Asset Management Requirements in MAP-21

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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- Asset Management
 - *MAP-21*
- Pavements Performance
 - Good Fair Poor
- Preservation
 - MAP-21
- Closing Remarks

- Both AASHTO and FHWA started in 1999
- AASHTO Planning Subcommittee
- FHWA Office of Asset management

- Focus was on value of the asset, followed GASB-34
- Michigan was a leader

- Produced guidance and provided technical assistance to inventory pavements and bridges
- Economic analysis

- But really lacked the strategic and systematic overview
- Little discussion about gap analysis

- In 2003 new leadership more focus on identifying assets and assessing condition
- Still no direct link to data being collected by FHWA: i.e. HPMS or NBI

 We saw increased use of automated collection tools, but we still lacked a strategic approach

 40+ states had or were developing management systems – PMS, BMS, SMS

 But few used the data as part of a systematic decision-making tool. No direct link to STIP or TIP

 Many assumed Asset Management was in reality just maintenance

- 2005 FHWA and FHWA conducted an international study on asset management
- 8 countries Europe and Australia

 International Infrastructure Maintenance Management Guide -

2007 a Domestic Scan

 Identified 5 states and one county as having key components and were practicing asset management

Developed and published the AASHTO Guide for Asset Management – an assessment guide Conference - Vancouver, WA

- We began to build off of those two efforts.
- In 2009 we asked NCHRP to craft a US version of the IIMM Guide
- Final Document published in 2011
- AASHTO Guide for Implementation of Asset Management

Five Core Questions

- 1. What is the current state of my assets?
- 2. What is my required level of service/ performance?
- 3. Which assets are critical to sustained performance?
- 4. What are my best "Operations and Maintenance" and "Capital Improvement" investment strategies?
- 5. What is my best long-term funding strategy?

A tough sell until this past July.

 Concepts recommended by various Congressional Panels

Most still focused on short term solutions

- Asset Management combines a focus on metrics and long-term system sustainability
 - By taking a long term view and anticipating future conditions (sustaining for long-term conditions)
 - By having short term targets to accomplish the long term plan and maximize future performance and condition of infrastructure

MAP-21 National Goals

Focus the Federal-aid program on the following national goals:

- 1)SAFETY
- 2) INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION
- 3) CONGESTION REDUCTION
- 4) SYSTEM RELIABILITY
- 5) FREIGHT MOVEMENT AND ECONOMIC VITALITY
- 6) ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- 7) REDUCED PROJECT DELIVERY DELAYS

INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

• Maintain the highway infrastructure asset system in a state of good repair.

What is asset management?

 Asset management is a strategic and systematic process of operating, maintaining, and improving physical assets, with a focus on engineering and economic analysis based upon quality information, to identify a structured sequence of maintenance, preservation, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement actions that will achieve and sustain a desired state of good repair over the lifecycle of the assets at minimum practicable cost. (23 U.S.C. 101(a)(2), MAP-21 § 1103)

What requirements does MAP-21 have pertaining to asset management?

- Each State is required to develop a risk-based asset management plan for the National Highway System (NHS) to improve or preserve the condition of the assets and the performance of the system. (23 U.S.C. 119(e)(1), MAP-21 § 1106)
- USDOT is required to issue a regulation not later than 18 months after date of enactment, after consultation with the States and other stakeholders, which will establish the process to develop the State asset management plan for the NHS. (23 U.S.C. § 119(e)(8), MAP-21 § 1106)

Asset Management Plans

- National Highway Performance Program
- Developed using process approved by USDOT
- Recertified every 4 years
- Other plans
- HSIP, CMAQ, Freight

What are the scope and content of a risk-based asset management plan?

- Includes strategies that lead to a program of projects that would make progress toward achievement of the State targets for asset condition and performance of the NHS
- States must address pavements and bridges but are encouraged to include all infrastructure assets within the highway right-of-way in their risk-based asset management plan. (Also can include roads other than on the NHS.)

Highway Asset Management Plan

- Plan Contents
 - A Strategic and Systematic approach
 - Pavement and bridge inventory and conditions on the NHS,
 - Objectives and measures,
 - Performance gap identification,
 - Lifecycle cost and risk management analysis,
 - A financial plan, and
 - Investment strategies
 - (preservation)

Highway Asset Management Plan

- USDOT, in consultation with State DOTs, will establish the process to develop the plan through a rulemaking no later than 18 months after 10/1/2012
- States must have a plan developed consistent with the process by the 2nd fiscal year, otherwise federal share for NHPP will be reduced to 65%
- Process certification
 - USDOT 90 days review period to determine certification
 - States have 90 days to cure deficiencies if not certified
 - Recertification required every 4 years

- USDOT will establish a measure to access the condition of pavements on the Interstate (Highway)
 System
- USDOT will establish a measure to access the condition of pavements on the National Highway System (excluding the Interstate)
- USDOT will establish minimum condition levels for pavement on the Interstate System, for the purpose

- Both AASHTO and FHWA are working on this pavement performance
- Trying to stay away form specific parameters

Focus is on Good, Fair and Poor

Initial look is IRI

 But what are transportation agencies really using to assess condition and guide decisionmaking

 Composite index – IRI, rutting, cracking, faulting, pop-outs

- Minimum threshold for condition for Interstate
- No segment will have IRI greater than 200
- Or
- No segment will have rutting greater than 1/2 inch
- More realistic maybe that the Interstate will not have more than 5% in poor condition

Management Systems

- USDOT will establish minimum standards for States to use in developing and operating:
 - Bridge management systems
 - Pavement management systems

Preservation

- Now included in statute
- NHPP and STP
- Preservation listed as an eligible activity along with design and construction

 Must be included in the Asset Management Plan as well as the STIP and TIP

Pavement Preservation

 New definition for pavement preservation under 23 CFR116

- Adds an element of confusion
- More restrictive

Closing Comments

- Preserve our assets and minimize their whole life costs.
- Operate in a financially sustainable manner.
- Provides a framework to improve performance on a long-term basis

Closing Comments

- Our focus is still on pavement and bridge
- Other assets being added to the mix
- Houston and Humbolt County have broad inventories
- Asset Management has a clear home at the local level
- Real-time, a necessity, not a nice to have

Resources Are Available

- NHI Transportation Asset Management Training Course
- FHWA Asset Management Today website: <u>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/asset/index.cfm</u>
- AASHTO Asset Management Guide A Focus on Implementation
- FHWA Office of Asset Management
- AASHTO Asset Management Subcommittee
- TRB Asset Management Committee
- Other