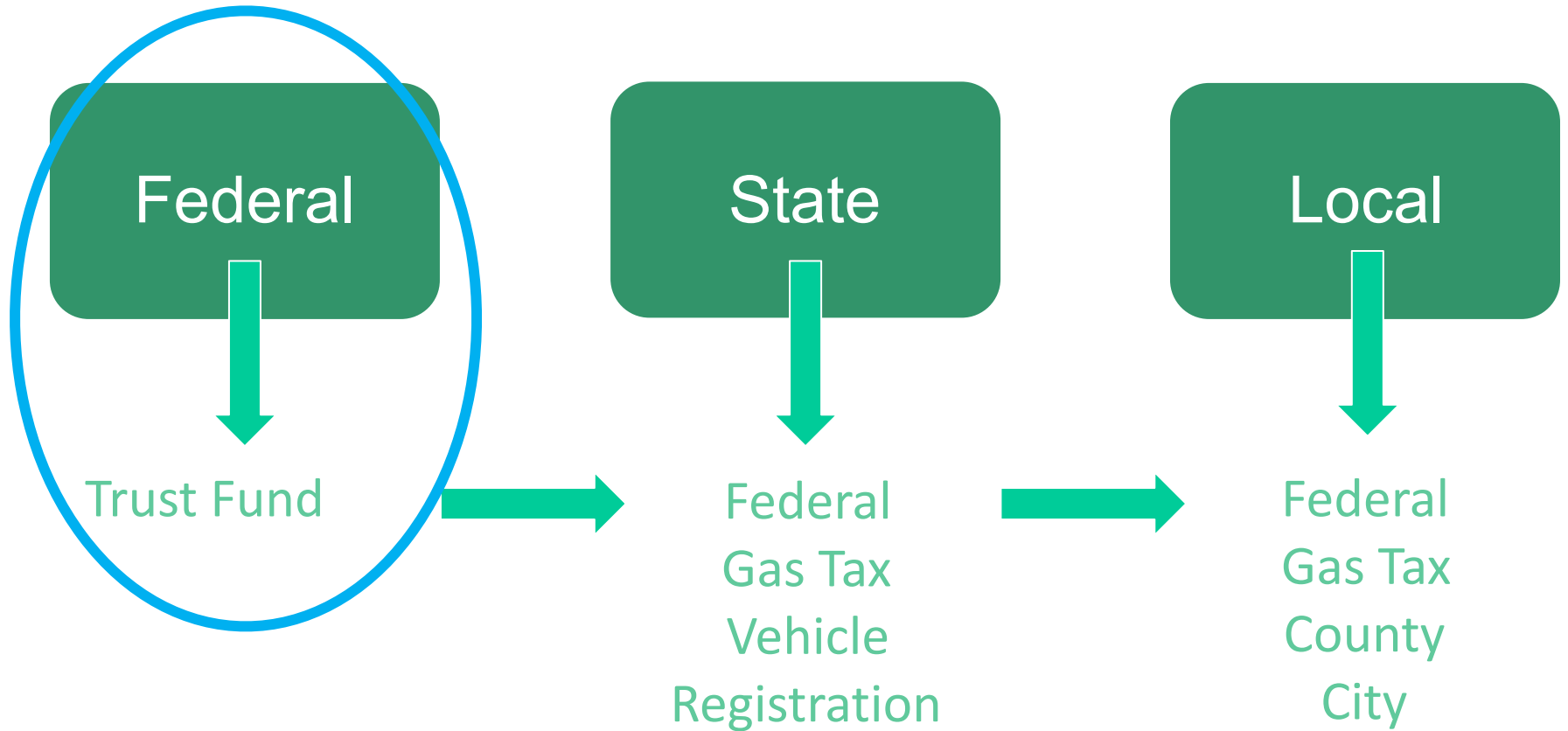


MAP 21 / FAST ACT Update

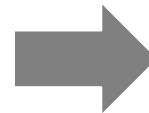
2017 NWPMA Conference
October 16-19, 2017
Vancouver, WA

The BIG Funding Picture



Funding (and why I care?)

- Highway Trust Fund
 - Funds highway, intermodal programs, and mass transit
 - Primary source is Federal fuel taxes
 - \$0.184/gallon gas
 - \$0.184/gallon gasohol
 - \$0.244/gallon diesel
 - ~25% of spending on highway infrastructure and transit projects



85.5% – Highways
14% – Mass transit
0.5% – Storage Tank

Authorization Bills

- MAP-21:
 - **M**oving **A**head for **P**rogress in the **21**st Century (FY 2013-2014)
- FAST Act:
 - **F**ixing **A**merica's **S**urface **T**ransportation **A**ct (FY 2016-2020)

MAP-21 Details *(just a few)*

- \$105B (FY 2013-14)
- No significant funding increase, but a few reforms
 - Speed-up environmental review process
 - Bike/Ped funding reduced and included in "Transportation Alternatives"
 - 1/2 to MPO's; 1/2 to DOTs
 - National freight policy
 - Ease tolling on federal highways

MAP-21 Details *(continued)*

- National Highway Performance Program
 - Asset management plan
 - Performance measures
 - Pavement and bridge condition – “state of good repair”
 - Fatalities and serious injuries
 - Traffic congestion
 - On-road mobile source emissions
 - Interstate freight movement

Fast-Act Details (just a few)

- Extends **MAP-21**

- Performance-based
- Improve safety
- Infrastructure condition
- Reduce congestion
- Improve freight movement
- Protect the environment
- Reduce project delivery delays

Program	Funding
Highway	\$226.3B
Transit	\$ 60.1B
Railroad	\$ 10.3B
Traffic Safety	\$ 4.7B
Motor Carrier	\$ 3.2B
Haz. Materials	<u>\$ 0.4B</u>
	\$305.0B

What it Impacts

- National Highway System (NHS)
 - Approved by Congress in 1995
 - Highways important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility
 - Consist of 4% of nation's roads
 - > 40% traffic
 - > 75% heavy truck
 - > 90% tourist traffic

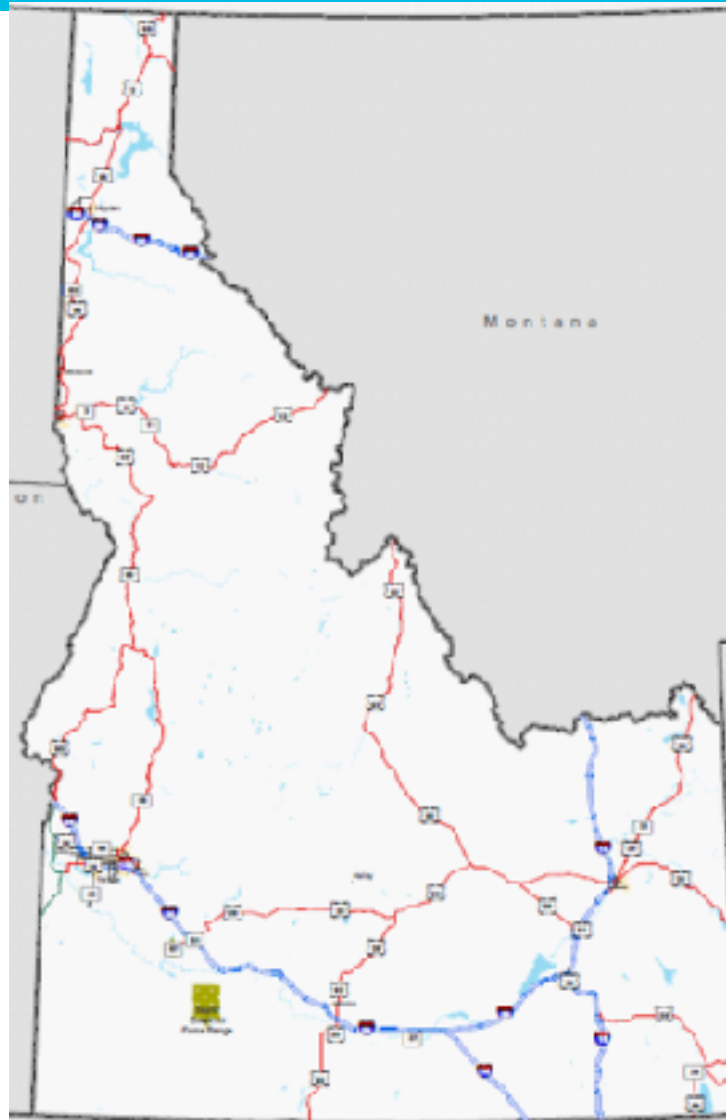
NHS Highways

- Interstate
- Other principal arterials
 - Access to major port, airport, public transportation, other intermodal facilities
- Strategic highway network
 - Defense policy
- Major strategic highway connectors
 - Major military installations and strategic highway network
- Intermodal connectors
 - Major intermodal facilities and the other four subsystems

NHS Routes

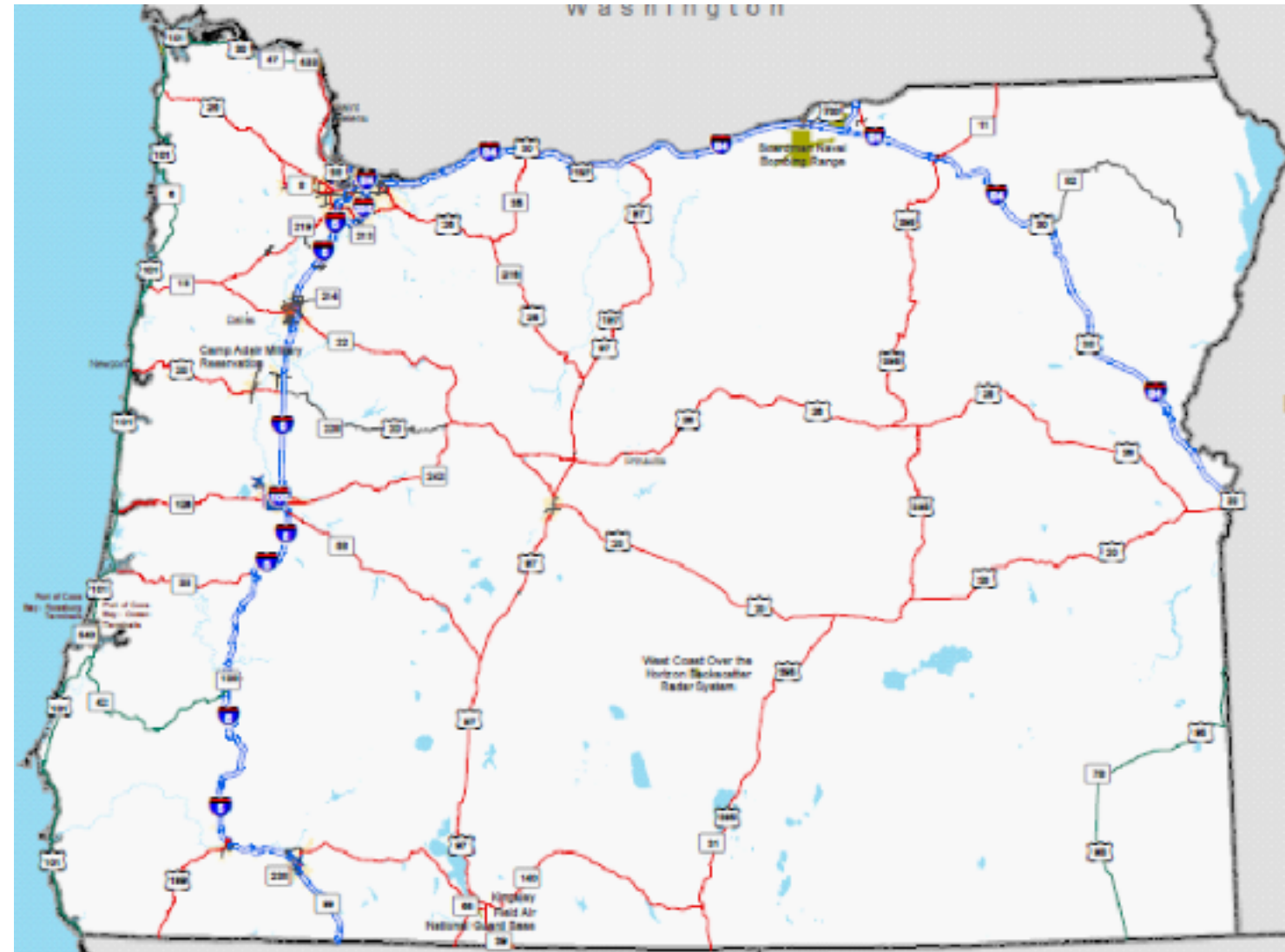


Idaho NHS Routes



Boise
Coeur d'Alene
Idaho Falls
Lewiston
Nampa
Pocatello

Oregon NHS Routes



Albany
Bend
Corvallis
Eugene
Grants Pass
Medford
Portland
Salem

Washington NHS Routes



- Bellingham
- Bremerton
- Kennewick-
- Richland
- Longview
- Marysville
- Mount Vernon
- Olympia-
- Lacey
- Seattle
- Spokane
- Walla Walla
- Wenatchee
- Yakima

NHS - Pacific Northwest

Route	Lane Miles					
	Idaho		Oregon		Washington	
Interstate	2,531		3,129		4,026	
Principal Arterial	5,074		8,808		10,606	
Minor Arterial	390 In-mi	51	275 mi	76	3327 In	85
Major Collector	Local	0	Local	15	mi	38
Minor Collector	Agency	0	Agency	1	Local	0
Local		0		17	Agency	5
Total	7,657		12,047		14,761	

Source: Highway Statistics 2015

Performance Measures

- **Where?**

- NHS
- Federal-aid

- **Why?**

- State of good repair

- **How?**

- Asset management plans

- **What?**

- Bridge condition
- Pavement condition

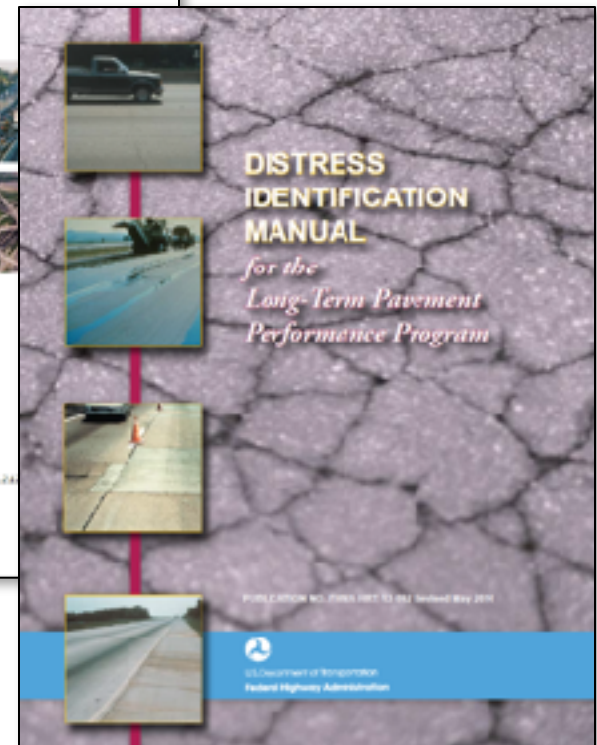
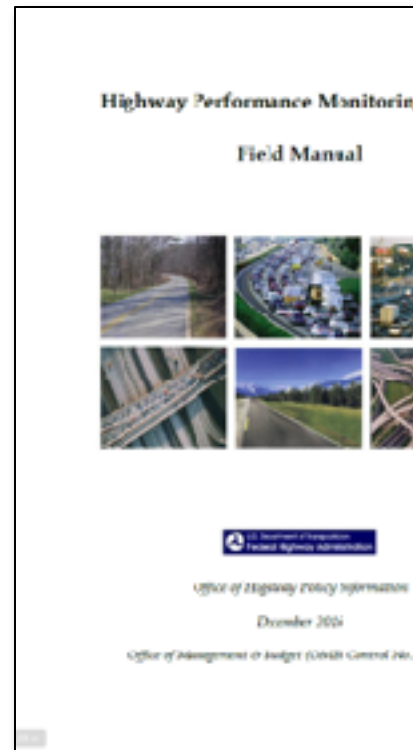
Asset Management Plan

- Pavement & bridge condition
- Objectives & measures
- Performance gap identification
- Lifecycle cost & risk management analysis
- Financial plan
- Investment strategies

**Initial plan due
to FHWA
April 30, 2018**

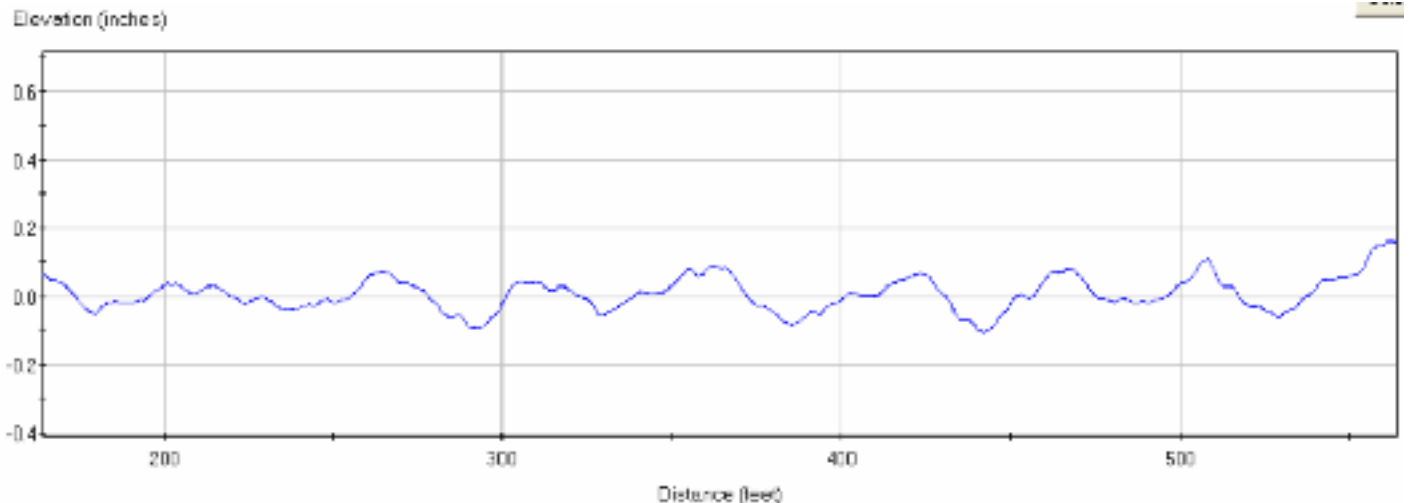
Pavement Condition

- International Roughness Index (IRI)
- Cracking
- Rutting
- Faulting
- Present Serviceability Rating (PSR)



IRI

- Estimate amount of roughness in a measured longitudinal profile
- Main factor used by traveling public for rating pavement condition
- **All** pavement types



IRI (continued)

- Specifications
 - AASHTO M328 (equipment)
 - AASHTO R57 (procedure)
 - AASHTO R43 (calculation)



point



Roline



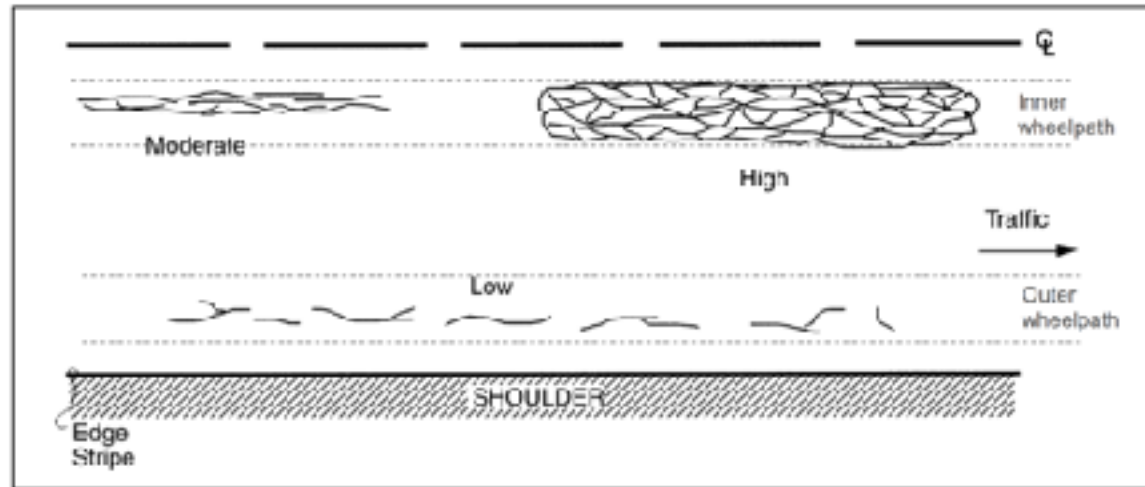
Asphalt Pavement Cracking

- Visible cracks
- Percent total area
- AASHTO R55, PP67, PP68
 - Automated data collection

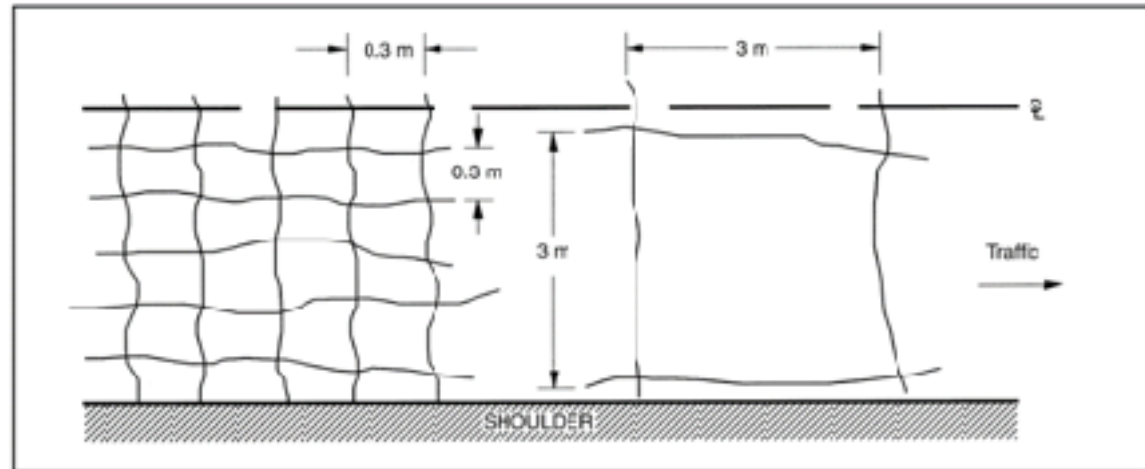


Asphalt Cracking (continued)

Fatigue Cracking

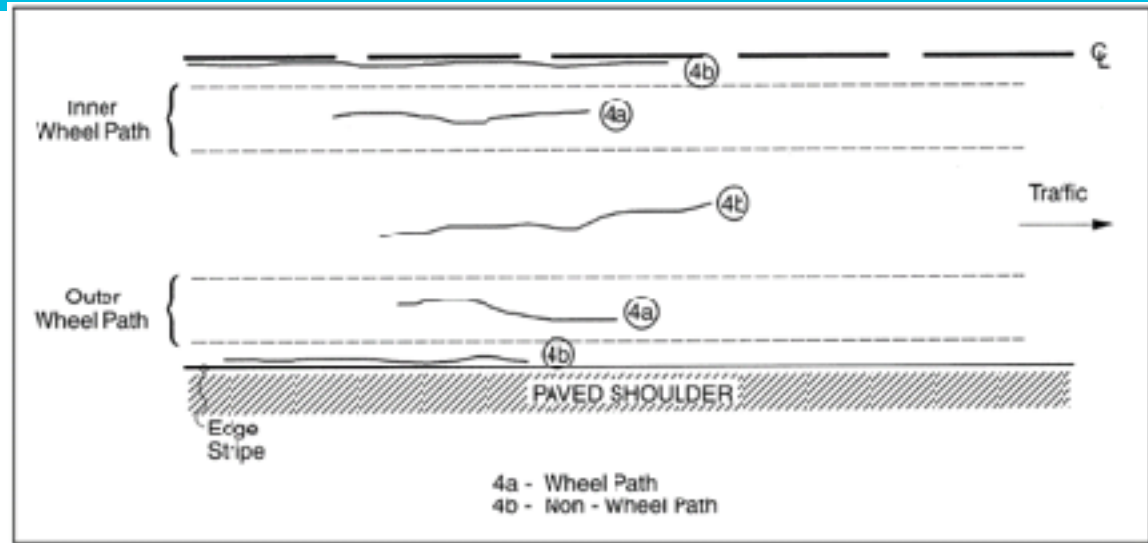


Block Cracking

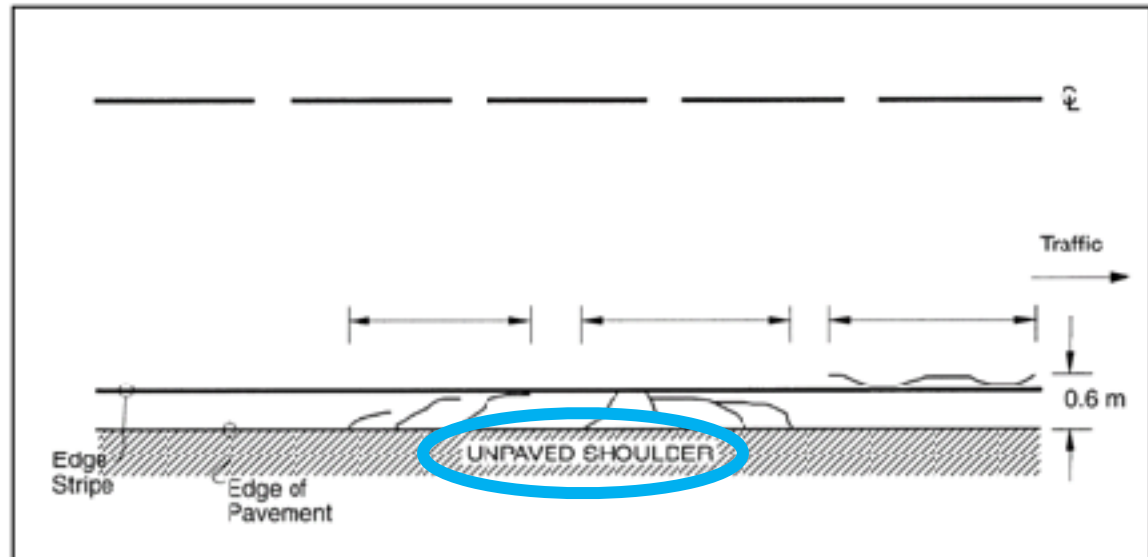


Asphalt Cracking (continued)

Longitudinal Cracking

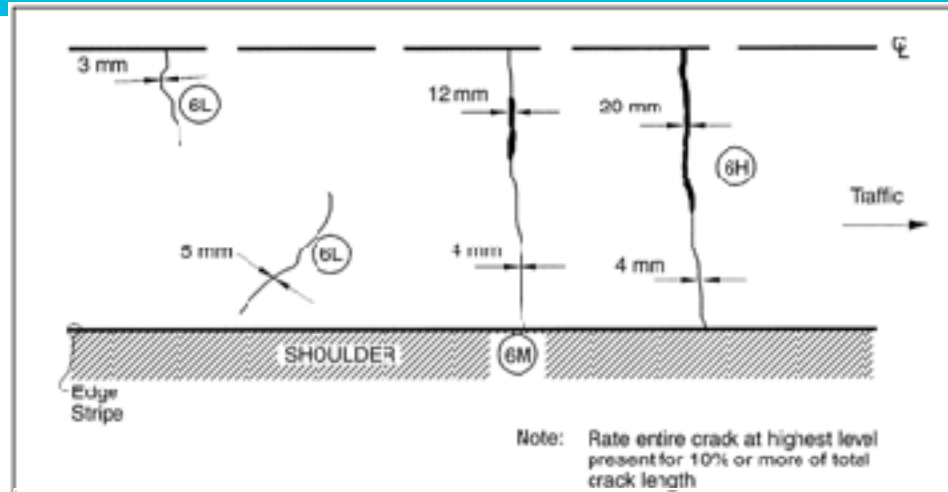


Edge Cracking

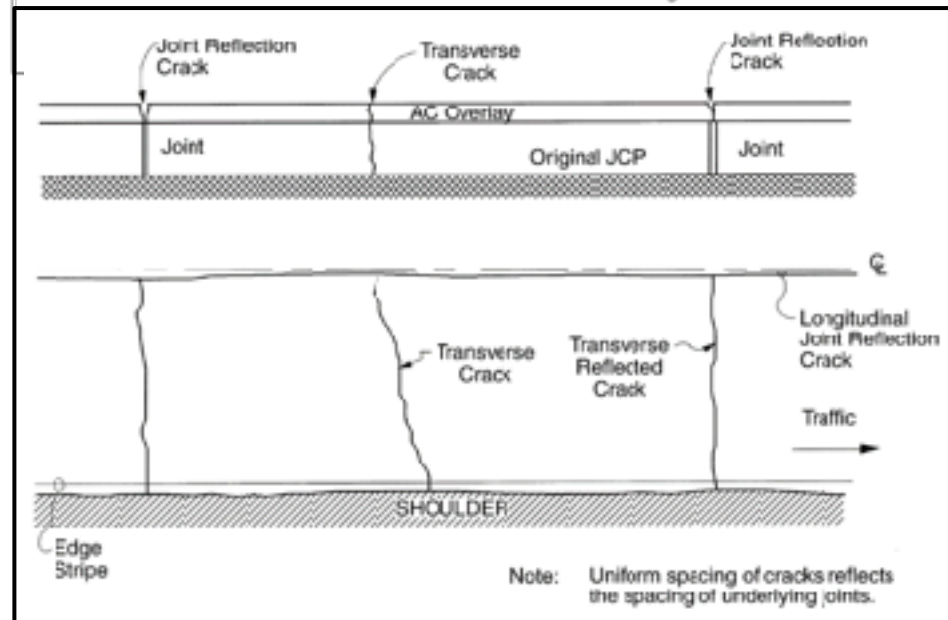


Asphalt Cracking (continued)

Transverse Cracking

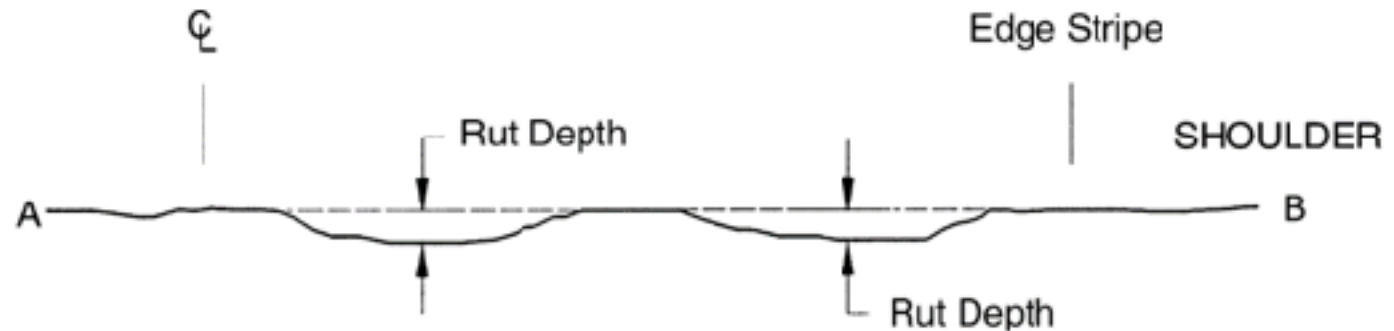


Reflection Cracking



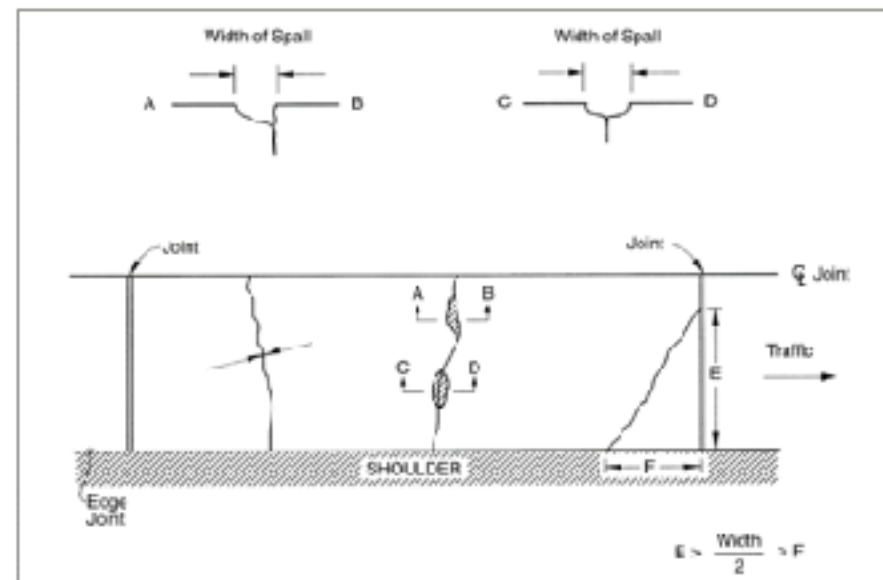
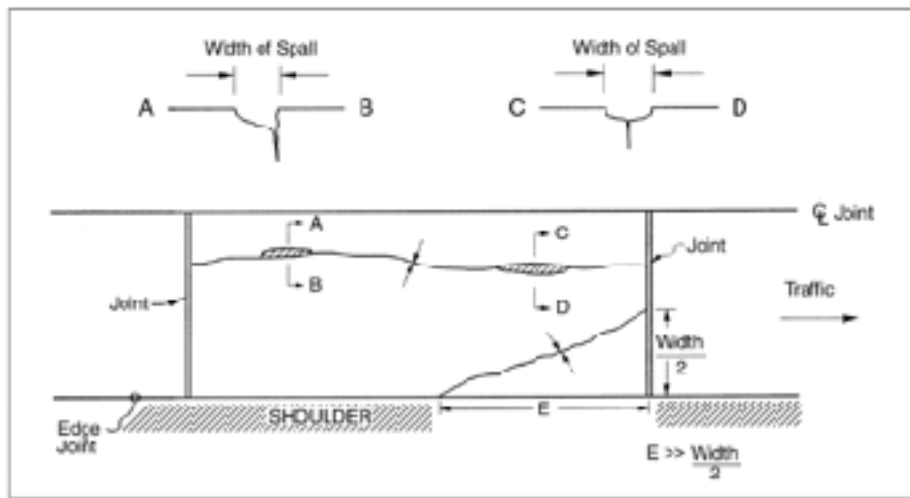
Asphalt Pavement Rutting

- Average both wheelpaths
- Asphalt pavements
- AASHTO R48 (or PP69 & PP70)
 - Measured from transverse profile
 - No fewer than 5 profile points
 - Spaced no more than 12 inches apart



Plain Jointed Concrete Cracking

- Percent of slabs that exhibit cracking
- Includes partial slabs when majority of length is cracked



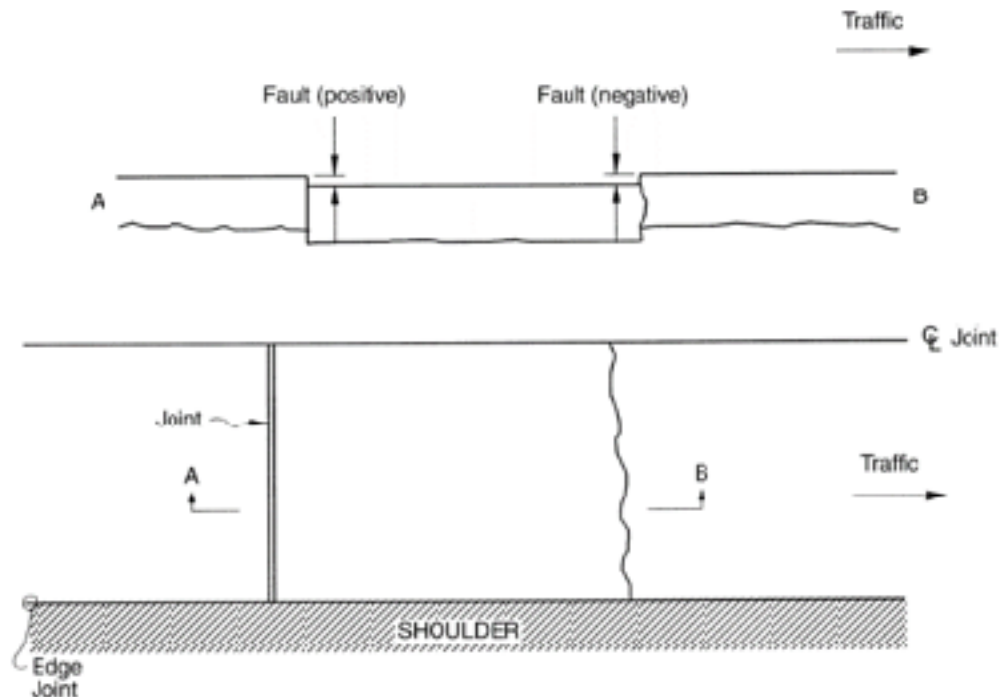
Plain Jointed Concrete Cracking

(continued)

- Manual or automated
 - Identifies at least 85% of all cracks
- Fissure or discontinuity
 - Does not need to be full-depth

Plain Jointed Concrete Faulting

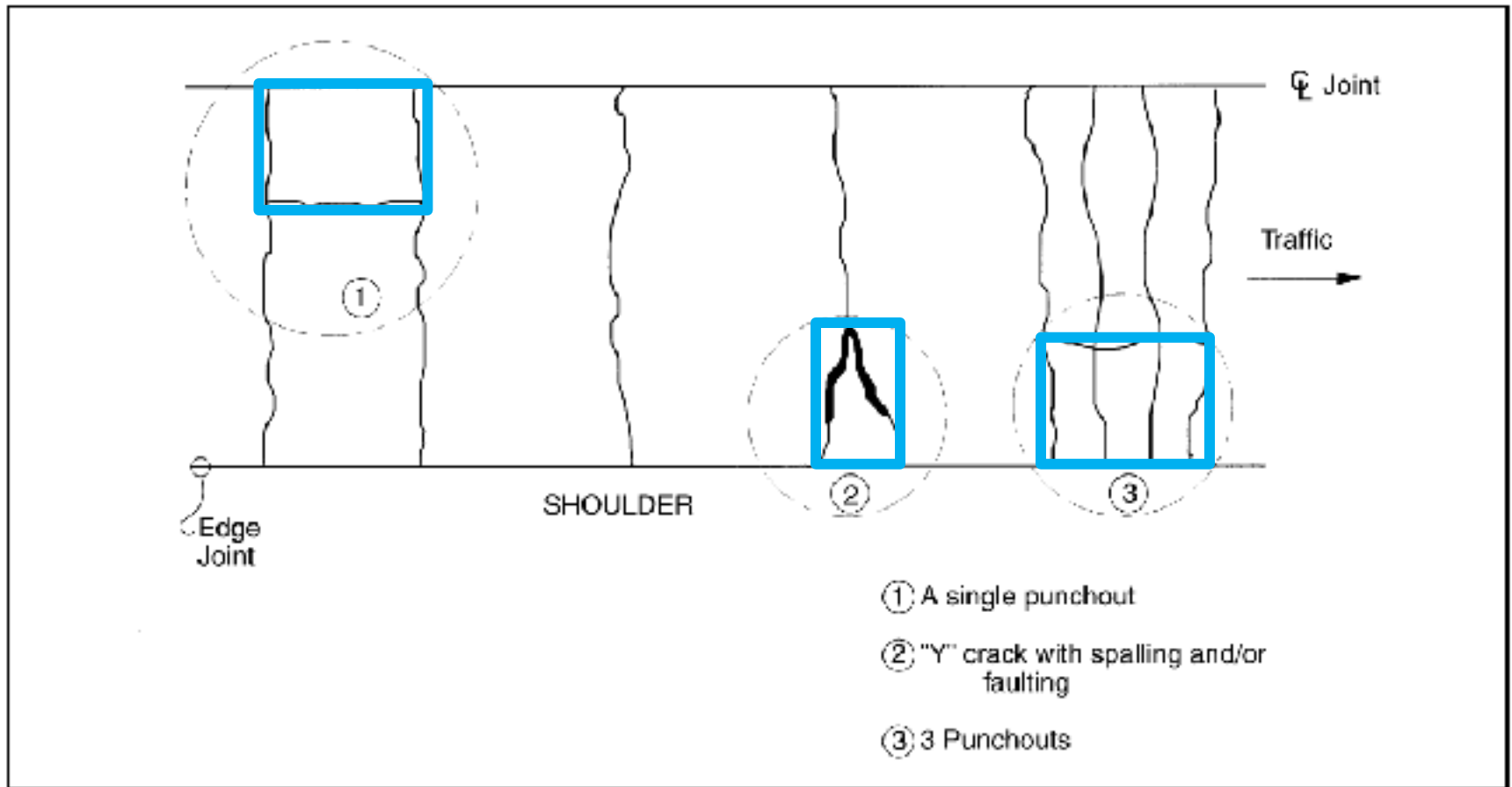
- AASHTO R36
 - Manual measurement not recommended
 - Right wheelpath
 - Exclude faulting at cracks



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Percent Cracking

- Longitudinal cracking
 - length x 1 foot width
- Punchouts (see next slide)
- Spalling
- Other visible defects
- Excludes transverse cracking
- Automated or manual data collection

Punchouts



Present Serviceability Rating (PSR)

- Non-Interstate NHS < 40 mph
- In lieu of IRI, cracking, rutting, and faulting
- FHWA approval to correlate with other methods
- “Ride quality” based on observers (AASHO Road Test)

Acceptable?		5	Very Good
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Good
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Fair
Undecided	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Poor
		1	Very Poor
		0	
Section Identification _____		Rating _____	
Rater _____	Date _____	Time _____	Vehicle _____

PSR (continued)

PSR	Description
5.0 – 4.0	New (or nearly new) pavements that are smooth and distress free.
4.0 - 3.0	First class ride, few if any distress. Asphalt: evidence of rutting and fine random cracks. Concrete: evidence of minor cracks and spalling.
3.0 – 2.0	Noticeably inferior ride quality compared to new pavements. Asphalt: rutting, map cracking, extensive patching. Concrete: few joint failures, faulting, cracking, some pumping.

PSR (continued)

PSR	Description
2.0 – 1.0	Distress affects the speed of free-flow. Asphalt: raveling, cracking, rutting > 50% of surface. Concrete: spalling, patching, cracking, scaling, pumping, faulting
< 1.0	Extremely deteriorated condition. Passable only at reduced speeds, with considerable ride discomfort. Large potholes and deep cracks. Distress \geq 75% of surface.

Condition Data Collection

- Non-Interstate NHS
 - Continuous data collection
 - In one direction
 - Biennial frequency
 - Sampling not allowed
 - Averaging across directions not allowed
 - Reported in 0.10-mile segments

Data Collection on Non-State NHS Routes

- Idaho Dept. Transportation
 - Collect **ALL** NHS routes, **indefinitely**
- Oregon DOT
 - Collect **ALL** NHS routes, in **2018** and potentially longer (TBD)
- Washington DOT
 - Collect **ALL** NHS routes, **indefinitely**

Distress Collection

- All Interstate highways beginning in **Jan 1, 2018**
- All non-Interstate NHS routes beginning in **Jan 1, 2020**



State of Good Repair

Asphalt Pavements

Measure	Good	Fair	Poor
IRI (in/mi)	< 95	95 – 170	> 170
Rutting (in)	< 0.20	0.20 – 0.40	> 0.40
Cracking (%)	< 5	5 – 20	> 20
PSR	≥ 4.0	2.0 – 4.0	≤ 2.0

Interstate < 5% missing/incomplete data

State of Good Repair (continued)

Concrete Pavements

Measure	Good	Fair	Poor
IRI (in/mi)	< 95	95 – 170	> 170
Faulting (in)	< 0.10	0.10 – 0.15	> 0.15
JPCP Cracking (%)	< 5	5 – 15	> 15
CRCP Cracking (%)	< 5	5 – 10	> 10
PSR	≥ 4.0	2.0 – 4.0	≤ 2.0

Interstate < 5% missing/incomplete data

Overall Condition

Condition	Asphalt	JPCP	CRCP
Good	Good all 3 conditions; PSR \geq 4.0		Good for both conditions; PSR \geq 4.0
Fair	Not good or poor condition; PSR $>$ 2.0 and $<$ 4.0		Not good or poor condition; PSR $>$ 2.0 and $<$ 4.0
Poor	Two or more ratings are in poor condition; PSR \leq 2.0		Poor ratings for both conditions; PSR \leq 2.0

Establishing Targets

- DOTs and MPOs shall establish performance targets for all measures
- DOTs shall coordinate with MPOs to ensure consistency (as practicable)
- The MPOs shall establish 4-year targets

Minimum Target Levels

- Interstate
 - < 5 percent lane miles in poor condition
- Non-Interstate NHS
 - As established by each DOT

...and if targets are not met?

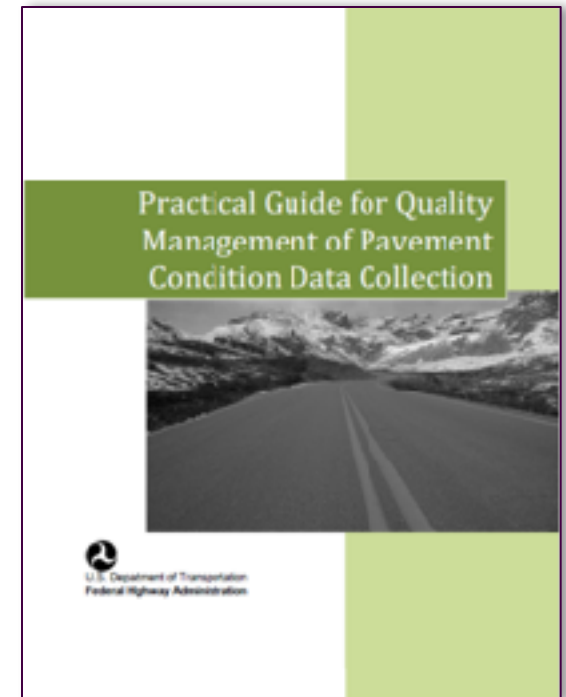
- States must document the actions they will take to achieve the targets
- Interstate pavement condition
 - If condition falls below minimum value
 - State must devote specified resources to improve condition
 - and each year thereafter until above minimum target level

Quality Management Plan

- Equipment calibration & certification
- Certification process for persons performing manual data collection
- Quality control measures (before & during data collection)
- Sample, review & check processes
- Error resolution procedures
- Data acceptance criteria

Quality Management Plan

- Required for each DOT
- FHWA approved
 - Submit by **January 18, 2018**
 - DOT shall use to collect & report data
 - DOTs shall submit significant changes to plan for FHWA approval



Performance Reporting

- DOT's
 - Baseline (**est. by May 20, 2018**)
 - Mid-point (2020)
 - Full (2022)
- MPO's
 - Set targets **180 days after DOT**
 - Baseline condition & progress toward targets in metropolitan transportation plan

What's the Impact?

- Data collection requirements
 - AASHTO test procedures
- Distress types
 - IRI, cracking, rutting, faulting, or PSR (< 40 mph)
- Good, fair, & poor criteria
- Data quality management plan

For More Information

- FAST Act
 - <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/fastact/>
- National Highway Performance Measures
 - <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/nhpp/>
- HPMS Field Manual
 - <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/hpms/fieldmanual/>

Questions?



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