



9th International Conference on MANAGING PAVEMENT ASSETS (ICMPA9)

A Multi-Objective Asset Management Approach to Evaluate Maintenance Strategies for Funding Allocation

Carlos M. Chang, Ph.D., P.E.
Marketa Vavrova, MSc., EIT
Sui Tan, P.E.
Roger E. Smith, Ph.D., P.E.



Outline

- **Transportation Asset Management (TAM)**
 - TAM Challenges
 - Traditional and Modern Approach
- **Metropolitan Transportation Commission in California**
 - TAM and Metropolitan Transportation Commission
- **Enhanced StreetSaver Process with Sustainability Objectives**
 - Target Objectives and Performance Measures
 - Pavement Life-Cycle
 - Estimation of CO₂ Emissions from Vehicle Use Phase
 - Social Cost of CO₂
- **Case Study**
- **Conclusions**

Transportation Asset Management (TAM)

“Strategic and **systematic process** of operating, maintaining, upgrading and expanding **physical assets** effectively throughout **their life cycle**. It **focuses on business and engineering practices for resource allocation** and utilization with the objective of better decision making based upon **quality information and well defined objectives.**”

AASHTO Transportation Asset Management Guide, 2011

TAM Challenges

Physical

- Asset deterioration over time

Economic

- Funding gap

Social

- Growing population
- Increasing needs
- Maintain quality of life
- Human health
- Safety

Environmental

- Air pollution
- Depletion of non-renewable resources

Decision-Making

- Interdependency of Assets
- Multidimensional problem
- Different perspectives
- Uncertainty about future

Traditional and Modern Approach

- Performance-based
- Agency costs
 - More cost-effective to maintain pavements in good condition than to let them deteriorate (Witczak 1987)
 - Rehabilitation or reconstruction can be 6 to 10 times more expensive than timely preventive maintenance (Galehouse et al. 2006)
- Include environmental and social costs
- Environmental sustainability
 - Air
 - Natural resources
- Social sustainability
- Accommodate of all road users

Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)

- Transportation planning, coordinating and financing agency
- San Francisco Bay Area, CA



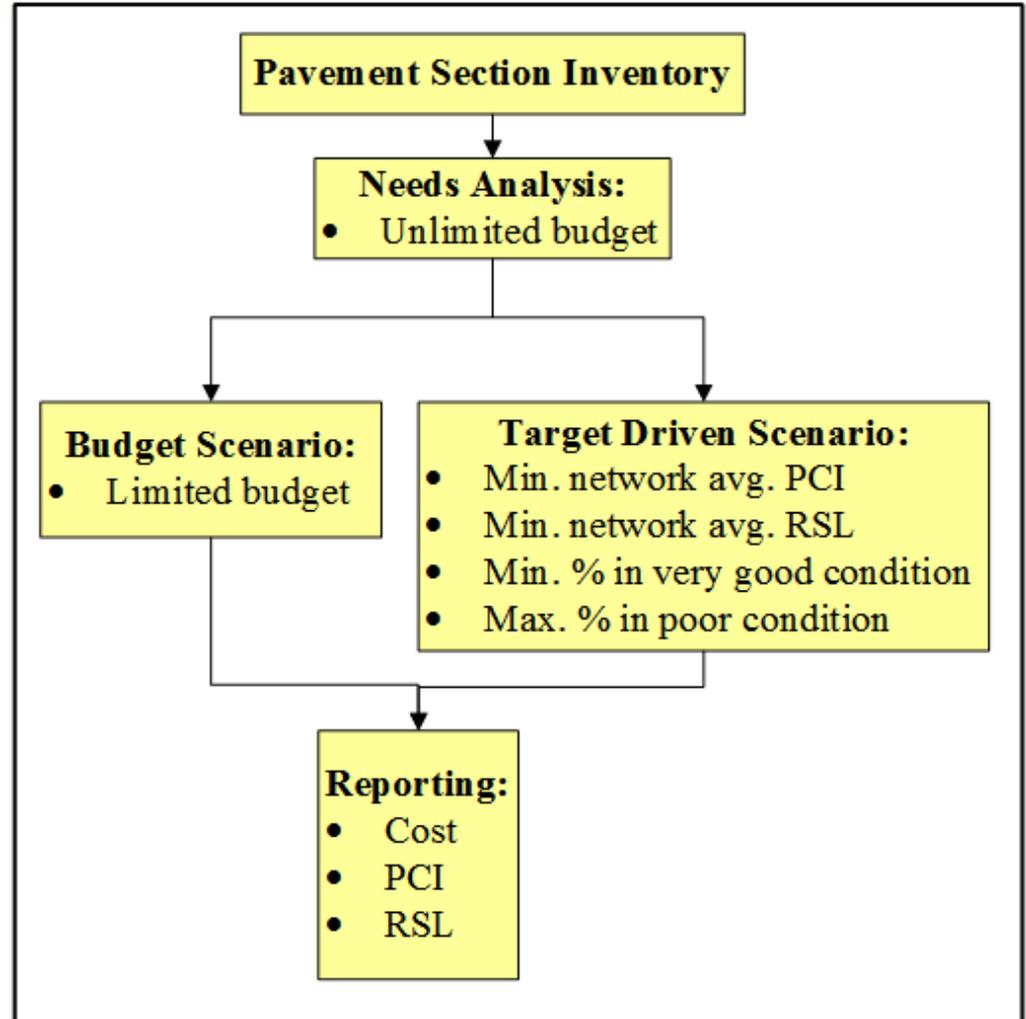
- <http://mtc.ca.gov/>



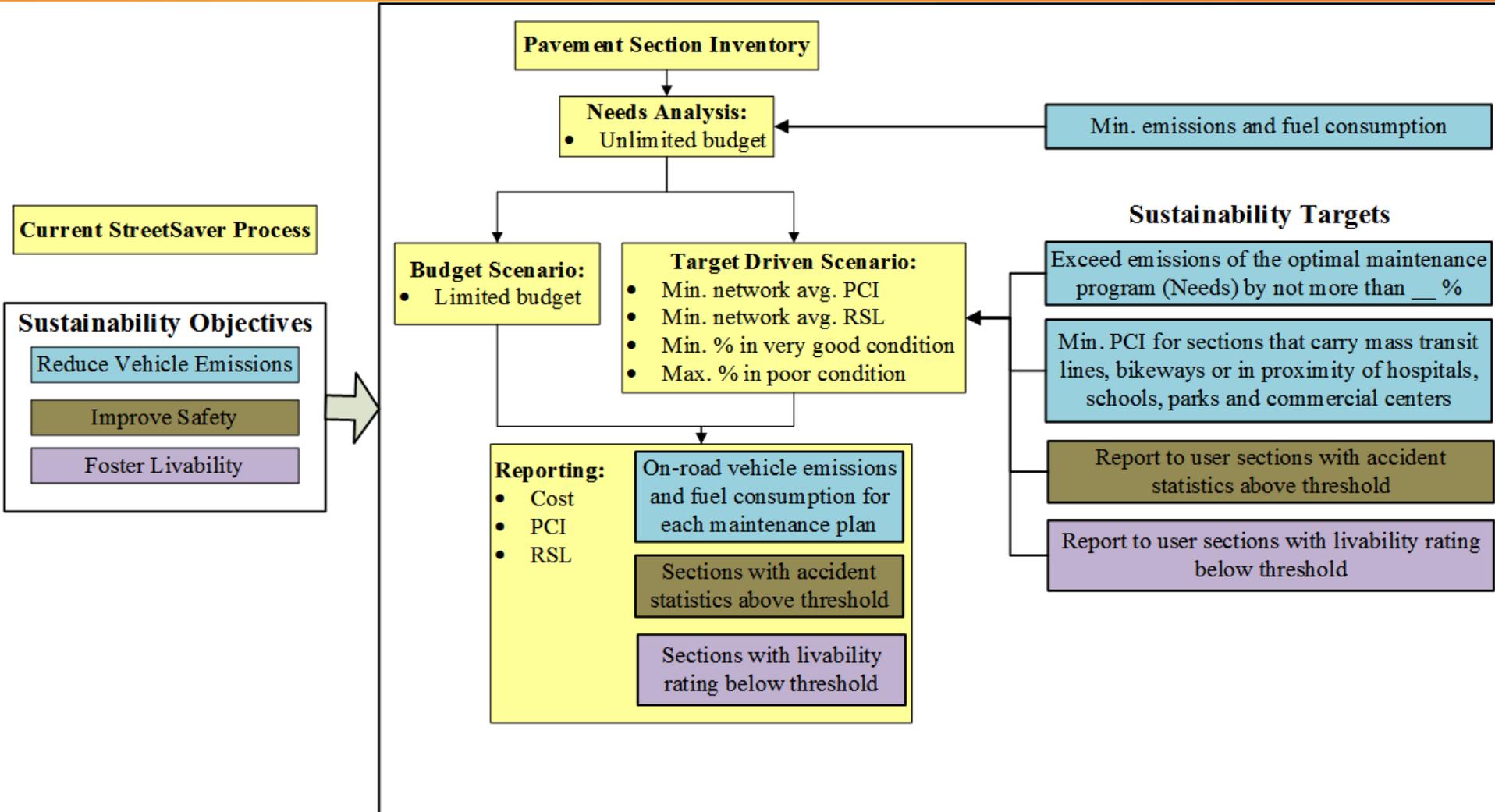
- computer-assisted decision-making program
- designed to help cities and counties prevent pavement problems through judicious maintenance and
- to diagnose and repair those that exist in a timely, cost-effective manner
- <http://www.mtcpms.org/>

TAM and MTC

- Pavement Section Inventory
- Needs Analysis
- Budget Scenario
- Target Driven Scenario
- Reporting



Enhanced StreetSaver Process with Sustainability Objectives



Enhanced StreetSaver Process with Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives

Reduce Vehicle Emissions

Improve Safety

Foster Livability

Sustainability Targets

Exceed emissions of the optimal maintenance program (Needs) by not more than __ %

Min. PCI for sections that carry mass transit lines, bikeways or in proximity of hospitals, schools, parks and commercial centers

Report to user sections with accident statistics above threshold

Report to user sections with livability rating below threshold

Target Objectives and Performance Measures

Economic

- Agency cost of pavement maintenance.

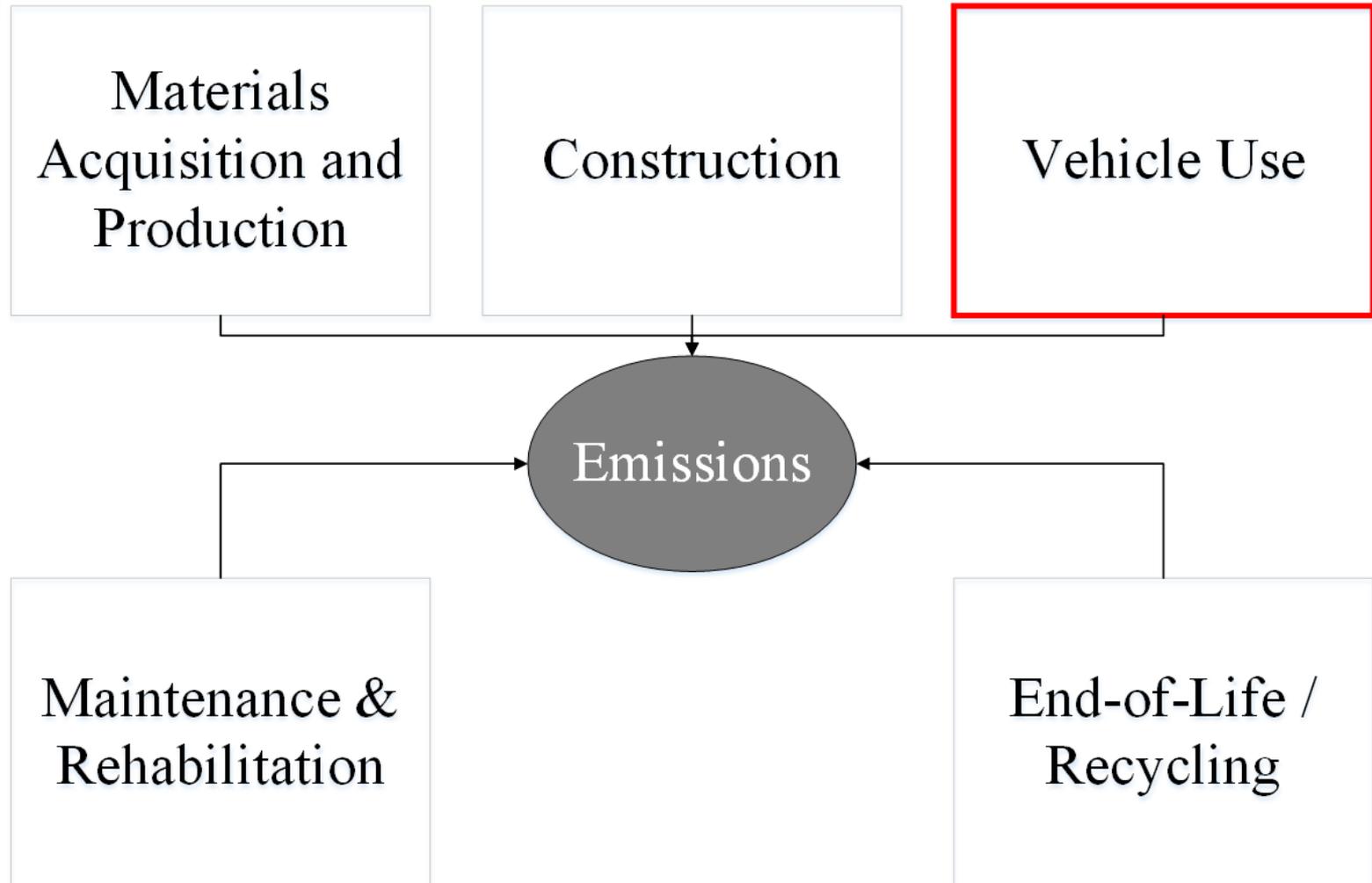
Social

- Change in condition of sections carrying mass transportation lines / bikeways.
- Social cost of CO₂

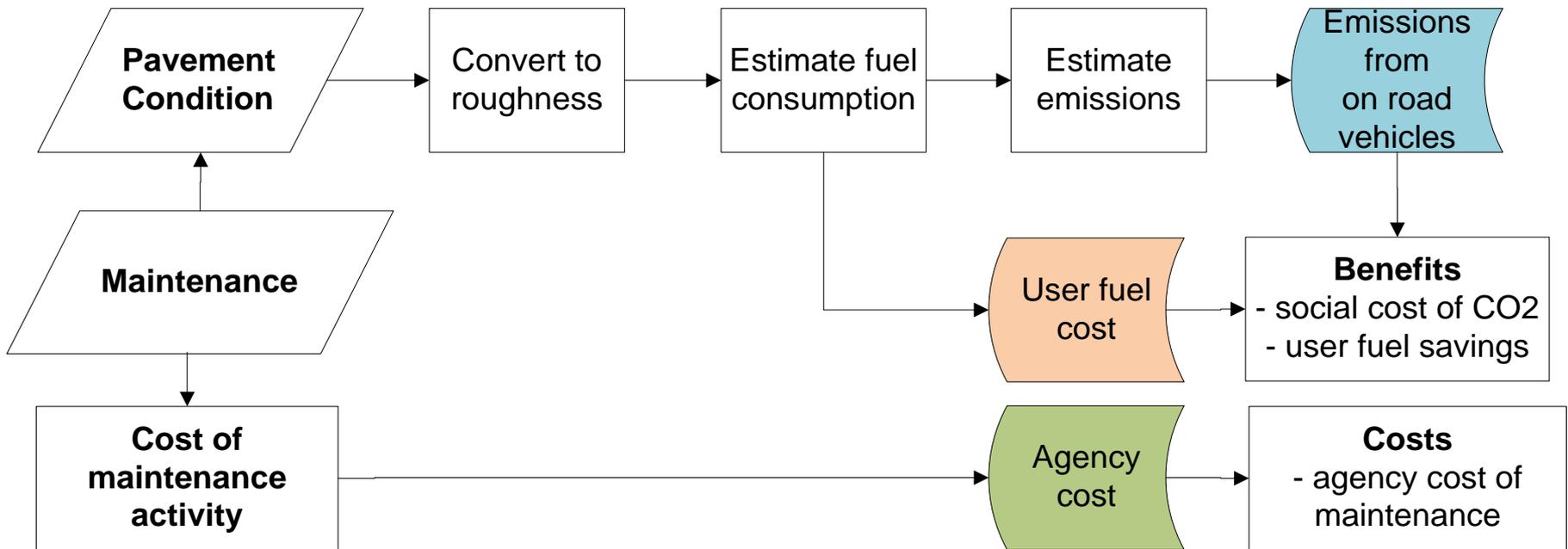
Environmental

- On-road vehicle fuel consumption estimated from pavement roughness.
- Emission (CO₂) reduction from on-road vehicles estimated from pavement.

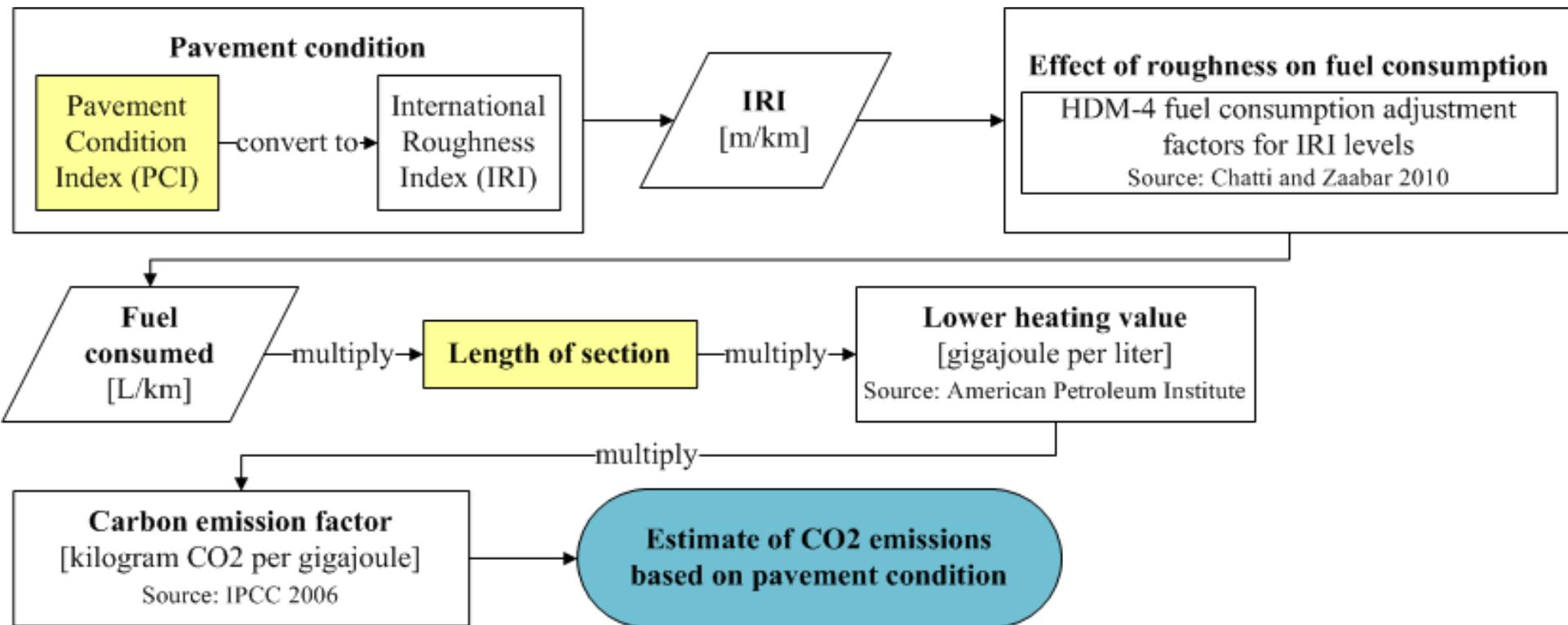
Pavement Life-Cycle



Estimation of CO₂ Emissions from Vehicle Use Phase



CO₂ Estimation using IPCC Emissions Factors



Social Cost of CO₂ Emissions

Purpose

- “To incorporate the social benefits of reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions into cost-benefit analyses.”

*Interagency Working Group
on Social Cost of Carbon,
United States Government
2013*

Definition

- “An estimate of the monetized damages associated with an incremental increase in carbon emissions in a given year”
- “Net agricultural productivity, human health, property damages from increased flood risk, and the value of ecosystem services due to climate change.”

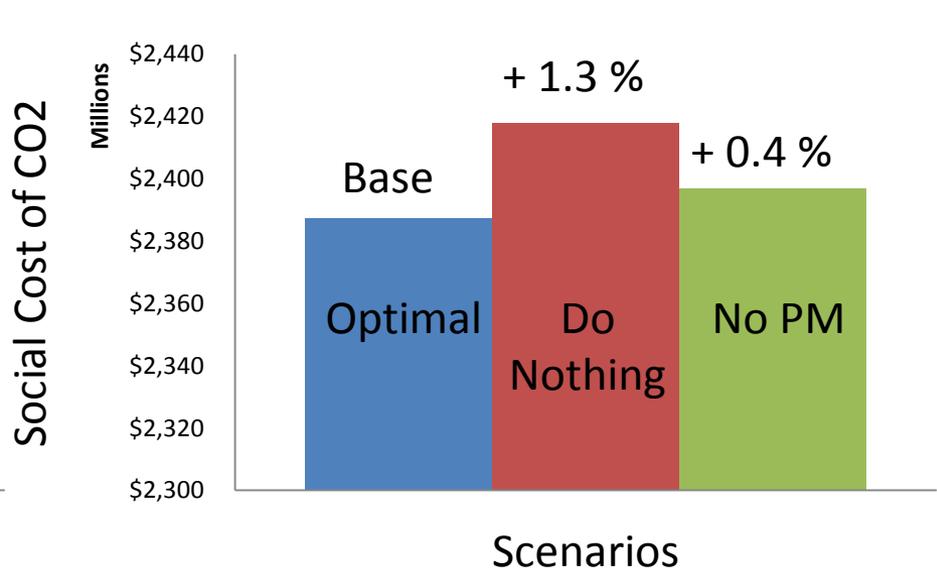
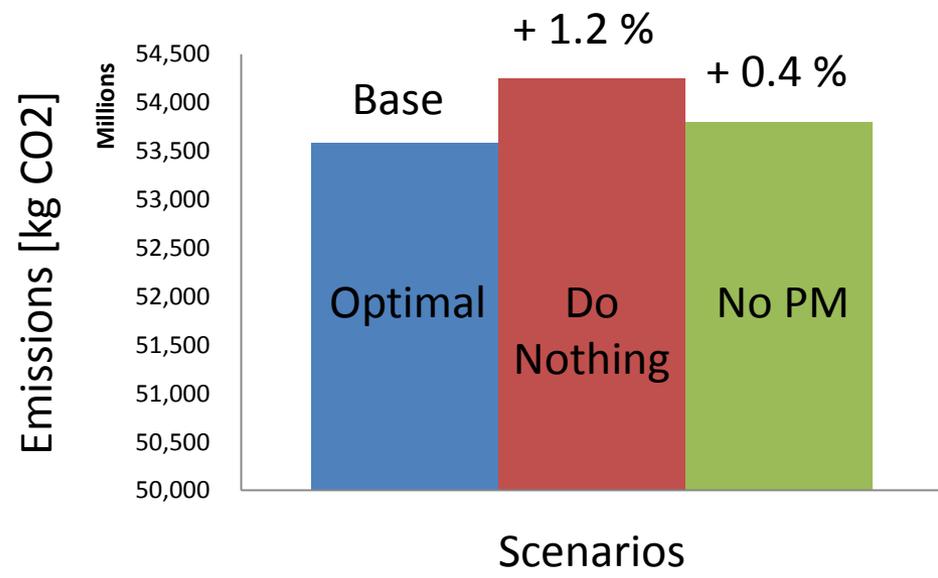
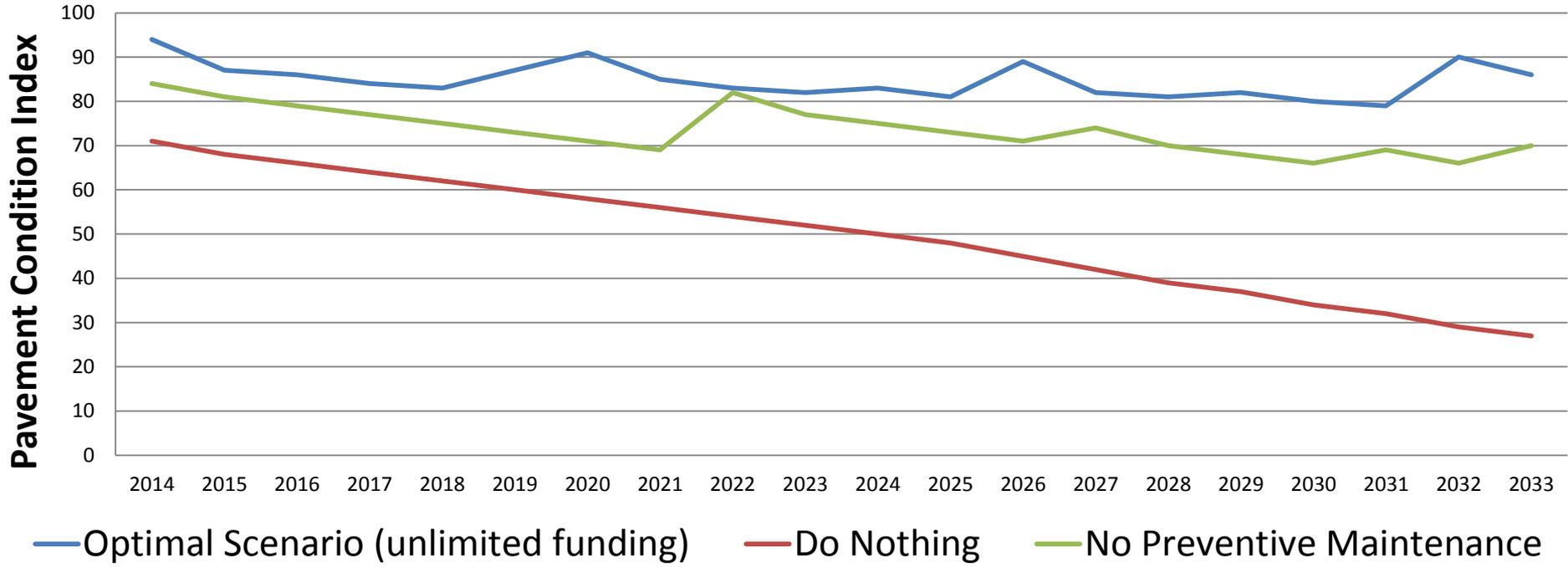
Case Study

Pavement Network

- 940 miles
- Asphalt concrete (AC)
- AADT 20,000 vehicles

Scenarios

- Optimal Scenario (unlimited funding)
- Do-Nothing Scenario
- No Preventive Maintenance (PCI 99-70, IRI 0.9-1.4)



Conclusions

Enhanced TAM with economic, environmental and social objectives will result in:

- Better balanced funding allocation decisions when developing maintenance strategies.
- Positive impact on air quality.
- Drivers benefit with expected fuel savings and safer roads
- Incorporate accident statistics and livability rating in the funding allocation process when prioritizing investments
- Address the needs of not only motorized vehicles but also cyclists and pedestrians.

Acknowledgements

This work was sponsored by the Tier I University Transportation Center Consortium led by Rutgers University with matching funds from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission in Oakland, CA.



9th International Conference on MANAGING PAVEMENT ASSETS (ICMPA9)

Thank you !!!

- **Carlos M. Chang, Ph.D., P.E.**
cchangalbitres2@utep.edu
- **Marketa Vavrova, MSc., EIT**
mvavrova@miners.utep.edu
- **Sui Tan, P.E.**
stan@mtc.ca.gov
- **Roger E. Smith, Ph.D., P.E.**
rsmith@civil.tamu.edu



METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION

