



# **Pavement Management Program: Optimizing Tax Payer Investment in Infrastructure**

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# What is Pavement Management?

The systematic planning of maintenance and rehabilitation activities in order to maximize pavement conditions and minimize costs of maintaining a road network.



# Why Do Roads Need Constant Maintenance?

- A pavement is a structure of various material layers
- A properly designed and constructed pavement can last 20 years or more\*
- With properly timed maintenance and preservation, the life of a pavement can be extended significantly
- Many times, inadequate funding requires tough choices to be made about what can be done to fix a road



# Factors That Contribute to Pavement Distress and Failure

- Traffic loads (ever increasing demand)
- Soil/road base conditions
- Drainage conditions
- Environmental conditions
- Inadequate design of layers
- Poor construction techniques
- Material failures
- Poorly timed maintenance
- Insufficient funding of repairs



# How Does the County Manage These Factors?



# 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 to provide budget optimization capabilities and pavement performance prediction
- Provides improved decision making capabilities within the department
- The continued use, management, and application of this new process is essential to success



# AgileAssets Pavement Analyst Software

- State-of-the-art functionality
- Web-based software, zero footprint
- Customized to meet County PMS business needs
- Pavement predictive modeling capabilities
- Multi-constraint optimization analysis
- Project work plan management
- GIS mapping capabilities





# Inventory Management

- County maintains a pavement inventory database
  - Network mileage: approximately 903 centerline miles of paved roads
- Many attributes are stored
  - Road name
  - Geometric information: length, width, etc.
  - Commissioner district
  - Maintenance district
  - Subdivision



# Pavement Condition Surveys

- County has performed pavement condition surveys since the mid-90's
- 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
  - 0 = not passable
- Used for performance modeling
- Used for repair decision making
- Used for reporting network condition



# Treatments

- Preservation
  - Microsurface
  - Smooth seals
- Rehabilitation
  - Thin overlays: mill and fill, patch and overlay (< 2")
  - Thick overlays: deep patching and thick overlays (>2")
- Reconstruction
  - Full depth reclamation
  - Remove and replace



# Treatments

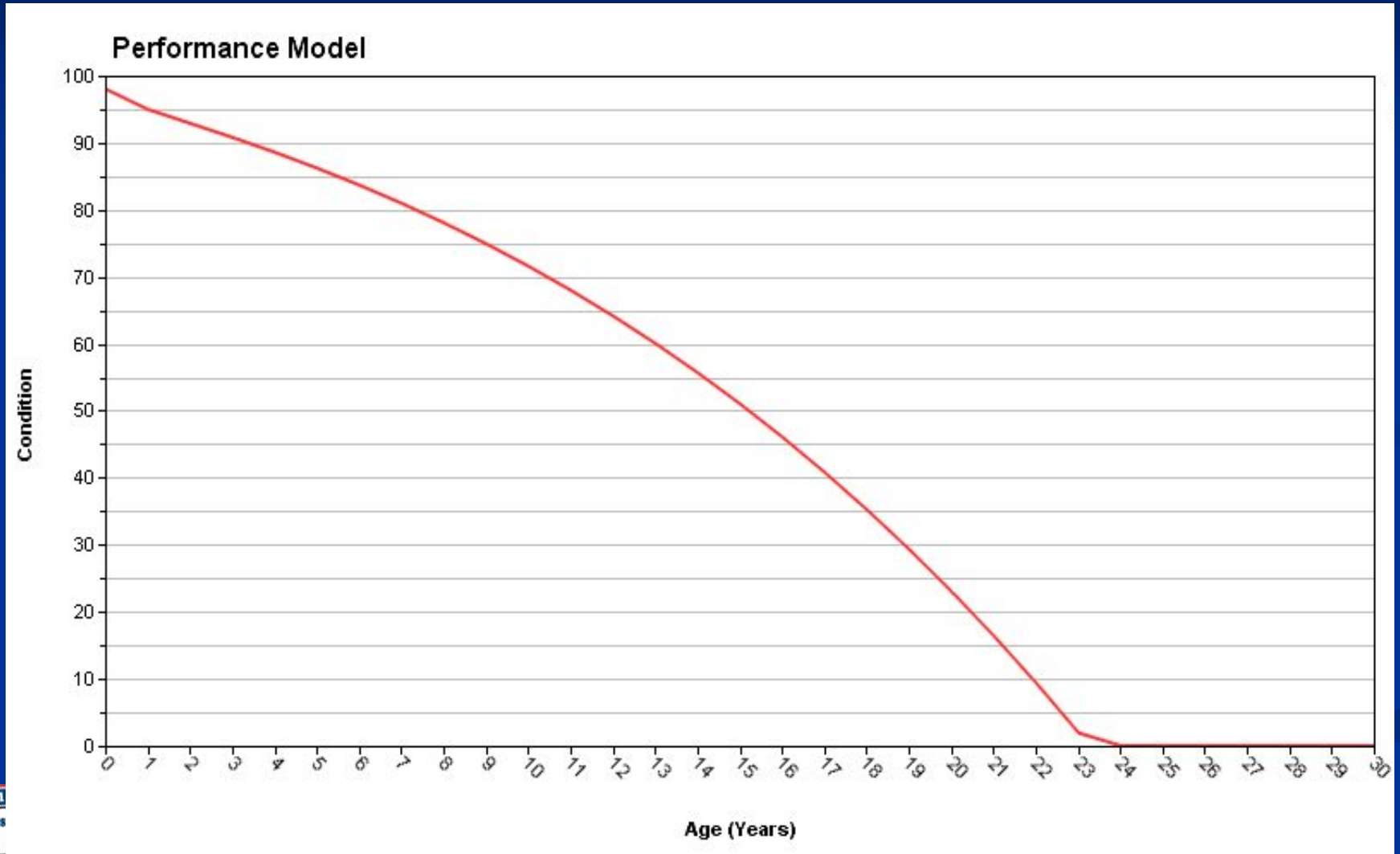
There is a most cost-effective treatment  
for every combination of distresses



# Decision Trees



# Performance Models



# Construction History Management

- County manages past contract data in PMS
- General data stored includes
  - Contract number and name
  - Contract year
  - Location of work completed
  - Type of work completed
- Also used to update pavement performance models



# Project Work Plan Management

- County manages list of future planned work which has already been programmed
  - Applied in analysis to prevent software from selecting projects at a different time
- General data includes
  - Project location
  - Project year
  - Treatment (repair category)
  - Repair cost
  - Work plan status

# “Complete” Pavement Management Program

- 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
  - Thorough construction inspection
  - Continuous pavement health monitoring



# 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

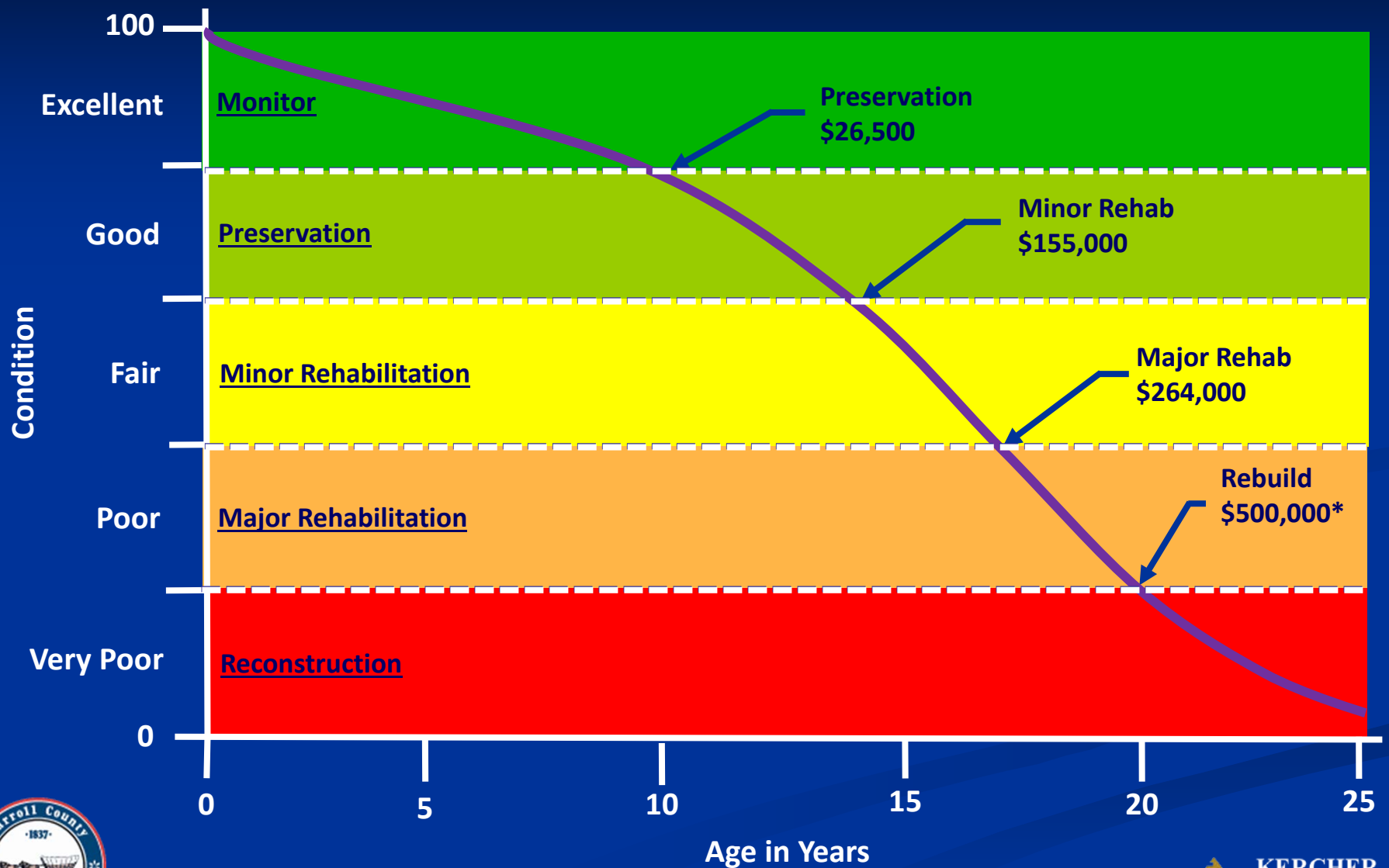
## FHWA: The 3 R' s

Right Treatment, Right Place, Right Time

*This is a basic foundation of Pavement Management  
and why a system is important*

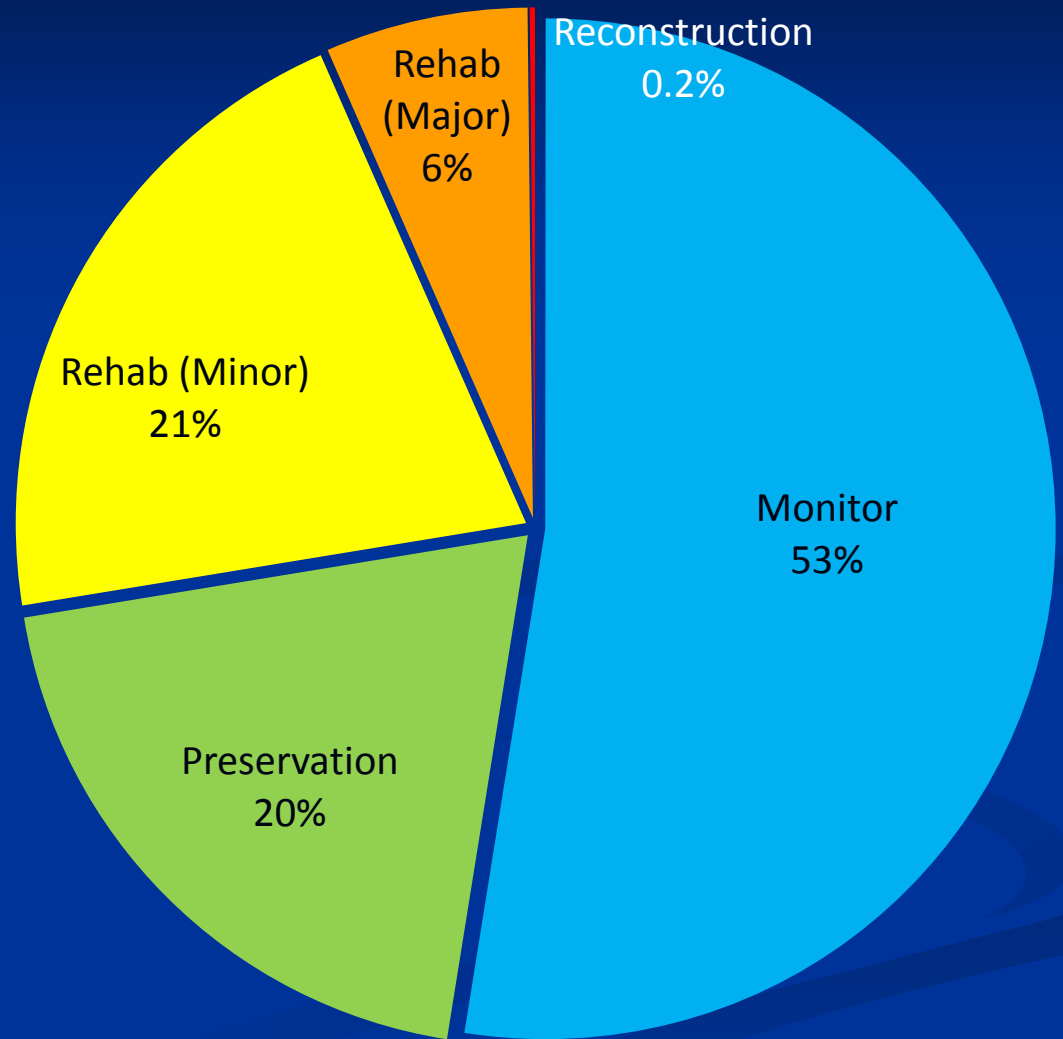


# Cost of Delaying Pavement Repairs



# 2014 Network Statistics

- Total network length = 903 miles
- Average network PCI = 76.5
- Approximate network cost backlog = \$60 million





# Gorsuch Road

From: MD 140 | To: MD 482 | 5.85 Miles

Condition: Good

Recommended Repair:  
Routine Maintenance  
(Crack Sealing and  
Patching)

Early Preservation  
Candidate  
Approx. Cost = \$165,000





# Stone Road

From: MD 97 | To: Flickinger Road | 4.99 Miles

Condition: Fair

Recommended Repair:  
Asphalt Mill and Overlay  
Functional Repairs  
Approx. Cost = \$775,000





# Middleburg Road

From: MD 194 | To: MD 84 | 6.72 Miles

Condition: Fair

Recommended Repair:  
Asphalt Mill and Overlay  
Structural Repairs  
Approx. Cost = \$1.86 Million

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# Pleasant Valley Road

**From: MD 97 | To: Richardson Road | 3.25 Miles**



**Condition: Poor/Very Poor**

**Recommended Repair:  
Reconstruction/FDR**

**Approx. Cost = \$1.03 Million**





# Misty Meadow Road

From: Greens Mill Road | To: Cul-de-sac | 1.01 Miles

**Condition: Very Poor**

**Recommended Repair:  
Reconstruction/FDR**

**Approx. Cost = \$410,000**



# AgileAssets Multi-Constraint Optimization Analysis



# 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)



# Optimization Output

- Optimized project work plan
- Supports County's budgeting process
  - Provides objective justification for increasing or maintaining pavement funding stream
- Supports County's pavement performance goals



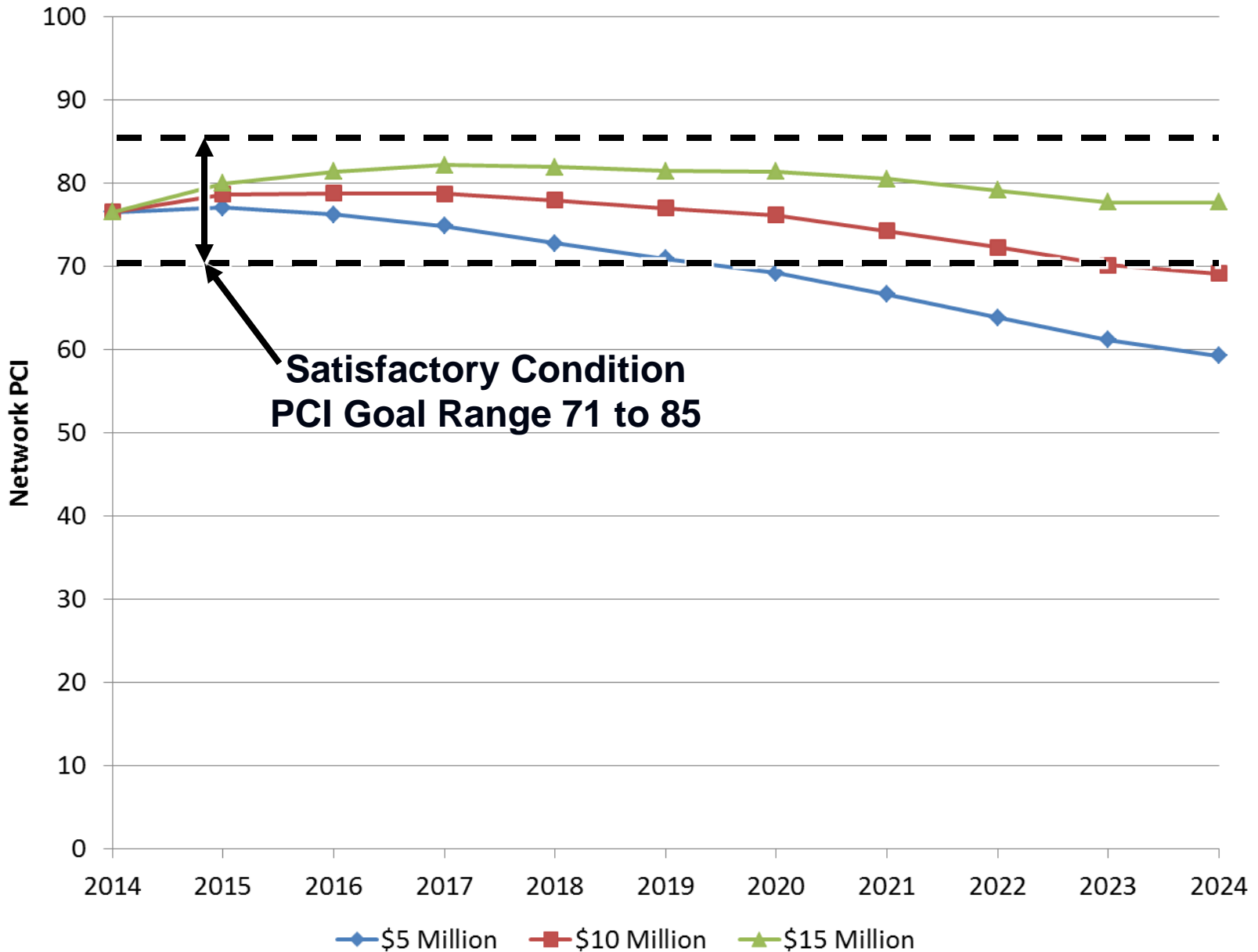


# Performance Monitoring Process

- 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

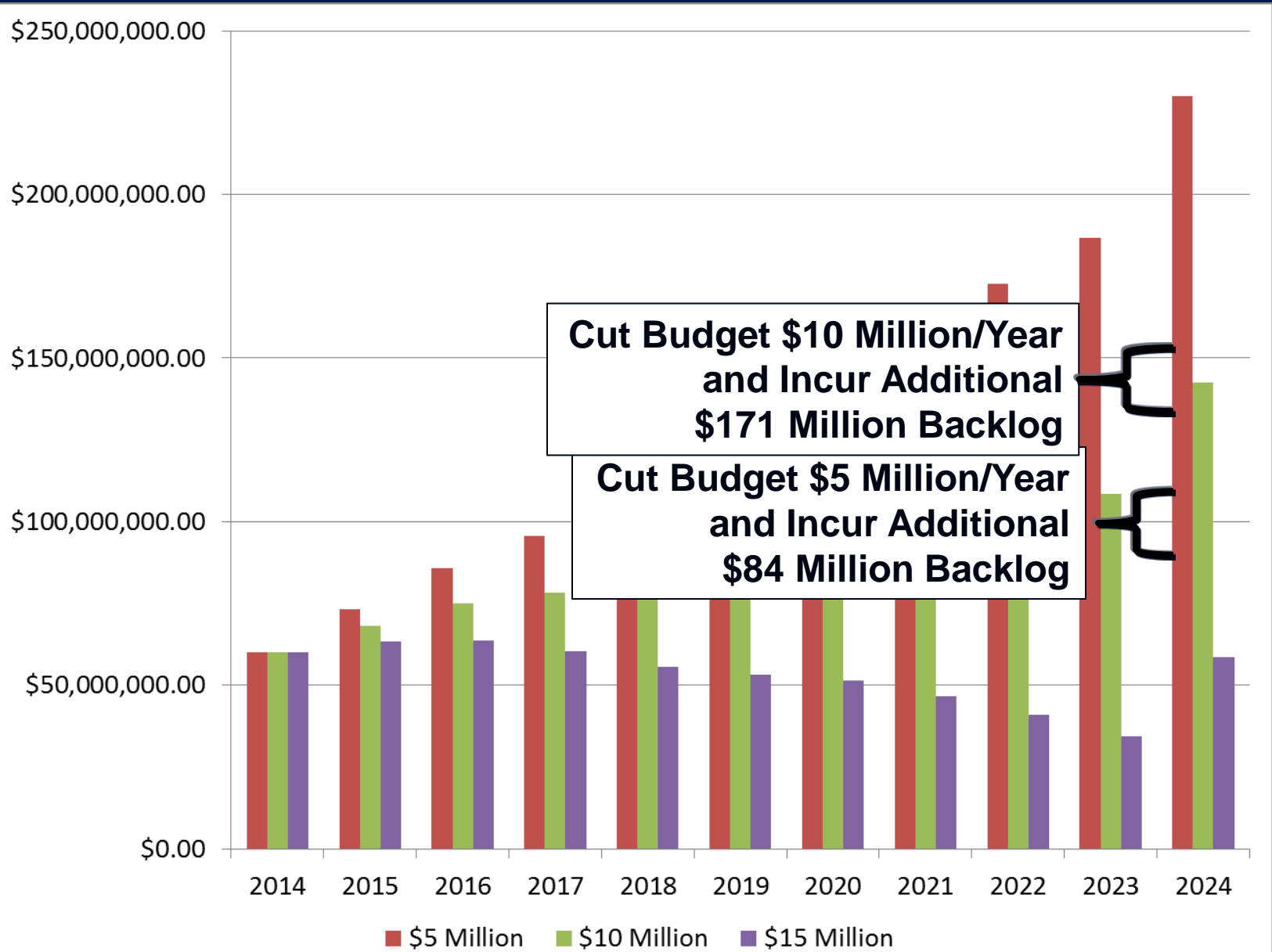


# Budget Comparisons – Network Condition

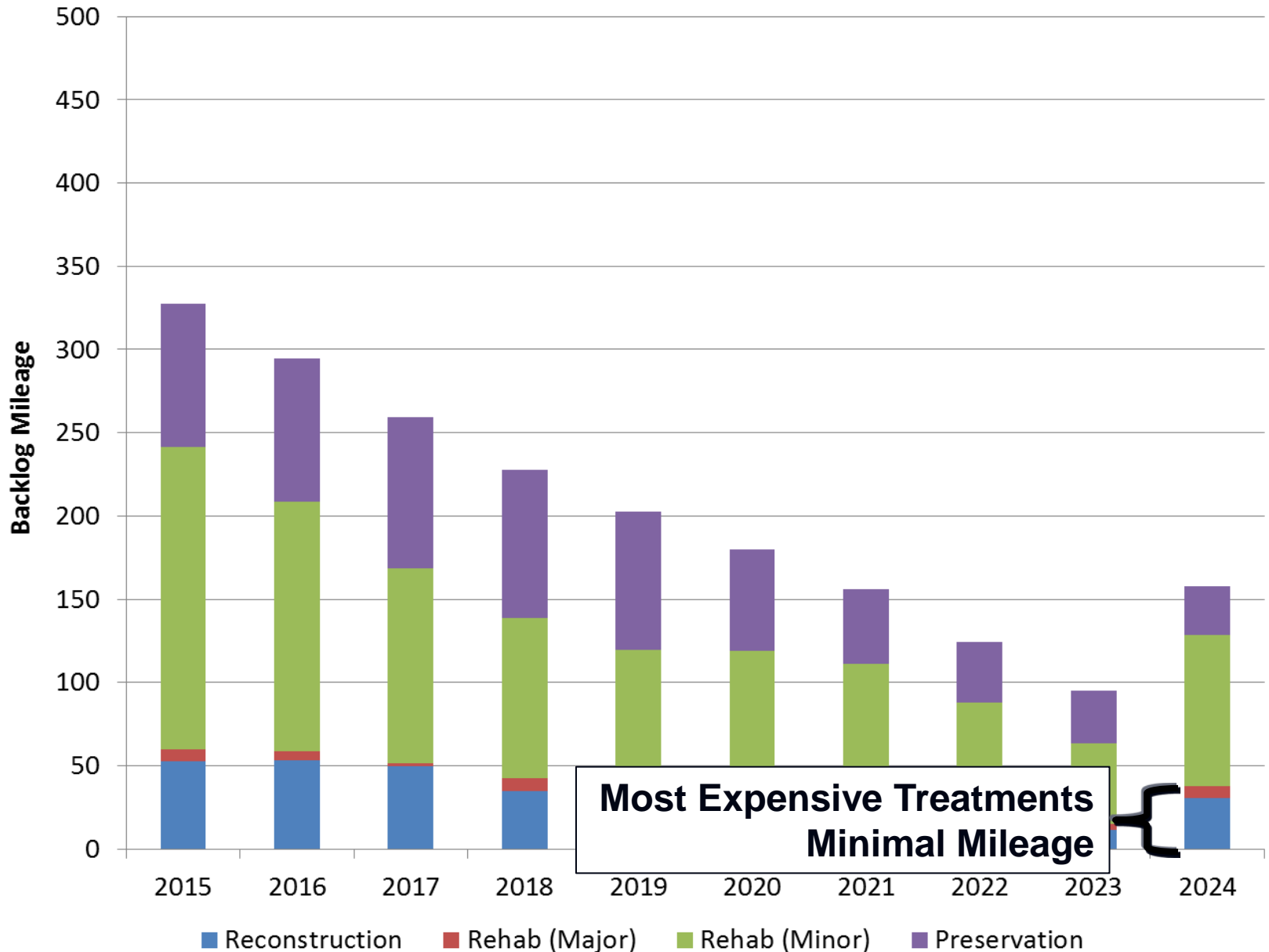




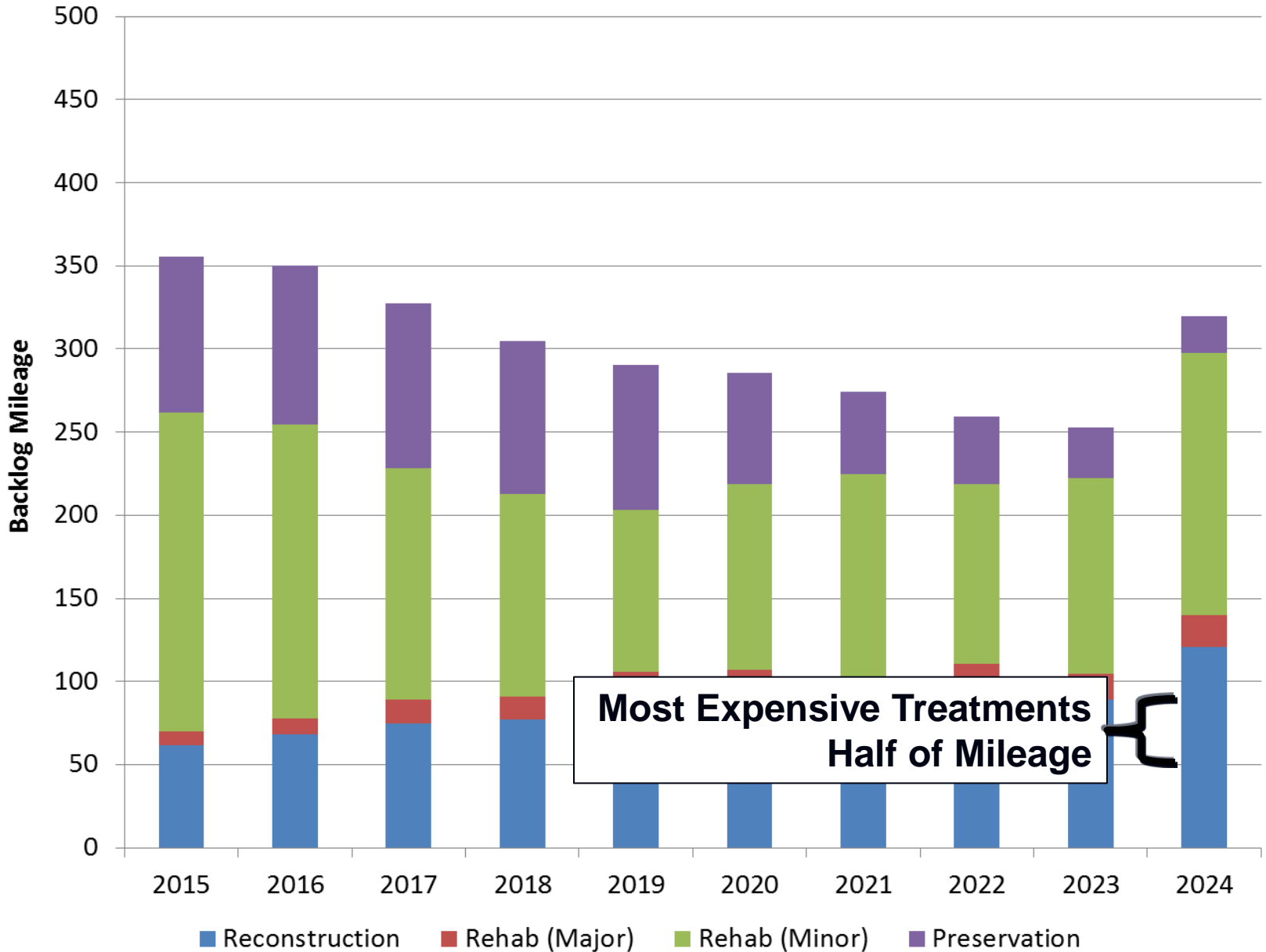
# Budget Comparisons – Network Cost Backlog



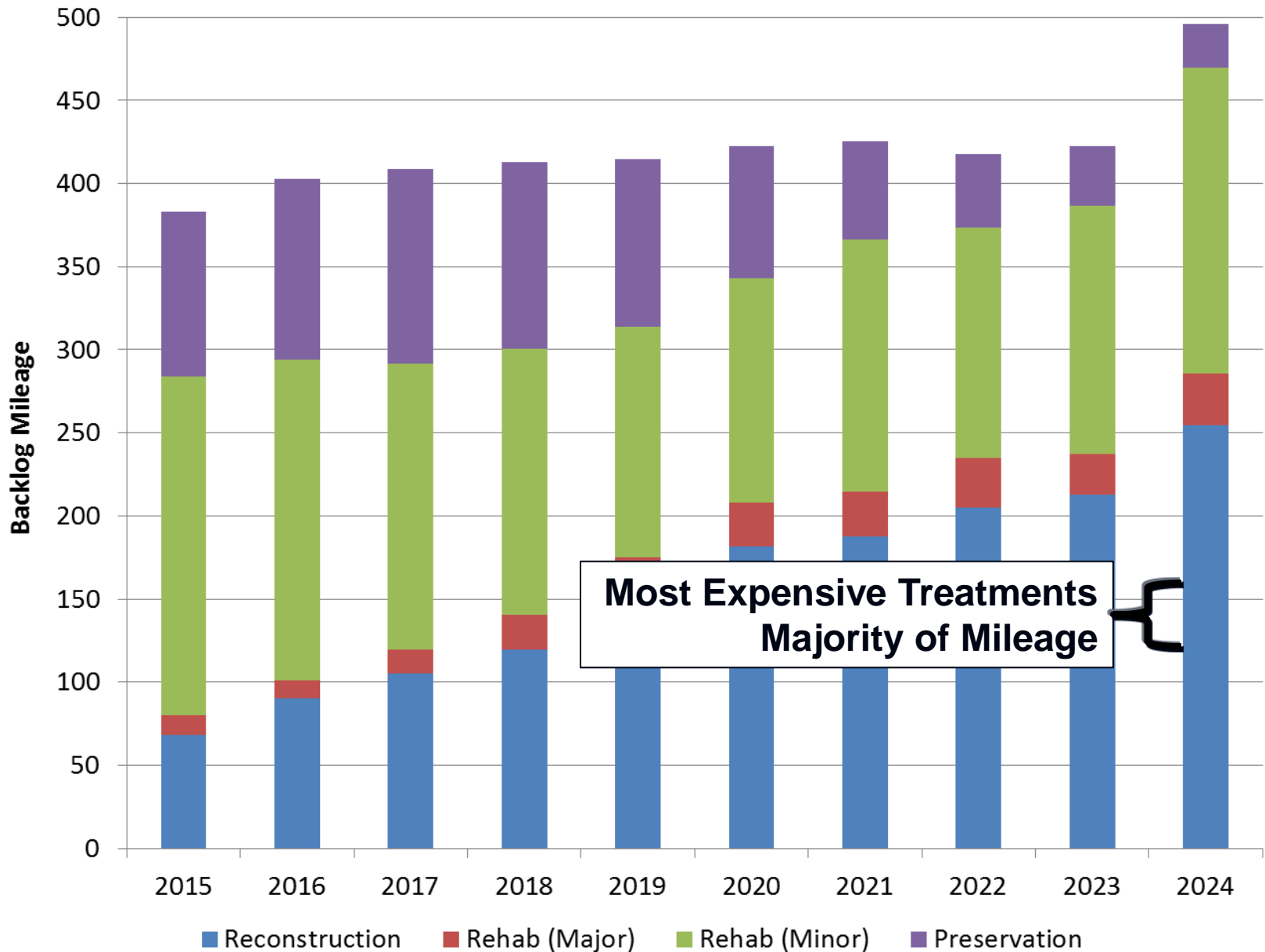
# Backlog Mileage - \$15 Million/Year Budget



# Backlog Mileage - \$10 Million/Year Budget



# Backlog Mileage - \$5 Million/Year Budget



# Summary

- Pavement management is a complex process
- Maintain the AgileAssets 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
- Integrate other assets into the PMS software to manage broader infrastructure funding needs



# Resources

- [www.kercherei.com](http://www.kercherei.com)
- [www.agileassets.com](http://www.agileassets.com)
- [www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/mana.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/mana.cfm)
- [www.pavementinteractive.org/](http://www.pavementinteractive.org/)

*Thank You!*

