

# Pavement Management Implementation: Success Stories for Maryland Counties

September 25, 2015

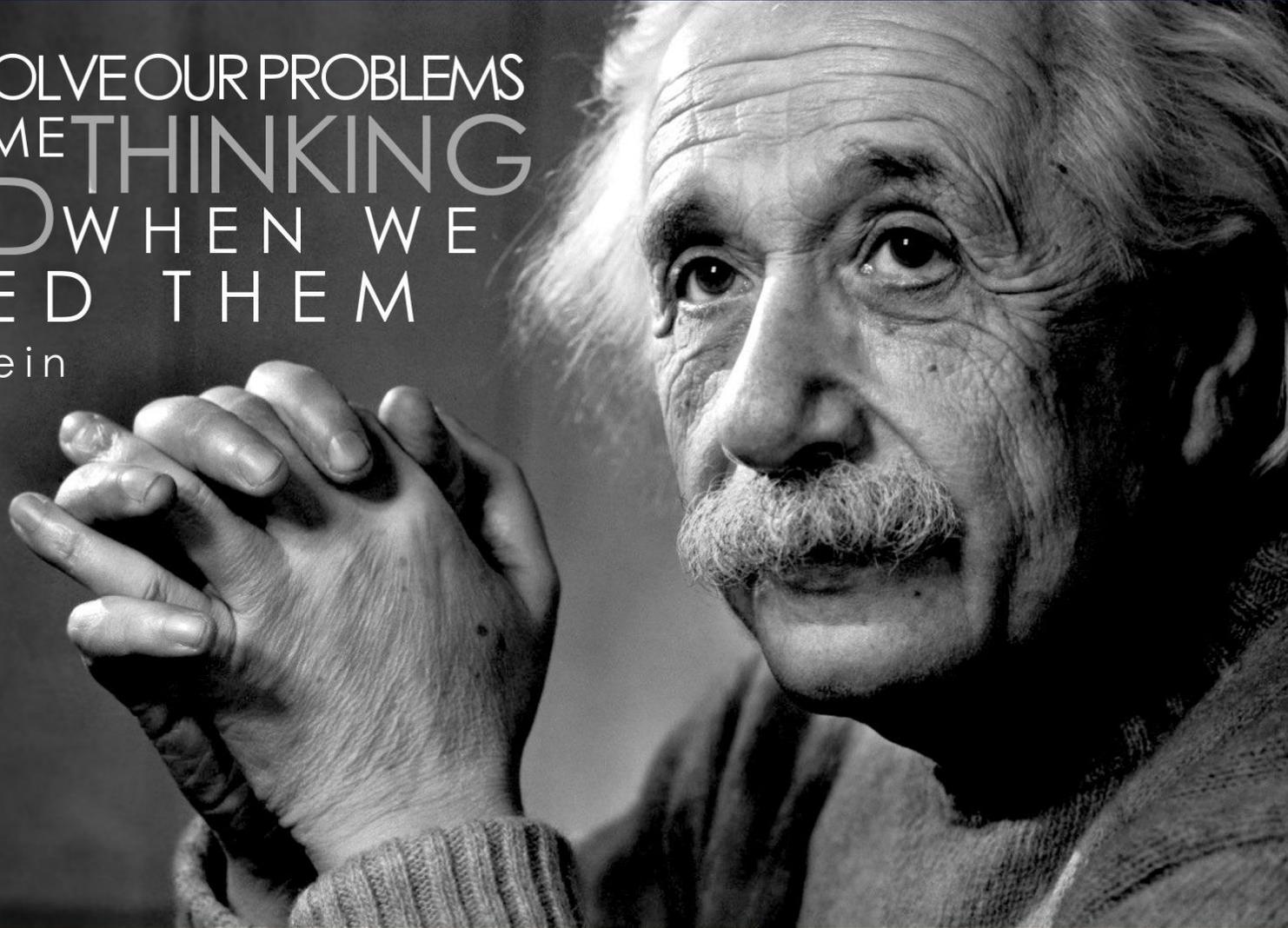
Aaron D. Gerber, P.E.



# How Does Your Organization Manage Pavement Assets?

# By Experience/Past Practice?

WE CANNOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS  
WITH THE SAME THINKING  
WE USED WHEN WE  
CREATED THEM  
-Albert Einstein



# By Customer Complaint?



# Do You Know What You Own?



# Do You Know the Network Condition?



# What Defines a “Good” vs. a “Bad” Road?



# Do You Know the Current Network Budget Need?



# Can You Reasonably Predict the Future Network Condition and Budgetary Needs?

ROADS?



WHERE WE'RE GOING,  
WE DON'T NEED ROADS.

# In Determining Projects, Do You Apply the 3R's?

- Right Treatment
- Right Place
- Right Time



# In Determining Paving Projects, Are You Proactive or Reactive?



# Why Implement Pavement Management?

*Identify the Long-Term Consequences  
of Today's Funding Decisions*

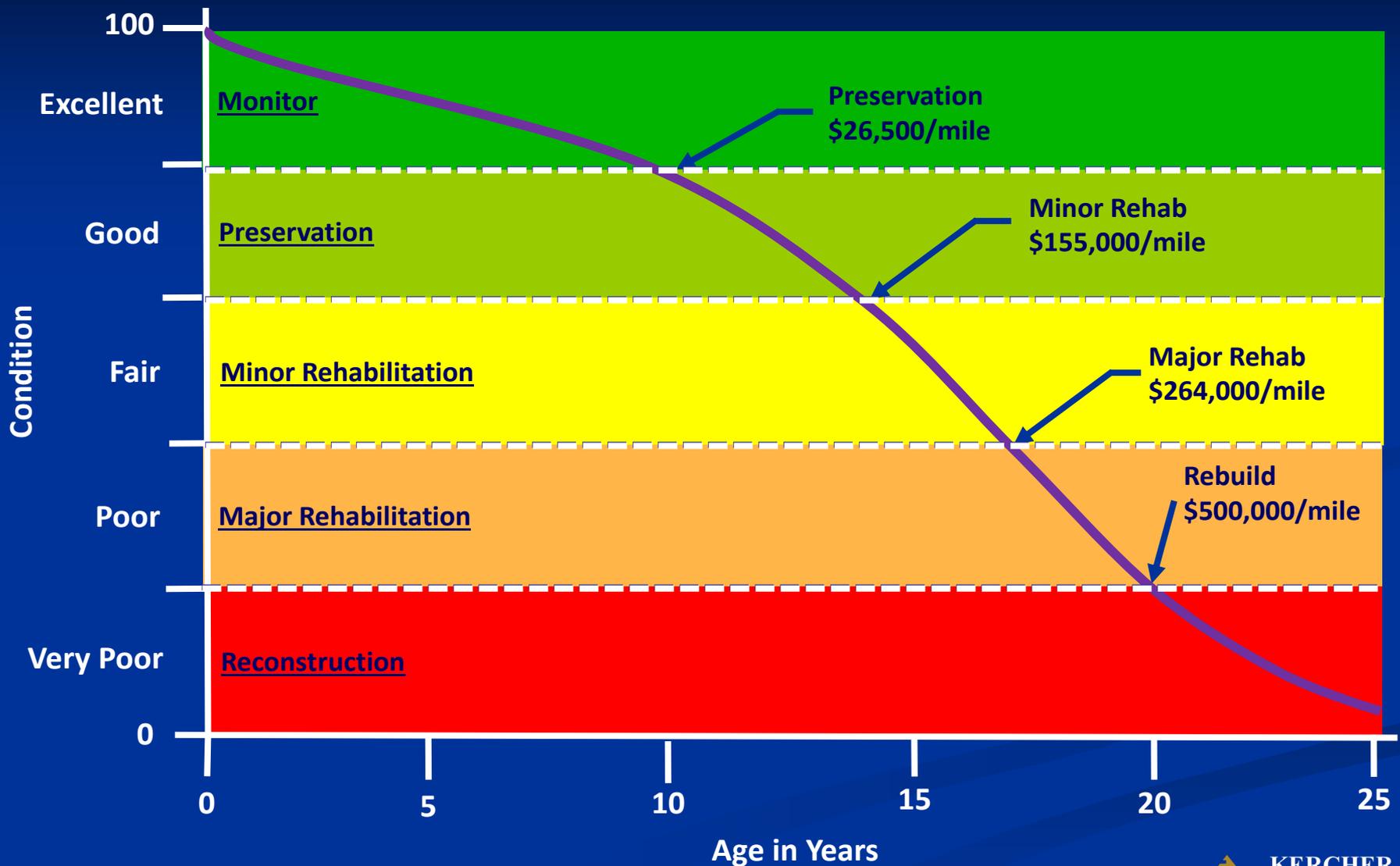
*Show the Best Use of Limited Tax  
Dollars for Maintaining County Road  
Infrastructure*

# Why Implement Pavement Management?

*Preserve Today That Which Will Cost  
More to Rehabilitate Tomorrow*

*Maximize User Benefit and  
Level of Service*

# Cost of Delaying Pavement Repairs



# Types of Management Methods

- Worst First – Sort the Network from worst condition to best condition, and start picking off the top of the list
- Prioritization – Develop a weighting scheme to take into consideration additional elements into treatment selection. Create a list and start picking from the highest weighted road to the lowest
- Optimization – Achieve an objective (maximize condition) given a set of constraints (budgets) to make best/optimal use of funds

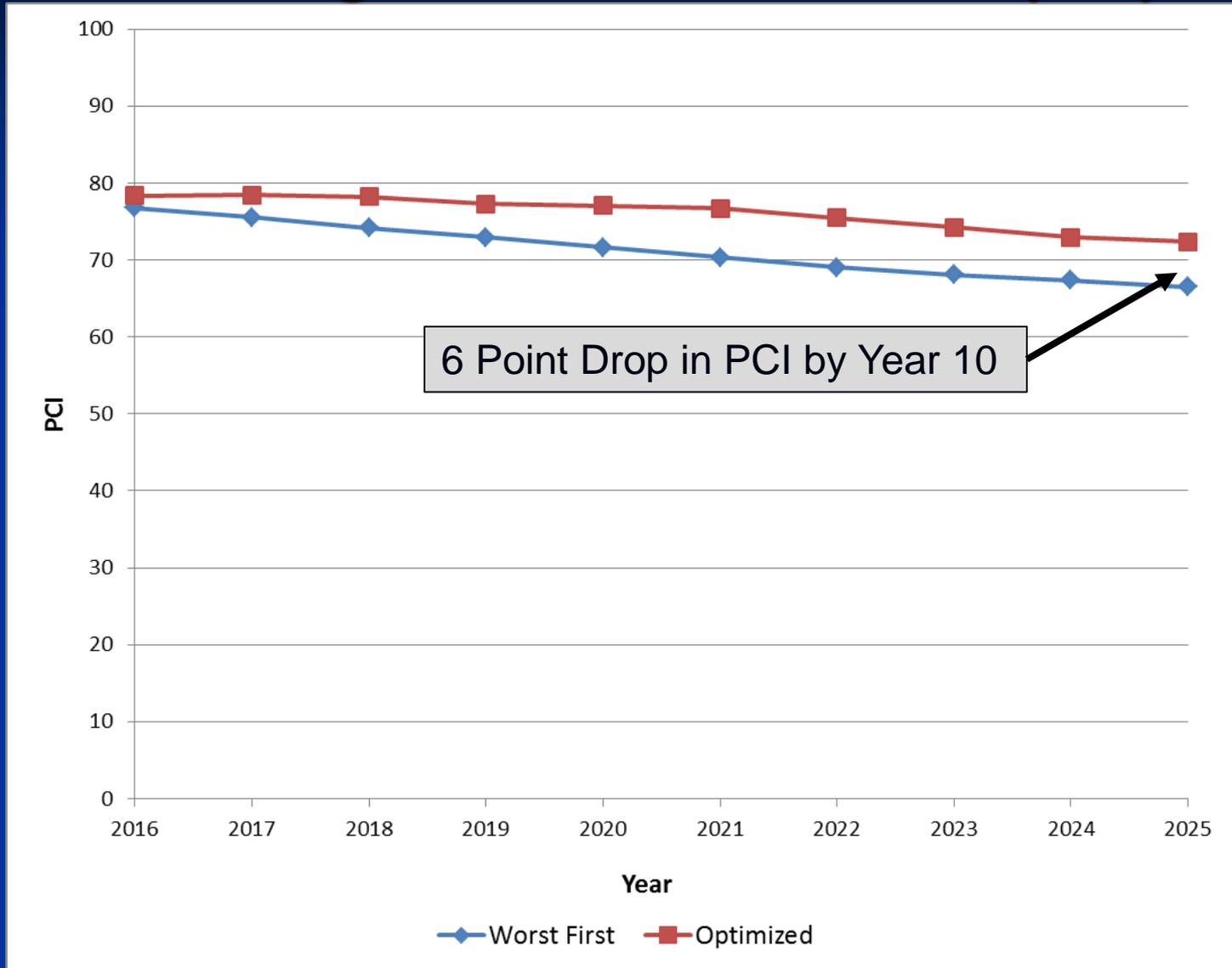
# Power of Pavement Preservation

## Comparisons of Optimization vs. Worst First

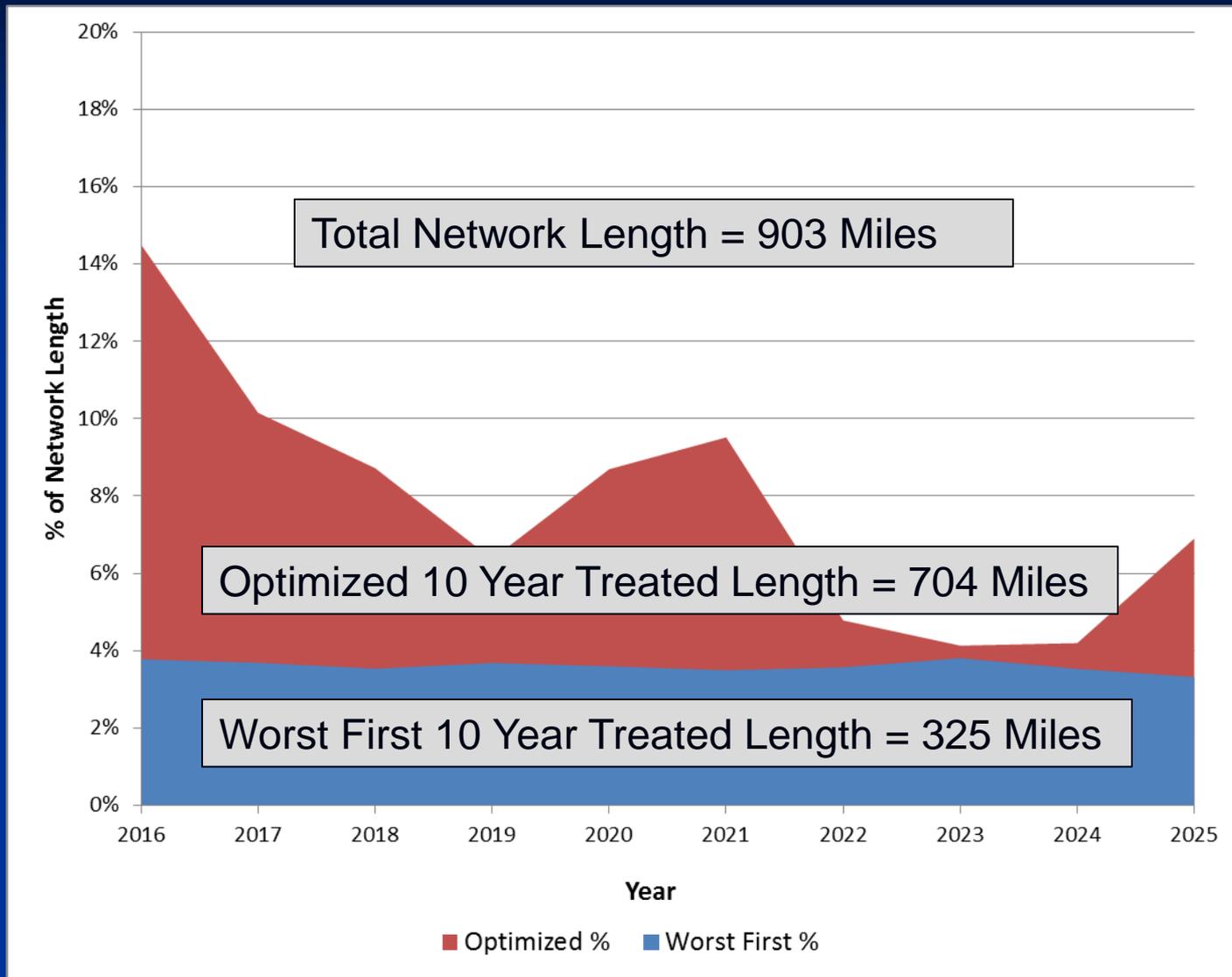
### Analysis Results

- Scenario: \$10 Million/Year for 10 Years
- Data Source: Carroll County
- Metric 1: Average Network Condition (PCI)
- Metric 2: % of Network Treated
- Metric 3: Backlog Cost of Untreated Network

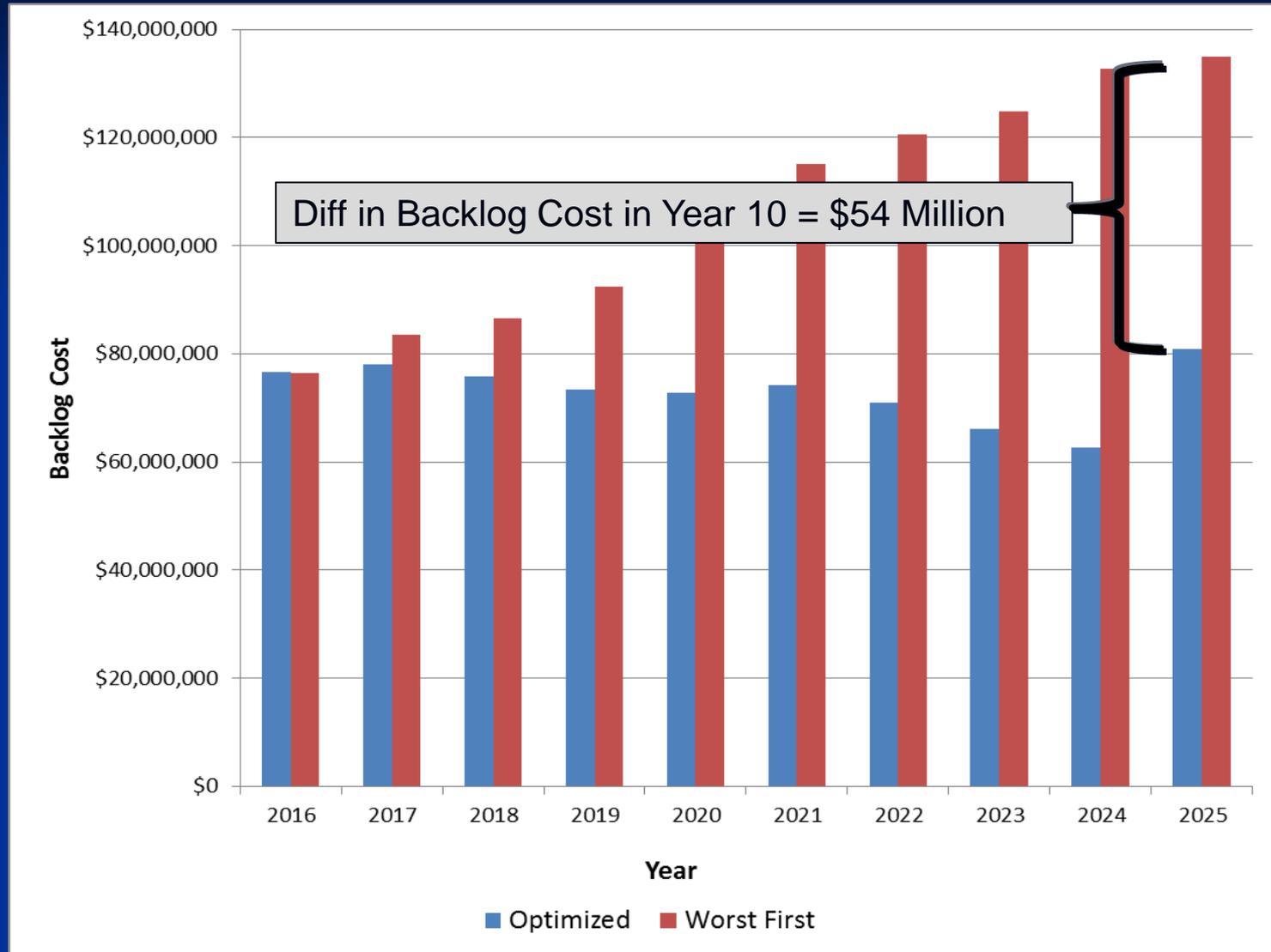
# Average Network Condition (PCI)



# User Benefit – % of Network Treated



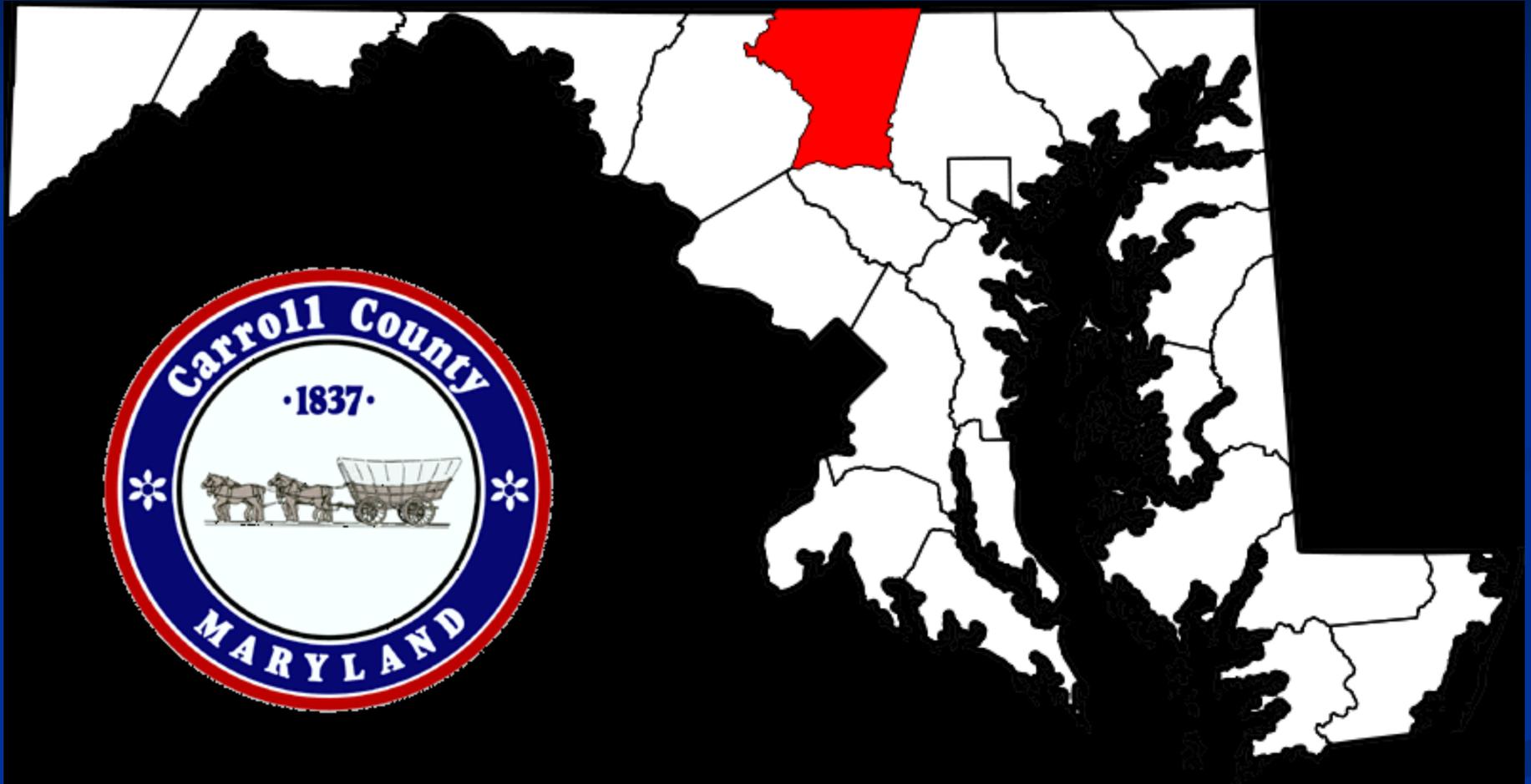
# Backlog Cost of Untreated Network



# Maryland Counties Who Can Answer These Questions Effectively



# Carroll County



# Background

- County has implemented Pavement Management since mid-90's
- Utilized a simplified Pavement Management System (PMS) to track pavement condition and repair costs
- Limited Functionality
  - No Predictive Modeling
  - No Budget Analysis Capability
  - Not Customizable to County needs

# Background

- In 2011, County acquired state-of-the-art PMS software and consulting services through competitive bid
- Provides budget optimization capabilities and pavement performance prediction
- Provides vastly improved decision making capabilities within the department

# Inventory Management

- County Maintains a Pavement Inventory Database
  - Network Mileage: Approx. 903 Centerline Miles of Paved Roads
- Many Attributes are stored:
  - Road Name
  - Geometric Info: Length, Width, etc.
  - Commissioner District
  - Maintenance District
  - Subdivision

# Pavement Condition Surveys

- Windshield Survey – County Has Performed Pavement Condition Surveys Since the mid-90's
- Improved Processes adopted in 2012
- Collecting Pavement Surface Distresses on Each Road in the Network
  - Distress Severity (How Bad)
  - Distress Extent (How Much)
  - Structural Distresses – Cracking, Rutting, Patches/Potholes
  - Functional Distresses – Cracking, Raveling, Weathering

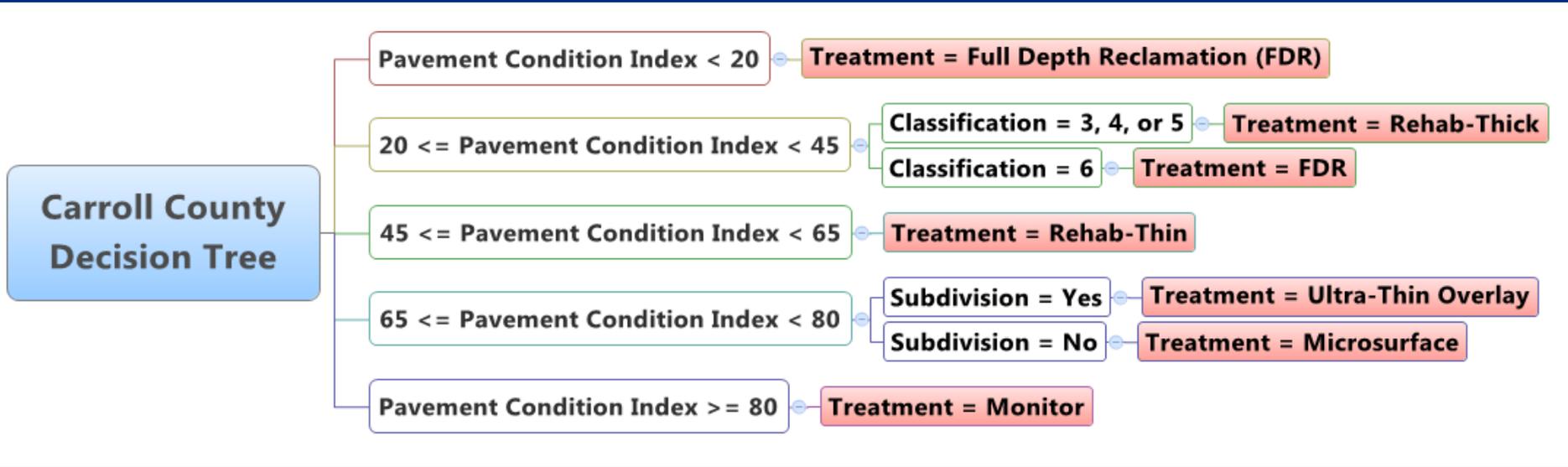
# Pavement Condition Index

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Calculated from Distresses
- 0 to 100 Scale
  - 100 = Perfect/New Condition
  - 71-85 = Satisfactory Condition Range
  - 0 = Not Passable
- Used for Performance Modeling
- Used for Repair Decision Making
- Used for Reporting Network Condition

# Treatments

- Preservation
  - Micro-Surfacing
  - Ultra-Thin Overlay (Subdivision Streets)
- Rehabilitation
  - Thin Overlays: Mill & Fill, Patching & Overlay (< 2")
  - Thick Overlays: Deep Patching & Thick Overlays (>2")
- Reconstruction
  - Full Depth Reclamation
  - Remove & Replace

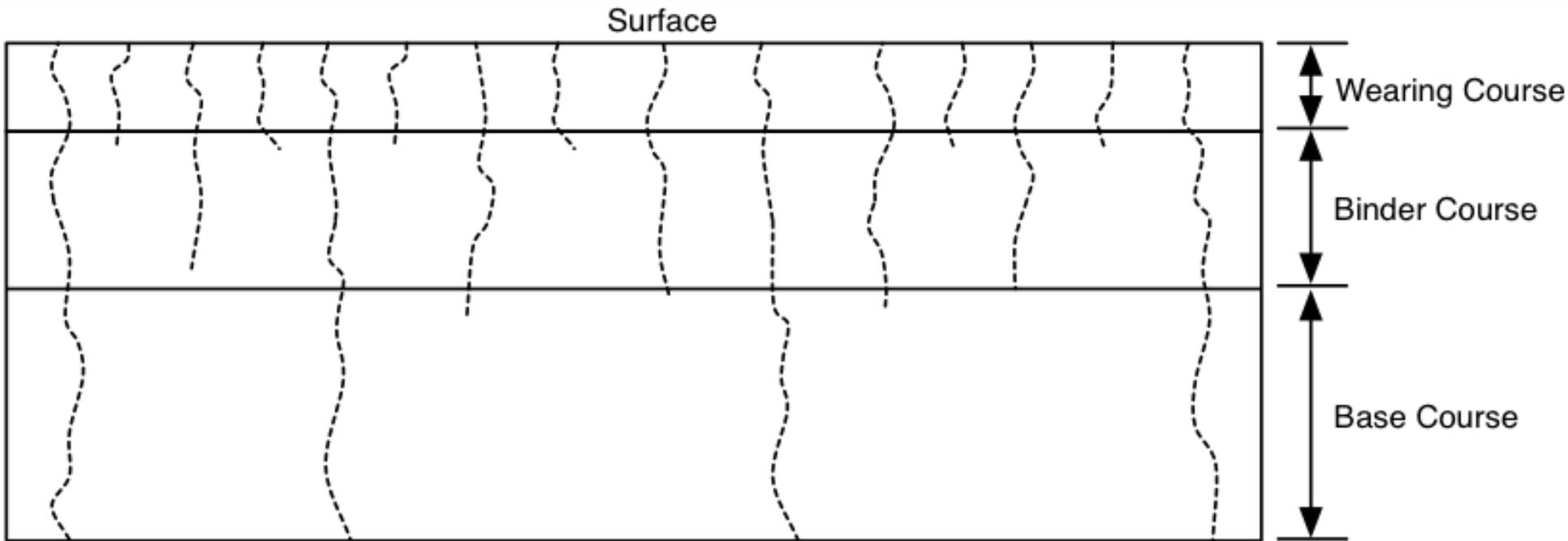
# Decision Trees



# Pavement Performance Concept

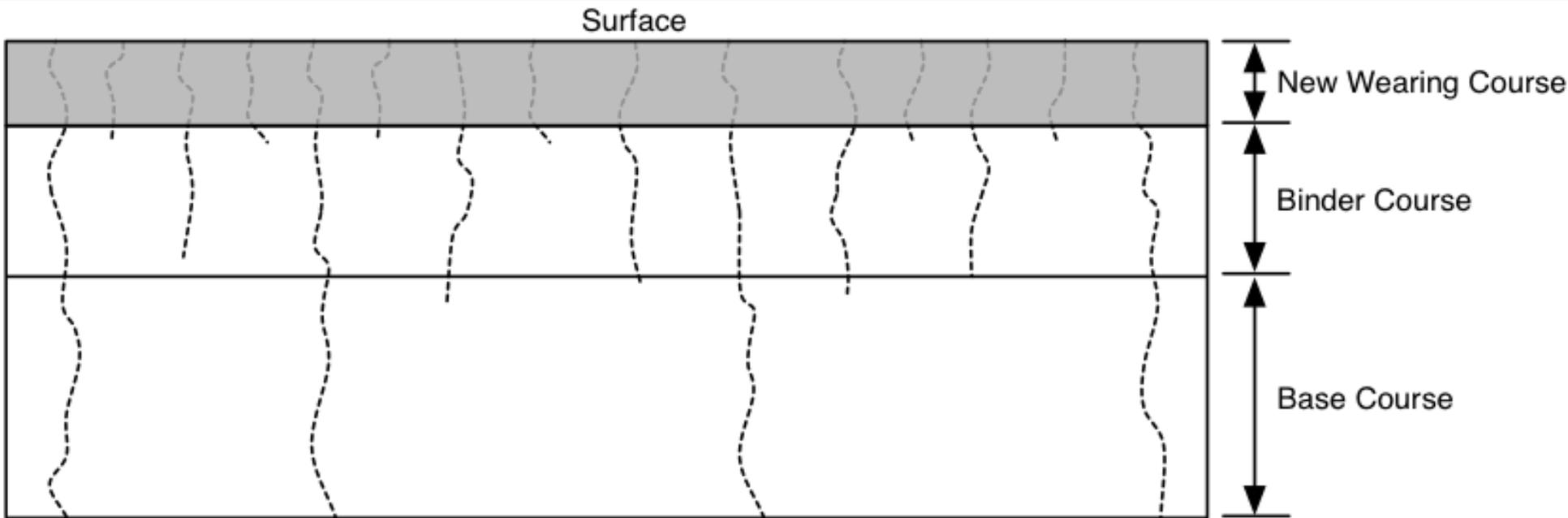
# Pavement Structure Review

## Distressed Pavement Section



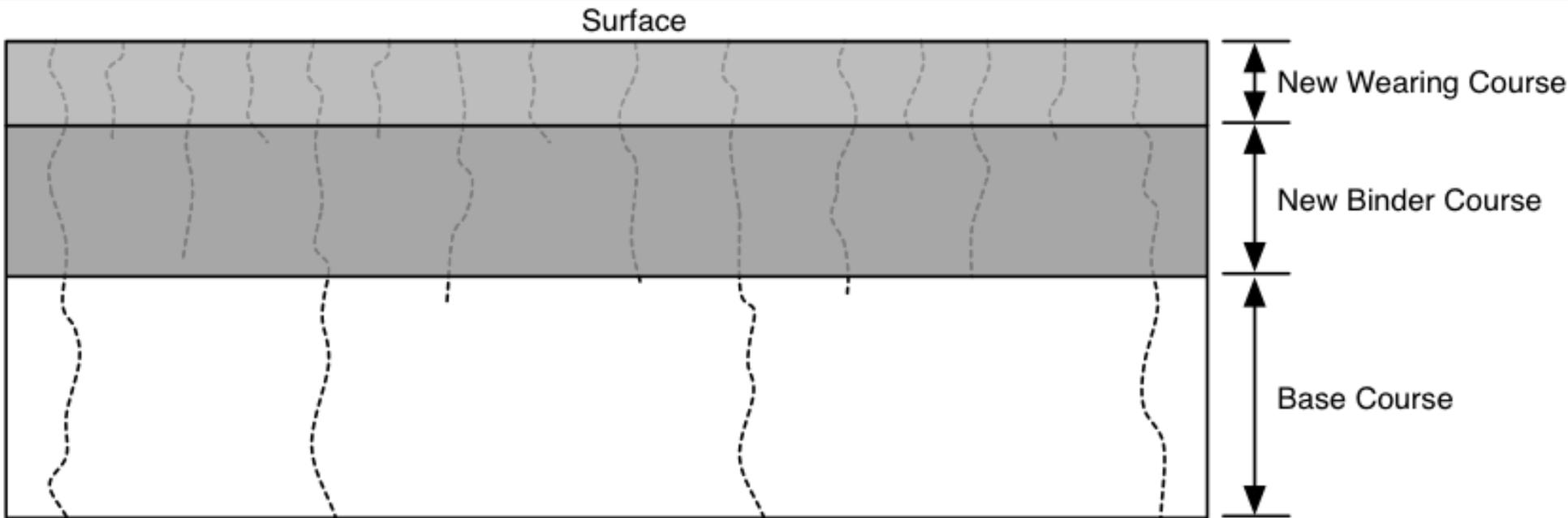
# Pavement Structure Review

## Treatment: Rehab-Thin



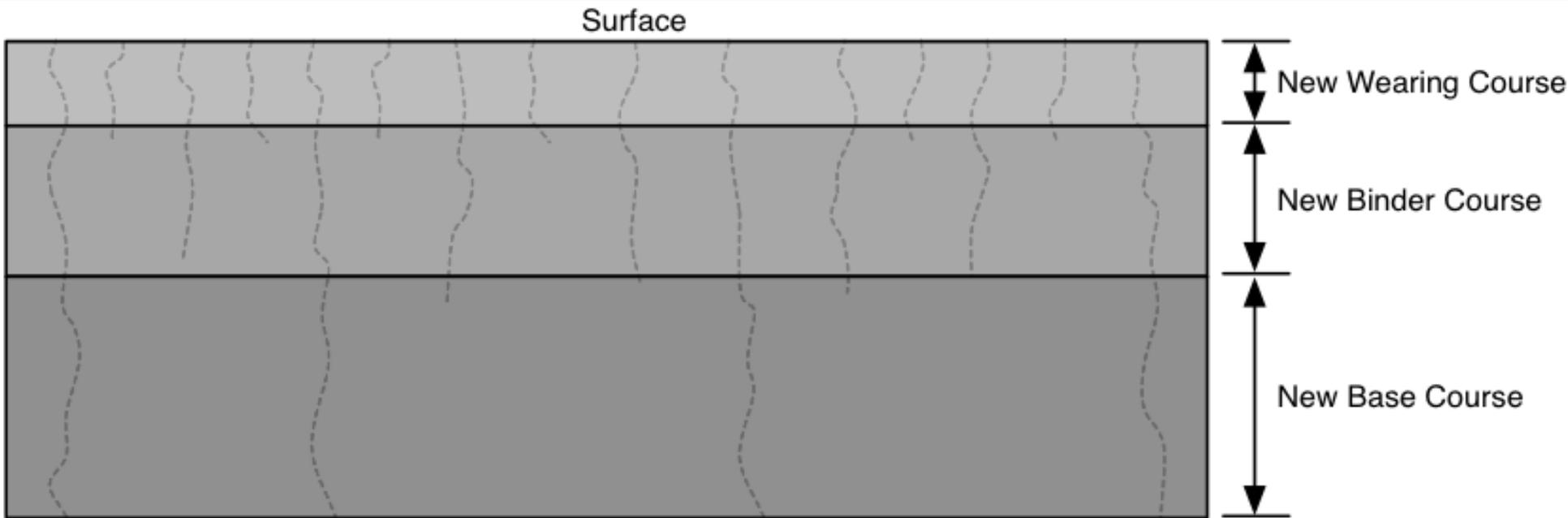
# Pavement Structure Review

## Treatment: Rehab-Thick

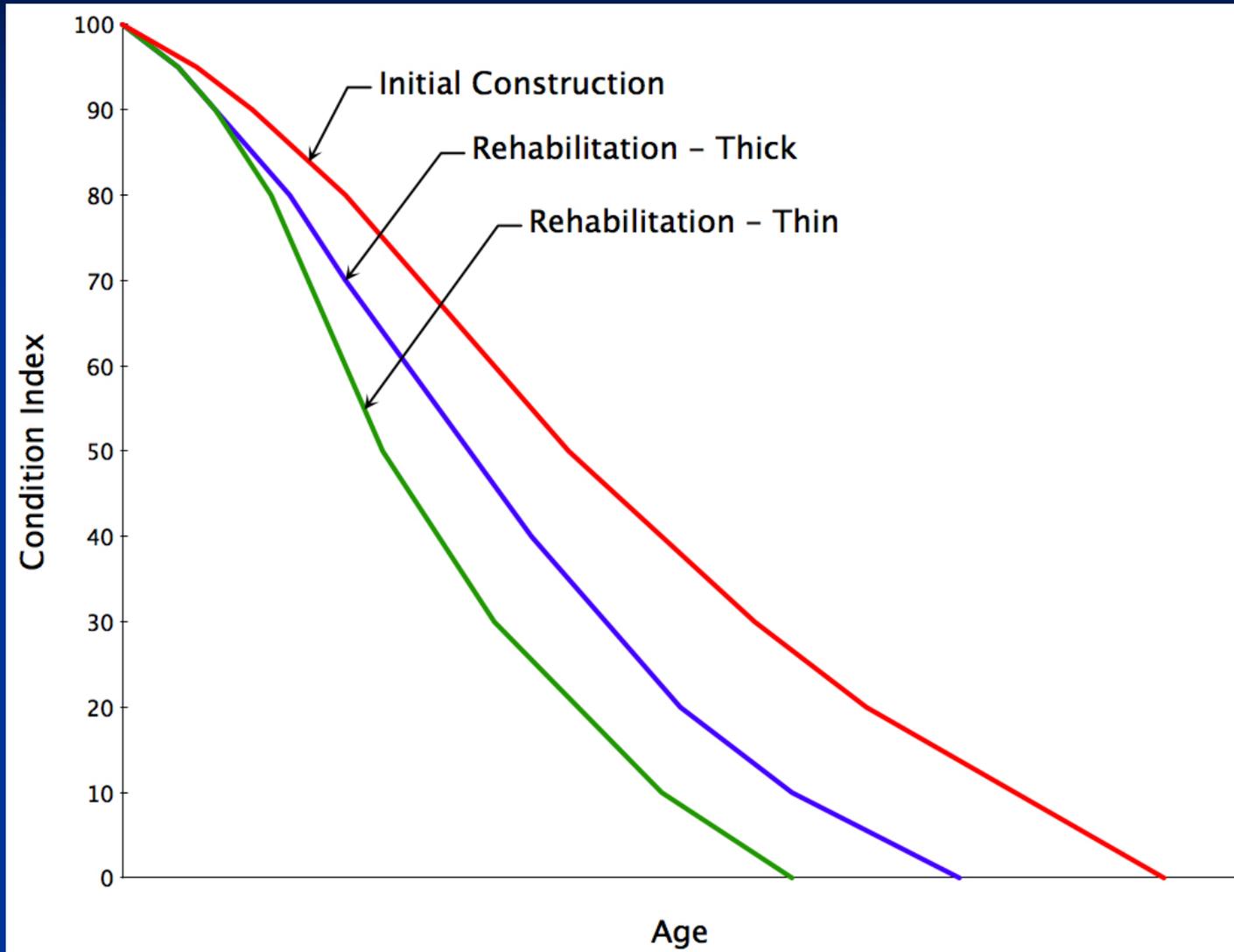


# Pavement Structure Review

## Treatment: Removal and Replacement / FDR

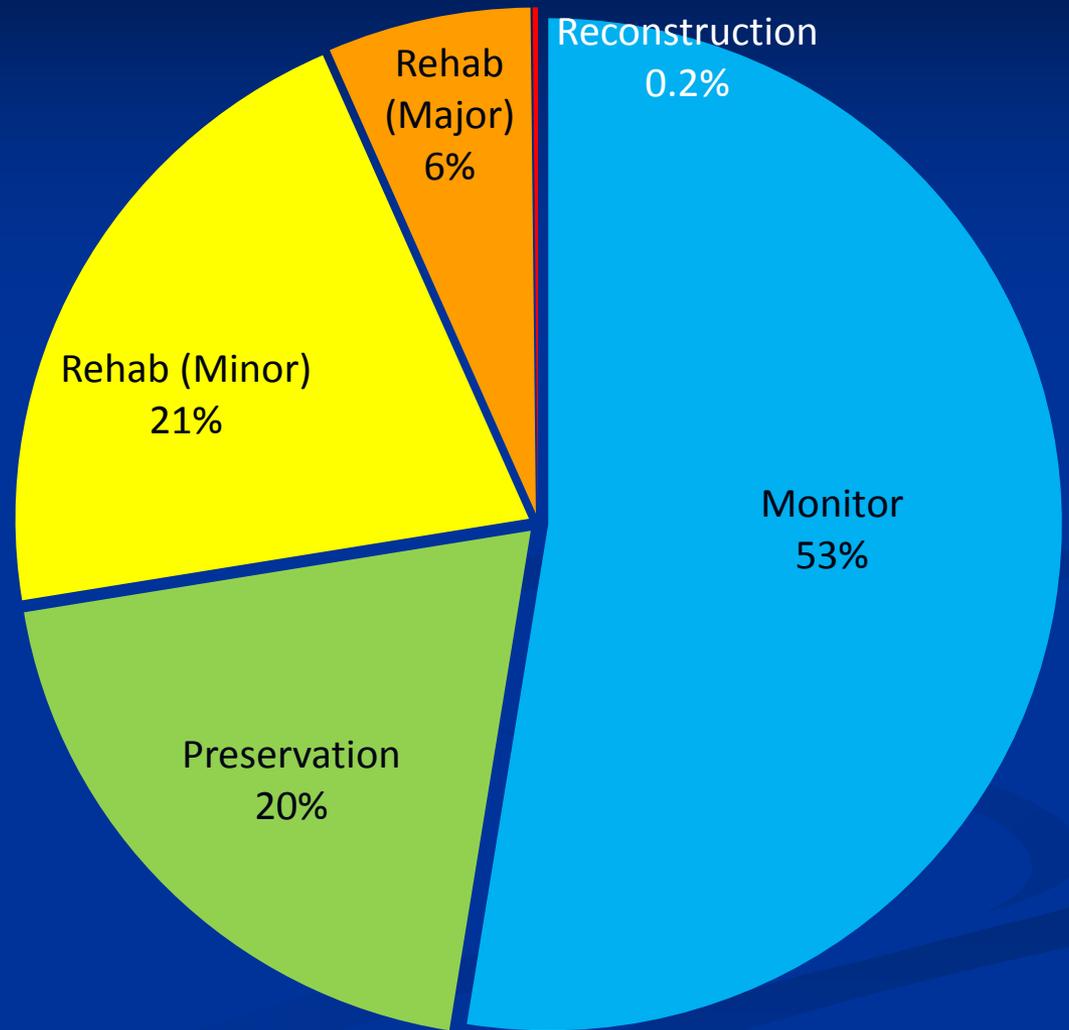


# Treatment Performance Relationship



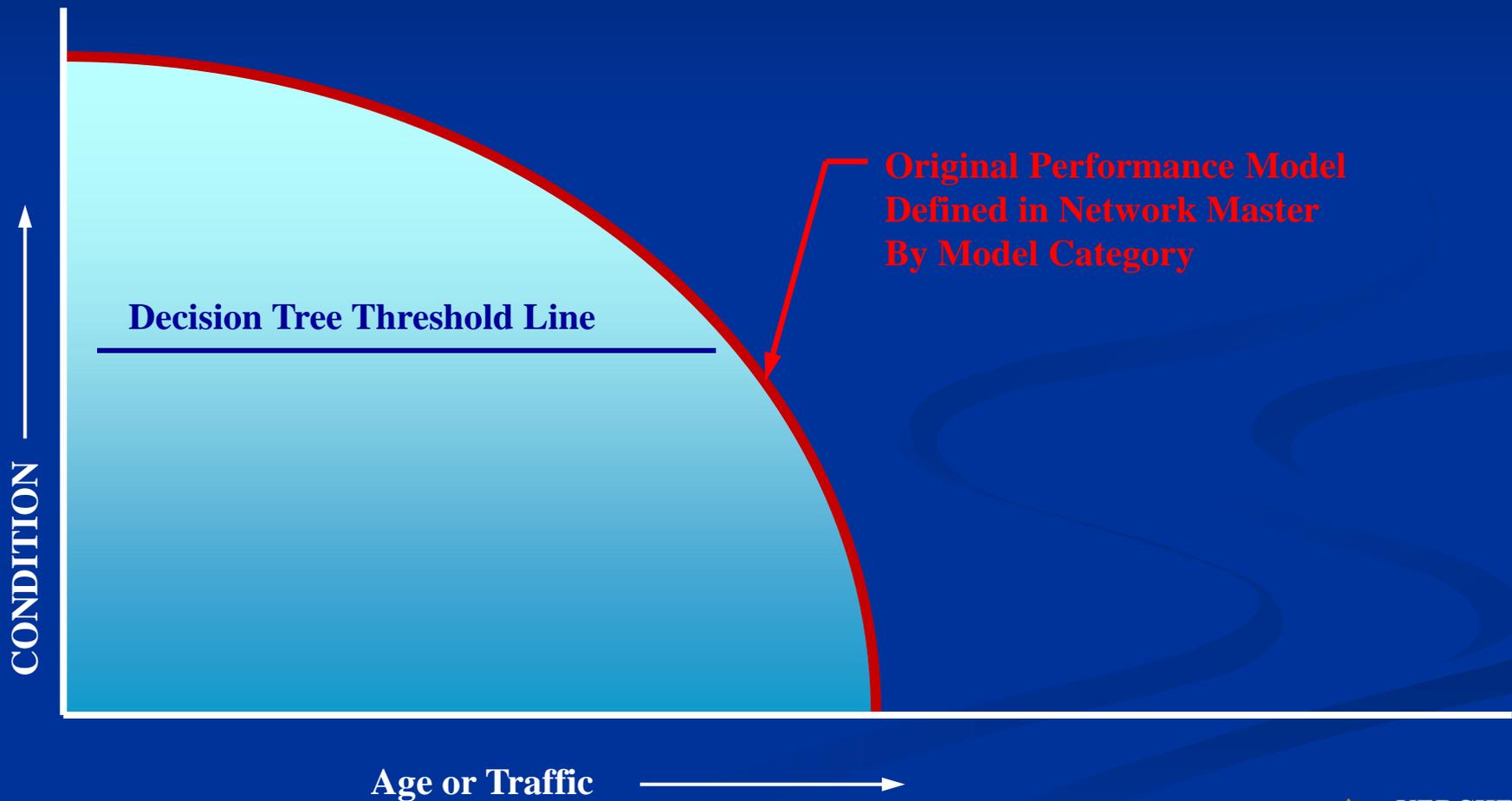
# 2014 Network Statistics

- Total Network Length = 903 Miles
- Average Network PCI = 76.5
- Approx. Network Cost Backlog = \$60 Million
- \$/Mile = \$67,000/mi

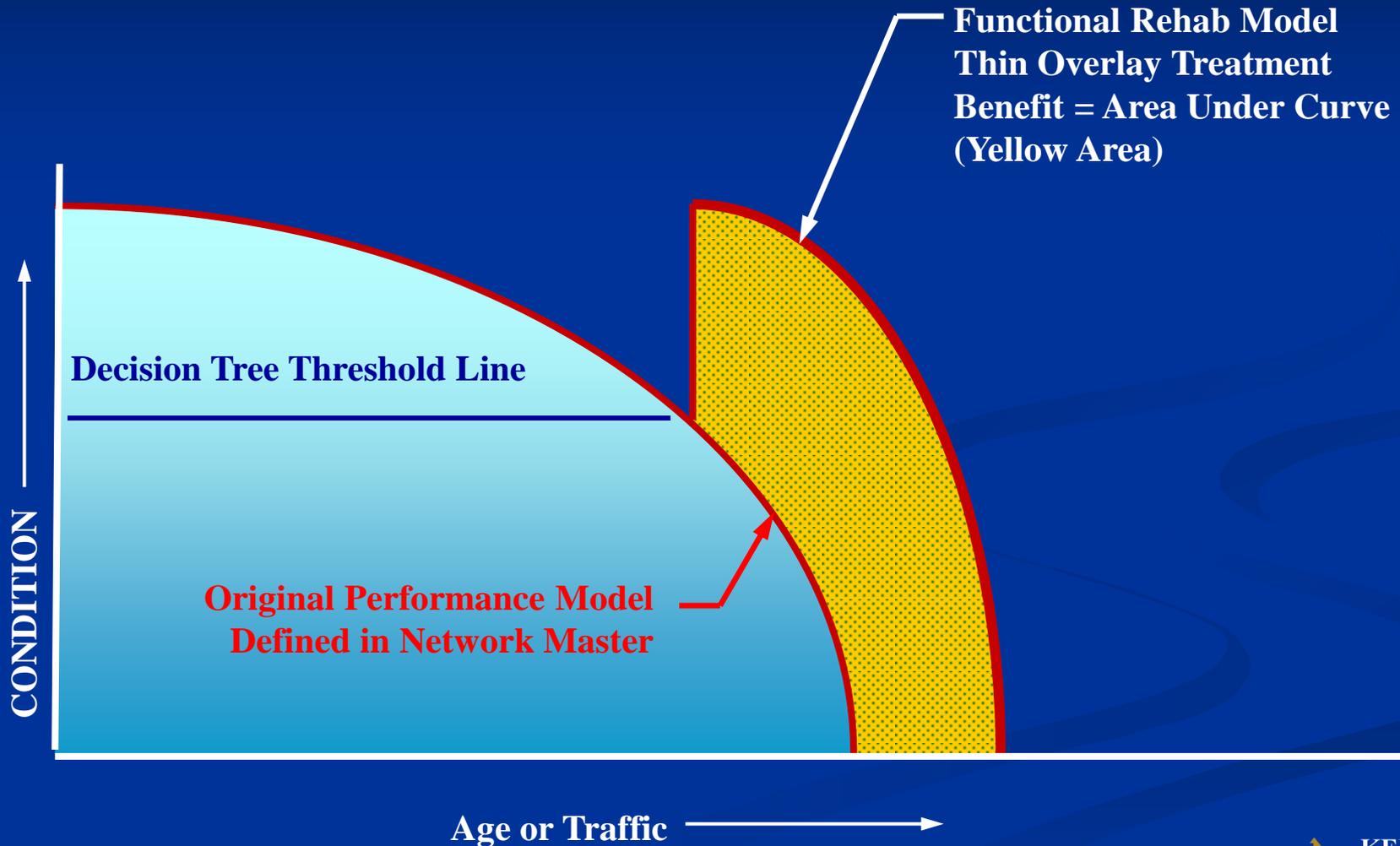


# Multi-Constraint Optimization Analysis

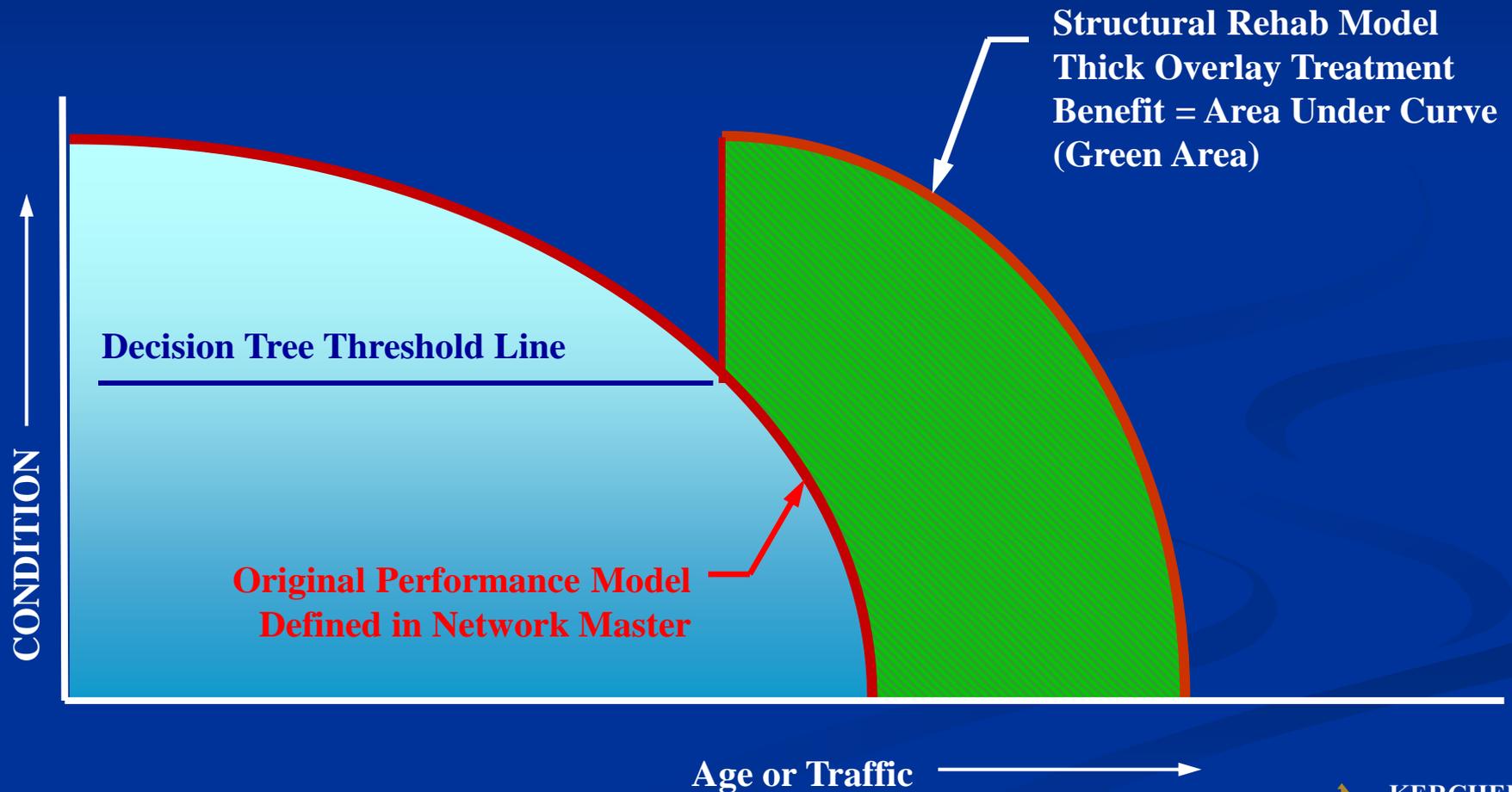
# Performance Model – Benefit Concept



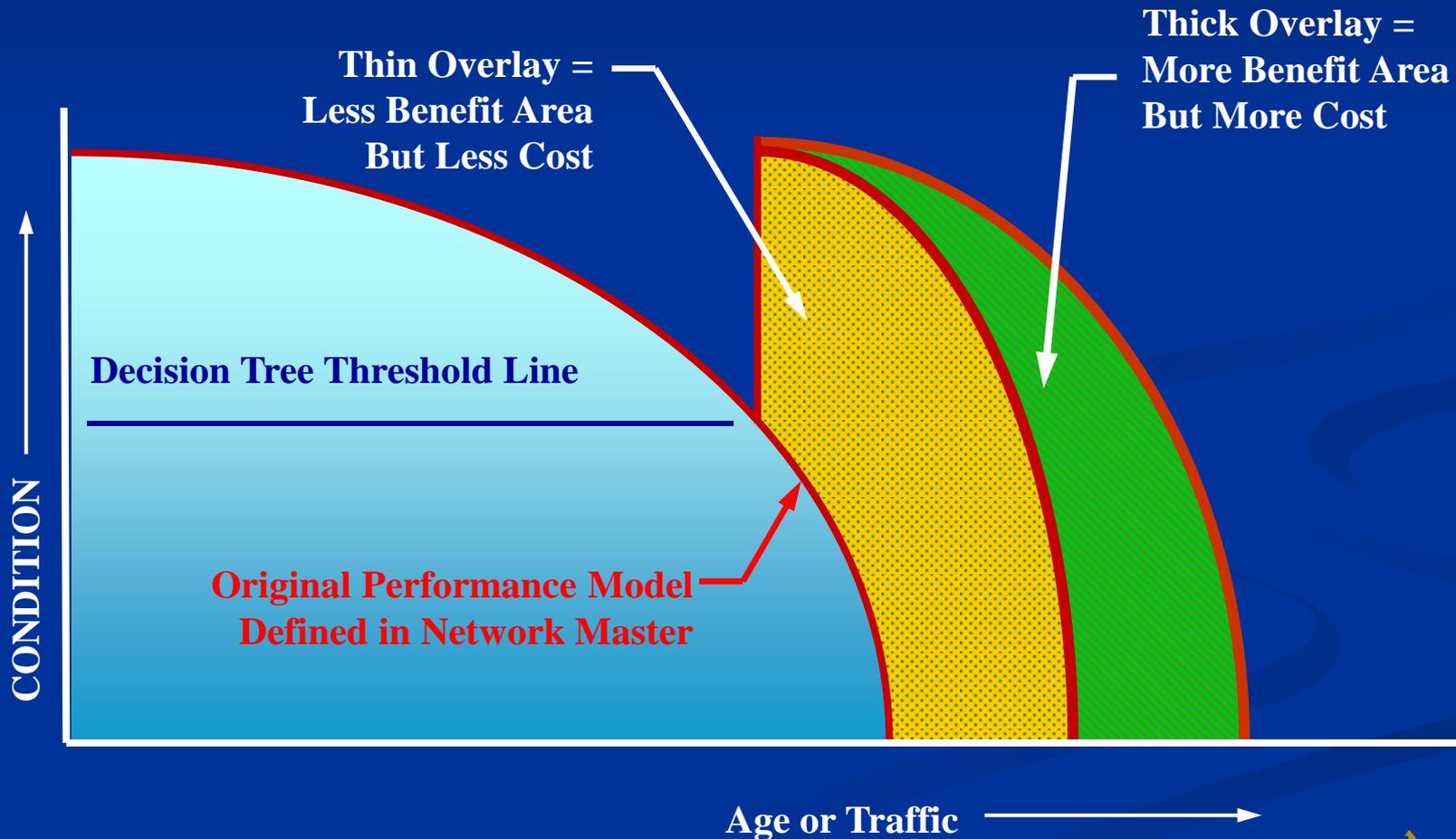
# Performance Model – Benefit Concept



# Performance Model – Benefit Concept



# Performance Model – Benefit Concept



# Optimization Goals

- Obtain the Best Set of Projects
  - The projects meet a set of constraints
  - Maximizes or minimizes an Objective (maximize condition, minimize budget, etc.)
- The desired OUTPUT of the analysis is a WORKPLAN, that is:
  - Which sections to fix (WHERE)
  - Using which treatments (WHAT)
  - In which year (WHEN)

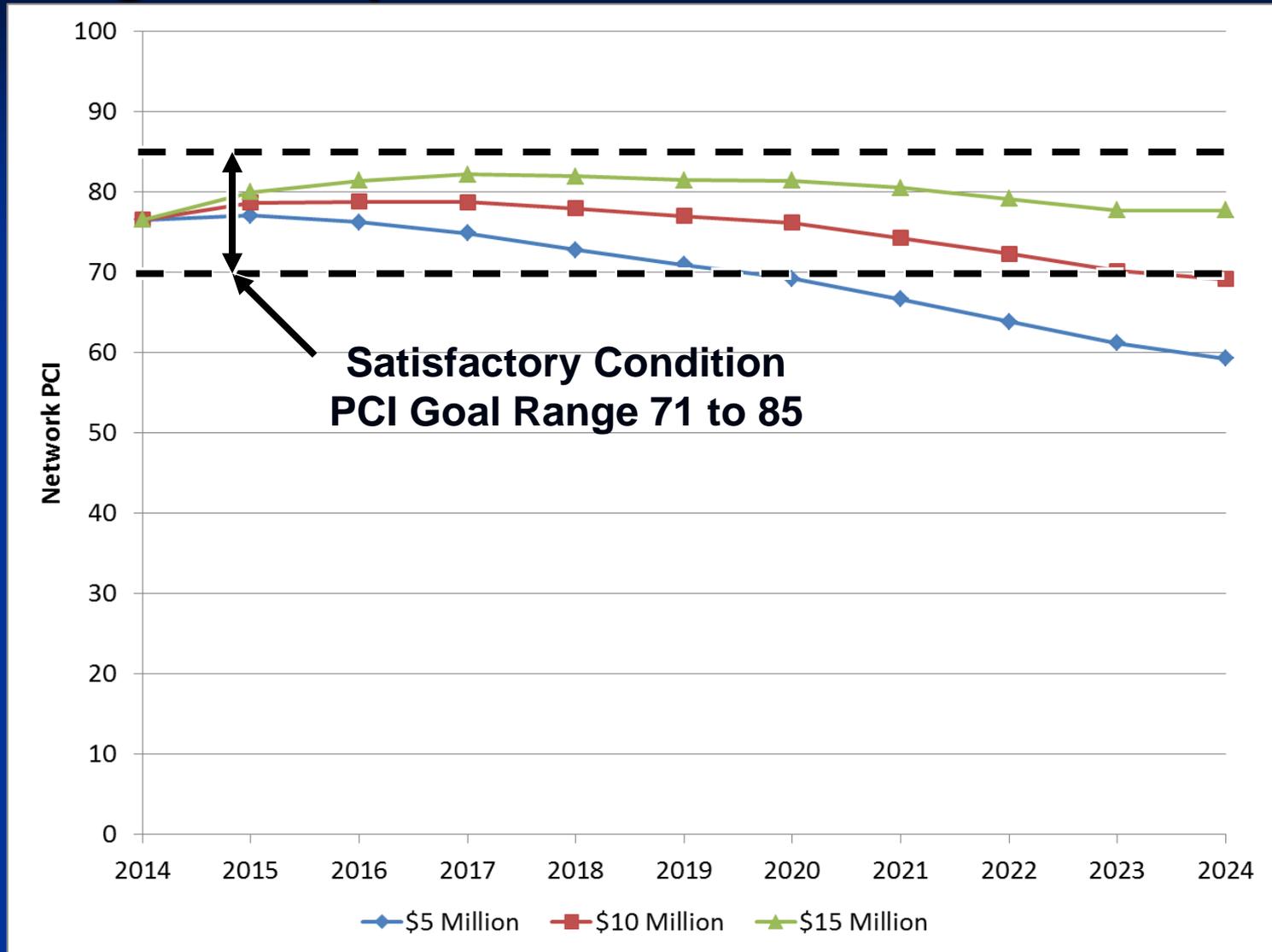
# Performance Monitoring Process

- DPW Goal – Maintain Network Average PCI between 71 and 85 (Satisfactory Level)
- Run Various Optimization Analyses to Test Funding Needs to Meet Goal
- Compare to CIP Budgeting Scenario to determine Funding Needs
- Determine the Best Funding Scenario to Minimize Backlog Cost while Maintaining PCI Goal

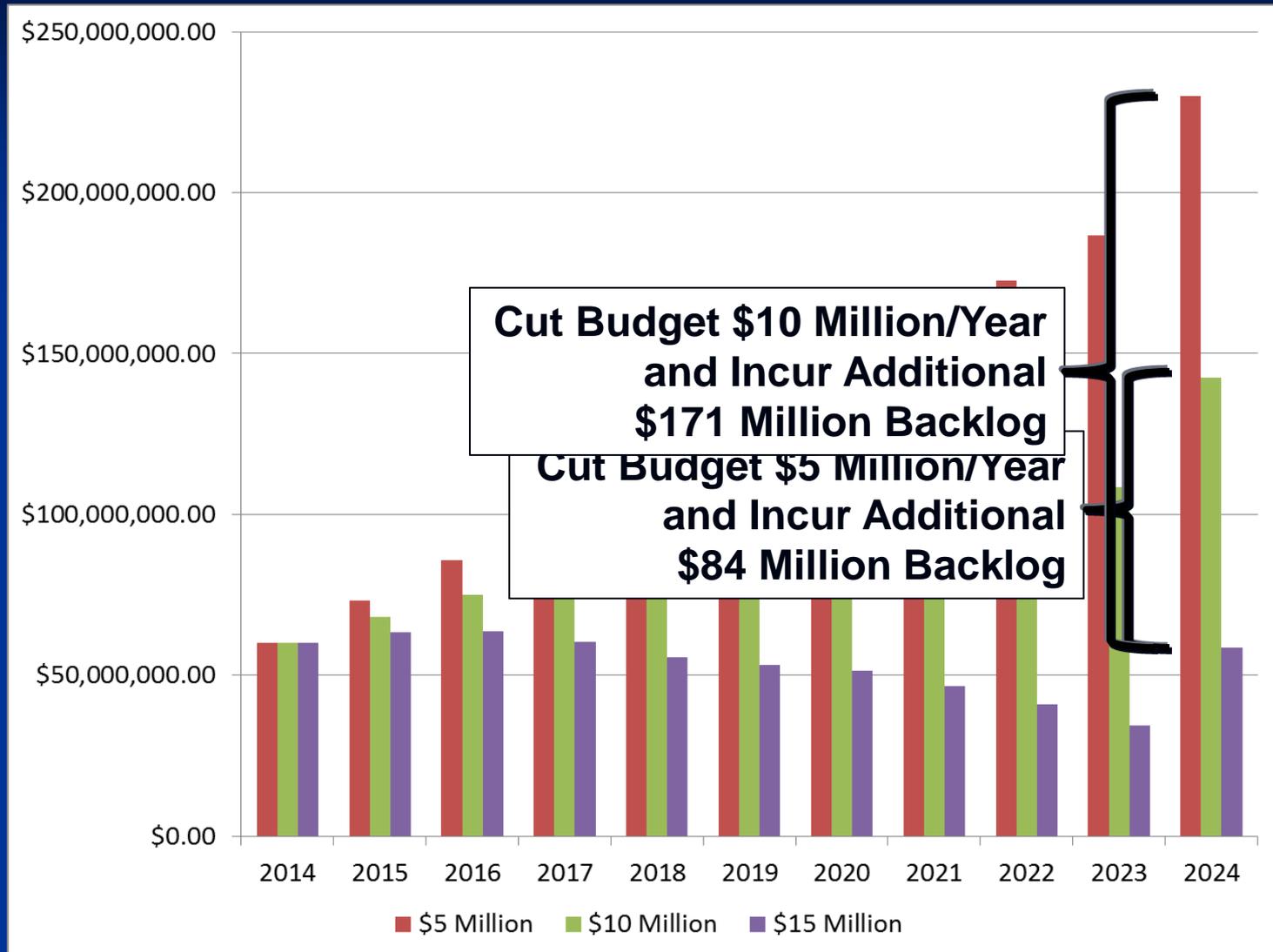
# Performance Monitoring Process

- Specific Requests from Budget Office
  - What happens to the network if we cut your budget in half?
  - What happens to the network if we give you additional \$2 Million?
  - How much money would you need to achieve a PCI of 80 during the CIP period?

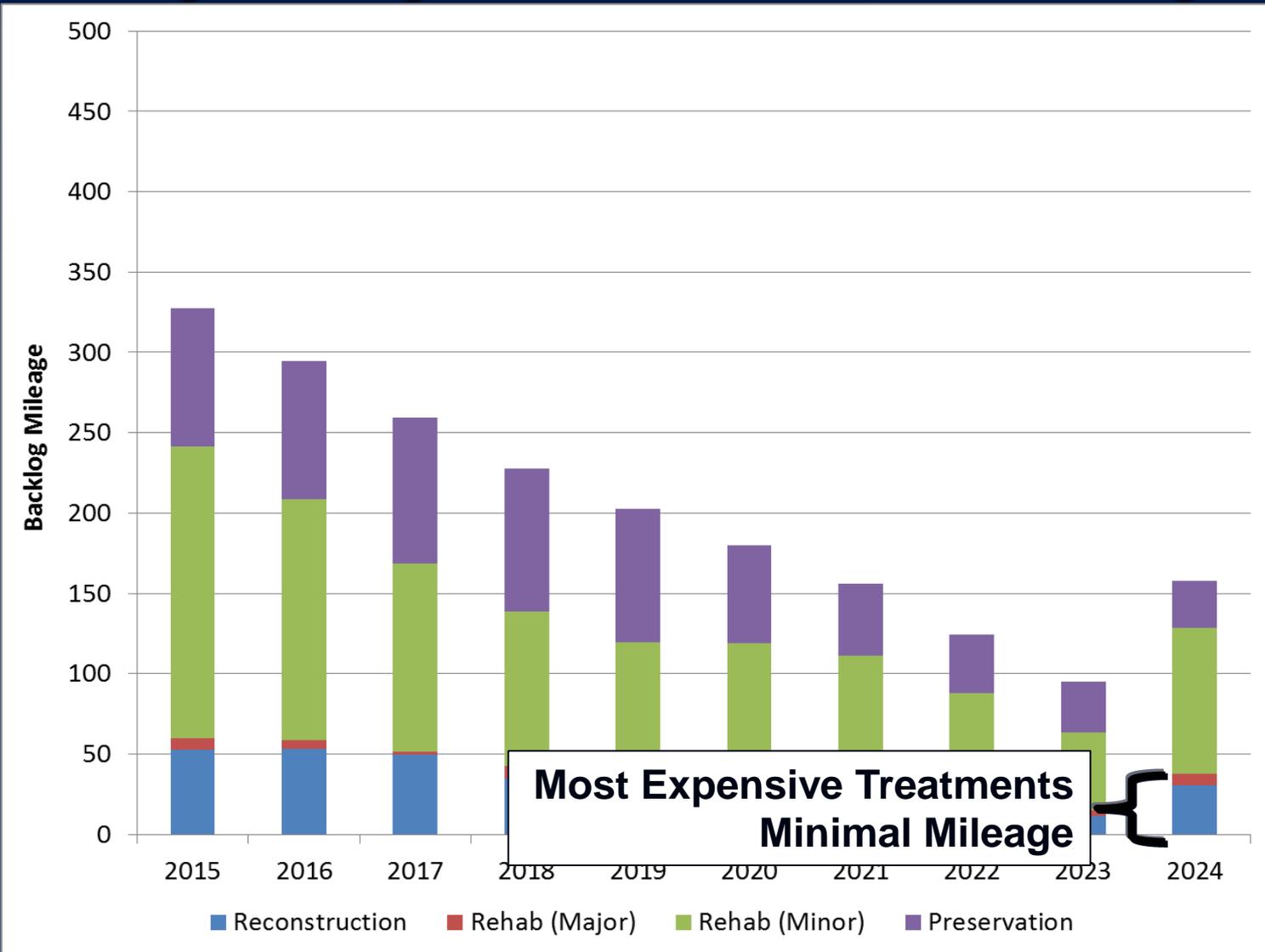
# Budget Comparisons – Network Condition



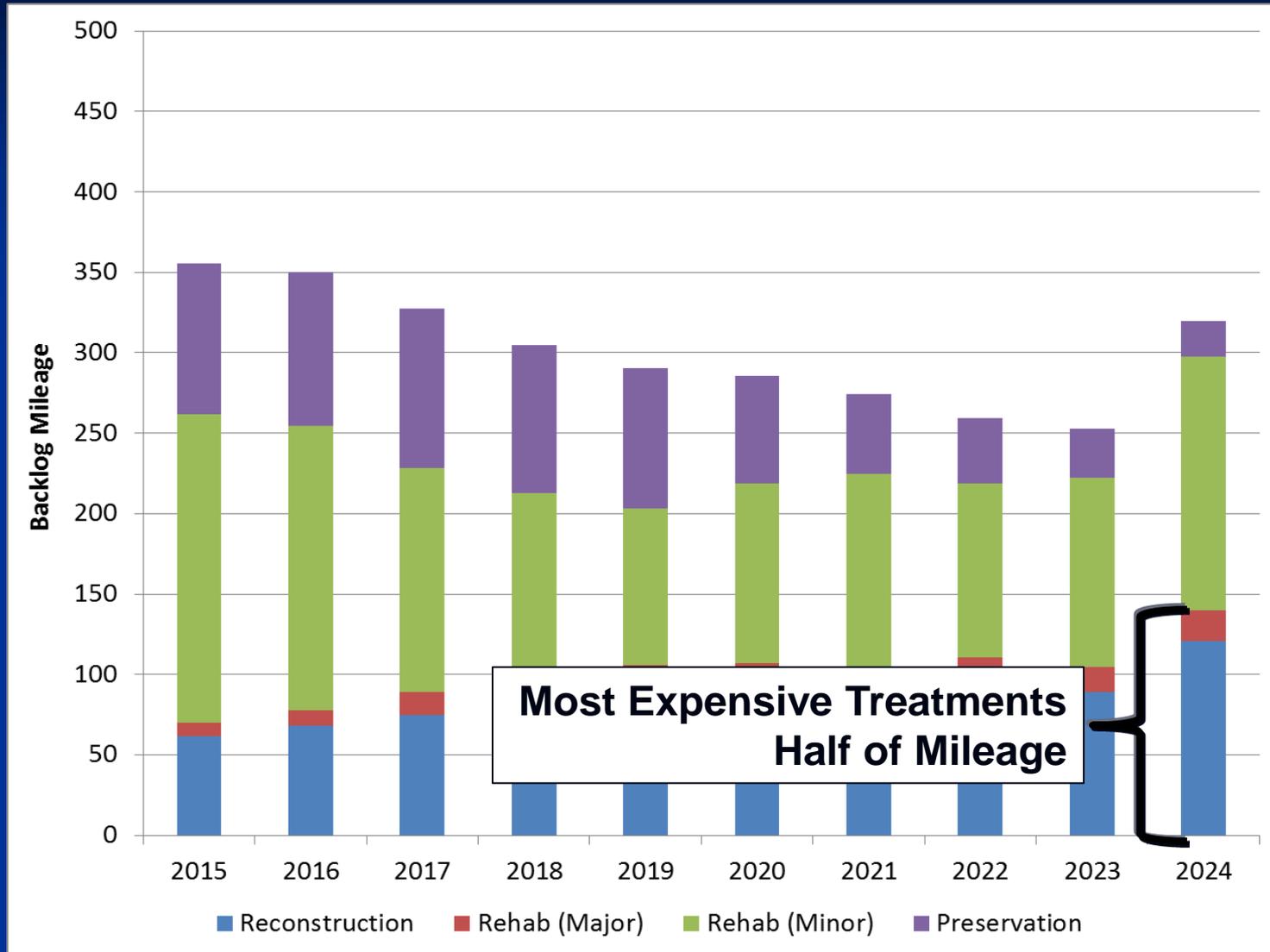
# Budget Comparisons – Network Cost Backlog



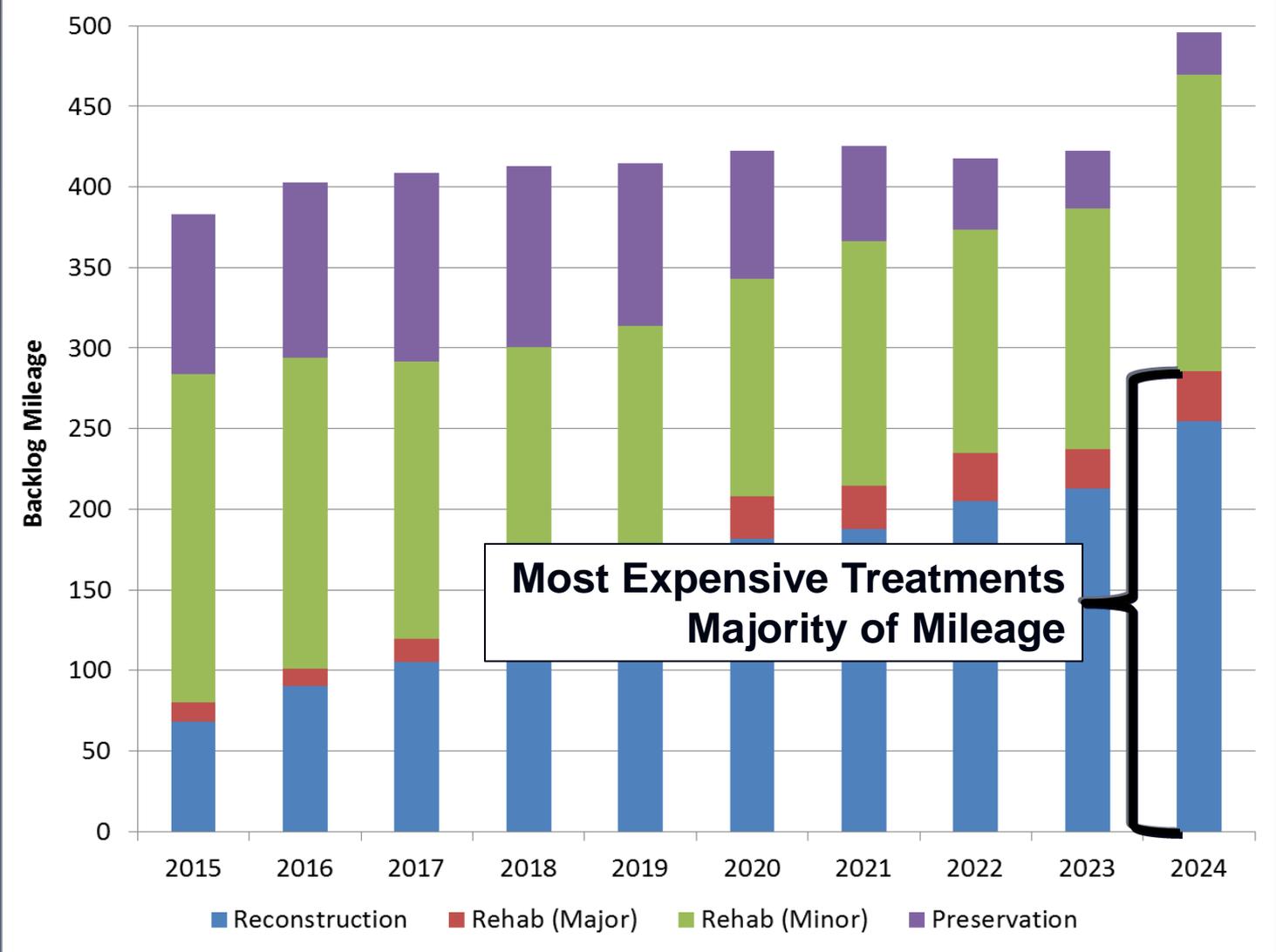
# Backlog Mileage - \$15 Million/Year Budget



# Backlog Mileage - \$10 Million/Year Budget



# Backlog Mileage - \$5 Million/Year Budget



# Carroll County Summary

- Making good treatment choices – Using the 3Rs
- Justifying and maintaining appropriate funding levels
- Educating public officials on processes
- Staff dedicated to the success of the program

# Wicomico County



# Background

- In the past, the County utilized a spreadsheet to track inventory and construction history of pavement network
- This didn't provide forecasting capability or budget analysis
- In 2013, County acquired software and consulting services through bridge contracting

# Pavement Condition Surveys

- Windshield Survey – Performed Pavement Condition Surveys in 2014
- Collecting Pavement Surface Distresses on Each Road in the Network
  - Distress Severity (How Bad)
  - Distress Extent (How Much)
  - Structural Distresses – Cracking, Rutting, Patches/Potholes
  - Functional Distresses – Cracking, Raveling, Weathering

# Treatments

## ■ Preservation

- Micro-Surfacing
- Slurry Seals
- Chip Seals
- Cape Seals

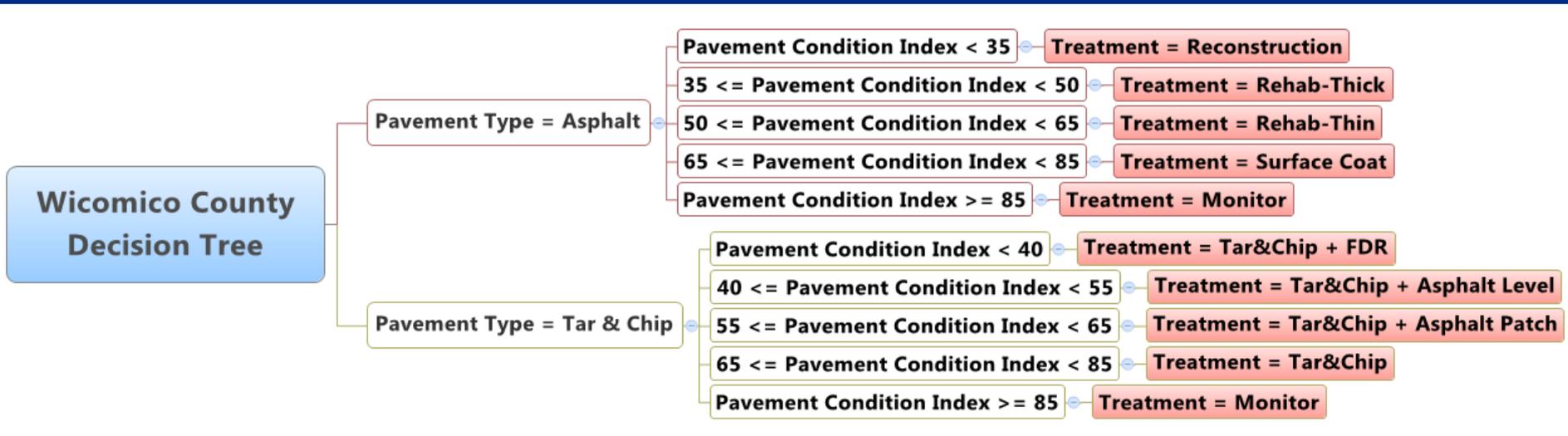
## ■ Rehabilitation

- Thin Overlays: Mill & Fill, Patching & Overlay (< 2")
- Thick Overlays: Deep Patching & Thick Overlays (>2")

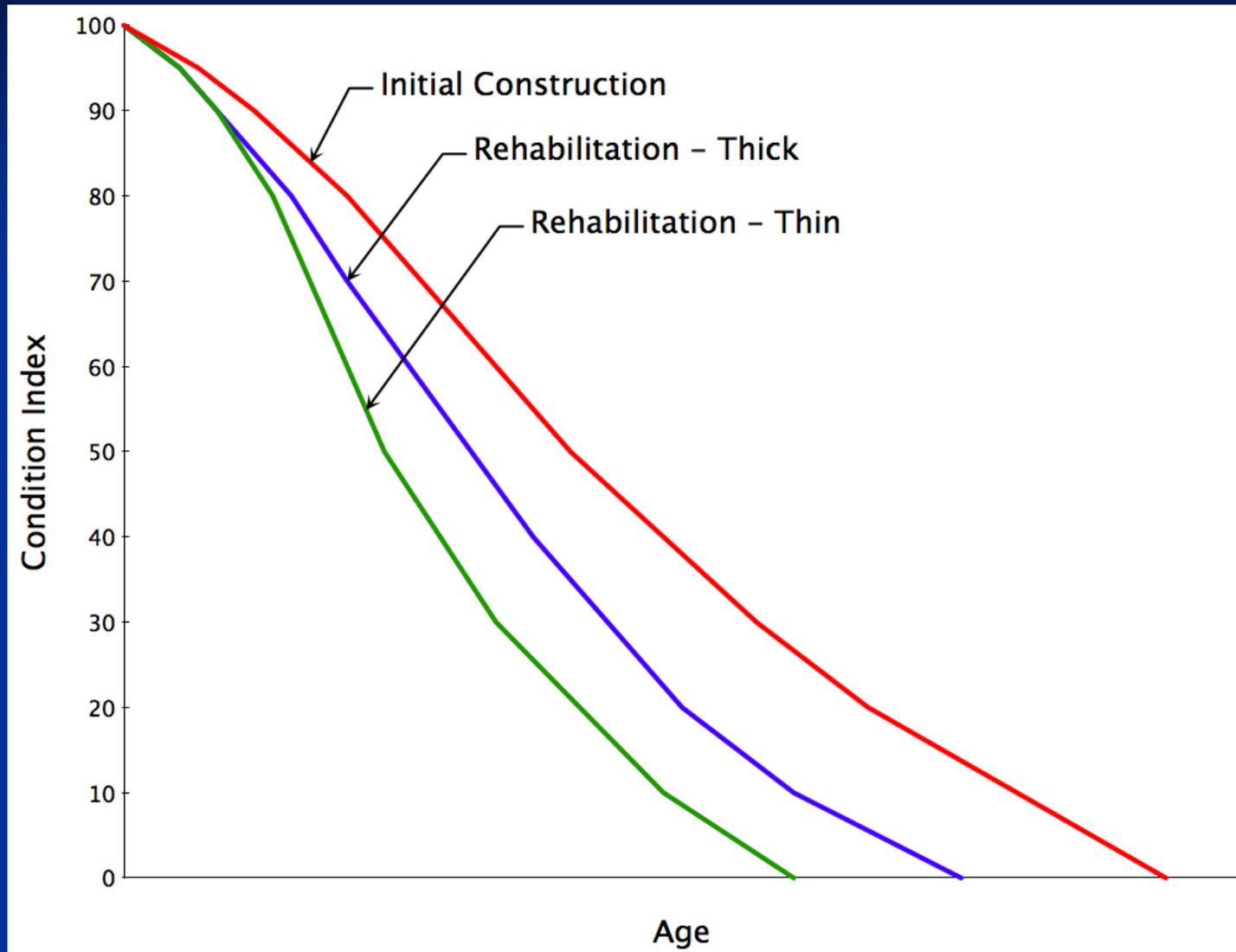
## ■ Reconstruction

- FDR/CIR

# Decision Trees

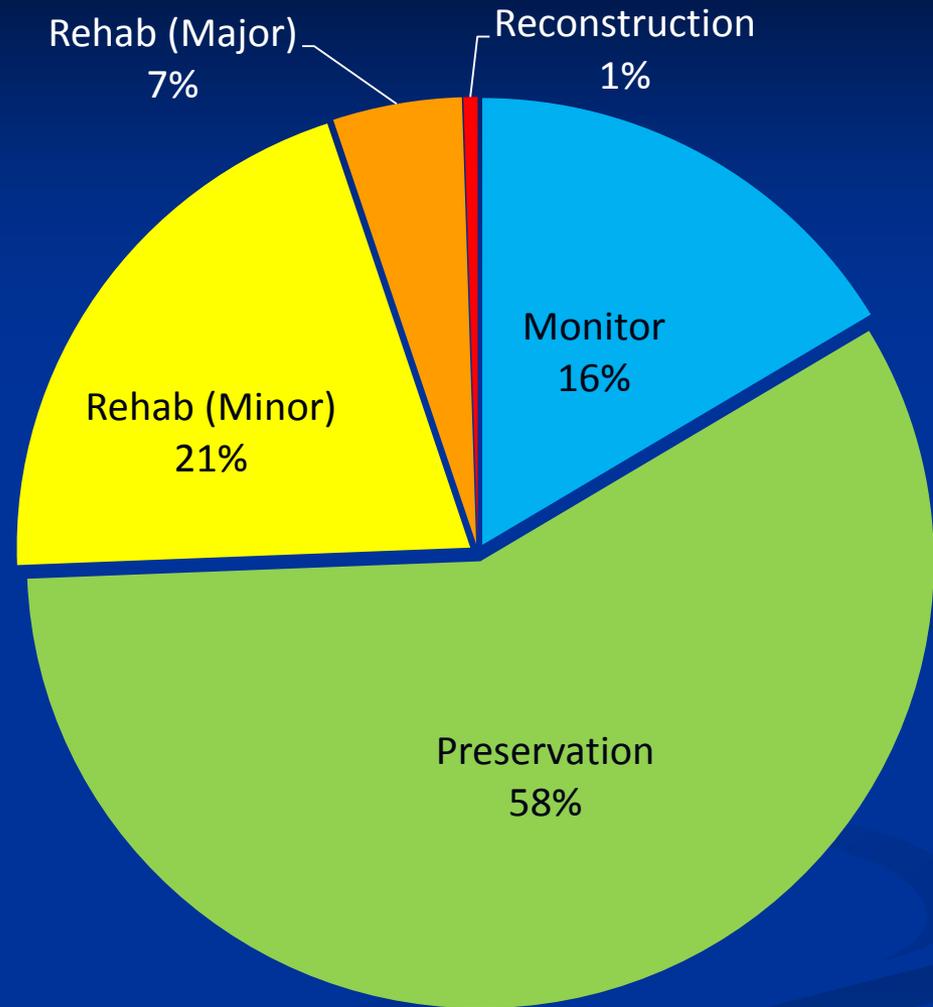


# Performance Models



# 2014 Network Statistics

- Total Network Length = 623 Miles
- Average Network PCI = 72.3
- Approx. Network Cost Backlog = \$44 Million
- \$/Mile = \$71,000/mi



# Performance Monitoring Process

- Compare various Budget Scenario Results
- Plot PCI for analysis period
- Identify Backlog Cost and Length
- Determine Budget Requests Based on Results

# Integration with Local Towns and Cities

- Inventory includes towns and cities within County limits
  - 8 Towns and Cities included
- Allows for collaboration with other local agencies
- Provides agencies with ability to take advantage of powerful analytics
- Reduces local government costs for implementation
  - Potential for cost sharing

# Wicomico County Summary

- Just getting started in the process
- Now has understanding of network condition and budgetary needs
- Ready to move to the next stage of development of the program
- Integrating towns and cities into the County processes a plus

# Frederick County



# Background

- County has implemented Pavement Management since mid-90's
- Utilized a simplified Pavement Management System (PMS) to track pavement condition and repair costs
- In 2011, County acquired software and consulting services through bridge contracting

# Inventory Management

- County Maintains a Pavement Inventory Database
  - Network Mileage: Approx. 1,208 Centerline Miles of Paved Roads (Asphalt + Tar & Chip)
- Many Attributes are stored:
  - Geometric Info: Length, Width, Shoulders, etc.
  - Jurisdiction, Functional Classification, AADT
  - Maintenance District, Subdivisions
  - Culverts, Guardrails

# Pavement Condition Surveys

- Windshield Survey – Performed Pavement Condition Surveys Since the mid-90's
- Improved Processes adopted in 2012
- Collecting Pavement Surface Distresses on Each Road in the Network
  - Distress Severity (How Bad)
  - Distress Extent (How Much)
  - Structural Distresses – Cracking, Rutting, Patches/Potholes
  - Functional Distresses – Cracking, Raveling, Weathering

# Pavement Condition Index

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Calculated from Distresses
- 0 to 100 Scale
  - 100 = Perfect/New Condition
  - 70 = Threshold for Deficient
  - 0 = Not Passable
- Used for Performance Modeling
- Used for Repair Decision Making
- Used for Reporting Network Condition

# Treatments

## ■ Preservation

- Micro-Surfacing
- Slurry Seals
- Chip Seals

## ■ Rehabilitation

- Thin Overlays: Mill & Fill, Patching & Overlay (< 2")
- Thick Overlays: Deep Patching & Thick Overlays (>2")

## ■ Reconstruction

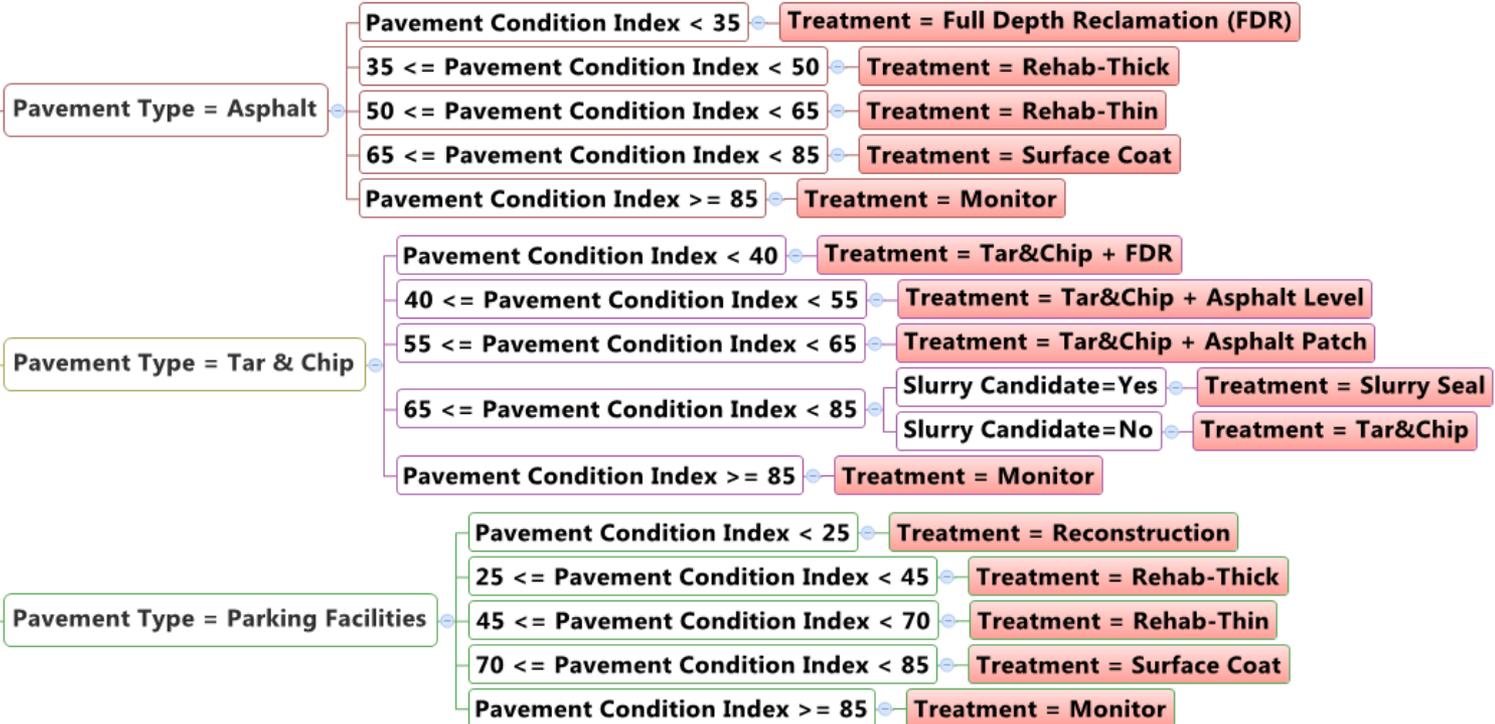
- Full Depth Reclamation
- Remove & Replace

# Parking Facilities Management

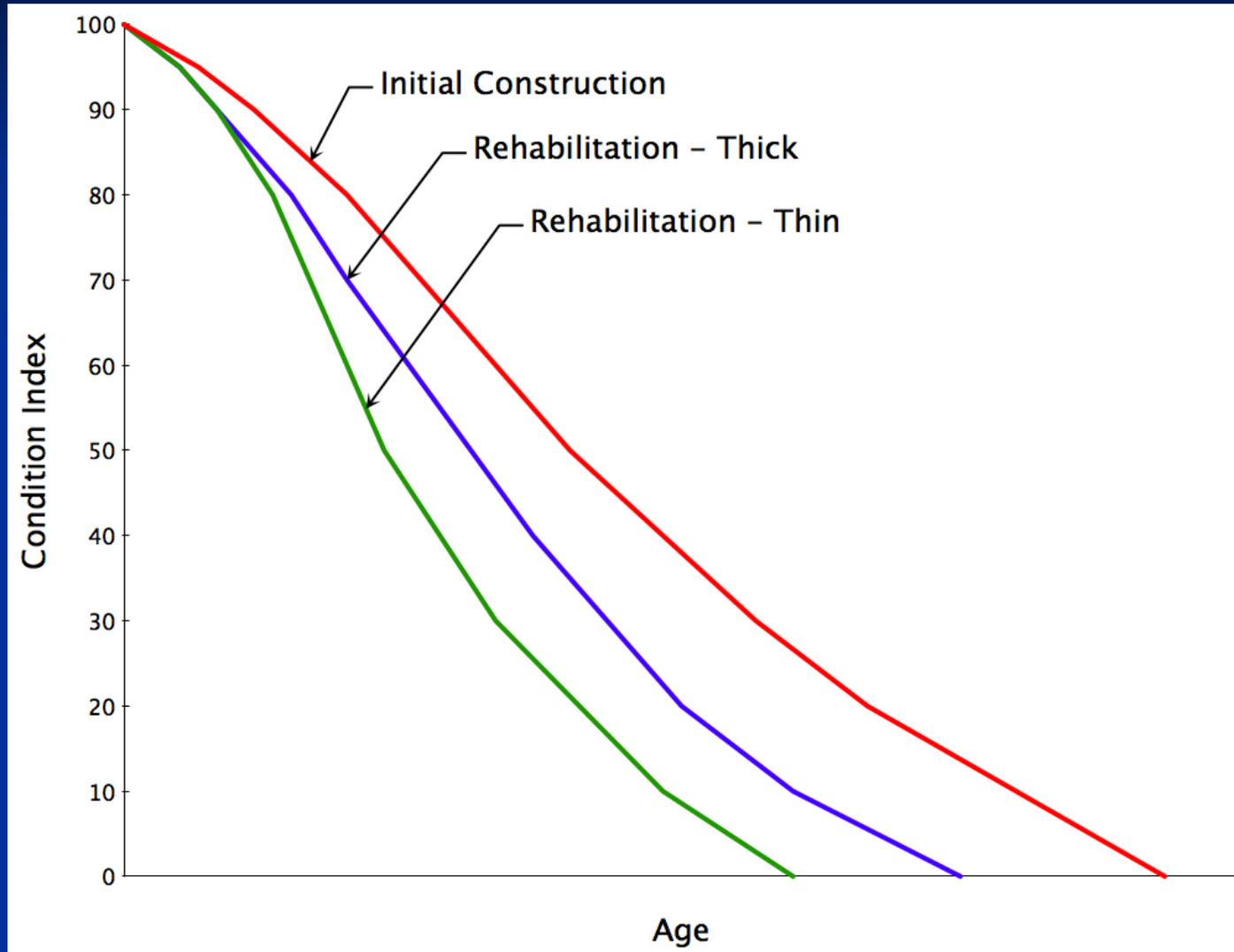
- Integration of parking lots owned and maintained by the County into PMP
- Includes condition assessment of each site
- Specific treatment configurations
- Specific decision trees and models
- Analysis and Reporting for facility managers based facility maintenance budgets

# Decision Trees

## Frederick County Decision Tree

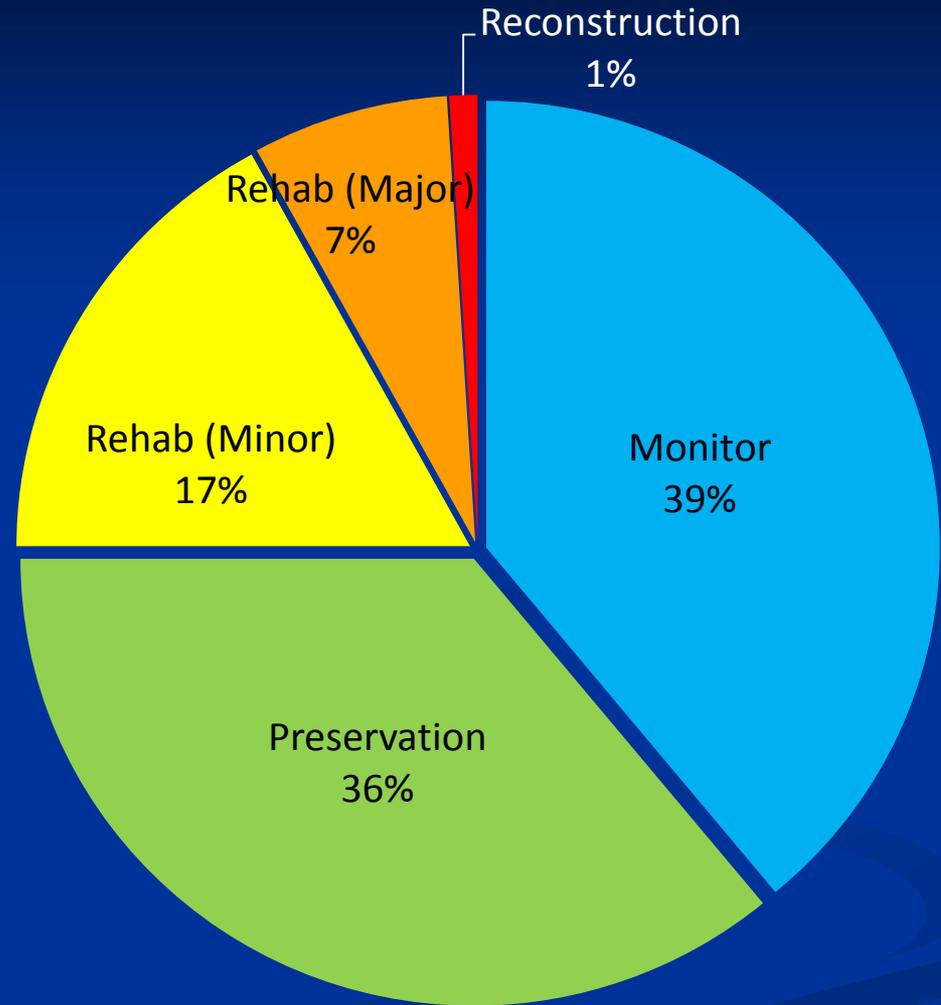


# Performance Models



# 2014-2015 Network Statistics

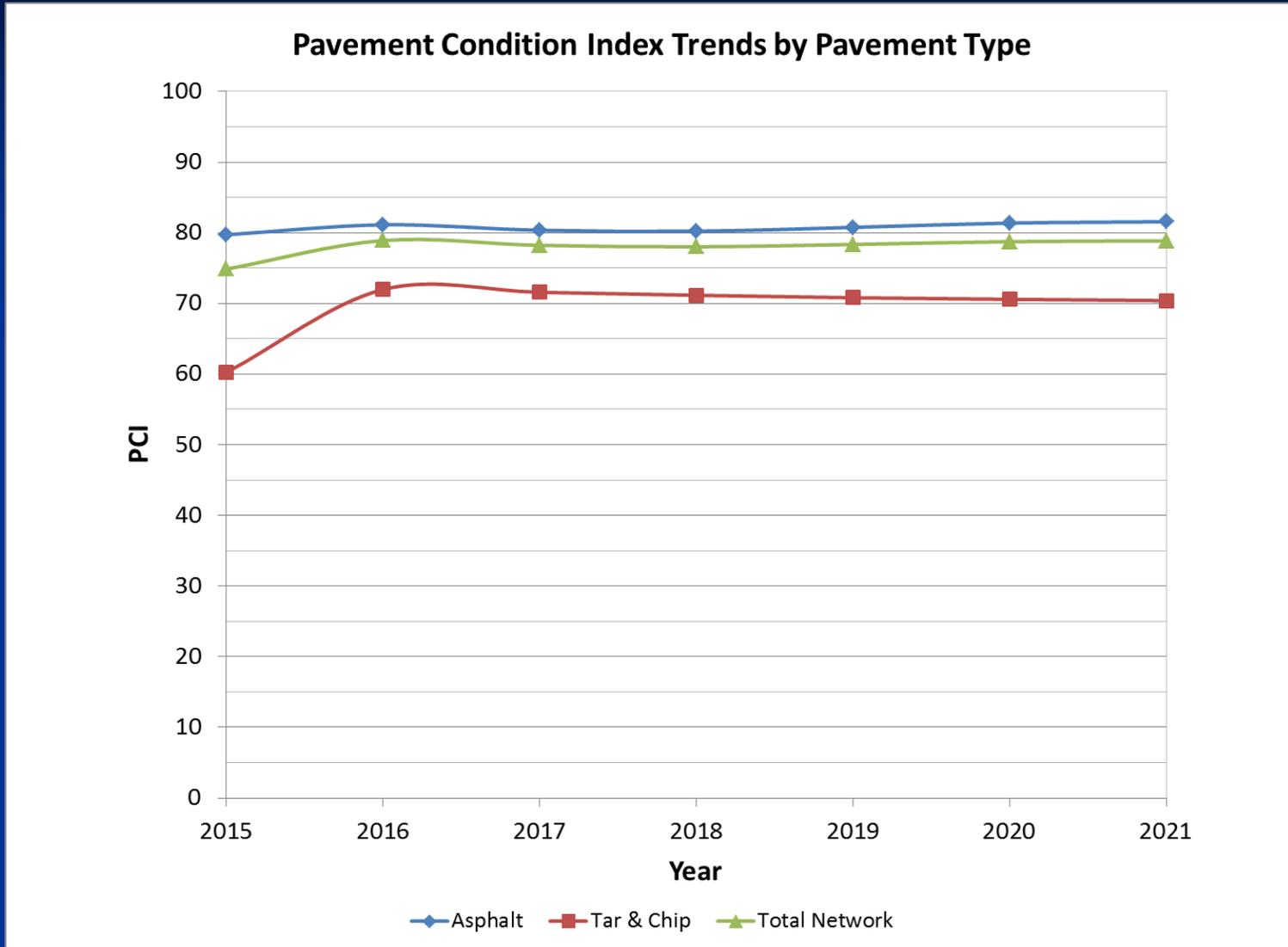
- Total Network Length = 1,208 Miles
- Average Network PCI = 76.4
- Approx. Network Cost Backlog = \$80 Million
- \$/Mile = \$66,000/mi



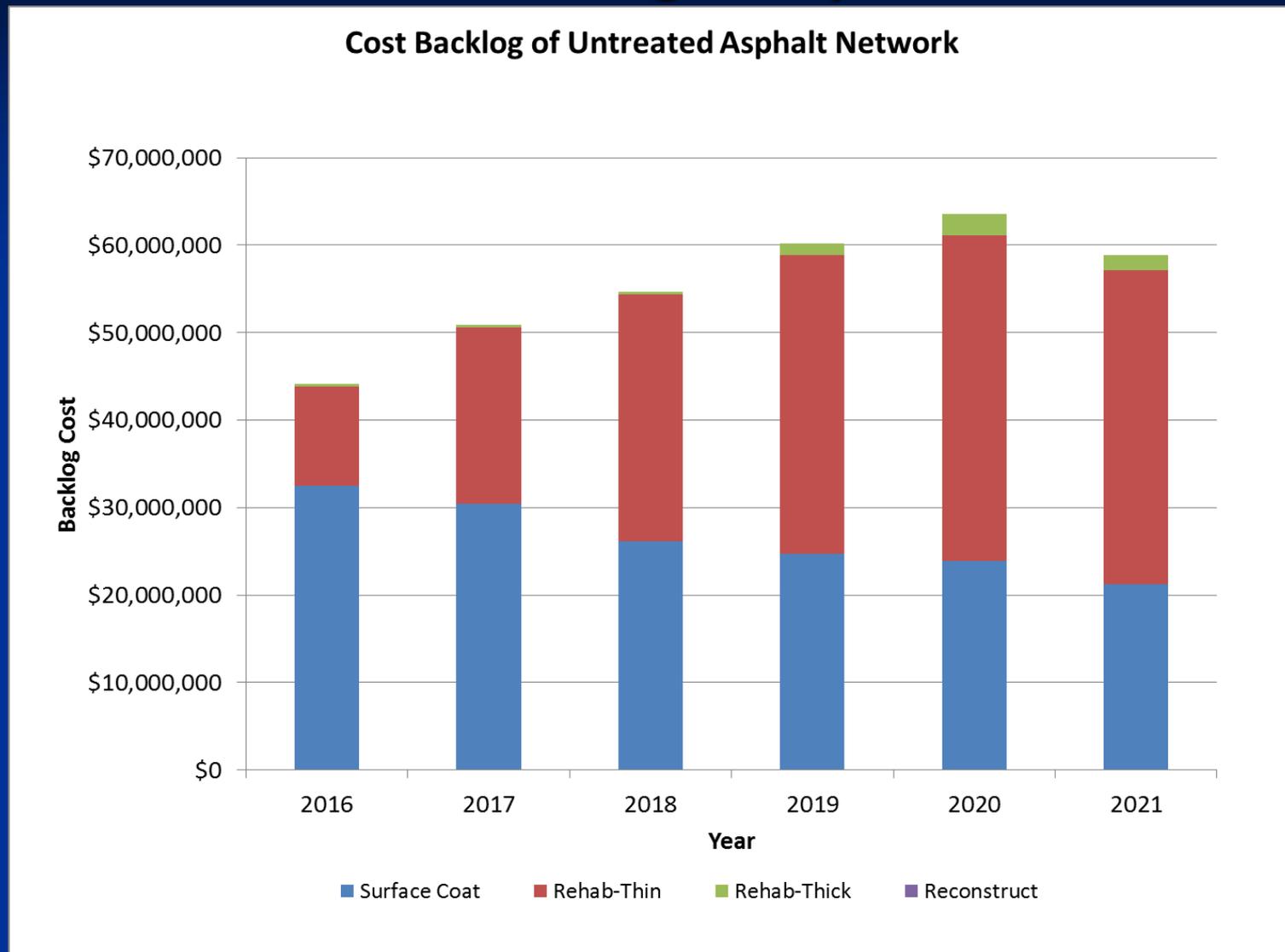
# Performance Monitoring Process

- CIP Budgeting Scenario to determine Funding Needs
  - Bond Funds vs. Cash Funds
- Plot PCI condition over CIP Budget Period
  - Asphalt and Tar & Chip are Separate
- Identify Backlog Cost related to CIP Budget
- DPW Goal – Maintain 85% of Network above 70 PCI
- Determine Adjustments to Budget Requests Based on Results

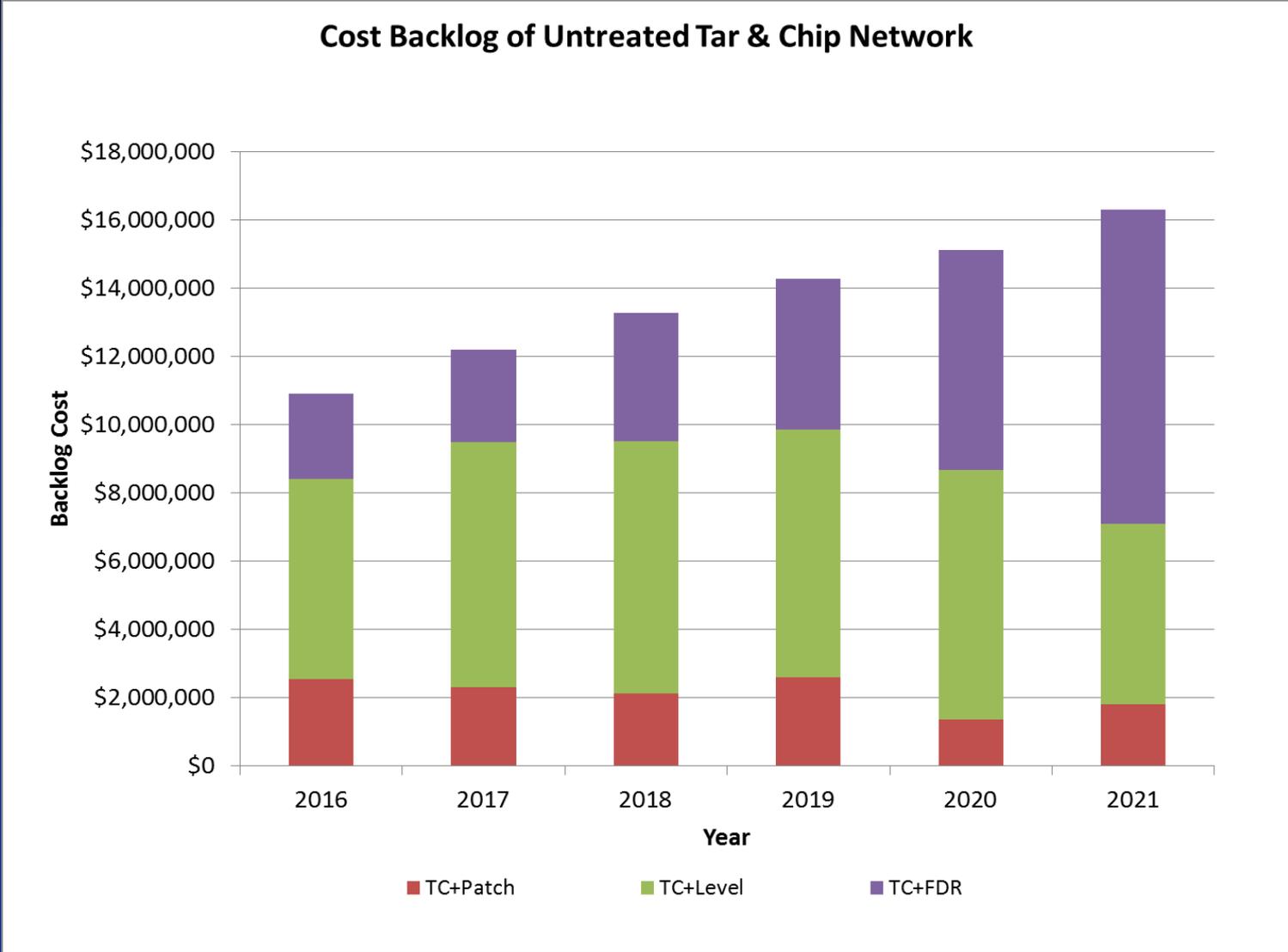
# Network Condition – by Pavement Type



# Network Cost Backlog – Asphalt Network

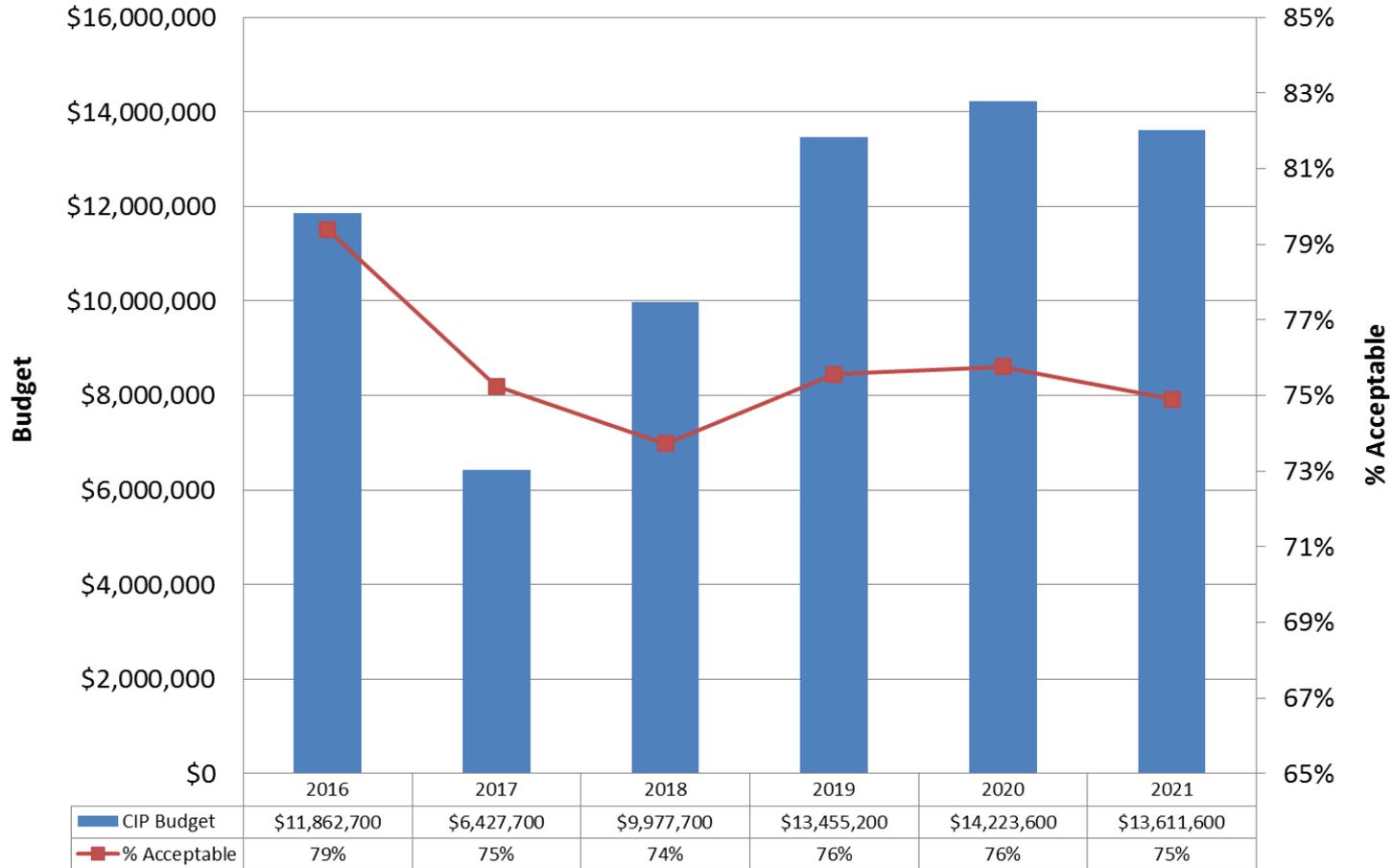


# Network Cost Backlog – Tar & Chip Network



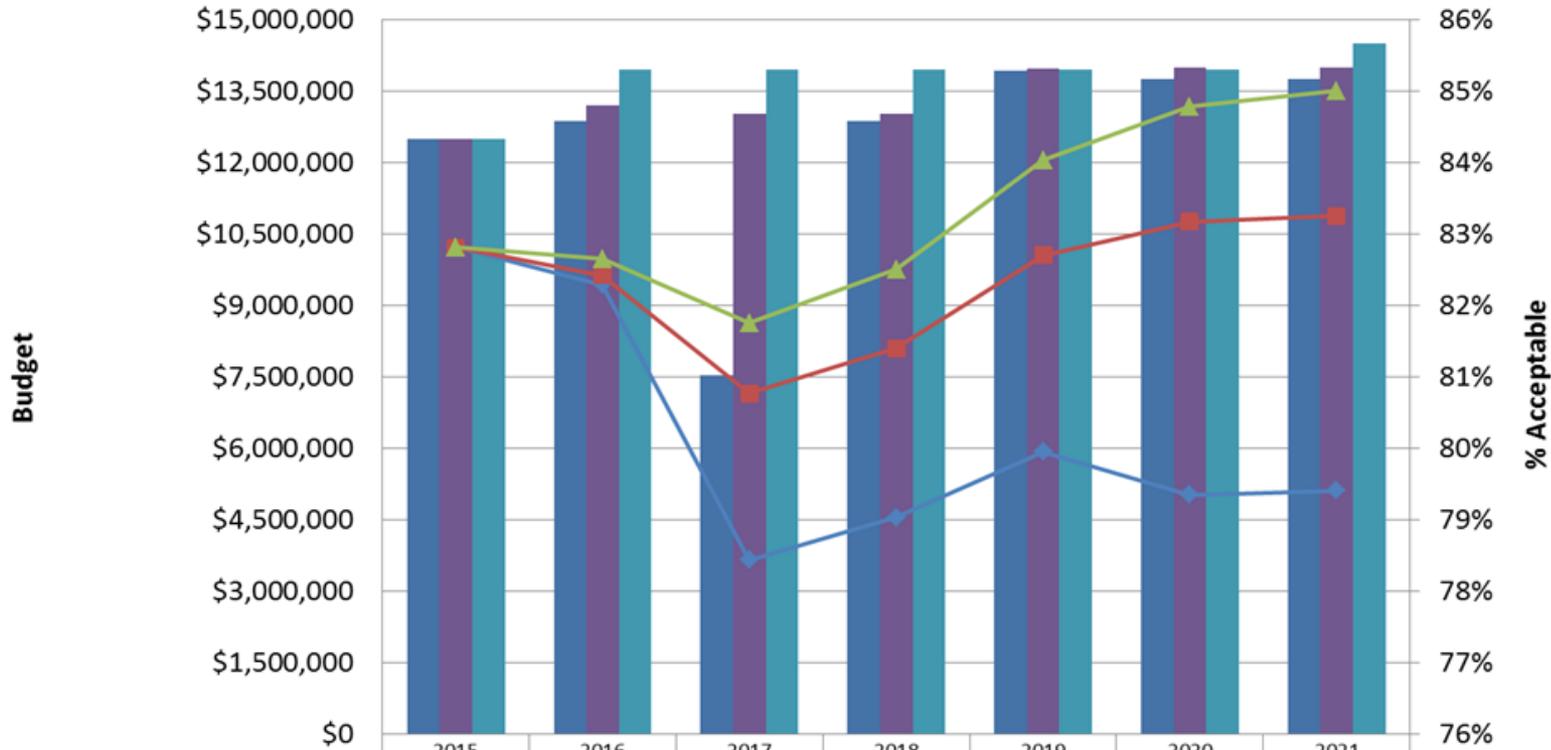
# Performance Goal Monitoring

## Asphalt Network - 85% in Fair or Better Condition Performance Goal



# Performance Goal Monitoring

**Asphalt Network - 85% in Fair or Better Condition Performance Goal  
Comparison Budget Results for FY15-21**



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accounting Budget	\$12,483,726	\$12,861,581	\$7,529,660	\$12,861,581	\$13,920,644	\$13,745,995	\$13,745,995
Requested Budget	\$12,483,726.00	\$13,205,920.00	\$13,018,720.00	\$13,018,720.00	\$13,972,400.00	\$13,982,800.00	\$13,982,800.00
Goal Setting Budget	\$12,483,726.00	\$13,959,938.00	\$13,959,938.00	\$13,959,938.00	\$13,959,938.00	\$13,959,938.00	\$14,500,000.00
Accounting Budget % Acceptable	83%	82%	78%	79%	80%	79%	79%
Requested Budget % Acceptable	83%	82%	81%	81%	83%	83%	83%
Goal Setting Budget % Acceptable	83%	83%	82%	83%	84%	85%	85%

# Frederick County Summary

- Making good treatment choices – Using the 3Rs
- Justifying and maintaining appropriate funding levels
- Staff dedicated to the success of the program at all levels
- Taking advantage of software flexibility with parking facilities integration

# How Did These Counties Succeed Where Many Fail?

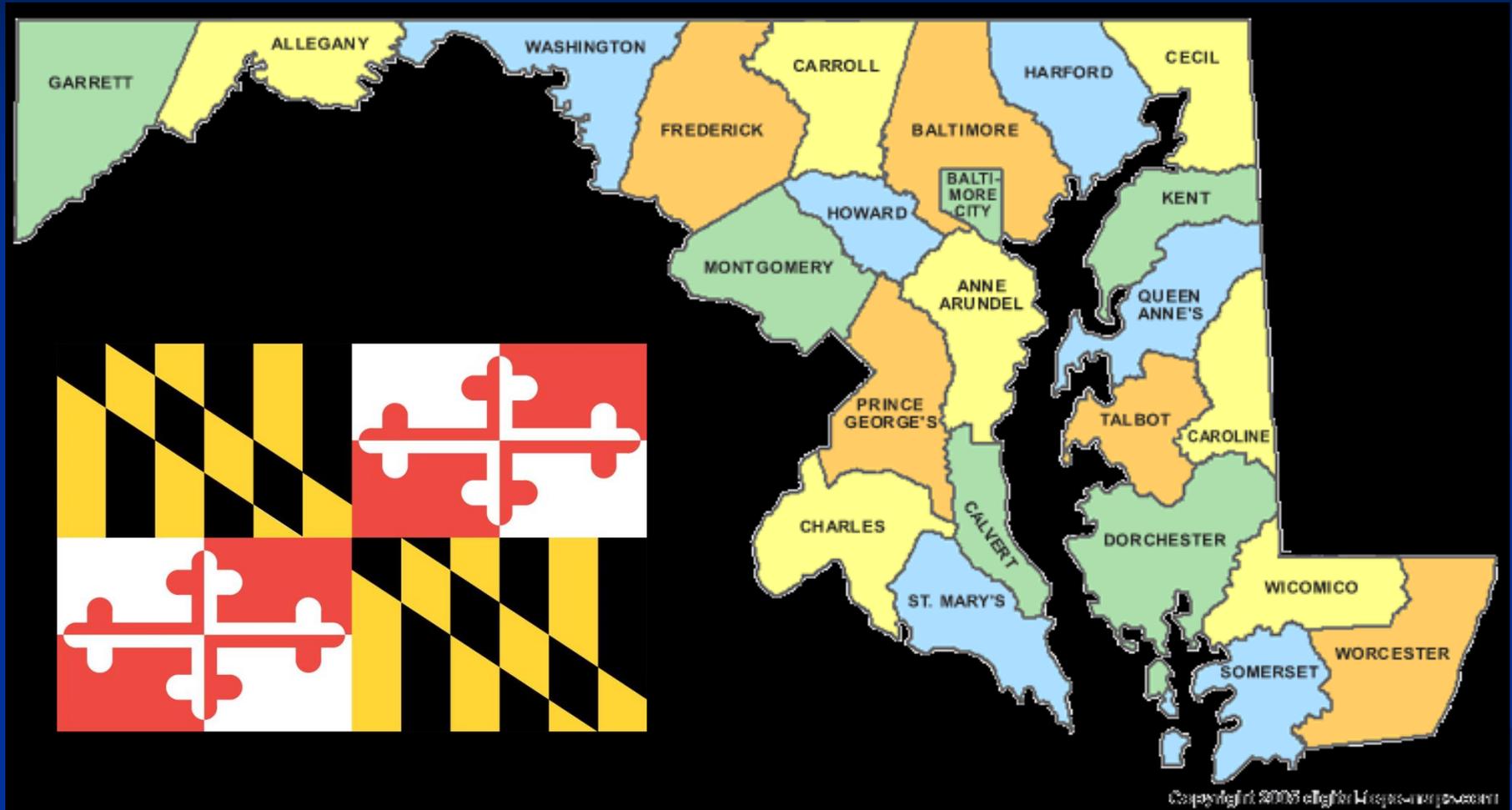
# By Adopting Powerful Software Solutions

- Pavement Management can be a Complex Process
- Maintain quality software to Ease the Burden
- Use the Software to Identify Budgetary Needs and Make Objective Decisions
- Fund the Network Properly to Save Money in the Long Run
- Choose the Treatment 3R approach
- Integrate Other Assets into the PMS Software to Manage Broader Infrastructure Funding Needs

# By Adopting Sound Engineering Processes

- PMS Software is only part of the Process
  - It is a tool to manage DPW's policies and practices
- Comprehensive Pavement Management Program:
  - Field Testing
  - Pavement Design
  - Quality Contract Documents and Administration
  - Quality Construction Specifications
  - Thorough Construction Inspection
  - Continuous Pavement Health Monitoring

# Now We're Waiting on the Rest of You!



# Thank You!



Aaron D. Gerber, P.E.



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