Transportation Asset Management Webinar Series

Webinar 41

TAMP Consistency Review Process

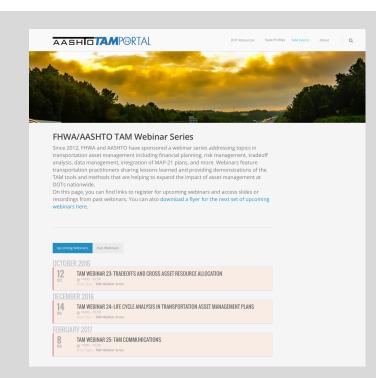
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Webinar 41 – December 11, 2019

FHWA-AASHTO Asset Management Webinar Series

- This is the 41st in a webinar series that has been running since 2012
- Webinars are held every two months, on topics such as off-system assets, asset management plans, asset management and risk management, and more
- We welcome ideas for future webinar topics and presentations
- Submit your questions using the webinar's Q&A feature



Learning Objectives

- Building working knowledge of key concepts and definitions relevant to transportation asset management plans and the TAMP consistency review process
- Beginning to apply this knowledge to better understand the TAMP consistency review process
- Sharing lessons learned, ideas, and knowledge!

Webinar Agenda

2:00	Webinar Introduction Matt Hardy (AASHTO)
	Hyun-A Park (Spy Pond Partners, LLC)
2:10	Topic Overview Steve Gaj (FHWA)
2:20	Minnesota Process Brad Utecht, Minnesota DOT
2:30	Wyoming Process Emily Selby, Wyoming DOT
2:40	Washington State DOT Process Locke Craig-Mickel, Washington State DOT
2:50	Q&A
3:30	Wrap Up

Welcome and Overview

- FHWA and the AASHTO Sub-Committee on Asset
 Management are pleased to sponsor this webinar
- Sharing knowledge is a critical component of advancing asset management practice

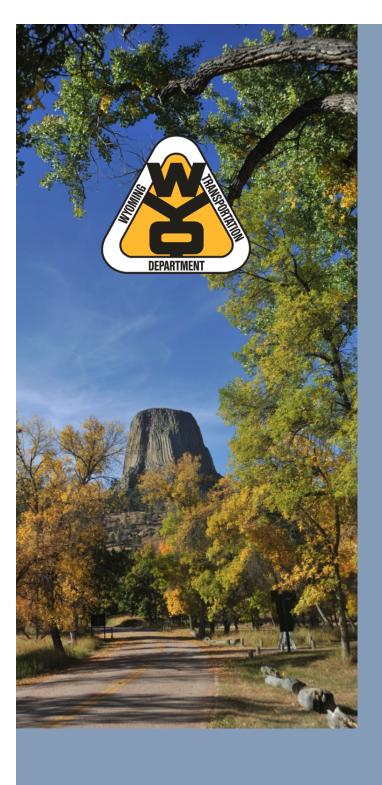
Timeline

- Certification: A State DOT must update its asset management plan and asset management plan development processes at least every 4 years, beginning on the date of the initial FHWA certification of the State DOT's processes (23 CFR 515.13(c)). Therefore, the latest date for recertification is in 2022 (in approximately 2 years and 9 months).
- Consistency Determination: Not later than June 30, 2020 and each year thereafter: State DOTs shall submit documentation to demonstrate implementation of the plan. (About 6 months away.)
 - Therefore, State DOTs with the Divisions should address issues raised, such as those identified as extenuating circumstances related to the consistency determination. (funding and work types, management systems, etc.)

MnDOT Consistency Review

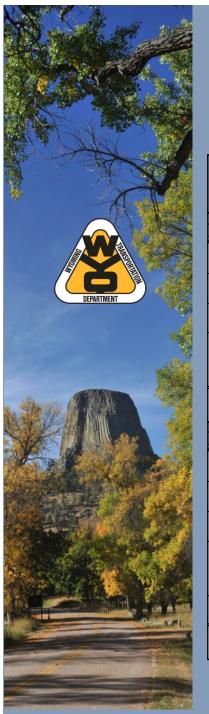


See Handout



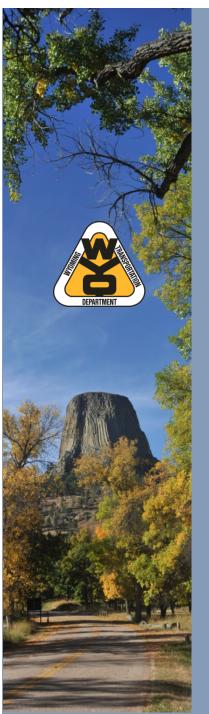
WYDOT Consistency Review Process Overview

December 11, 2019



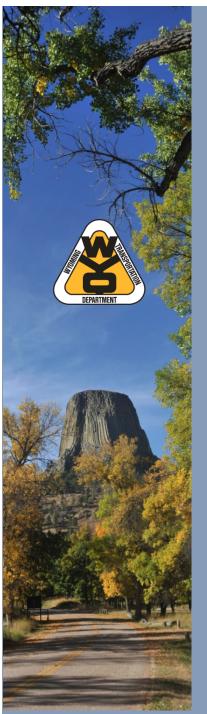
WYDOT FY2018 Consistency Review Investment Summary

	Programmed	STIP	
Work Type	Amount	Expenditure	Difference
Pavement			
Maintenance	\$10,000,000	\$22,410,488	\$12,410,488
Preservation (1S)	\$10,000,000	\$13,469,616	\$3,469,616
Rehabilitation (2S + 3S)	\$125,000,000	\$144,267,921	\$19,267,921
New Construction/			
Reconstruction	\$20,000,000	\$30,667,383	\$10,667,383
Pavement Total	\$165,000,000	\$210,815,408	\$45,815,408
Bridge			
Maintenance	\$0	\$707,497	\$707,497
Preservation	\$26,000,000	\$20,784,514	(\$5,215,486)
Rehabilitation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reconstruction			
(Replacement)	\$5,000,000	\$5,470,174	\$470,174
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bridge Total	\$31,000,000	\$26,962,185	(\$4,037,815)



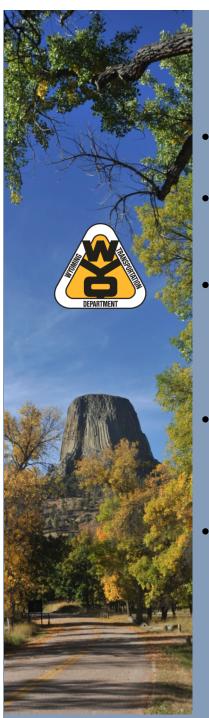
WYDOT Consistency Review

- Pavement Lessons Learned:
- WYDOT spent more on pavement maintenance than it had initially programmed in the TAMP – due to internal maintenance force dollars not accounted for in the STIP.
- We met our cumulative treatment mileages for the year (actual treatment mileages were greater than the PMS funding miles recommended).
- 84% of PMS recommended mileages were completed, remaining pavement dollars spent on non-PMS recommended roadway sections.
- Need to conduct further analysis as to the distribution of treatment mileages met across the districts, to ensure that the proper treatments (light, moderate, heavy) are being applied proportionately.



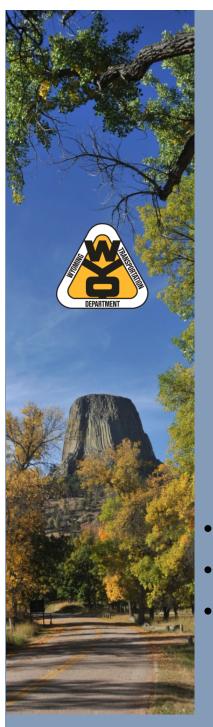
WYDOT Consistency Review

- Bridges Lessons Learned:
- WYDOT spent \$4M less on bridge preservation than programmed.
- Overall, WYDOT spent less than what it had programmed for its Bridge assets. However, since the STIP is based on a 6-year improvement program, bridge funding average should balance out in future years to the programmed expenditure levels over the 6-year time frame.
- WYDOT intends to hone in on the programmed funding amount for bridge expenditures (initial examination of FY2019 Consistency Review investment analysis show we are getting closer to the programmed amount for bridges).
- The bridge candidate list square footage targets were initiated last year, with a starting year of 2020, so we do not yet have a clear picture on the tracking of bridge treatments by NBI condition state for performance monitoring.



WYDOT Consistency Review

- Overall Lessons:
- Our consistency review showed that our funding allocations were reasonably consistent with the investment strategies in our TAMP.
- Performance is measured not based on dollars spent, but on the achievement of work performed and resultant improvements to the system. To meet future performance targets, the asset must be moved from one condition state to a higher (better) condition state.
- Spent more on New Construction (~ \$30M) than what was programmed. Some of the STIP mobility/expansion initiated before the adoption of WYDOT's preservation philosophy (legacy projects).
- Moving forward, there will need to be greater scrutiny of mobility-type projects often undertaken due to political influence to be more in alignment with WYDOT's preservation philosophy, and to make sure that we are following through on the message we are conveying to the public.



Questions?

- Emily Selby, WYDOT, Asset Management Coordinator
- <u>emily.selby1@wyo.gov</u>
- (307)777-4188



WSDOT's TAMP Consistency Review Process

Locke Craig-Mickel, Highway Asset Manager December 11, 2019

Consistency Review – Thought Process

Not sure if this is the best way...

How do we demonstrate implementation of the asset management strategies and connect investment strategies to projects and network performance?

TAMP Process Communication – Investment Strategies and Project Prioritization

Project List Development Based on Strategies, Captured in Systems

Project List Data Informs Historic and Planned Expenditures (NHS and Activity Type)

Project List and Financial Systems Reconcile Planned to Actual Expenditures

Projects Delivered Inform Current and Future Condition Assessments



Consistency Review – TAMP Communication

2019 TRANSPORTATION ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (MAP 21)

CHAPTER 8

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

he previous chapters, including Life Cycle Planning, Revenue and Financials, and Performance Scenarios, collectively explain the direction for WSDOT's investment strategies.

From a statewide perspective, investment strategies are communicated annually as part of the <u>Project Delivery Plan</u>, which in turn meets requirements for the <u>Statewide Transportation Improvement Program</u> (STIP). This chapter details prioritization methodologies for pavement and bridges, funding targets, current updates to the Project Delivery Plan and STIP, and concludes with a discussion on how the NHS pavements and bridges fit within them.

Prioritization of Projects

WSDOT uses the results from Life Cycle Planning, Revenue and Financials, and Performance Scenario Analysis as the foundation for setting the direction in its investment strategies. For state-maintained pavements and bridges, the results from these analyses are directly incorporated as part of project prioritization. This section details WSDOT's current practice for pavement and bridge project prioritization and investment.

Pavement Prioritization

Pavement needs are identified before pavement projects are scoped. Pavement needs are initially identified based on annual condition surveys, which are entered and analyzed in the Washington State Pavement Management System (WSPMS). The foundation of a needs assessment are pavement deterioration models and activities based on lowest life cycle cost management. WSDOT's Capital Program Development and Management Division (CPDM) then issues Regions project scoping instructions that recommend investment funding target levels for each major pavement type. WSDOT Regions use the information to scope projects in WSDOT's Capital Project Management System (CPMS) with a parametric cost for all identified needs. Once the payement project list has been identified. projects are then grouped by investment areas.

Pavement preservation investment areas are based on primary material type and includes three areas: asphalt, chip seal, and concrete (reflected in Exhibit 8-1). Strategic maintenance is reported as part of the asphalt investment. Chip seal over asphalt is reported as part of the chip seal investment area. Crack, seat and overlay with asphalt is reported as part of the concrete investment area.

Exhibit 8-1: Roadway Preservation Investment Areas

Investment Area	Primary Activities
Asphalt	Asphalt Resurfacing; Strategic Maintenance; Asphalt Reconstruction.
Chip Seal	Chip Seal Resurfacing; Chip Seal Conversion (Chip Seal on Asphalt); Strategic Maintenance.
Concrete	Diamond Grinding; Select Panel Replacement, Concrete Reconstruction; Crack, Seat and Overlay with Asphalt; Dowel Bar Retrofit; Strategic Maintenance.

Exhibit Note: Source is from the WSDOT Pavement Branch of the Materials Laboratory.

Priority lists are developed for asphalt, chip seal and concrete projects. All projects are reviewed to ensure that the proposed project is the lowest life cycle cost alternative to meet the needs of the section. Prioritization takes into account three core principles for all projects: avoiding future liability, asset use, and life cycle cost.

Avoiding Future Liability

If deferral of an activity results in a high certainty that more costly work will be needed, such as reconstruction, this type of project becomes the highest priority. This prioritized decision also avoids having a section of roadway deteriorate into a state that leaves the agency with two choices: worst first management or leaving a section in a very poor state.

Using "Avoiding Future Liability" as the highest priority prioritizes the following work activities: strategic

2019 TRANSPORTATION ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (MAP 21)

maintenance (crack sealing, patching), chip seal conversions, and any project that reduces the near-term risk of needing reconstruction.

Asset Us

The next primary consideration is asset use. This is done by normalizing the life cycle cost by the annual truck use. While both life cycle cost and asset use are used in one metric (dollars per lane mile year per truck), annual trucks have a dominating effect on this metric. This tends to prioritize projects based on functional class (Interstate, etc.), NHS status, and Freight and Goods Transportation System (FGTS) Classification (T1, T2, etc.).

Life Cycle Cost

As noted previously, each project is vetted to ensure that it is the lowest life cycle cost solution for the given section. However, there may not be funding to apply to all of these solutions. When two sections have similar asset use, sections that have the ability for a lower life cycle cost will be prioritized higher.

Trade-offs between the three investment areas are necessary because a singular prioritization of pavement projects is problematic to meet all performance expectations within available funding. For example, concrete projects may rarely prioritize well compared to asphalt projects. However, because concrete roadways are necessary for high volume or special consideration sections (such as mountain passes), it is necessary to devote some resources to this type of activity.

More recently, the need for a balanced, long-term approach related to concrete pavement preservation resulted in the development of a 30-year concrete preservation plan. This is necessary as concrete preservation is capitally intensive, and an unbalanced approach is likely to lead to short time periods requiring significant investment that would be difficult to fund and deliver.

By following these pavement investment strategies and leveraging a strong inventory of pavement asset condition, WSDOT has been able to strategically plan projects that maximize pavement condition within an environment of constrained resources.

Bridge Prioritization

Bridge preservation investment areas take into consideration the condition and age of bridge components, which are then used to create several 10-year needs lists. These needs are ranked based on condition, age, and traffic levels. WSDOT Regions across the state use these ranked needs to scope and create projects.

Needs lists are grouped by activity and include:

- Replacement or Major Rehabilitation
- Expansion Joints
- Concrete Decks
- Bridge Painting
- Scour
- Miscellaneous Repair
- Moveable Bridge Repair

Chapter 4 of the <u>Bridge Inspection Manual</u> provides detailed descriptions of bridge elements and how condition states are assigned during the inspection process.

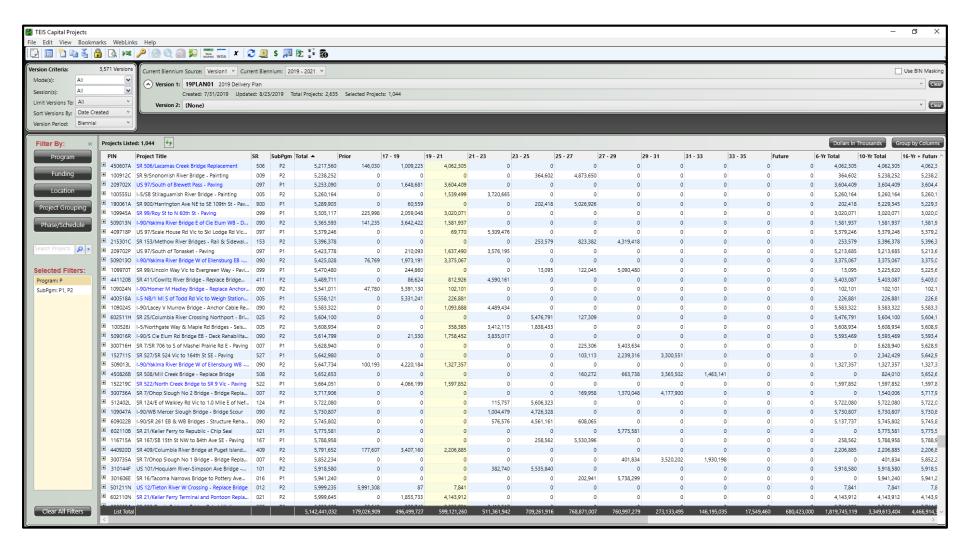
Due to the risk associated with seismic activity within Washington state, seismic needs are identified separately from condition. Both a statewide seismic needs estimate and a subset of these called "seismic lifeline" have been defined. WSDOT is using the seismic retrofit funding identified by the Washington State Legislature to address seismic needs along the seismic lifeline. Additional information may be found within the Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Once the bridge needs have been identified, and the WSDOT regions have scoped the needs into projects, bridge project investments are prioritized based on four major investment areas, which include:

- Bridge Repairs
- Bridge Replacement
- Scour
- Seismic



Consistency Review – Project List Development





Consistency Review – Example of Work Activity Crosswalk

Asset Type	FHWA Work Types	WSDOT Improvement Codes	WSDOT Work Activity Title	WSDOT Improvement Code Definition	WSDOT Maintenance Codes	WSDOT Maintenance Code Definition
Bridge	Preservation	R	Steel Bridge Painting	Painting a steel bridge.		
Bridge	Replacement	DS	Bridge Replacement - Structural	Replacement of a bridge that has a structural deficiency in a superstructure or substructure element. If also functionally obsolete use code DS.		
Pavement	Maintenance				1A1	Pavement Patching and Repair
Pavement	Rehabilitation	F	Hot Mix Asphalt (aka ACP) Overlay	Hot mix asphalt applied over an existing HMA. Overlay depths can vary in thickness.		

Consistency Review – Data Magic (Manipulation...)

4	Α		В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L
1	NHS	¥	PIN .	Project Title	SR .	SubPr	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prior</u>	15 - 17	17 - 19	19 - 21	21 - 23	23 - 25
2	NHS		400516H	I-5/SR 432 Interchange - Highmast Luminaire Replacement	005	P2	2,938,300	0	0	0	0	239,104	2,699,196
3	NHS		4205131	I-205/SR 14 Interchange - Illumination Upgrade	205	P2	1,828,740	0	0	150,303	1,678,437	0	0
4	NHS		4205151	I-205/Mill Plain Interchange - High Mast Luminaire Replacen	205	P2	1,114,400	0	0	0	127,946	986,454	Ö
5	NHS		4205161	I-205/SR 500 Interchange - Highmast Luminaire Replacement	205	P2	3,631,400	0	0	0	0	141,560	2,644,417
6	NHS		100916D	SR 9/Lake Stevens Weigh Station - Illumination Update	009	P3	76,176	0	0	0	76,176	0	0
7	NHS		200208L	US 2/BNSF East Portal Vicinity - Illumination Upgrade	002	P3	246,285	0	0	0	0	22,231	224,054
8	NHS		2002080	US 2/Nason Creek Rest Area - Illumination Upgrade	002	P3	294,885	0	0	0	0	22,231	272,654
9	NHS		201790J	SR 17/Kittleson Rd - Upgrade Illumination	017	P3	708,344	0	0	0	0	48,426	659,918
10		0	202003L	SR 20/Old Highway 97 - Illumination Rebuild	020	P3	164,910	0	0	0	0	90,438	74,472
11		0	202400R	SR 24/SR 243 Intersection - Illumination Upgrade	024	P3	197,685	0	0	0	0	22,231	175,454
12	NHS		202804X	SR 28/Quincy Rest Area - Illumination Upgrade	028	P3	312,650	0	0	0	0	130,955	181,695
3		0	202805C	SR 28/20th St at Soap Lake - Illumination Upgrade	028	P3	164,910	0	0	0	0	90,438	74,472
14	NHS		209002L	I-90/Winchester Rest Areas -Illumination Upgrade	090	P3	375,856	0	0	0	0	25,691	350,165
5	NHS		2097050	US 97/SR 17 Intersection - Illumination Upgrade	097	P3	221,985	0	0	0	0	22,231	199,754
16		0	209706A	US 97A/SR 971 Intersection - Illumination Upgrade	097	P3	168,445	0	0	0	0	17,000	151,445
17	NHS		209706B	US 97/SR 150 Intersection - Illumination Upgrade	097	P3	168,445	0	0	0	0	22,497	145,948
8	NHS		2097911	US 97A/S of Chelan - Tunnel Illumination	097	P3	1,488,451	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		0	215500P	SR 155 Grand Coulee Bridge - Upgrade Illumination	155	P3	518,573	0	5,146	199,954	313,473	0	0
0	NHS		4005161	I-5/SR 506 to Rush Road Interchange - Illumination Rebuild	005	P3	1,651,374	0	0	98,549	1,544,439	8,386	0

4	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М	N
	NEXT 1 DESCR		OF	F PLANNED EXPENDITURES	BY ASSE	T TYPE, F	HWA WC	RK TYPE	E, IMPROV	EMENT C	ODE, AND	IMPRO\	/EMENT	
4			C	urrent Dollars	2017-2019	2019-2021		2021-2023		2023-2025		2025-2027		2027-2029
5					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
6	Bridge	Preservation	EO	SPECIAL BR REPAIR (OTHER)	39,783,79	9 29,500,87	32,136,82	38,932,423	16,363,693	12,362,96	1 19,172,957	7 16,423,01	8 38,072,982	45,047,59
7	-		EX	SPECIAL BR REPAIR-EXPAN JOINTS	5,140,54	5,364,064	15,580,169	26,047,629	21,797,720	16,805,25	6 20,772,406	26,375,69	0 12,795,132	6,478,64
3			R	STEEL BRIDGE PAINTING	63,128,19	3 50,922,29	31,514,08	36,602,187	45,202,012	64,417,13	8 62,906,263	45,821,16	8 57,028,709	48,379,35
9			S	SEISMIC	4,622,13	9,601,37	13,629,14	1 14,055,743	15,774,465	18,532,90	2 38,577,486	36,120,93	2	
0			Υ	SCOUR	1,994,96	4 3,720,19	2,426,27	7,303,066	6,655,767	7 3,630,14	5,701,719	6,367,94	0 2,570,935	5,062,31
1		Rehabilitation	E3	3RD PARTY DAMAGE BRIDGE REPAIR	873,83	3								
2			EM	SPECIAL BR REPAIR (MOVABLE)	3,560,15	3,076,929	12,965,110	3,489,094	8,924,400	7,483,47	9,460,840	5,443,20	9 4,018,963	3,372,79
3			٧	CONCRETE BR DECK-RIGID O-LAY	21,545,07	6 18,645,517	9,308,29	1 16,317,993	26,715,418	3 27,146,67	3 13,579,661	3,448,94	8 6,932,323	10,659,01
4			VA	CONCRETE BR DECK-ASPHALT O-LAY	8,720,70	3 2,248,829	78,68	97,403	53,811	1 306,60	7 1,156,083	910,45	8 153,728	3
5			VB	CONC BR DK-ASPHT OLAY-2ND GEN	2,030,40	5 1,718,65	3,390,912	2						
6			VC	CONC BR DK-RIGID OLAY-2ND GEN) (251,078	1,601,241	1 2,989,34	6 2,938,841	8,157,40	2 5,410,269)
7			ZS	BRIDGE REHAB (STRUCTURAL)	17,652,26	6 12,581,833	14,848,119	24,996,162	20,245,329	18,948,38	18,633,748	3 425,24	4 2,405,148	3,912,02
8		Replacement	DO	BR REPL - FUNCTIONALLY OBSOLTE	547,29	7 19,593	2	174,076	972,792	2,900,11	8,526,375	15,754,96	6 16,779,583	33,466,36
Q			ns	BR REPL - STRUCTURAL	31.046.53	5 35.932.49	49.394.11	33.044.498	54,276,837	7 40.710.42	7 48,319,385	34,869,85	39,161,660	21,030,82

4	A			3		С		D		E		F		G		Н	1	J		K
1 1	NHS	(.	AII)	-																
2																				
3 F	Row Labels	JY S	um of 1	7 - 19	Sun	n of 19 - 21	Sun	of 21 - 23	Sun	n of 23 - 25	Sun	of 25 - 27	Sun	of 27 - 29						
4 F	1		\$ 511	,356,388	\$	362,054,594	\$	417,604,813	\$	430,326,220	\$	397,857,969	\$	186,449,161						
5 F	2		\$ 261	,489,849	\$	349,642,812	\$	379,443,474	\$	414,957,505	\$	364,167,130	\$	278,252,622						
6 0	Grand Total		\$ 772	,846,237	\$	711,697,406	\$	797,048,288	\$	845,283,724	\$	762,025,100	\$	464,701,783						
7 8 9 10																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11 1	NHS	N	IHS	"T																
12																				
13 F	tow Labels	JT S	um of 1	7 - 19	Sun	n of 19 - 21	Sun	of 21 - 23	Sun	n of 23 - 25	Sun	of 25 - 27	Sun	of 27 - 29						
4 F	1		\$ 396,56	7,729.40	\$2	85,510,889.33	\$3	07,789,164.74	\$3	45,503,704.95	\$3	35,324,038.28	\$ 1	65,405,138.10						
15 F	2		\$ 198,94	8,090.09	\$2	95,961,544.13	\$3	29,016,979.81	\$3	39,345,677.86	\$2	49,937,228.48	\$ 1	87,909,438.45						
16 0	Grand Total		\$ 595,51	5,819.49	\$5	81,472,433.46	\$6	36,806,144.55	\$6	84,849,382.81	\$5	85,261,266.76	\$ 3	53,314,576.55						
17 18																				
18																				
19 5	pending by Fiscal Year																			
20																				
21 1	NHS			2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	2026	2027		202
22 F	Pavement		\$ 226	,617,568	\$	142,755,445	\$	142,755,445	\$	153,894,582	\$	153,894,582	\$	172,751,852	\$	172,751,852	\$ 167,662,019	\$ 167,662,019	\$	82,702,569
23 E	Bridge		5 139	.094,900	s	147,980,772	s	147,980,772	s	164,508,490	\$	164,508,490	\$	169,672,839	s	169,672,839	\$ 124,968,614	\$ 124,968,614	s	93,954,719



Consistency Review – Planned to Actual Expenditures

					State N	HS Investment Levels						
Bridge				Bridge								
	Time Frame	July 2018 through June 2019			Time Frame	July 2017 through June 2018						
	(Dollars in '000	s)			(Dollars in '000s)							
		Future Planned Expenditures (FY 2019)	Estimated Work Type Allocation %			Historic Planned Expenditures	(FY 2018)	Estimated Work Type Allocation %	Actual Exp	enditures (FY 2018)	Difference	Actual Work Type Allocation %
	Work Type				Work Type							
	Maintenance	Not tracked by NHS			Maintenance	Not tracked by NHS			Not t	tracked by NHS		
	Preservation	79,609	57%		Preservation		21,256	37%		27,331	6,075	41%
	Rehabilitaiton	42,028	30%		Rehabilitaiton		31,147	54%		34,579	3,433	51%
	Replacement 1	17,457	13%		Replacement		4,952	9%		5,508	556	8%
	Total	139,095			Total		57,354			67,418	10,064	
Pavement				Pavement								
	Time Frame	July 2018 through June 2019			Time Frame	July 2017 through June 2018						
	(Dollars in '000	s)			(Dollars in '000s)							
		Future Planned Expenditures (FY 2019)	Estimated Work Type Allocation %			Historic Planned Expenditures	(FY 2018)	Estimated Work Type Allocation %	Actual Exp	enditures (FY 2018)	Difference	Actual Work Type Allocation %
	Work Type				Work Type							
	Maintenance	Not tracked by NHS			Maintenance	Not tracked by NHS			Not t	tracked by NHS		
	Preservation	7,888	3%		Preservation		10,077	4%		10,105	27	5%
	Rehabilitaiton	197,134	87%		Rehabilitaiton		124,476	51%		143,969	19,493	74%
	Replacement 1	21,596	10%		Replacement		35,396	14%		39,424	4,028	20%
	Total	226,618			Total		169,950			193,499	23,548	

Note: A translation between WSDOT improvement codes and FHWA work types was necessary to group expenditures.

Consistency Review – Asset Condition Assessments

Exhibit 7-4: Decision Lens, Pavement Scenario Analysis Results

			4-Year H	(PIs			10-Year l	(PIs	
Scenario	Current Year Dollars in Scenario (in Millions)	Interstate % Poor	Non- Interstate NHS % Poor	All Hwys. % Poor	DPL (in Millions)	Interstate % Poor	Non- Interstate NHS % Poor	All Hwys. % Poor	DPL (in Millions)
No Build	\$0	7%	16%	15%	\$1,280	21%	53%	44%	\$5,480
Current	\$1,334	1%	1%	3%	\$479	8%	14%	33%	\$3,420
Minimum	\$1,358	1%	8%	10%	\$840	7%	31%	39%	\$3,780
Current less \$250 M	\$1,148	2%	3%	5%	\$561	10%	20%	34%	\$3,740

Exhibit 7-5: Decision Lens, Bridge Scenario Analysis Results

	Current Year				4-Ye	ear KPIs	10-Year KPIs		
Scenario	Dollars in Scenario (in Millions)	Joints (count remaining)	Painters (ft. ² of bridges remaining)	Decks (ft. ² remaining)	NHS % Poor	DPL (in Millions)	NHS % Poor	DPL (in Millions)	
No Build	N/A	621	5,380	14,210	9%	\$1,160	26%	\$2,930	
Current	\$1,334	484	2,220	12,850	2%	\$646	15%	\$1,790	
Minimum	\$515	621	5,380	10,180	4%	\$919	10%	\$2,470	
Current less \$250 M	\$1,084	488	2,620	13,120	2%	\$747	16%	\$2,040	

After creating the Decision Lens models and reviewing the results, several key points emerged.

Key points include:

- The current funding is adequate to meet conditions within a four-year period, but not over 10 years.
- The minimum scenario for Pavements is based on minimizing the Interstate's Poor condition, but the portfolios are not split into Interstate vs. non-Interstate, which would be necessary to truly estimate the minimum cost of just working on the Interstate
- There are not enough Pavement projects created to account for all the Interstate Poor condition assumed to deteriorate over the 10-year period.
- The minimum scenario for Bridges performs better than the current funding distribution when looking at condition. This is because painting and

joint preservation are totally ignored, which will reduce long-term structure life (painting) or cause immediate short-term closures (joints), and allows the work to be focused on decks and repairs related to Poor condition.

Overall, the Scenario Analysis confirmed the Preservation funding gap is large, and WSDOT needs to take action in the near-term to be able to address it. WSDOT has been communicating this funding gap to the Washington State Legislature in both the 2018 and 2019 State of Transportation. As well, it was discussed with the Governor and Legislature during the 2019 budget deliberations. Funding gaps were also key areas of emphasis through the risk workshops. Both bridge and pavement assets ranked funding as a "very high" level risk. More information on identified risks can be found in the "Risk Management" chapter in the TAMP.

Asset Planagement	WSDOT MAP-21 Network-level SOGR Targets	1. % of Interstate NHS Pavemen in Good condition	ts or	2. Percent of Interstate Pavement on the NHS in Poor condition.		cent on- erstate ement the NHS lood dition.e	Pave on the	on- rstate ement he NHS	class in G	S Bridges sified	Percent of NHS Bridges classified in Poor condition. 5.0	
		SOGR Target 2-yr 4- N/A 30	<u>/r 2-y</u>		SOGR <u>2-yr</u> 45%	Targets <u>4-yr</u> 18%	2-yr 21%	Targets <u>4-yr</u> 5%	SOGR <u>2-yr</u> 30%	Targets <u>4-yr</u> 30%	SOGR <u>2-yr</u> 10%	Targets <u>4-yr</u> 10%
	23 CFR Part 490 National Performance Management Measures	1. % of Interstate NHS Pavemen in Good condition	ts P. in .º.4 cc st	of terstate HS avements Poor endition hall not acceed	NHS Pave in G	rstate	NHS Pave in Po	rstate S ements	1. % of Brid in G cond	ges	2. % of NHS Bridges in Poor condition (structurally deficient) does not exceed 10%.45	

Consistency Review – Closing Thoughts

- This was WSDOT's first attempt at demonstrating consistency. It is very likely there
 is room for improvement.
- The annual consistency review timing does not align well with WSDOT's state fiscal year closing. As a result, assumptions were made around timing of the data.
- Local NHS financial information was not available (and will be difficult to obtain for at least the near future).
- Documented assumptions were necessary to communicate what the numbers represent as well as how the data was assembled.
- There will likely be deviations from planned level of spending in the future we will need to work through how best to capture and communicate why the deviation occurred.
- Full table of work activity crosswalk may be found in <u>WSDOT's TAMP</u> (Appendix G)

Thank you

Questions?

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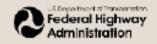
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