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16. Abstract <p>This report summarizes the pavement management system developed by WSDOT staff over a period of five years.</p> <p>Included is a description of what the system does in terms of the considerable amount of useful output data produced. A discussion is given on how the system was developed, what the pavement rating procedures involve and cost, what computer requirements are, and what typical data processing costs are.</p> <p>The report concludes with comments on how other agencies can use the Washington State Pavement Management System.</p>					
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WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MATERIALS LABORATORY

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
WASHINGTON STATE'S
PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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CREDIT REFERENCE

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DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Washington State Department of Transportation or the Federal Highway Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation. Trade or manufacturer names which may appear herein are cited only because they are considered essential to the objectives of this report. The United States Government and the State of Washington do not endorse products or manufacturers.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
WASHINGTON STATE'S
PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY--

INTRODUCTION

The Washington State Pavement Management System (WSPMS) has been completed after more than five years of development. It is now fully operational and implemented to provide priority work lists of projects requiring rehabilitation because of pavement condition.

WHAT IT DOES

The output of the WSPMS includes a Project Data Sheet (Fig. 1) giving a complete description and history of the pavement together with a performance curve which depicts the condition of the pavement from its inception to the present -- and extrapolated into the future. It also produces for each project pavement a summary (Fig. 2) showing results of economic analyses performed to determine the best (recommended) combination of rehabilitation actions and time of application over a predetermined length of time called the consideration period. This is 20 years in Washington's case, but is adjustable to suit other terms.

From the recommended time and type of rehabilitation derived for each project, the WSPMS assembles a work list of projects for each year of a 6-year rehabilitation program, including estimated costs (Fig. 3). Analyses are performed to determine the distribution of pavement condition ratings of the highway system(s), both before and after the proposed work, and these data are tabulated as shown in Fig. 4. The WSPMS then summarizes each year of the 6-year program in terms of cost, miles and projects involved, plus resulting changes in average pavement condition of the network (Fig. 5). Modifications of the work program to adjust to fiscal constraints, or to meet network pavement condition limits or goals are part of the WSPMS capabilities.

The work program data described above can then be plotted against time to show the effect of different funding levels on pavement condition over the 6-year program

(Figs. 6 & 7). The plots can also be viewed as indicators of the funding level necessary to maintain present network pavement condition, or how much will be necessary to upgrade this condition.

The data bank incorporated in the WSPMS can be accessed to print out any desired portion of the pavement condition rating history and details (Fig. 8), or a listing of projects within any designated milepost interval anywhere on the system. These, together with the project data sheets (Figs. 1 & 2) are interactive and can be brought up on remote terminals for review by interested engineers in districts and headquarters.

Other statistical analyses are built into the WSPMS to give data showing the pavement condition status of the highway system. Figure 9 depicts one such table showing distribution of pavement defect ratings, ride survey results, and combined condition ratings for asphalt pavements on different functional classes of highways within one district. Similar tables are available for other pavement types within any one district, or statewide. Also available are summaries of the distribution of different pavement distress categories. Figure 10 shows how much alligator cracking was found on asphalt concrete pavements in one district. Data for other defect categories, on all pavement types, for all districts and statewide are also produced as part of the output. These tables provide ready and valuable information for administrative analysis.

Obviously, the pavement performance data inherent in the WSPMS enables a host of other statistical analyses relating material, design, or construction variables to performance.

HOW IT WAS DEVELOPED

The development of the WSPMS was handled within the Materials Division of the department, where pavement structural design responsibilities are assigned. Initially the development team consisted of one engineer at a classification level equivalent to an Assistant Project Engineer, reporting more or less directly to the Materials Engineer, but with considerable latitude to contact other divisions within the department for necessary information or assistance. During the last two years of the work the classification level was raised to that of a Project Engineer, and a junior engineer with considerable programming expertise was added. Fortunately, these two men embodied the necessary combination of knowledge and experience in the disciplines of pavement design, field

location and construction, statistics, and computer programming. In retrospect, this mix of capabilities is considered ideal, if combined with a belief in pavement management and a desire to make it work.

BASIS OF THE SYSTEM AND OPERATING COSTS

The backbone of the WSPMS is a biennial pavement condition survey. This consists of cataloging various pavement defects in terms of severity and extent, assigning a negative number to each, and subtracting the sum of the defect weightings from 100 (Fig. 11). This value is modified by a ride evaluation factor derived from the output of a Cox version of the PCA Road Meter. The ride factor gives a significant modification of the defect rating only if the ride is appreciably bad. The rating survey of some 7000 miles of pavement is conducted every two years with four 2-man ratings teams. Another 2-man team measures the ride over the entire network. Typical costs for this operation are shown in Figure 12. Time involved approximates 6 week to two months.

The data processing program for the WSPMS is written in Fortran IV source language and requires approximately 250 K mainframe storage for compiling and running the program. Computer costs for processing survey data for the entire system, with printouts of project data amount to \$950. To complete the economic analyses and produce a recommended work list for a 6-year program adds another \$150 to the processing costs. This work is normally accomplished overnight.

USE BY OTHERS

The design of the WSPMS was specifically tailored to accommodate easy adoption by other agencies. Basic requirements are historical data giving pavement construction information, and pavement rating history showing distress indexed by severity and extent. Washington weightings for the distress categories can be used, or modified to match local defect development and pavement deterioration, to produce suitable performance curves. With input of the agency cost data, the WSPMS takes over from there.

CONCLUSIONS

The WSPMS provides transportation administrators and engineers with a most valuable tool to assist in development of rehabilitation programs, analysis of funding needs, monitoring of pavement condition on the network, and evaluation of the effectiveness of operational variables -- all at a reasonable cost.

MORE DETAIL

This report is an executive summary of the system. Should more detail be desired, your attention is directed to two other documents that were printed concurrently with this one:

1. Nelson and LeClerc, "Development and Implementation of Washington State's Pavement and Management System," FHWA Report Number WA-RD 50.1, WSDOT Materials Lab Report No. 177, Sept., 1982.
2. Nelson and LeClerc, "Development and Implementation of Washington State's Pavement Management System - Summary," FHWA Report Number WA-RD 50.2, WSDOT Materials Lab Report No. 177-A, Sept., 1982.

6:CO5

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Optimizing Parameters

Project Description and Performance

REG	END	REG	ENC	PROJ	FNC	HWY	NUM	ROW	BSH	LSH	LAST	COMBLT	CNT	SURFACE	BASE					
D	SP	SPMP	CS	CSMP	CMP	LENG	CLS	SIDE	TYP	LNS	WIDTHS	CONTR	M-YR	TYP	TYP-TM	TYPE				
3	5	13554	13950	2719	0	396	396	U-9	P	3	4	48	10	10	0R603	5-70	20	40	33	11

PERFORMANCE HISTORY					APPROXIMATE TRAFFIC DATA					PERFORMANCE EQUATION						
YEAR	71	73	75	77	79	79	DOT	DATE	78300	EQUA	CONST	=	98.78			
AGE	1	3	5	7	9	GROWTH	UNITS	5.68	EQUA	COEFF	=	-0.01384				
RIDE	0.99	1.02	1.00	1.00	0.99	SINGLE	COMBINATIONS	68	EQUA	POWER	=	3.25				
STRUCR	100.0	97.4	93.8	93.8	81.2	TRAFFIC	INDEX	7.9	STD	ERROR	=	3.937-4				
COMMD	99.3	97.5	93.5	93.7	80.7	K	=	118	TIME	TO	60	=	11.39			
HIGH	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.7	84.9	D	=	598	TIME	TO	50	=	11.50			
LOW	97.9	89.7	89.2	84.2	69.8	2	AXLE	TRUCKS	=	2.7	%	TIME	TO	40	=	13.37
HIGH	45	45	50	52	46	3	AXLE	TRUCKS	=	2.5	%	TIME	TO	30	=	13.72
LOW	43	43	48	42	46	4	AXLE	TRUCKS	=	0.3	%	TIME	TO	20	=	14.30
AVG	42	42	49	42	50	5	AXLE	TRUCKS	=	4.0	%					

SHOULD REHABILITATE AT 78.0 WHICH WILL OCCUR IN 1980
 MUST REHABILITATE AT 50.0 WHICH WILL OCCUR IN 1982
 CONSIDERATION SPAN = 20 PERIODS, EACH PERIOD = 1.0 YEARS
 EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE = 0.0% FACTORS : 47.0% 83.0% 100.0%

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES		PERFORMANCE EQUATIONS		CONSTRUCT COST	MIN LIFE	MAX LIFE
				12' LANE MILE	AT SHUD	AT MUST
ALTERNATE 1	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	D =	98.78 - 0.01384 D	0	10.49	12.34
ALTERNATE 2	OVERLAY 0.06 CLASS D	D =	100.00 - 0.30752 D	23100	7.66	9.61
ALTERNATE 3	OVERLAY 0.15 CLASS B	D =	100.00 - 0.10225 D	35800	9.70	11.90
ALTERNATE 4	RECYCLE 0.06 CLASS D	D =	100.00 - 0.01645 D	63100	12.10	14.30

ITEMIZED COSTS				
ROUT MAINT COST	COST OF CONSTR INCL PR	COST OF TRAFFIC INTERPT	USER COST	SALVAGE VALUE = EXPECTED TOTAL COST
160135	1633477	0	1321989	435044
201744	1460535	0	112744	497216
173062	1485090	0	1324666	123127
159419	1370032	0	1322639	61363
104786	2093552	0	1307378	181504
143095	2120610	0	1314792	242125

STRATEGY DESCRIPTION				
NUMB POSS	(ALTERNATIVE - PRO APPLIED)			
	1ST REHAB	2ND REHAB	3RD REHAB	4TH REHAB
155				
40	2-81	2-89	2-98	
50	2-82	2-90	2-99	
29	3-82	2-93		
18	3-81	2-92		
9	4-81	2-94		
9	4-82	2-95		

Cost Summary

Summary of Strategies

Rehabilitation Alternatives

Figure 2. Project Optimum Rehabilitation Strategies

SHJD MUST	FC 1 *** 60 40	FC 2 *** 60 40	FC 3 *** 50 30	FC 4 *** 50 30	FC 5 *** 70 50
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FC	RTNG REF	AVG ACTN	RTNG AVG AFT	AVG ACTN	NUMR PROJ	MILES ACTED ON	TOTAL MILES	% ACTED ON	PRESENT COST	INFLATED COST	DISCOUNTED COST
1	53	90	90	90	157	312	644	48 %	30632400	33695545	29454227
2	54	83	83	83	104	115	278	41 %	8557393	9413074	8228260
3	36	87	87	87	30	82	144	57 %	6888495	7577323	6623550
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 %	0	0	0
5	71	90	90	90	21	39	107	36 %	10969766	12066726	10547846
ALL	52	87	87	87	312	550	1174	46 %	57048054	62752668	54853883

Figure 5. Annual Cost Summary

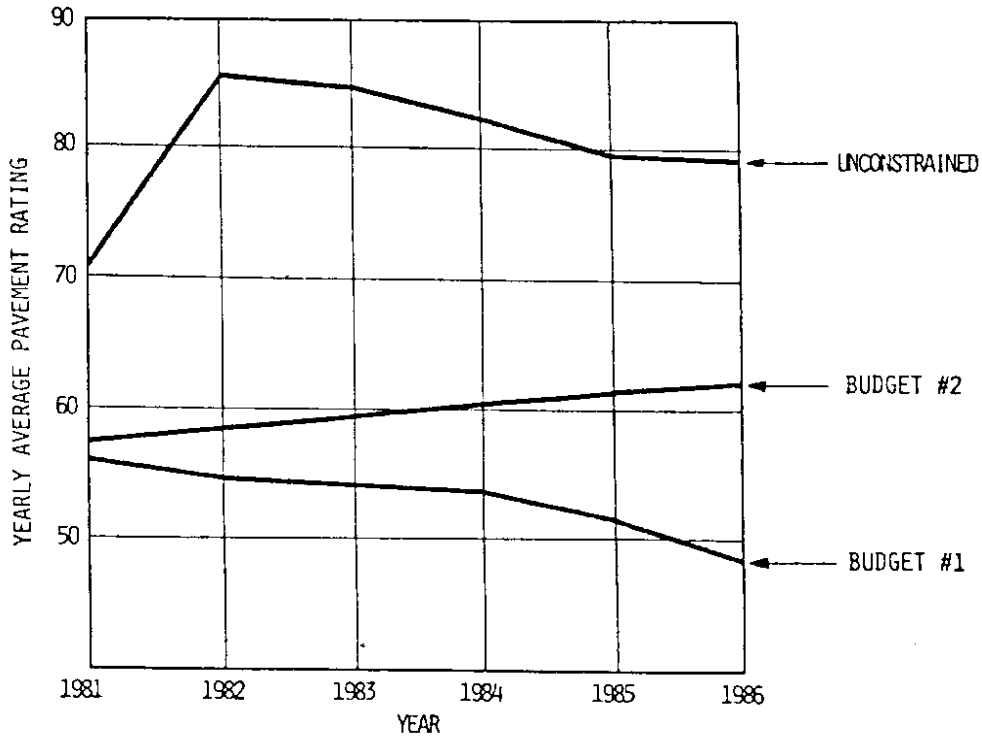
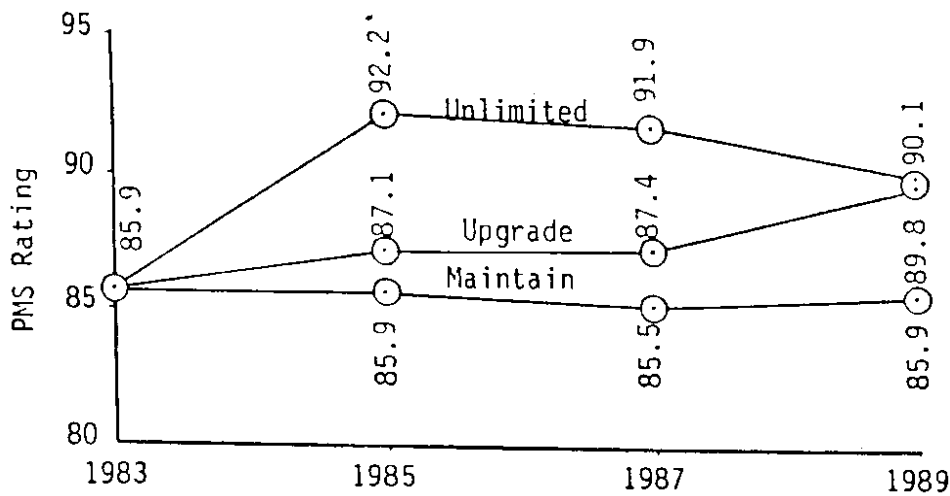


Figure 6. Pavement Condition vs Budget Level



Unlimited Budget	36,114,882 (20%)	25,286,924 (13%)	28,367,426 (15%)	\$ in program ← % of system acted on
Upgrade Cond. Level	19,226,745 (10%)	24,439,130 (13%)	42,077,816 (22%)	
Maintain Cond. Level	16,572,007 (8%)	21,205,024 (11%)	32,500,680 (16%)	

Figure 7. Pavement Condition vs Funding

R67714MF

CS REG END 0 SR REG END 2331 343 591 3 72 320 248 3 3 3 01437 20 40 15 8 80 11 4400 53 5 2

GEN	SIDE	ECSMP	RUTT WEAP	WAVE SAGS	ALG CRK	FC	HT	RDW	RSH	LSH	CONTR	TY	SF	TK	M	YR	BASE	80	ADI	GRW	SU	CM	
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
69	B	371	N	11	IN	11	11	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1:00				
69	B	471	N	11	IN	11	11	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1:00				
69	B	571	N	11	IN	11	11	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1:00				
69	B	671	N	11	IN	11	11	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1:00				
71	B	371	I	12	12	12	13	31	31	31	11	11	667	40	518	1:00							
71	B	471	I	12	12	12	13	31	31	31	11	11	1435	50	2254	0:94							
71	B	571	I	12	12	12	13	31	31	31	11	11	1184	50	1825	0:96							
71	B	671	I	12	12	12	13	21	IN	IN	11	11	1910	50	1356	0:98							
73	B	371	I	12	22	22	31	33	31	IN	21	21	662	30	153	1:00							
73	B	471	I	12	22	22	31	33	31	IN	21	21	812	30	63	1:00							
73	B	571	I	12	22	22	31	33	31	IN	21	21	763	50	420	1:00							
73	B	671	I	12	22	22	31	33	31	IN	21	21	975	50	589	1:00							
75	R	400	R	12	12	12	13	31	IN	IN	IN	IN	979	30	1658	0:97							
75	R	500	R	12	12	12	22	31	21	IN	IN	IN	1648	50	1648	0:97							
75	R	600	R	12	12	12	32	31	IN	IN	IN	IN	1680	50	1680	0:97							
77	R	400	N	12	12	12	21	21	21	IN	22	22	1540	40	1926	0:95							
77	R	500	N	12	12	12	11	21	IN	IN	22	22	2118	50	2118	0:95							
77	R	600	N	12	12	12	11	21	IN	IN	22	22	1233	40	1554	0:97							
79	R	400	N	12	12	12	12	21	IN	IN	23	23	2102	50	2102	0:95							
79	R	500	N	12	12	12	12	21	IN	IN	23	23	1358	50	1358	0:98							
79	R	600	N	12	12	12	12	21	IN	IN	23	23	1358	50	1358	0:98							
81	R	344	N	11	IN	IN	21	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	1854	50	1418	0:98							
81	R	400	N	11	IN	IN	21	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	1731	50	1331	0:98							
81	R	509	N	11	IN	IN	21	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	1618	50	1251	0:98							
81	R	600	N	11	IN	IN	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	1949	50	1764	0:99							
81	R	600	N	11	IN	IN	11	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	1101	50	876	0:99							

Figure 8. Pavement Rating History

DISTRICT 1 81 DEFECT RATING SUMMARY FOR ASPHALT PAVTS

FC	100-91	90-81	80-71	71-60	60-51	50-41	40-31	30-21	20-11	10-0	AVG
1	204.0	54.1	44.9	40.7	20.7	26.5	17.3	6.7	14.0	23.3	76.6
2	210.0	32.9	34.6	40.7	26.3	30.6	18.6	19.6	13.4	34.3	72.0
3	48.4	16.6	21.9	12.8	10.0	5.5	5.2	3.4	1.1	5.0	76.4
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	127.5	16.0	5.1	13.2	3.5	4.9	0.8	1.9	3.7	0.0	90.6
TOTAL	589.9	119.7	106.5	107.5	60.4	67.5	41.8	31.6	32.3	62.6	76.9

BUMP COUNT SUMMARY FOR ASPHALT PAVTS

FC	LT 500	.5K-1K	1K-1.5K	1.5K-2K	2K-3K	3K-4K	4K-5K	5K-7.5K	7.5-10K	GT 10K	AVG
1	24.4	119.8	100.6	75.1	80.5	34.2	9.6	3.7	0.2	0.2	1643.7
2	41.9	130.1	127.0	68.3	55.2	17.8	9.7	6.9	0.5	0.0	1455.2
3	4.0	43.9	42.5	16.6	16.3	5.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	1382.9
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	85.0	69.2	11.0	4.9	4.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	661.3
TOTAL	155.4	363.0	281.2	168.9	156.9	59.0	19.5	11.4	0.9	0.2	1402.1

COMBINED RATING SUMMARY FOR ASPHALT PAVTS

FC	100-91	90-81	80-71	71-60	60-51	50-41	40-31	30-21	20-11	10-0	AVG
1	187.4	56.1	44.3	46.3	23.8	27.0	20.4	7.4	14.0	23.5	73.6
2	203.7	35.2	34.3	38.6	27.5	33.4	19.4	20.8	13.7	34.4	70.0
3	47.8	15.7	22.7	11.5	10.7	5.9	5.5	3.5	0.9	5.4	74.4
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	126.5	16.7	4.7	13.8	3.5	5.0	0.8	1.9	3.7	0.0	90.0
TOTAL	565.4	123.8	106.0	112.6	65.5	71.3	46.0	33.7	32.3	63.4	74.7

Figure 9. Distribution of Rating Data

DISTRICT 1
 81 PAVEMENT CONDITION DEFICIENCY SUMMARY
 ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

R67750

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	NONE	ALLIGATOR CRACKING										TOTAL		
		1-24 PERCENT WHEEL TRACK/STA H-LINE SPAL PUMP	25-49 PERCENT WHEEL TRACK/STA H-LINE SPAL PUMP	50-74 PERCENT WHEEL TRACK/STA H-LINE SPAL PUMP	75-100 PERCENT WHEEL TRACK/STA H-LINE SPAL PUMP									
¹ MILES PERCENT	349: 77:	77: 17:	15: 3:	0: 0:	5: 1:	4: 1:	0: 0:	0: 0:	1: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	1: 0:	0: 0:	452.
² MILES PERCENT	296: 64:	76: 16:	23: 5:	0: 0:	16: 3:	30: 7:	0: 0:	4: 1:	13: 3:	0: 0:	0: 0:	3: 1:	0: 0:	461.
³ MILES PERCENT	86: 66:	30: 23:	10: 8:	0: 0:	2: 1:	1: 1:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	130.
⁴ MILES PERCENT	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0.
⁵ MILES PERCENT	168: 95:	6: 3:	1: 1:	0: 0:	6: 0:	1: 1:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	0: 0:	177.
TOTAL MILES PERCENT	899: 74:	188: 15:	45: 4:	0: 0:	23: 2:	37: 3:	0: 0:	5: 0:	14: 1:	0: 0:	0: 0:	4: 0:	0: 0:	1220.

Figure 10. Distribution of Alligator Cracking

PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT COST FIGURES

PAVEMENT CONDITION RATING

4 x 2-MAN CREWS @ 75 MILES/DAY/CREW = 300 MILES/DAY

BASICALLY PLANNING TECHNICIANS - APPROXIMATE '79 SALARY = \$18,000

1 SUPERVISOR - APPROXIMATE '79 SALARY = \$23,000

RIDE RATING

1 x 2-MAN CREW @ 320 MILES/DAY (SALARY = \$16,300 - \$25,400)

UNIT = 1978 FORD LTD WITH ULTRASONIC RANGING ROAD METER

ORIGINAL COST = \$8600 WITH SOFTWARE, NOT INCLUDING AUTO

OPERATIONAL COST = \$1.50/HR OR \$0.10/MILE

FRICTION RATING

1 x 2-MAN CREW @ 320 MILES/DAY (SALARY SAME AS RIDE RATING)

UNIT = 10,000 GVW TRUCK WITH TRAILING K. J. LAW MODEL 1270 SKID
TESTER

ORIGINAL COST = \$56,000 in 1974

OPERATIONAL COST = \$25.66/HR

SYSTEM CALIBRATION ONCE EACH 2 YEARS = \$10,000

Figure 12. Pavement Survey Costs