

Greetings from



LAND OF 10,000 ASSETS





Developing a Risk-Based Transportation Asset Management Plan

Timeline

- 2012 - MAP-21 TAMP Legislation
- 2014 - Minnesota completed a *Pilot TAMP*
- 2016 - Final federal rule released
- 2018 - ***TAMP 2018*** - Draft federal submission completed in April
- 2019 - Final federal submission due in June

2014 Pilot TAMP



We all have a stake in A+B

Transportation Asset Management Plan
July 2014
Draft

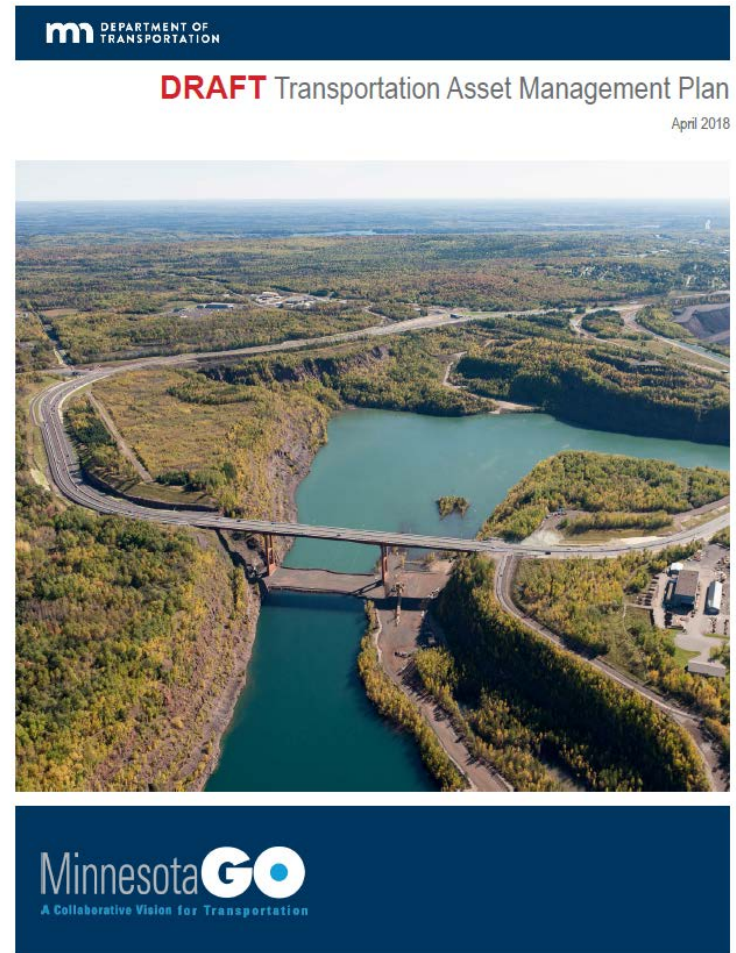


Minnesota GO
A Collaborative Vision for Transportation

- Consultant - Applied Pavement Technology
 - Writing
 - Technical Guide
- Sub consultant - Paul D. Thompson
 - LCCA – Life Cycle Cost Analysis
- 6 assets
 - Pavements, Bridges, Overhead Sign Structures, High-Mast Light Towers, Culverts, Deep Stormwater Tunnels

TAMP 2018

- Completed in-house
- Updated Pilot TAMP
- Retired Technical Guide
- Added 6 additional assets
 - Noise Walls, Signals, Lighting, ITS (Intelligent Transportation Systems), Pedestrian Infrastructure, Buildings
- 154 Pages



Example of Asset Folio in TAMP



BRIDGES (INCLUDING LARGE CULVERTS)

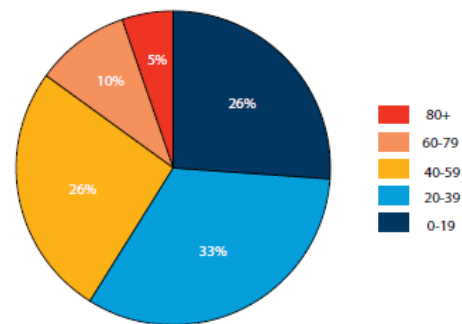
Bridges are large, complex and expensive assets that are custom-designed and built to satisfy a wide variety of requirements. Large culverts 10 feet and greater are also included in the bridge inventory. MnDOT's bridge inventory includes all bridge structures ten feet and greater. There are currently 3,875 bridge structures over 20 feet. The remaining 920 structures are 10 feet or greater but less than 20 feet or are non-automobile bridges.

Figure 4-11: Bridge Inventory and Replacement Value

SYSTEM / FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	BRIDGE COUNT	BRIDGE DECK AREA (SQ. FT.)	BRIDGE CURRENT REPLACEMENT VALUE	BRIDGE CULVERTS COUNT	BRIDGE CULVERTS CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST
NHS	1,621	31,444,986	\$8.8 billion	745	\$470 million
Non-NHS	1,377	18,504,855	\$5 billion	1,058	\$329 million
TOTAL (State Highway)	2,998	49,949,841	\$13.8 billion	1803	\$799 million

Notes: NHS do not include locally-owned NHS bridges (23); replacement values range from \$50/sq. ft. to \$820/sq. ft. depending on bridge type, size and complexity; MnDOT has initiated a process to collect locally-owned NHS pavement and bridge data (i.e. material type, AADT, construction and treatment history, design details), and will be developing a solicitation process that aligns with the state-owned NHS investment direction

Figure 4-12: Bridge Age Profile (by deck area in sq. ft.)



Data Collection, Management, and Reporting Practices

Data Collection:

- Data collection based on National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS), AASHTO and MnDOT requirements
- Most bridges are inspected every other year in Minnesota (some more or less frequently based on inspection results)
- Districts perform/supervise inspections with some centralized management and Quality Assurance/Quality Control of data collected

Data Management:

- Structure Information Management System (SIMS) used to enter, submit and manage inspection data
- Bridge Replacement and Improvement Management (BRIM) tools used to analyze data

Data Reporting:

Bridge inspection and inventory reports available through MnDOT's website and the SIMS application

Figure 4-13: Bridge Condition Rating Scale (Based on NBIS Rating Scale)

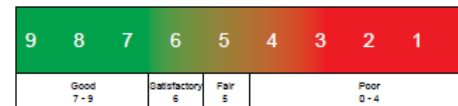


Figure 4-14: Bridge Current Condition, Targets, and Investment to Achieve Targets in 2027 Based on State Performance Measures

SYSTEM	2017 CONDITION (% POOR)	TARGETS (% POOR)	INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE TARGETS
NHS	4.7%	≤ 2%	\$1.1 billion
Non-NHS	2.1%	≤ 8%	\$430 million
TOTAL	4.3%	NA	\$1.5 billion

Note: NHS does not include locally-owned NHS bridges (23)

Federal Bridge Performance Measures and Targets

The federal performance bridge measures are based on NBI condition ratings.

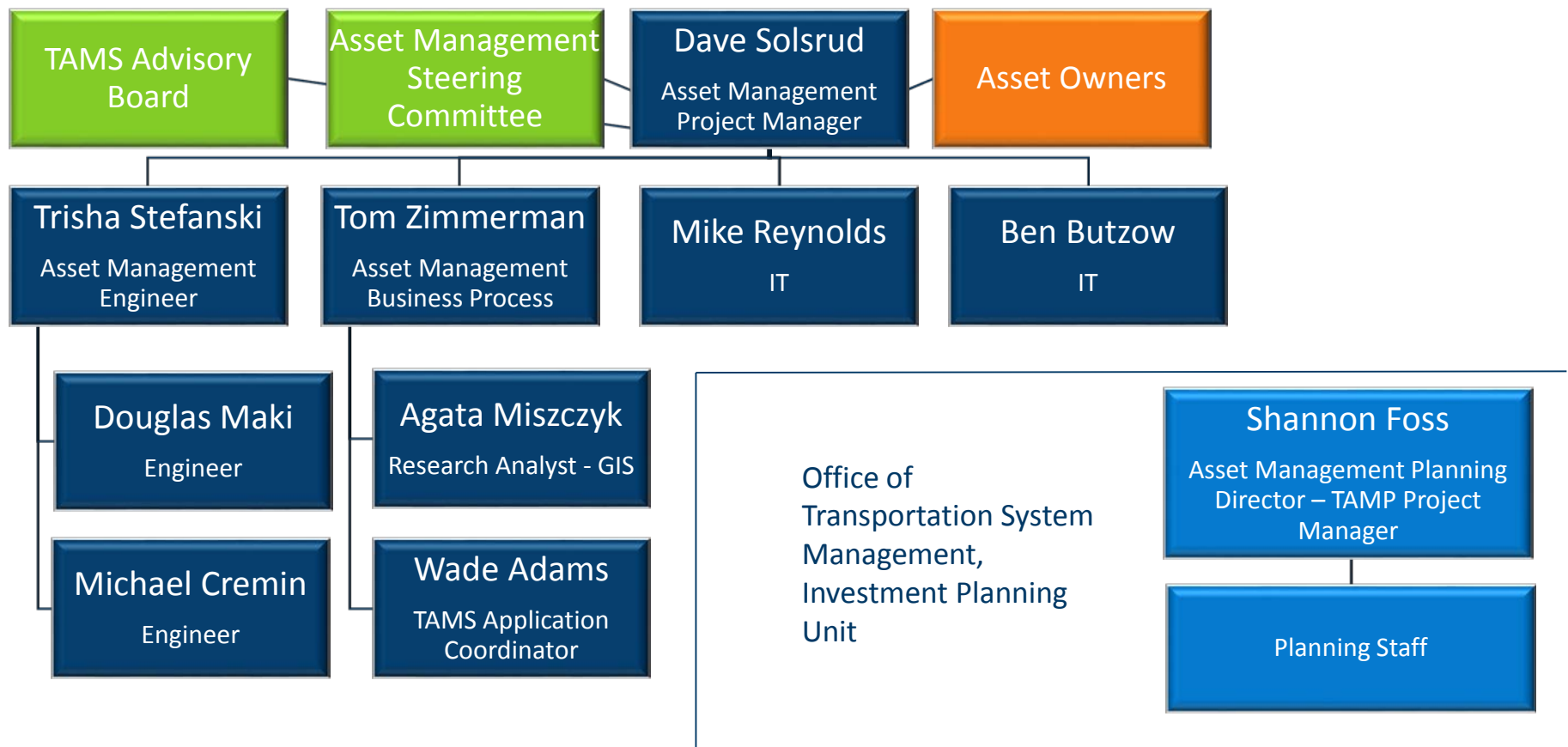
Figure 4-15: Bridge Current Condition, Targets, and Investment to Achieve Targets in 2027 Based on Federal Performance Measures

SYSTEM	2017 CONDITION (% GOOD)	2017 CONDITION (% POOR)	TARGET (% GOOD)	TARGET (% POOR)	INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE TARGETS
NHS	47.4%	1.5%	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOTAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD



Asset Management Organization

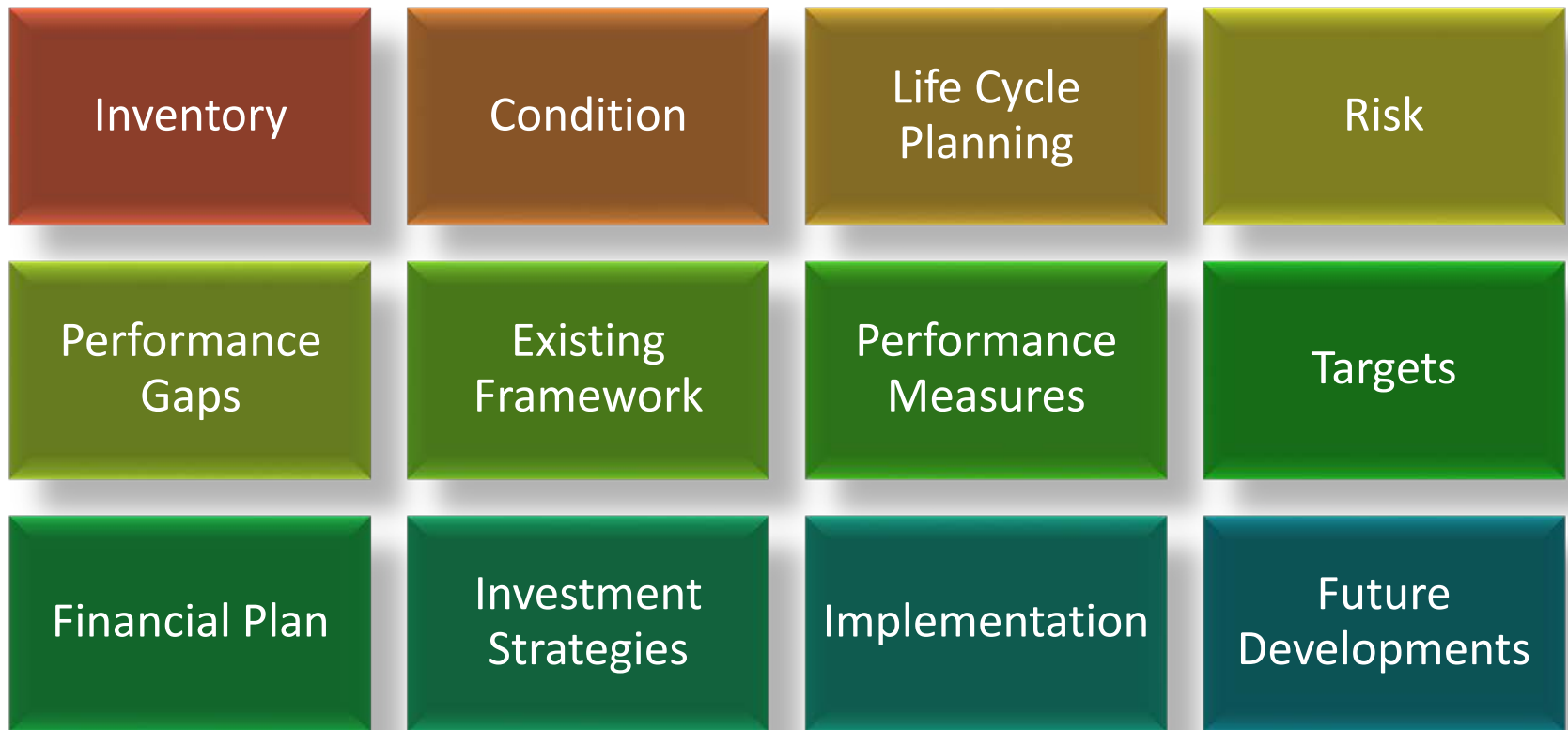
Tim Henkel – Modal Planning & Programming Management Division – Assistant Commissioner
Jean Wallace – Assistant Division Director



Asset Management Planning Director – TAMP Project Manager

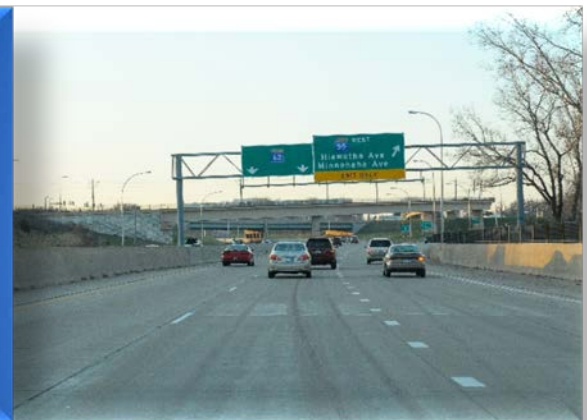


TAMP 2018 Development



Assets Included – NHS and non-NHS

Asset Classes			
Pavements	Bridges	Culverts	Deep Stormwater Tunnels
High Mast Light Towers	Overhead Sign Structures	Pedestrian Infrastructure	ITS
Noise Walls	Traffic Signals	Roadway Lighting	Buildings



Assets Included – NHS and non-NHS

Asset Sub-Classes				
Concrete Pavement	Bituminous Pavement	Large Culverts	Small Culverts	Wood Noise Walls
Concrete Noise Walls	Curb Ramps	Sidewalks	Driveways with Sidewalk	Pedestrian Bridges
Rest Areas	Weigh Stations	Small/Medium Truck Stations	Large Truck Stations	Salt Sheds
Heated Storage Sheds	Unheated Storage Sheds	Office Buildings	Miscellaneous Buildings	Fiber Communication Network
Fiber Network Shelters	Traffic Management System Cabinets	Dynamic Message Signs	Traffic Monitoring Cameras	Traffic Detector Stations
Communication Equipment	MnPASS Readers	Reversible Road Gates	Ramp Meters	Rural Intersection Conflict Warning Systems
Road Weather Information System Sites	Automatic Traffic Recorders	Weigh-In-Motion Sites	Road Closures	

Worksheets and Tools

TRANSPORTATION ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN LIFECYCLE COST CONSIDERATION WORKSHEET

Work Groups have identified the following assets and sub-assets below for Life Cycle Cost (LCC) analysis. This worksheet provides a basic framework for LCC analysis data collection. Each Work Group is charged with completing the pre-assignment for each of the asset/sub-asset identified below. Review the worksheet and provide us with the LCC information (asset rating, deterioration and inspection and treatment cycles/costs) pertinent to your assets/sub-assets. Please make sure to identify/separate sub-asset LCC information (e.g. sidewalks vs. ramps).

Asset (Condition) Rating & Deterioration

1. Does the asset have a current rating system? ___ (If yes, proceed to question 1a. If no, proceed to question 1b)
 - a. What is the current asset rating system? Explain when the asset is considered good, fair, poor, very poor/critical, etc. This could be based on asset condition, service life or other criteria (e.g. state/federal compliance criteria).
 - b. What would be a desired rating system for the asset? Explain when the asset would be considered good, fair, poor, very poor/critical, etc. This could be based on asset condition, service life or other criteria (e.g. state/federal compliance criteria).
2. What is the typical/historical (in most cases this is without maintenance) service life of the asset?
3. What is the desired/industry or manufacturer recommended (with maintenance) service life of the asset?
4. How long does it take for this asset to deteriorate from good to fair, fair to poor, and poor to very poor/critical without any maintenance?
5. How long does it take for this asset to deteriorate from good to fair, fair to poor, and poor to very poor/critical with maintenance?

Inspection Timeframe and Costs

1. Do you currently inspect the asset (sub-assets)? ____ (If yes, proceed to question #1a. If no, proceed to question #1b)
- a. What is the
- b. What is a d

Table 1 – Treatments and Costs for _____ (Insert Asset Name)

Treatment Cost	Treatment Category	Desired Treatments	Desired/ Industry Recommended Age or Condition Level When Treatment Should Be Applied	Most Likely Condition After Treatment	Typical Treatments	Typical Age or Condition Level When Treatment Is Applied	Most Likely Condition After Treatment	Typical Cost Range (low-to-high)	Most Representative or Average Cost
	Preventive/Routine Maintenance								
	Minor Rehabilitation								
	Major Rehabilitation								
	Replacement								

For each of the within that, cite applied (if know or condition lev applied.

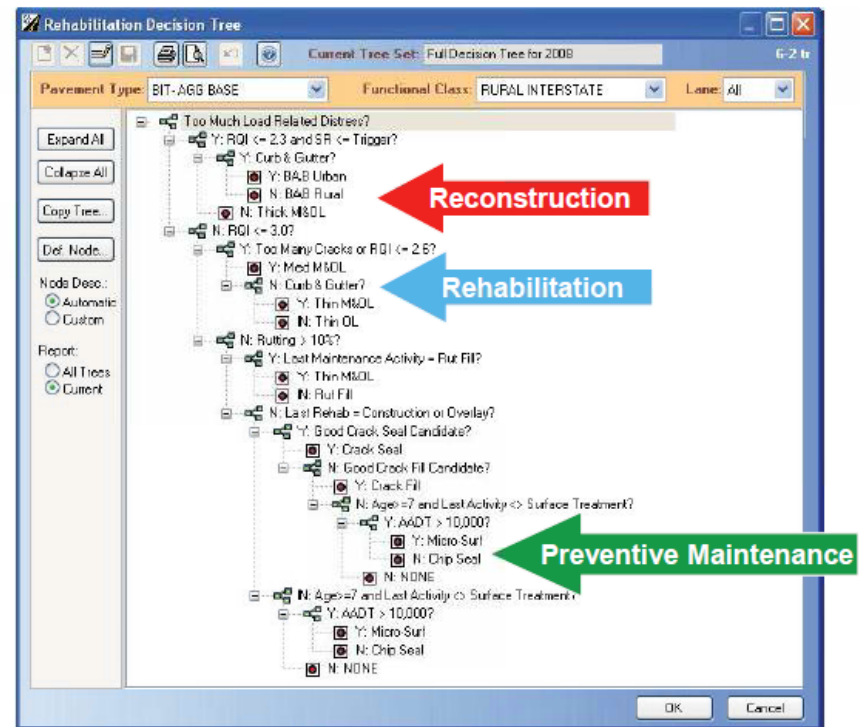
Please also pr: Group consider used for your c as part of TAM

- Using worksheets through the planning process, we learned:
 - They ensure consistency
 - They make future updates more efficient
 - It is not a “one size fits all” approach for all 12 asset classes
 - Consistent reporting aides the “cross-asset” decision making process
 - Can easily apply to other assets

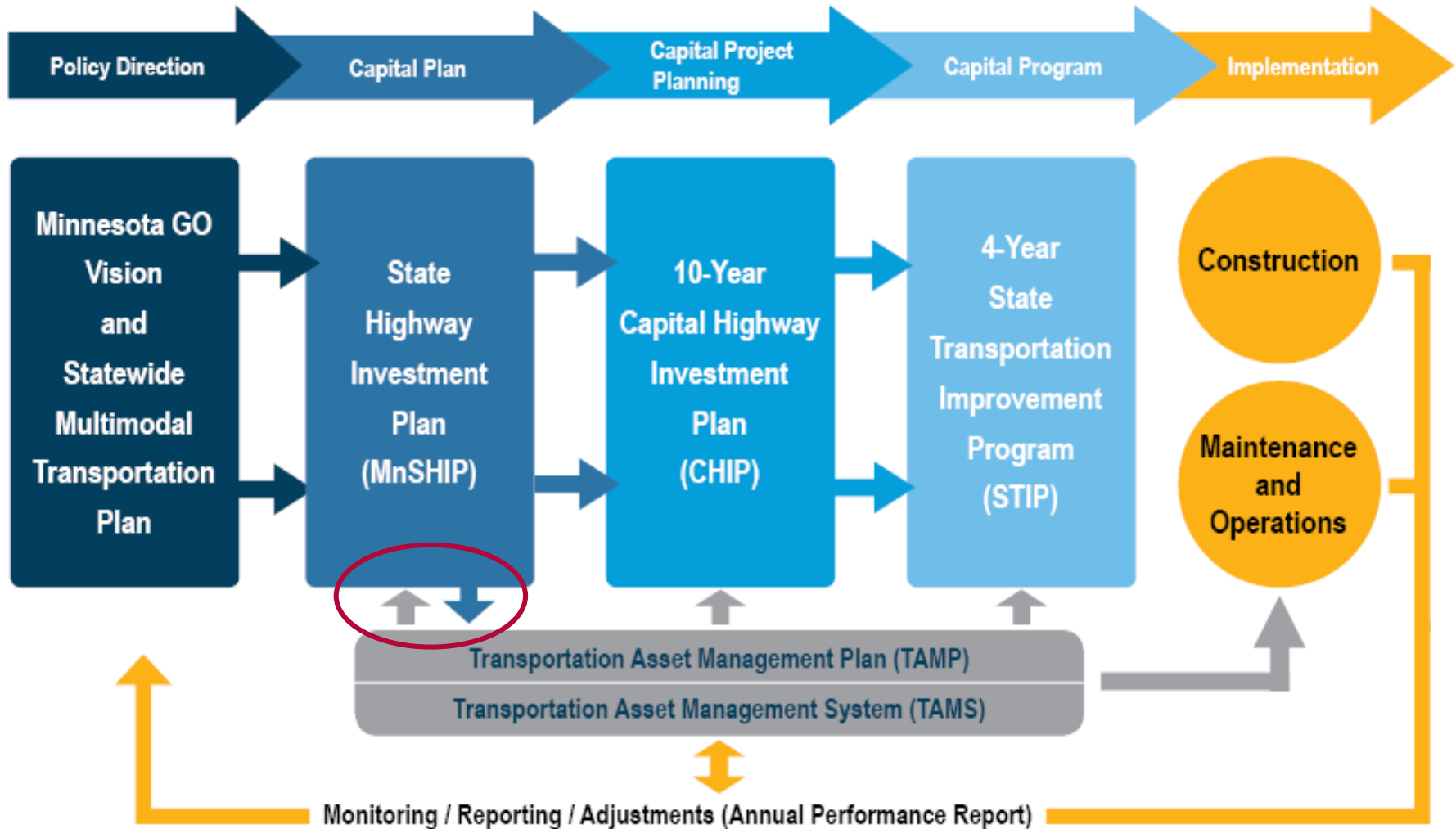
Asset Management Systems

- TAMS – Transportation Asset Management System
 - Traffic Signals, Lighting, ITS, Hydraulics, and Traffic Barriers
- HPMA – Highway Pavement Management Application
- BRIM – Bridge Replacement and Improvement Management
- Excel Spreadsheets

Figure 5-4: HPMA Decision Tree



Planning & Programming Framework



Lessons Learned

- TAMP development methodology worked well
- Risk-based setting/proposal of targets for “other assets” beneficial
- Rapid response made to asset risk assessed in pilot: inspection and remediation of OSS structures
- Increase in “other asset” funding levels in State Highway Investment Plan (MnSHIP)
- Pilot led to creation of Asset Management Project Office and Asset Management Steering Committee
- Need better understanding of deterioration for many asset classes
- Move from a reactive to proactive approach for managing assets

Next Steps



- Communications and Implementation Plan
- Complete research needs, risk mitigation strategies, and process improvements identified Chapter 9: Implementation and Future Developments
- Support (decentralized) district decision making
- Advance the culture of asset management

Thank you!

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