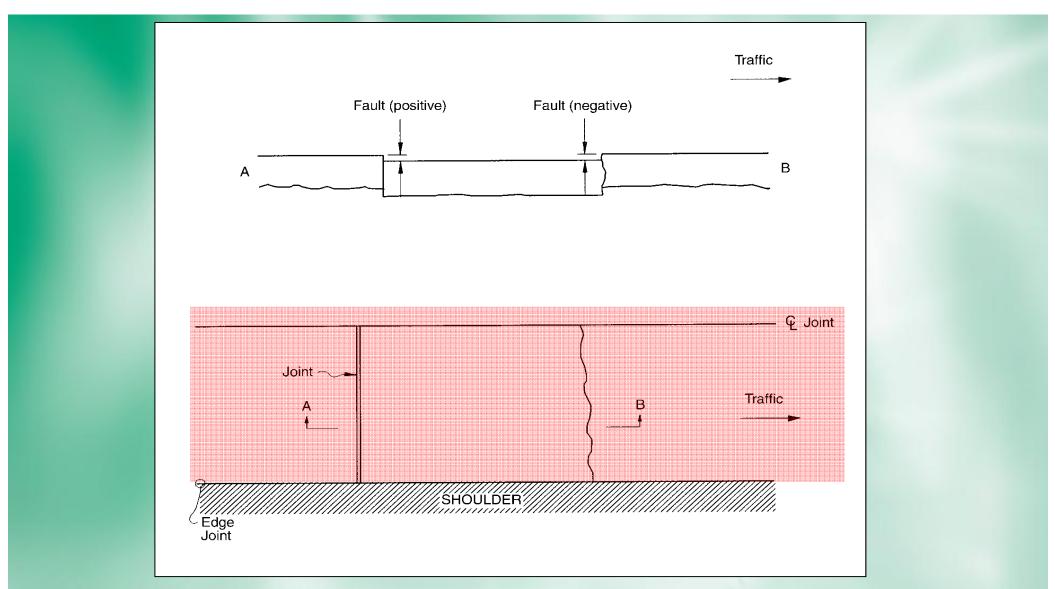
CORNER BREAKS (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



CORNER BREAKS (HIGH SEVERITY)



FAULTING OF TRANSVERSE CRACKS & JOINTS



FAULTING OF A TRANSVERSE CRACK (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



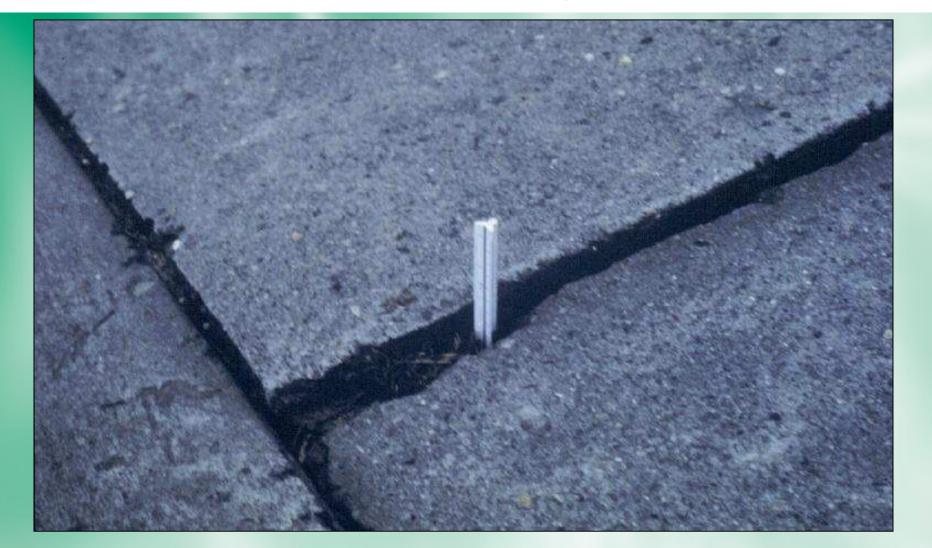
FAULTING OF A TRANSVERSE CRACK (HIGH SEVERITY)



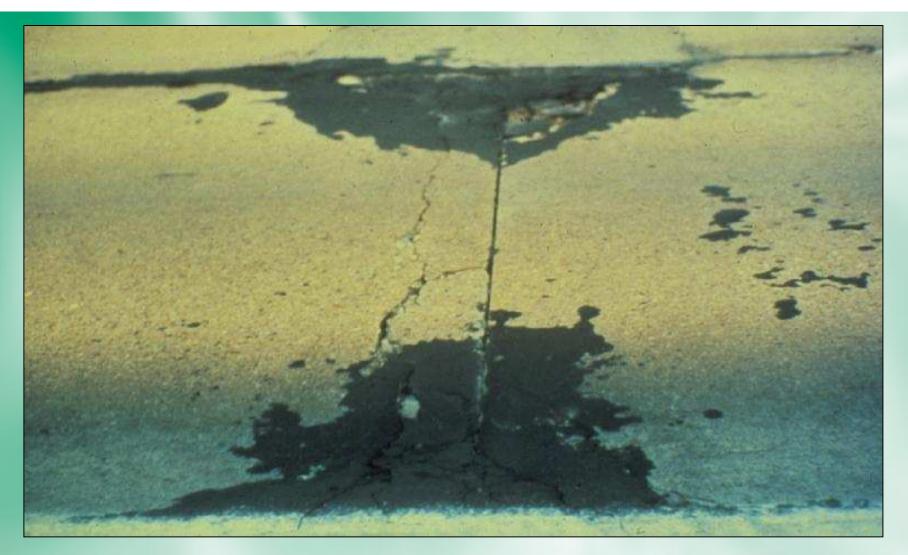
FAULTING OF A TRANSVERSE JOINT



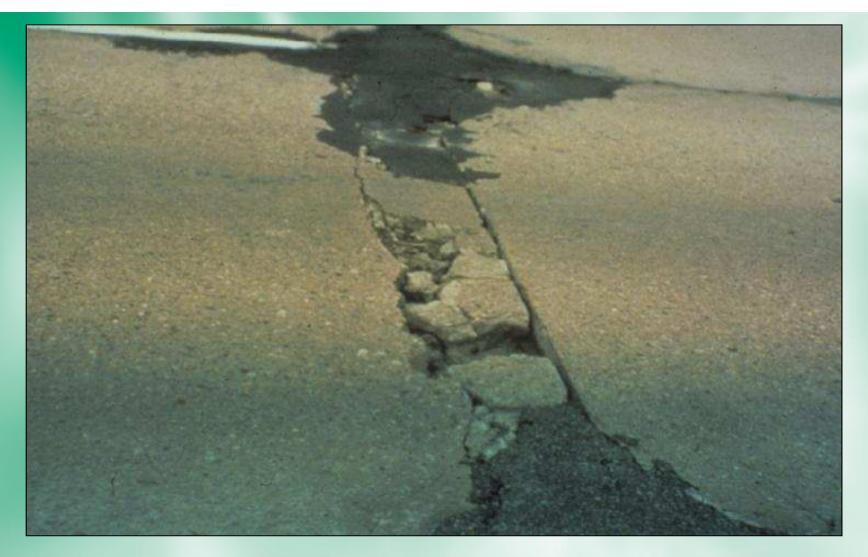
FAULTING OF A TRANSVERSE JOINT (HIGH SEVERITY)



LOAD TRANSFER ASSOCIATED DISTRESS



LOAD TRANSFER ASSOCIATED DISTRESS



LANE to SHOULDER DROP-OFF



LANE to SHOULDER DROP-OFF (SHOULDER SETTLEMENT)



LANE-SHOULDER SEPARATION (POORLY SEALED)



LONGITUDINAL CRACK (LOW SEVERITY)



LONGITUDINAL CRACK (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



LONGITUDINAL CRACK (HIGH SEVERITY)



POPOUTS



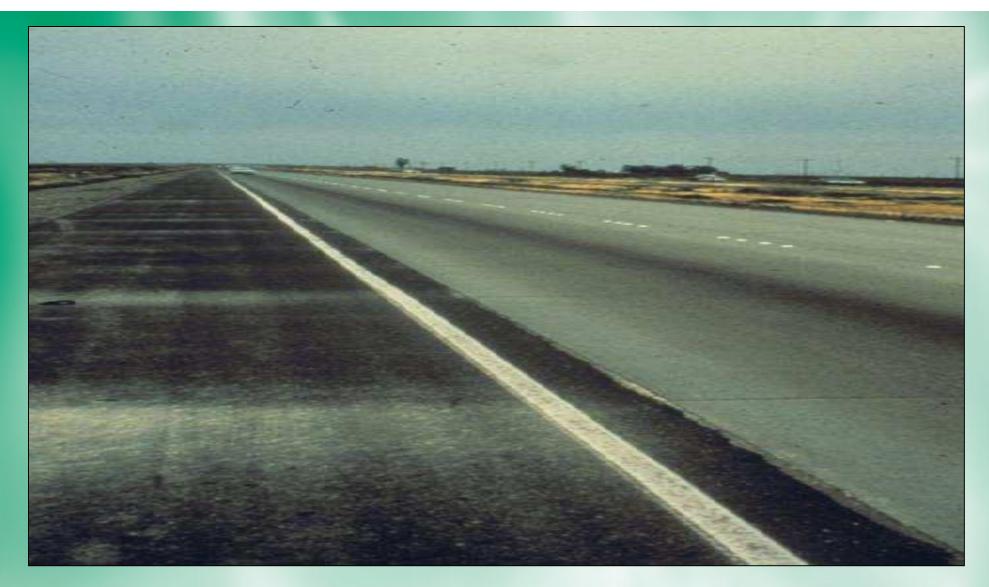




PUMPING



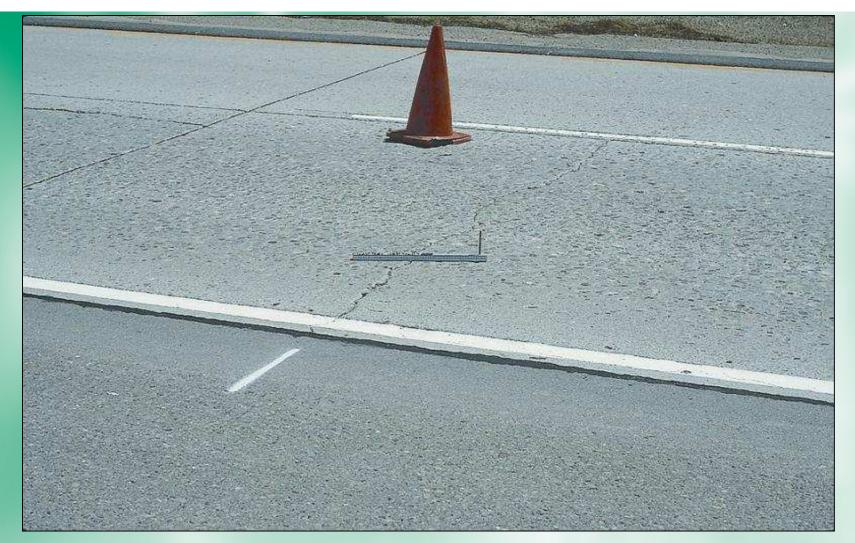
PUMPING



TRANSVERSE CRACK (LOW SEVERITY)



TRANSVERSE CRACK (MEDIUM SEVERITY)



TRANSVERSE CRACK (HIGH SEVERITY)



TRANSVERSE CRACK (EXTRA HIGH SEVERITY)



Utilize a Treatment Toolbox

Apply Treatments

• While pavement is in good condition

Before structural damage occurs



Flexible Pavement Treatments

- Asphalt Rejuvenators
- Crack Sealing
- Chip Seals
- Slurry Seals
- Micro-surfacing
- Ultra-thin Overlays
- Profile Milling
- Hot In-place Recycling
- Cold In-place Recycling

- Asphalt Sealers
- Crack Filling
- Cape Seals
- Sand Seals
- Scrub Seals
- Bonded Wearing Course
- Ultra-Thin Overlays
- Thin Overlays
- Mill & Resurface

....and many others!

Rigid Pavement Treatments

- Crack Sealing
- Undersealing
- Spall Repair
- Partial Depth Repair
- Full Depth Repair
- Diamond Grooving

Joint Resealing
Dowel Bar Retrofit
Cross Stitching longitudinal cracks & joints
Diamond Grinding
CPR

....and many others!

Typical Life Extensions

Treatment	Good Condition (PCI=80)	Fair Condition (PCI=60)	Poor Condition (PCI=40)
Crack Fill	1 - 3	0 - 2	0
Crack Seal	1 - 5	0 - 3	0
Fog Seal	1 - 3	0 - 1	0
Chip Seal	4 - 10	3 - 5	0 - 3
Micro-Surfacing	4 – 8	3 - 5	1 - 4
Thin HMA	4 - 10	3 - 7	2 - 4



Treatment Selection

- Distress Type
- o Parameter Levels, e.g. Cracking
- o **Location**
- o Available Funding
- o Other Constraints, e.g. Political



Utilize a Treatment Toolbox

Benefits of Pavement Preservation

- Defer Costly Reconstruction/Rehabilitation
- Reduced Traffic Delays
- Improved Mobility
- Reduced Congestion
- Longer-Lasting Capital Investments



Treatment Selection Tools

• Decision Trees Specialized by:

- ✓ Pavement type, e.g. Asphalt
- ✓ Road type
- ✓ Traffic
- ✓ Functional characteristics

Decision Matrices

- ✓ Used for complex decisions
- ✓ Framework for making tradeoffs
- Evaluates alternative treatments for given resources
- Evaluates treatment combinations for least cost
- Limited optimization



Establish Strategic Plan

- Concentrate on Network or Major Components
- **o Barriers or Constraints**
 - ✓ Funding Restrictions
 - ✓ Analytical Convenience
 - ✓ Political Factors



QUESTIONS?



Network Level Strategy

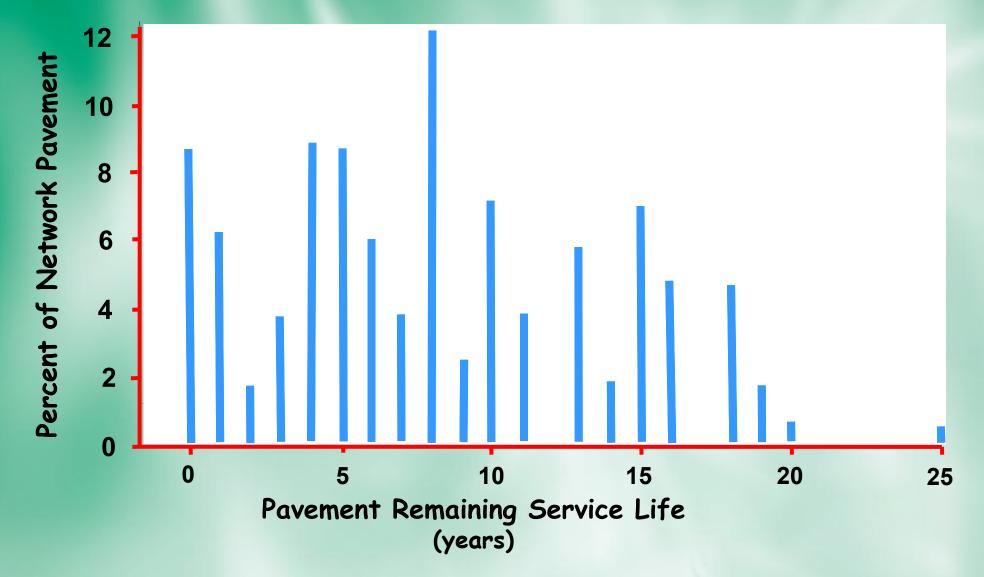
Worst First Approach Versus Mix of Fixes Approach



Parameters

- Annual Budget = \$21.5 Million
- Network = 1,232 lane miles
- Constraints
 - Interstate (I-23) must be reconstructed
 - County Road (CR-55) must be rehabilitated
 - Funding advances not permitted
 - Carry-overs and overruns not permitted

Beginning Condition



"Worst First" Approach



1st Year Strategy

<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
#111	Reconstruction (I-23), Urban – RSL = 0 Flexible Design Life = 25 years			\$17,020,000	
#112	Rehabilitation (US-235), Urban – RSL = 1 Composite Design Life = 15 years			\$ 4,290,000	
	Total	=	65.5		\$21,310,000





National Center for Pavement Preservation

2nd Year Strategy

<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
#111		struction (I-2 Rigid Design L			\$17	7,020,000
#114	Rehab Fl	ilitation (CR- exible Design	55), Rural Life = 15	- RSL = 1 years	\$	1,885,000
#116	Rehabilitation (Riggs), Urban – RSL = 0 Composite Design Life = 15 years			\$	660,000	
#118	Rehabilitation (US-484), Rural – RSL = 0 Flexible Design Life = 15 years			\$	580,000	
#119		itation (SR-2 nposite Desig			\$	1,320,000
	Total	=	69		\$2	1,465,000
						ncoo

Worst First

National Center for Pavement Preservation

3rd Year Strategy

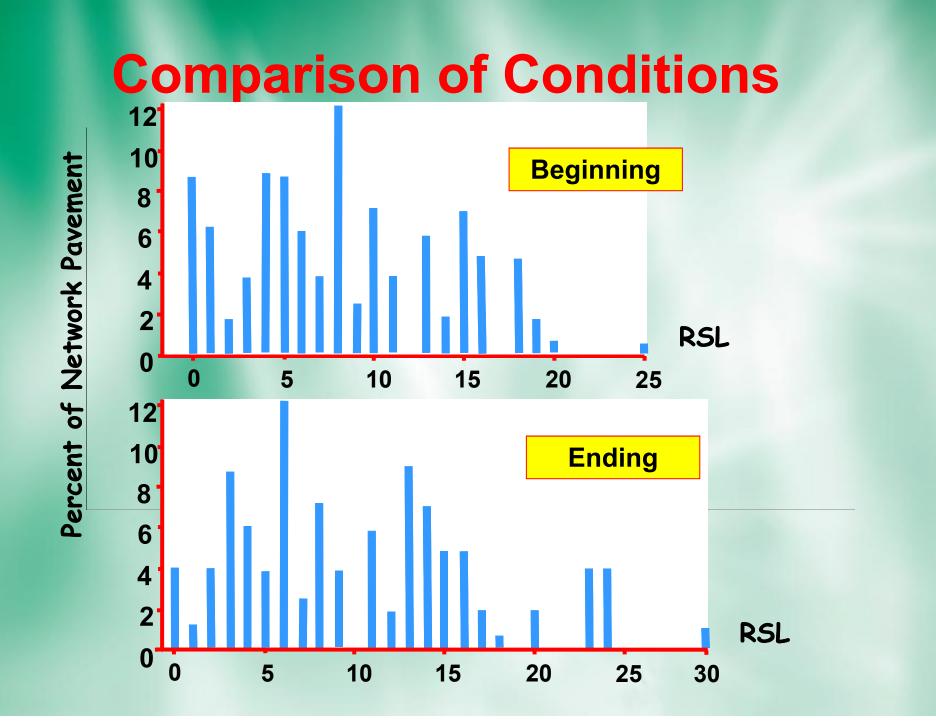
<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
#115	Rehab Fl	ilitation (SR-a exible Design	20), Rural Life = 15	- RSL = 0 years	\$ 1,305,000
#117	Reconstruction (SR-38), Urban = 0 Rigid Design Life = 30 years			\$ 3,487,500	
#222	Reconstruction (I-7), Rural = 1 Flexible Design Life = 20 years			\$ 7,950,000	
#230	Rehabilitation (I-36), Rural = 2 Composite Design Life = 15 years			\$ 8,120,000	
	Total	=	102.5		\$20,862,500
					(incpp

Worst First Summary

Year	Projects	Lane Miles	Costs
1	2	65.5	\$21,310,000
2	5	69.0	\$21,465,000
3	4	102.5	\$20,862,500
Totals	11	237.0	\$63,637,500

Condition After 3 Years





Impact on Network Condition

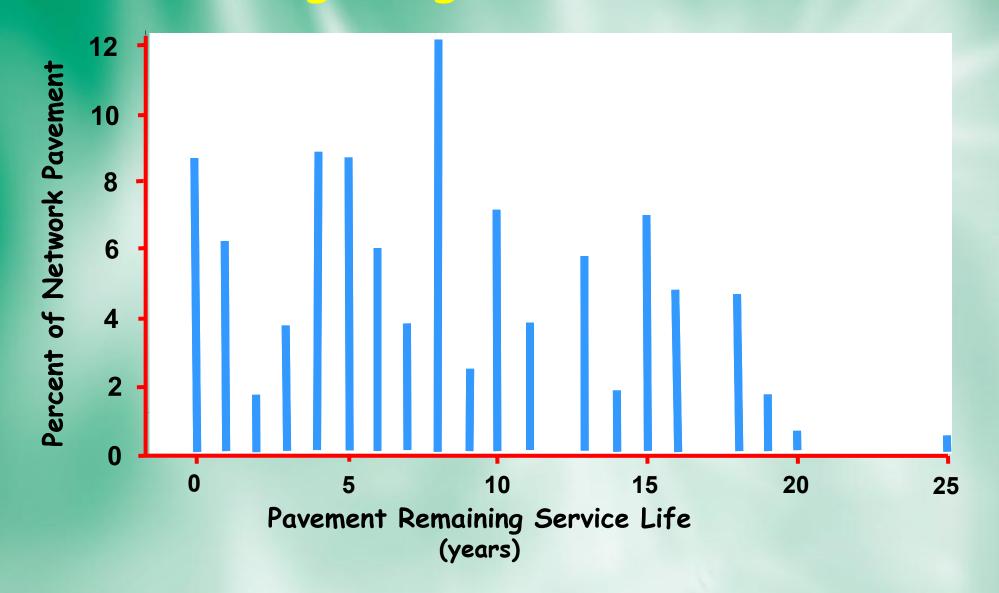
Network Health = Average R.S.L.

After 3 Years... Do Nothing = 6.4 Average R.S.L. Worst First = 10.1 Average R.S.L.

Network Improvement = 3.7 Years

"Mix of Fixes" Approach

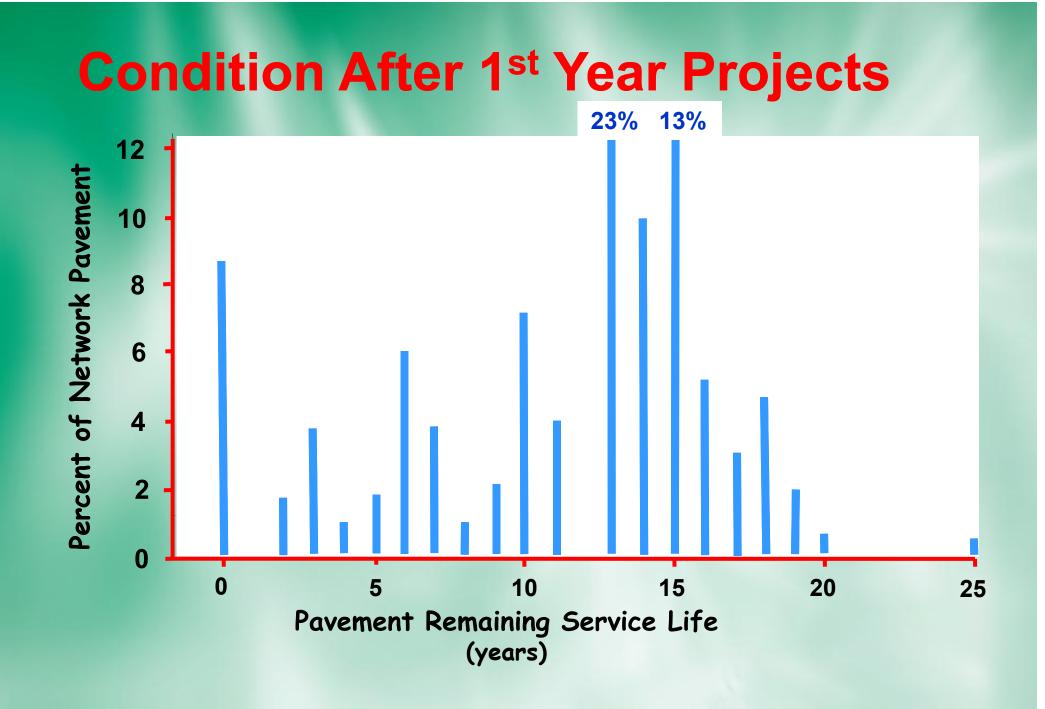
Beginning Condition



Mix of Fixes 1st Year Strategy Page 1 of 3						
<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>	
#112	Minor	Rehab (US-23 Life Extensio	\$ 2,340,000			
#113	Minor	Rehab (SR-7 Life Extension	\$ 5,880,000			
#117	#117 Minor Rehab (SR-38), Urban - RSL = 1 Life Extension = 12 years				\$ 975,000	
#228	PM (US-103), Rural - RSL = 4 Life Extension = 10 years				\$ 2,090,000	
#230	PM (I-36), Rural - RSL = 4 Life Extension = 10 years			\$ 3,080,000		
	Subtotal (Page 1) = \$ 14,365,000					



Mix of Fixes 1st Year Strategy Page 3 of 3						
<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
#346	PM (US-47), Rural - RSL = 8 Life Extension = 5 years					630,000
#349	PM (I-53), Urban - RSL = 10 Life Extension = 5 years				\$	480,000
#455	PM (SR-101), Rural - RSL = 15 Life Extension = 2 years				\$	180,000
	Subto	tal Page 1	170		\$1	4,365,000
	Subtotal Page 2 99			\$	5,817,000	
	Total	=	374		\$2	1,472,000





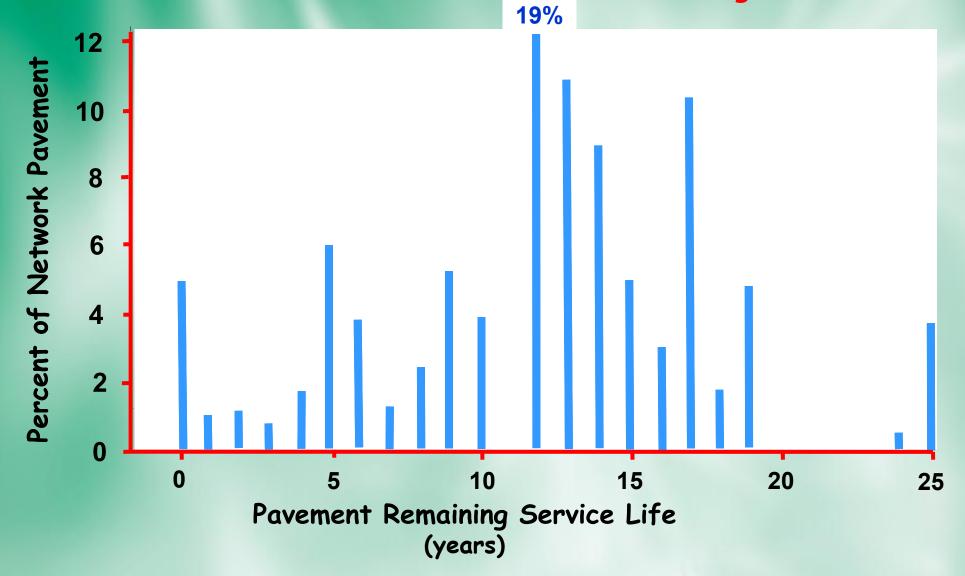


Subtotal (Page 1) = \$ 20,758,000

Mix of Fixes 2nd Year Strategy Page 2 of 2						
<u>Project</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Pavement</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Lane</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Lane Mile</u> <u>Costs</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
#453	PM (SR-6), Rural – RSL = 14 Life Extension = 5 years					294,000
#454	PM (CR-25), Rural - RSL = 14 Life Extension = 5 years					406,000
	Subto	tal Page 1	157		\$2	1,758,000
	Total	=	207		\$2	1,458,000



Condition After 2nd Year Projects





3rd Year Strategy

Page 1 of 3

Project	Route	Pavement	Lane	Lane Mile	<u>Total</u>	
		<u>Type</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
#111	Recons Fl	\$17,020,000				
#114	Rehabilitation (CR-55), Rural – RSL = 0 Flexible Design Life = 15 years				\$ 1,885,000	
#118	Rehabilitation (US-484), Rural – RSL = 0 Flexible Design Life = 15 years				\$ 580,000	
#229	P	M (SR-170), Life Extensi	Rural - RS ion = 5 yea	SL = 4 ars	\$ 392,000	



Subtotal (Page 1) = \$ 19,877,000



3rd Year Strategy

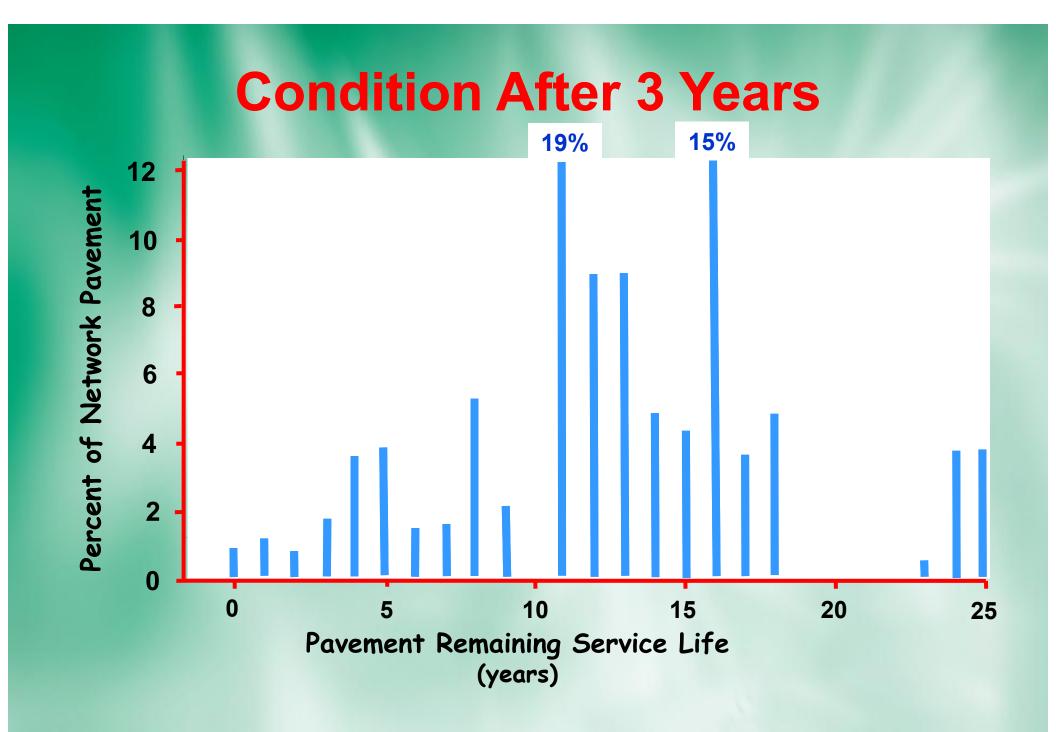
Page 2 of 3

Project	Route	Pavement	Lane	<u>Lane Mile</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Project</u>	Route	Type	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Cost</u>
#340	PM (CR-3), Rural - RSL = 7 Life Extension = 7 years				\$ 252,000
#342	PM (I-67), Rural - RSL = 9 Life Extension = 5 years				\$ 672,000
#347	PM (CR-24), Rural - RSL = 8 Life Extension = 2 years			\$ 75,000	
#451	PM (US-88), Rural - RSL = 14 Life Extension = 2 years				\$ 180,000



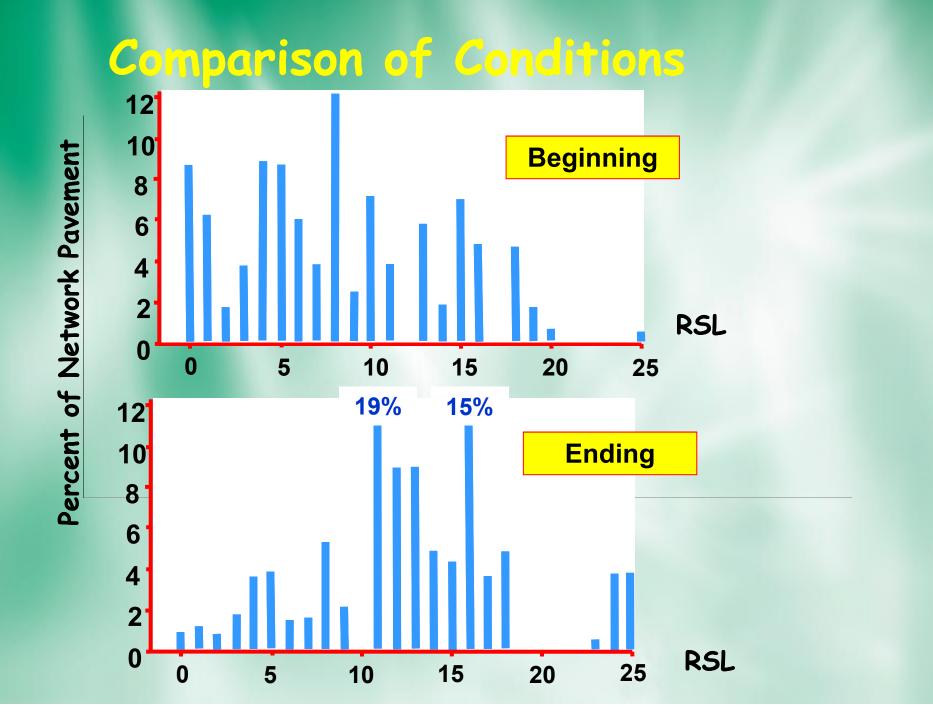
Subtotal (Page 2) = \$ 1,179,000





Mix of Fixes Summary

Year	Projects	Lane Miles	Costs
1	13	374	\$21,472,000
2	6	207	\$21,458,000
3	10	245	\$21,480,000
Totals	29	826.0	\$64,410,000



Impact on Network Condition

Network Health = Average R.S.L.

After 3 Years... Do Nothing = 6.4 Average R.S.L. Mix of Fixes = 11.9 Average R.S.L.

Network Improvement = 5.5 Years

Summary of Network Condition

After 3 Years...

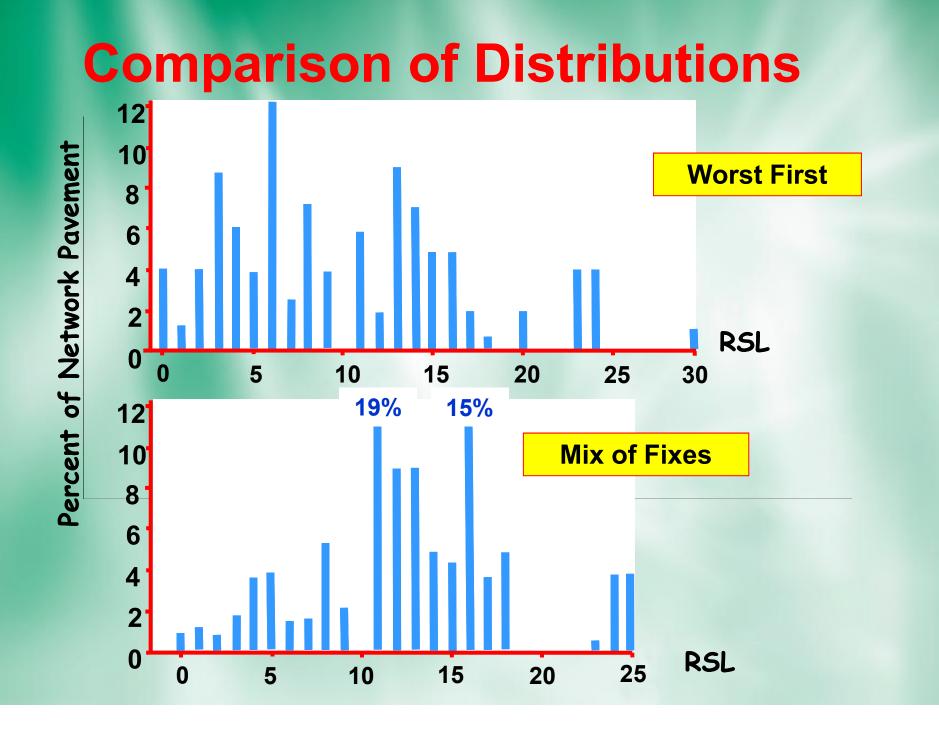
Mix of Fixes = 11.9 Average R.S.L.

Worst First = 10.1 Average R.S.L.

Improvement = 1.8 Years

After 3 Years...

Mix of Fixes = 826 Miles Improved Worst First = 237 Miles Improved



QUESTIONS ?

