

# TAM Implementation: Lessons Learned

11<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Transit Asset Management

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# TAM Implementation: Lessons Learned

- International best practices and MAP-21 identify the following as key TAM program components:
  - ✓ Inventory
  - ✓ Condition Assessment
  - ✓ Performance Measures
- What challenges have agencies encountered in implementing these key elements?
- What opportunities to benefit from lessons learned?

## Generic TAM Process

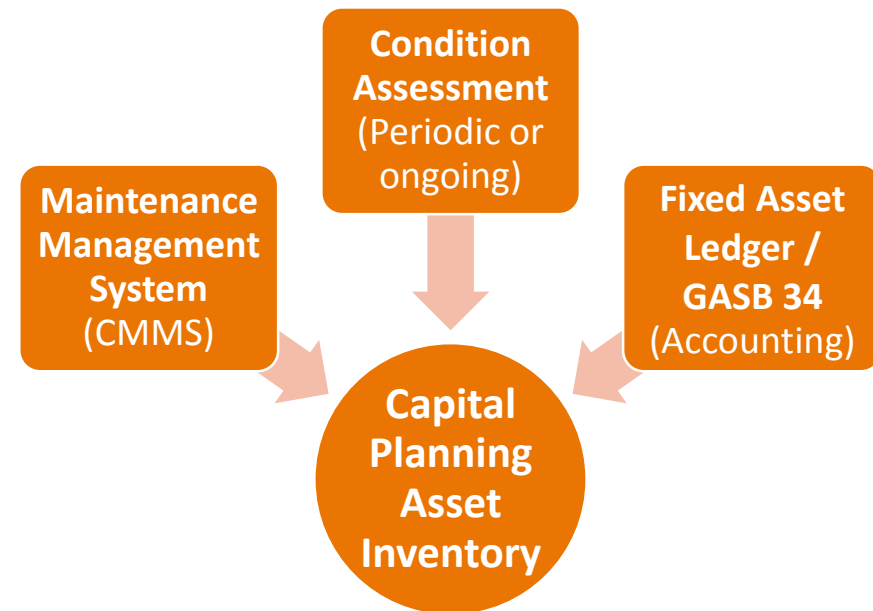


# Asset Inventory

# Overview: Inventory Development Status

- Development status ranges widely across agencies:
  - In process of populating / migrating to single EAM/MMS
  - Stand-alone, manually maintained (worksheets or DB, not connected to other asset systems)
  - Initial inventory from multiple sources (“Franken-inventory”)
  - Have not started
- Agencies face many challenges assembling initial inventories and moving to long-term solutions

## Common Sources of Inventory Data



# Inventory Development Challenges (by Source)...

## MMS/EAM

- Limited asset coverage (some types missing)
- Configured for work orders not asset holding reporting
  - Key fields may be unpopulated (date built, replacement value)
  - “Parent-child” relationships may not support easy pull of parent record
  - E.g., station components may be recorded by location but not as child of overall station asset
  - MMS level hierarchy not aligned to broader asset category level

## Fixed Asset Ledger

- Designed for depreciation / accounting
  - Record contract value, not asset value
  - Include capitalized cost of rehabs and professional services
  - GASB-34 (modified) an exception

## Condition Assessment

- Snap-shot data
  - Frequency of update?

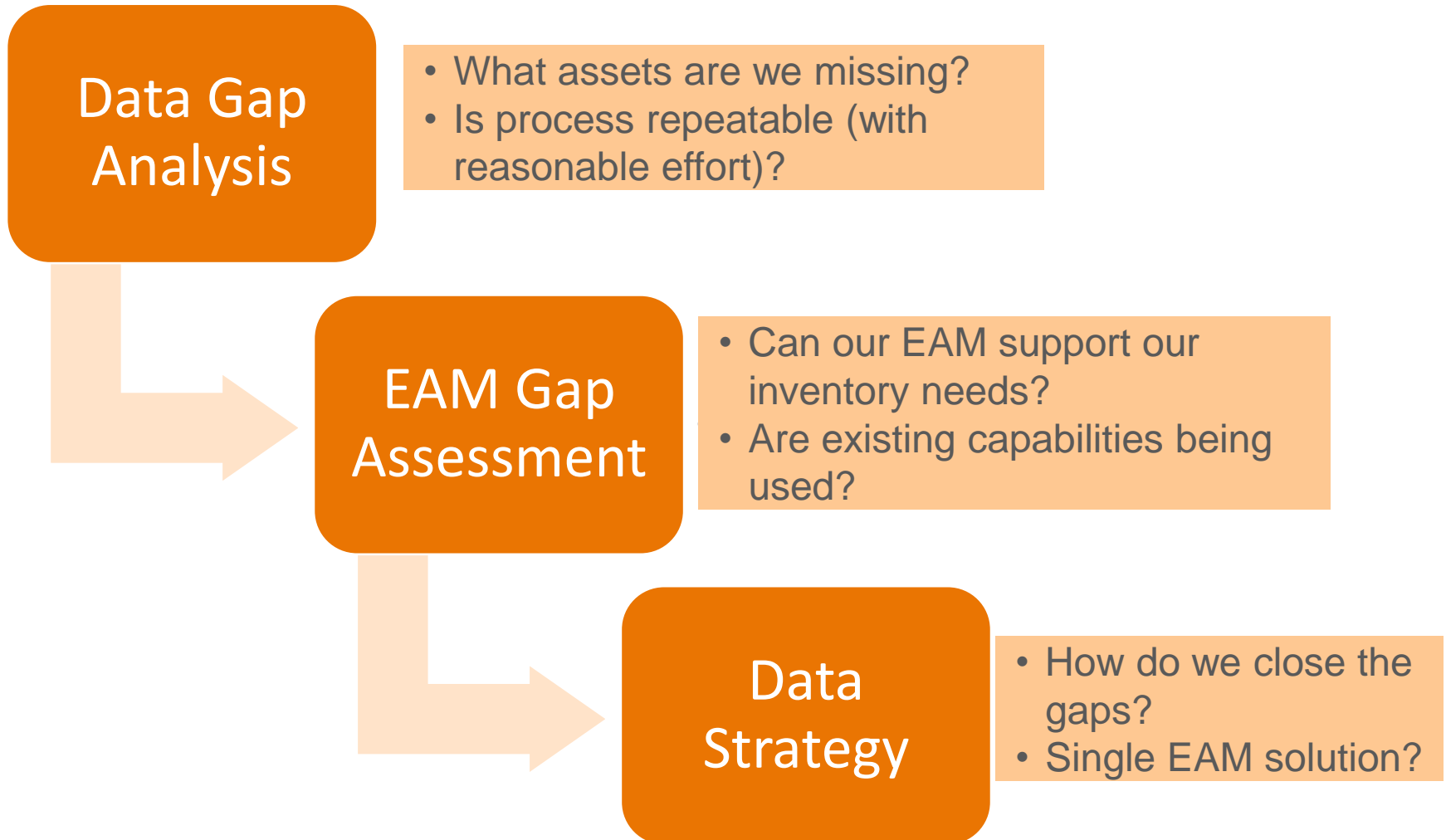
# Inventory Development Challenges

Un-populated fields

No install date or cost data

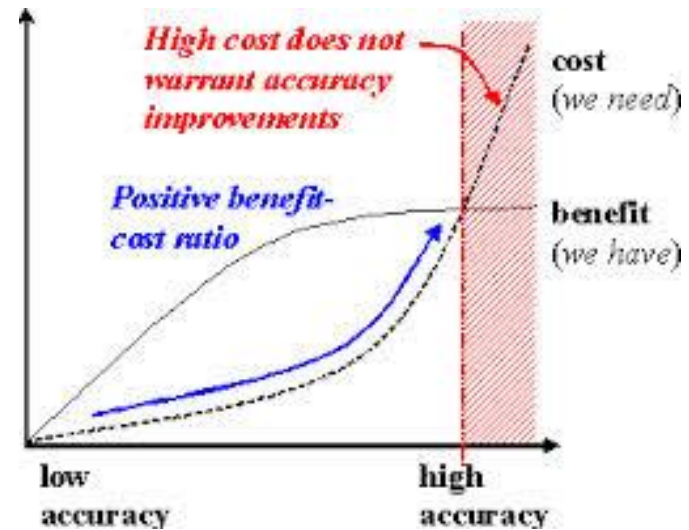
ASSETNUM	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	BINNUM	PARENT	ASSETTYPE	STATUS	ITEMNUM	ISLINEAD	INSTALLDATE
1255697	ASSY 14BRT					OPERATING		0	
1255743	ASSY 121A-4 XMTR 522HZ/17HZ					OPERATING		0	
1255746	ASSY 121A-4 XMTR 1.1KHZ W/10ST					OPERATING		0	
1263628	Disconnect Switch,NC SW35S1					OPERATING		0	
1263350	Grade Crossing,					OPERATING		0	
1261049	ASSY XCVR MOD COMPLETE 348.0HZ					OPERATING		0	
1261050	ASSY XCVR MOD COMPLETE 790.0HZ					OPERATING		0	
1257606	Auxiliary Module					OPERATING		0	
1257330	Section Insulator					OPERATING		0	
1258389	ASSY 1101 BT/R XCVR 1.9KHZ					OPERATING		0	
1259215	Track switch,R,facing					OPERATING		0	
1259216	Track switch,R,trailing					OPERATING		0	
1259217	Insulated Joint at 495+00, track 1					OPERATING		0	
1257663	Milling Machine, SuperMax					OPERATING		0	

# Many Agencies Need to Assess Capabilities and Develop a Long-Term Data Plan



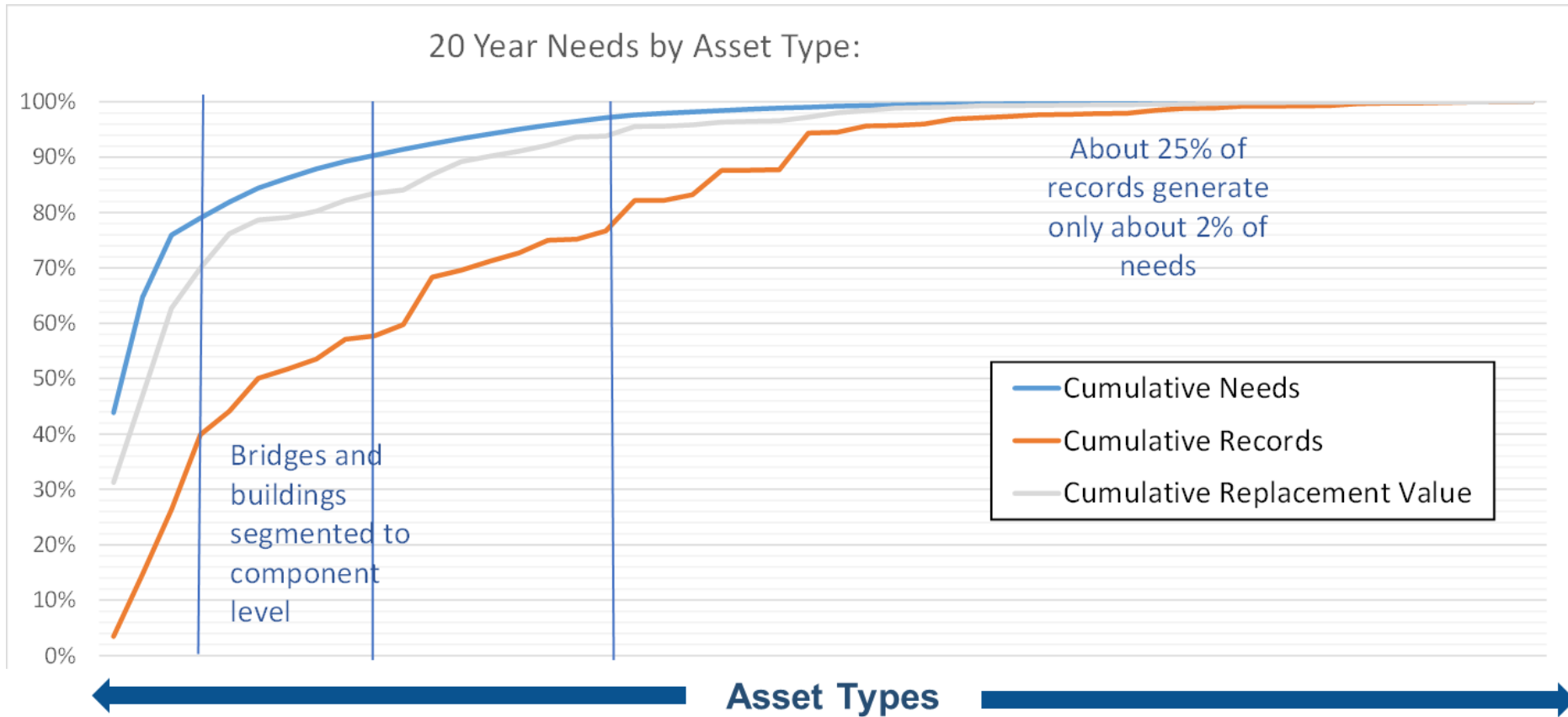
# Inventory: What Level of Detail?

- Collecting and maintaining asset records is costly
- Optimal level of detail is a tradeoff between accuracy and cost
- General guidelines:
  - Focus on assets that generate most needs (“80/20” rule)
  - Avoid maintaining records for low cost assets (if not needed)



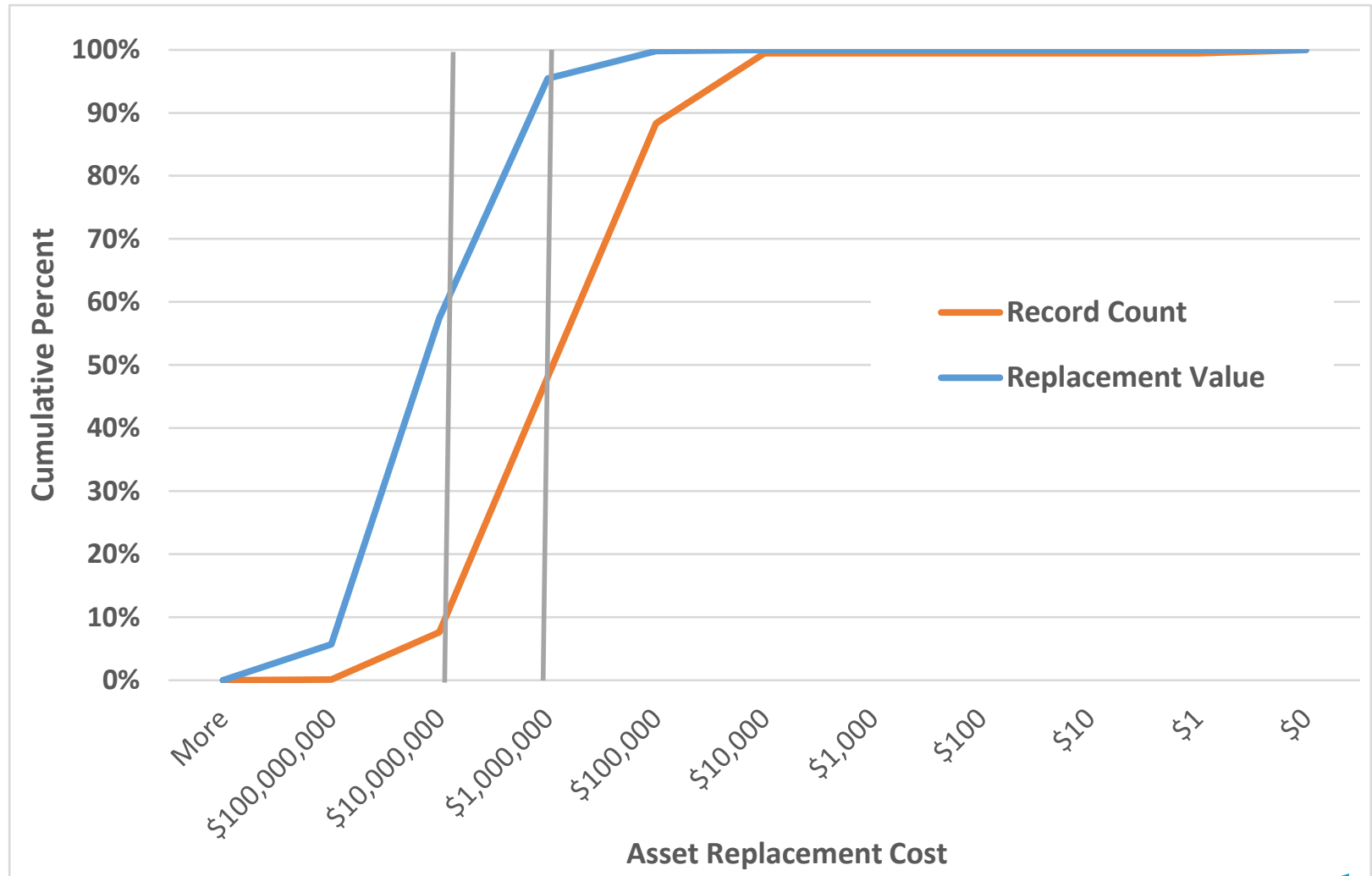


# Pareto Analysis: Tens of Thousands of Records



# Low Value Records Contribute Little to Needs...

Replacement Value Vs Record Count: Tens of thousands of records



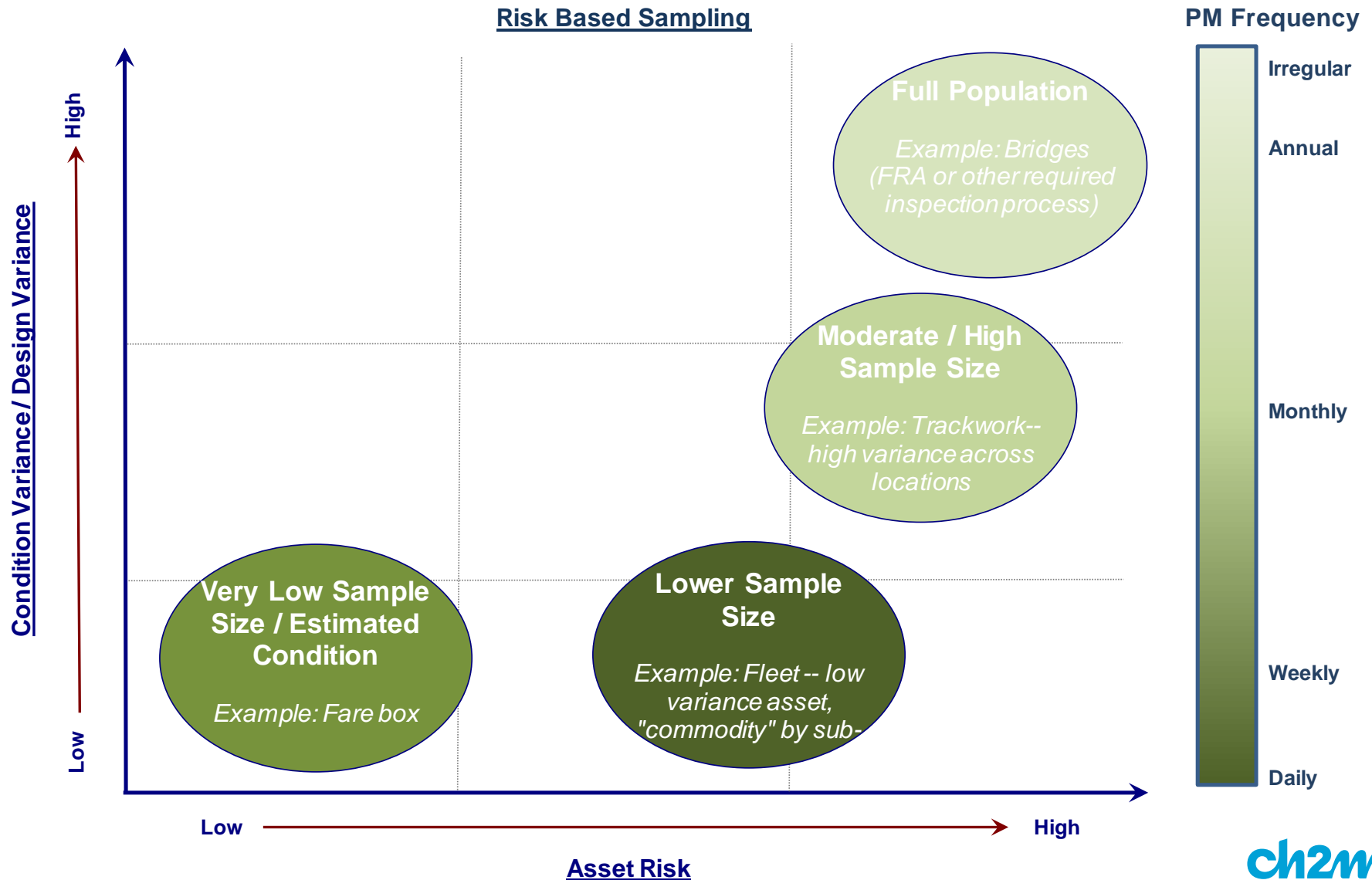
# Condition Assessment

# Condition Assessment

1. On-site condition assessment is expensive:
  - Large stock of diverse assets to assess
  - Update every 1 to 3 years
  - Agencies may be collecting more condition data than needed
  - Costs can be significantly reduced by sampling
2. Agencies may not be making optimal use of data collected:
  - Opportunities to mine condition data for improved investment decisions

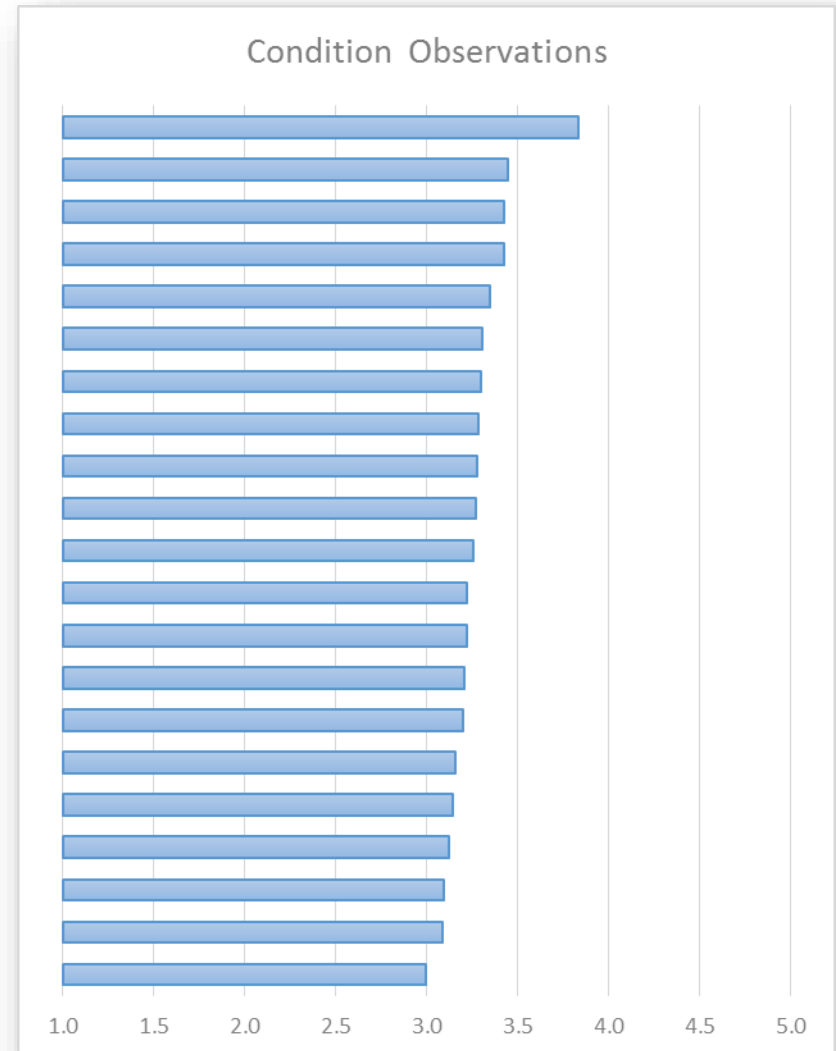


# Risk Based Condition Assessment: Don't Need to Look at Everything...



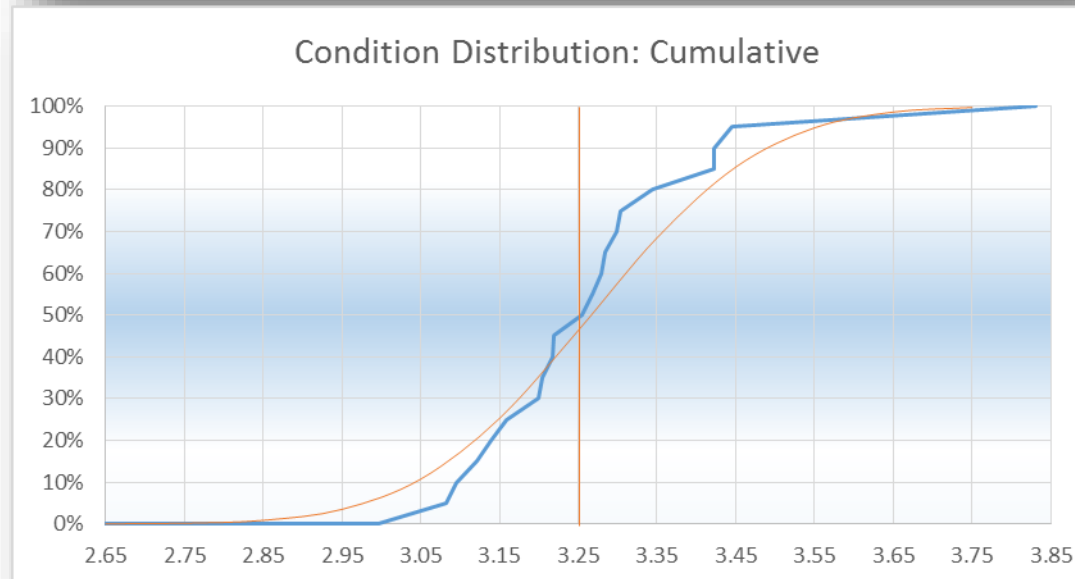
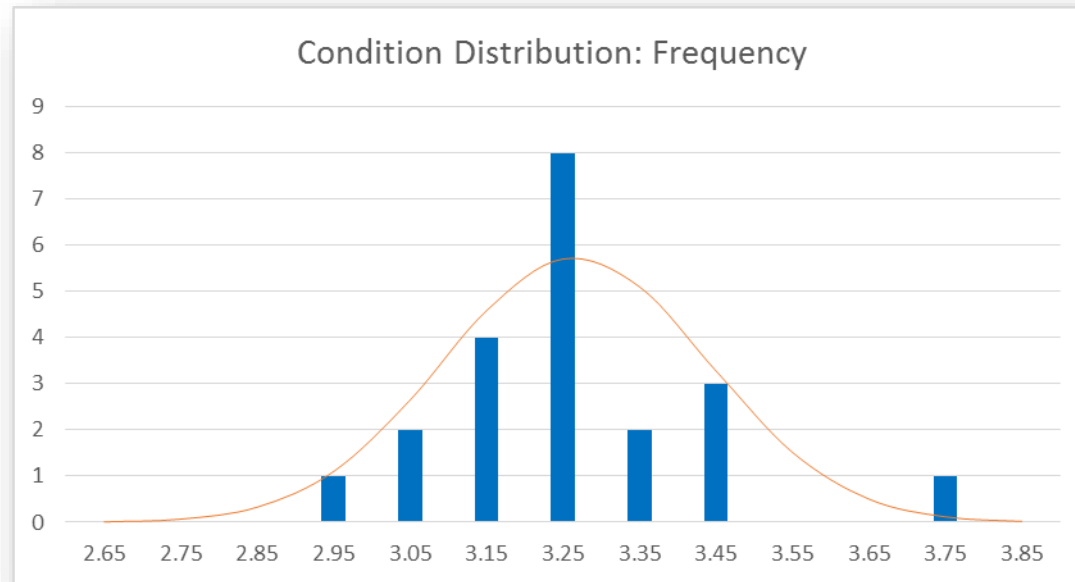
# Example: Fleet Condition Sample

- Variation in conditions within a vehicle sub-fleet tends to be very limited:
  - Once you've seen five...
- Example:
  - Sub fleet of 53 over-the-road coaches
  - Entered service in 2004
  - Condition Sample = 21 vehicles (39%)
  - 90 components assessed on each vehicle
  - FTA 5 (excellent) through 1 (poor) scale
  - Weighted average condition presented



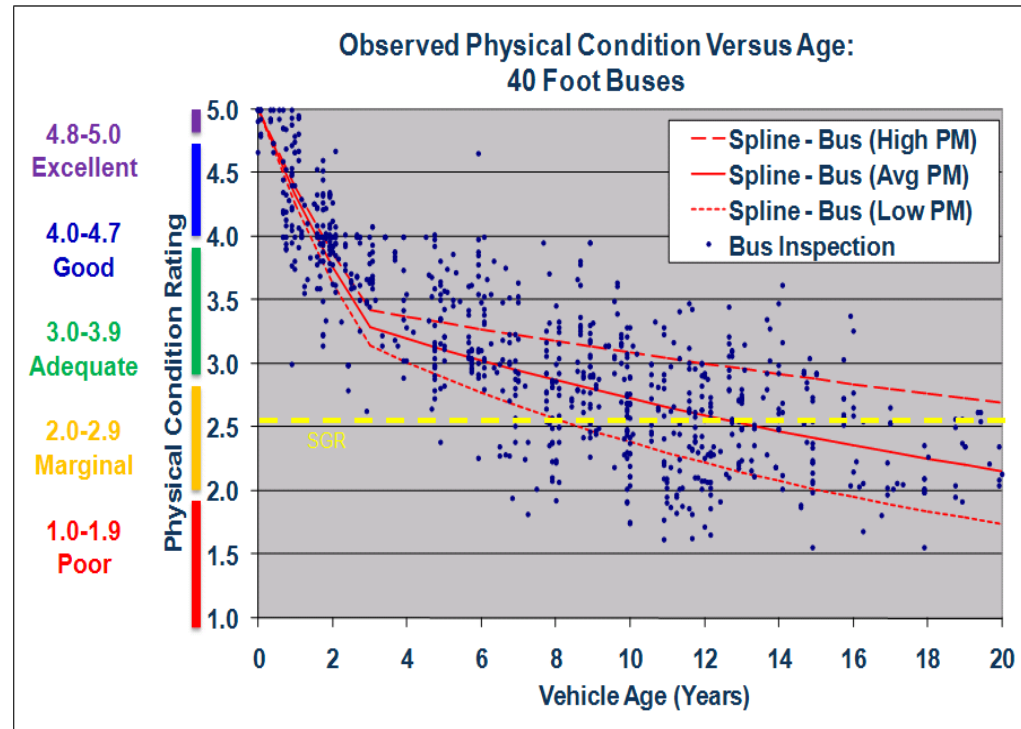
# Example: Fleet Condition Sample

- 21 vehicle observations
  - Peak at 3.25 (mean)
  - 60% of observations within  $\pm 0.10$  of 3.25
  - Normal distribution
- Why inspect more vehicles?
  - Sample sufficient to:
    - ✓ Identify typical deficiencies (for rehab)
    - ✓ Assess structure useful life



# Condition Estimation

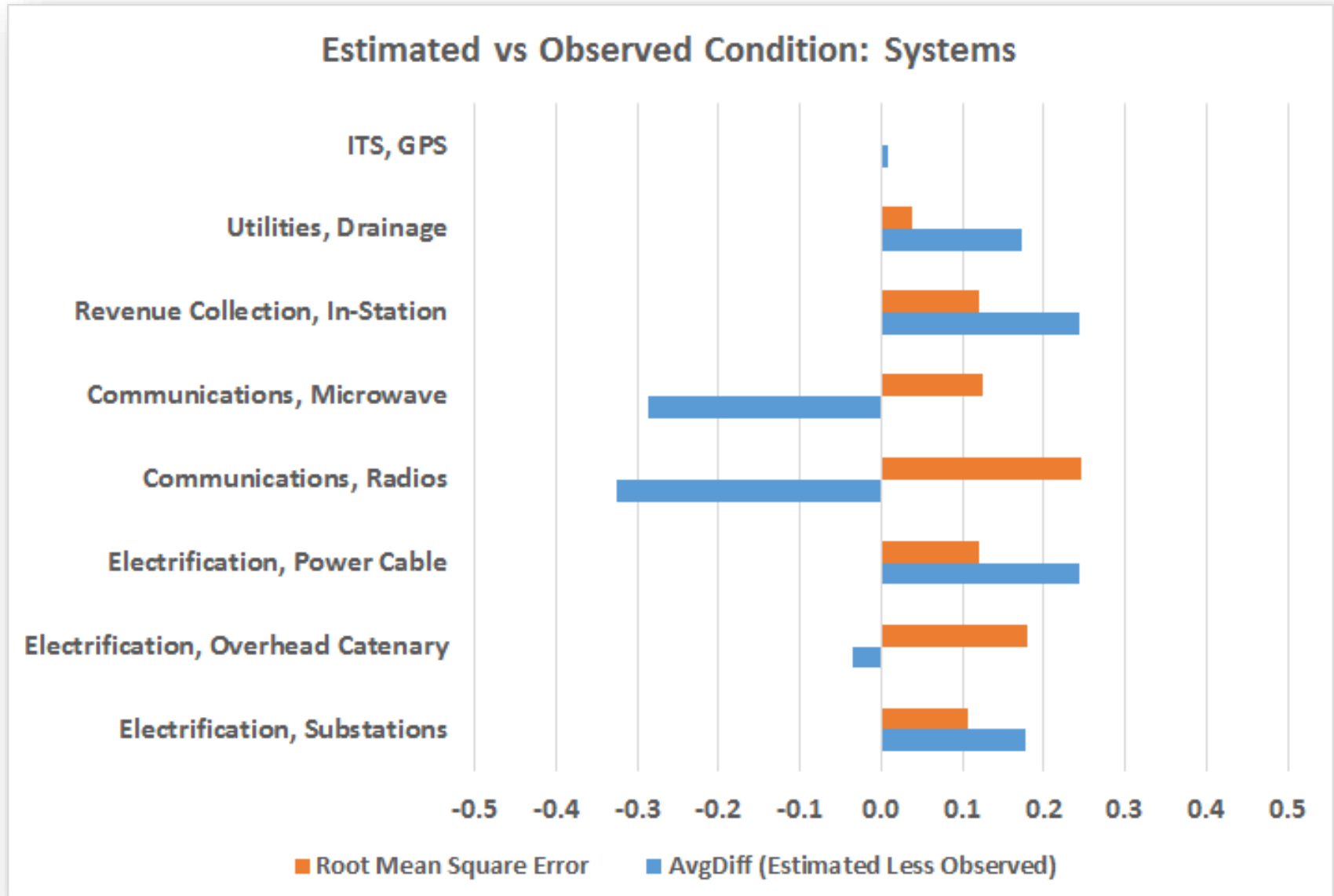
- NOT recommended for most asset types
- However, can be used for lower risk, more standardized asset types:
  - E.g., bus radios, fare boxes
  - This assumes an agency wants a condition value to assist in prioritization
  - Decay curves need to be calibrated to actual experience





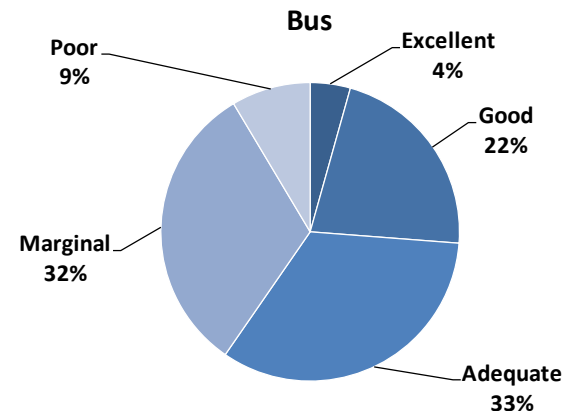
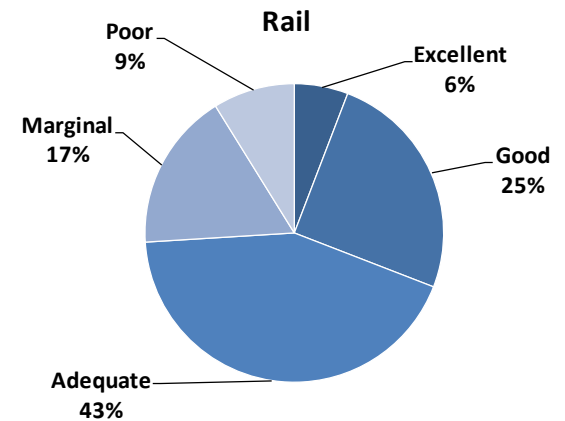
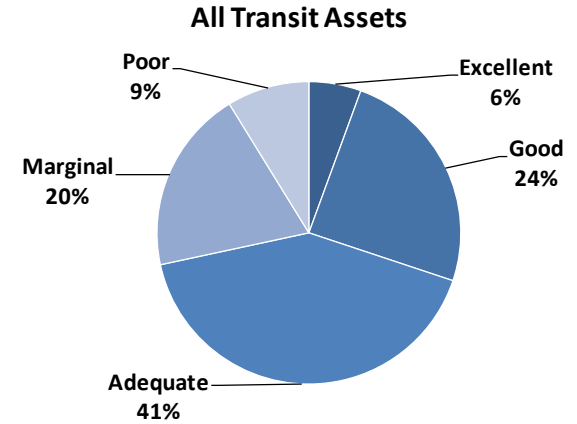
# Example: Estimated Condition Vs On-Site Assessment (FTA – 5 to 1 Scale)

Estimated condition not recommended for most asset types



# Condition Data and Decision Making

- Condition data frequently collected for:
  - Initial inventory development
  - Prioritization support
  - Performance measure / trend reporting
  - MAP-21 Reporting
- Not always used for basic reinvestment planning:
  - What's broken now?
  - What should we include in our next rehab?
  - Are we approaching the end of useful life?



# Three Views...High Level (Park and Ride Example)

- Highlights overall service quality and areas of general concern
  - Helpful for reporting to management
  - But beware of averages...

<u>Corridor and Lot</u>	<u>Lot Average</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Bus Lanes</u>	<u>Parking Area</u>	<u>Loading Area</u>	<u>Shelters</u>
County property						
<b>East</b>						
Hewatt Road	3.49	3.41	3.08	2.94	4.00	4.00
West Conyers/ Sigman Road	3.58	3.57	4.00	2.57	4.00	3.77
<b>North</b>						
Acworth	3.77	4.17	4.10	2.74	4.20	3.65
Busbee Drive	3.62	3.96	3.84	2.32	3.99	4.00
<b>West</b>						
Douglasville MMC	3.30	2.50	3.13	2.96	4.00	3.92
Mableton	4.24	4.40	4.05	4.13	4.20	4.44

# Three Views...Mid Level (Park and Ride Example)

- What's really going on?
  - What types of needs do we face?
  - Are needs widespread or spotty?
  - Are any needs critical (or can they wait)?
  - What needs pose the greatest risk?

Group	Element	Count	Condition	Risk	Condition Distribution				
					Excellent	Good	Adequate	Marqinal	Worn
County property					6 lots, 2035 spaces				
Bus Lanes	Curbs / drains	3	4.2	0.73		66.7%			
	Signage	2	4.3	1.40		50.0%			
	Striping/markings	6	2.9	2.47		33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%
	Surface	5	3.8	1.76		40.0%	40.0%		
Passenger Loading Area	Lighting	3	4.0	2.00		100.0%			
	Platform / Sidewalk	6	4.2	1.47		66.7%			
	Seating	5	3.9	0.84		80.0%	20.0%		
	Security Cameras	3	4.0	2.00		100.0%			
	Signage	4	4.0	1.60		100.0%			
	Trash Receptacles	5	4.0	0.40		100.0%			
Passenger Parking Area	Curbs / drains	3	4.3	0.67		33.3%			
	Emergency Phone Kiosk	1	4.0	2.00		100.0%			
	Fencing	1	4.0	1.20		100.0%			
	Landscaping/grounds	1	4.0	0.40		100.0%			
	Lighting	2	4.5	1.50					
	Retaining Wall	1	4.0	1.60		100.0%			
	Security Cameras	1	4.0	2.00		100.0%			
	Sidewalks	3	3.8	1.73		33.3%	33.3%		
	Signage	5	3.5	2.00		60.0%			20.0%
	Striping/markings	6	3.2	2.27		50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	
Passenger Shelters	Surface	6	2.8	2.60		16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	
	Canopy	6	4.2	1.47		66.7%			
	Lighting	5	4.1	1.90		80.0%			
	PA	3	3.0	2.40		66.7%			33.3%

# Three Views...Asset Level (Park and Ride Example)

- Which specific assets?
  - Are needs concentrated in specific locations?
  - Which needs pose the greatest risk?
  - Detailed view valuable to asset managers

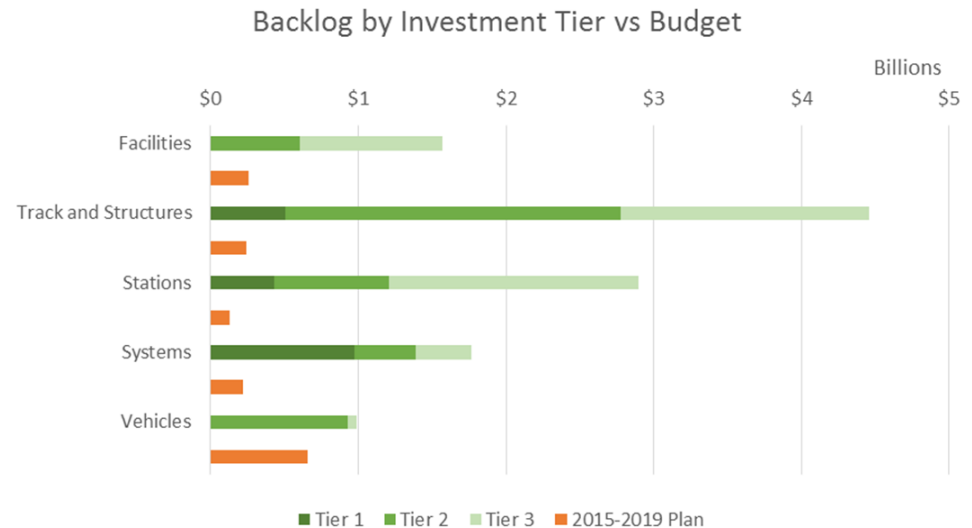
Group	Element	Condition Distribution					Risk Consq	Risk Score	Comment
		Excellent	Good	Adequate	Marginal	Worn			
Hampton/ Boothe's Crossing									Lease
Access	Surface					1.5	4	3.60	Accessway limited to two entrances to parking lot. Asphalt; poor condition, weathered, near end of service life.
	Signage			3.0			4	2.40	One small GRTA sign on main road
Bus Lanes	Surface					1.0	4	4.00	Asphalt; poor condition, weathered, extensive cracks & alligating
Passenger Loading Area	Seating		4.0				2	0.80	2-seat bench, aluminum, good condition
Passenger Parking Area	Surface					1.0	4	4.00	Ashpalt; weathered, extensive cracking, aligating, past its service life
	Striping/markings			3.0			4	2.40	Fair, observable; handicap symbols repainted in recent years
	Signage			3.5			4	2.00	Handicap parking only, one leaning
Passenger Shelters	Structure/frame			3.0			3	1.80	Half-barrel translucent panels; one panel missing

# Backlog Prioritization and Performance Measures

# “Deconstructing” the Backlog

- Annual reporting of large, growing backlog numbers that significantly exceed existing funding capacity leads to stakeholder:

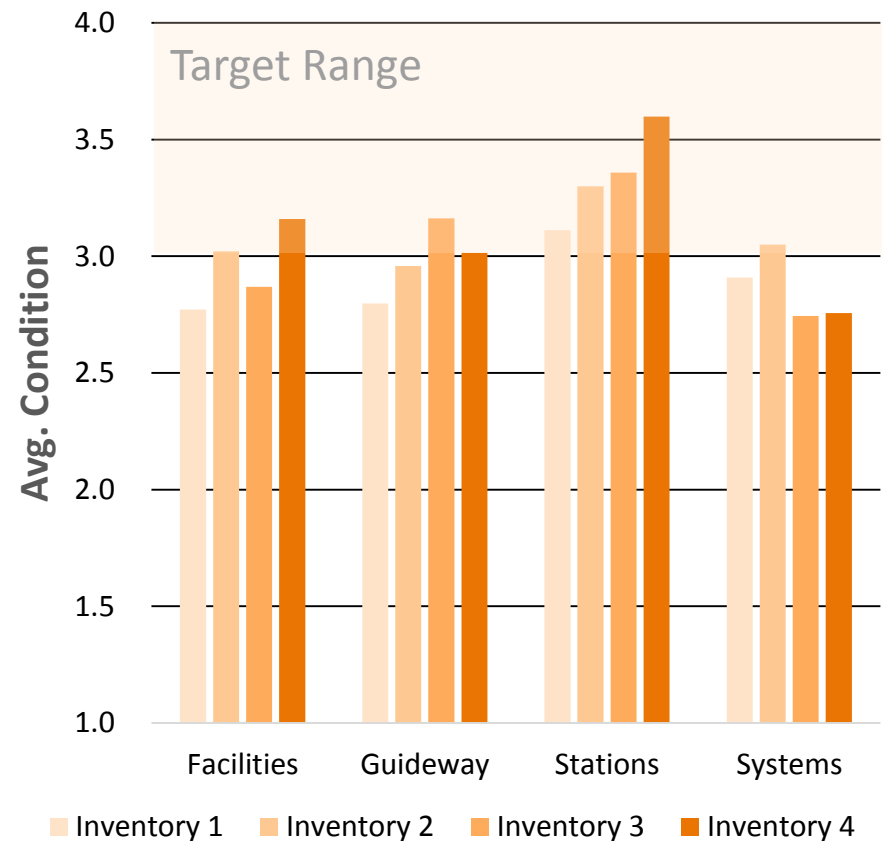
- “Backlog fatigue”
- Declining interest
- Claims of “Chicken Little”
- “Gloom and doom”



- Objective: Develop ways to assess, prioritize and report on the backlog that:
  - Maintain stakeholder interest
  - Provide meaningful understanding of backlog composition (what can we live with and what “keeps us awake at night”)
  - Makes mitigation of key backlog risks appear attainable

# SGR Performance Measure Caveats...

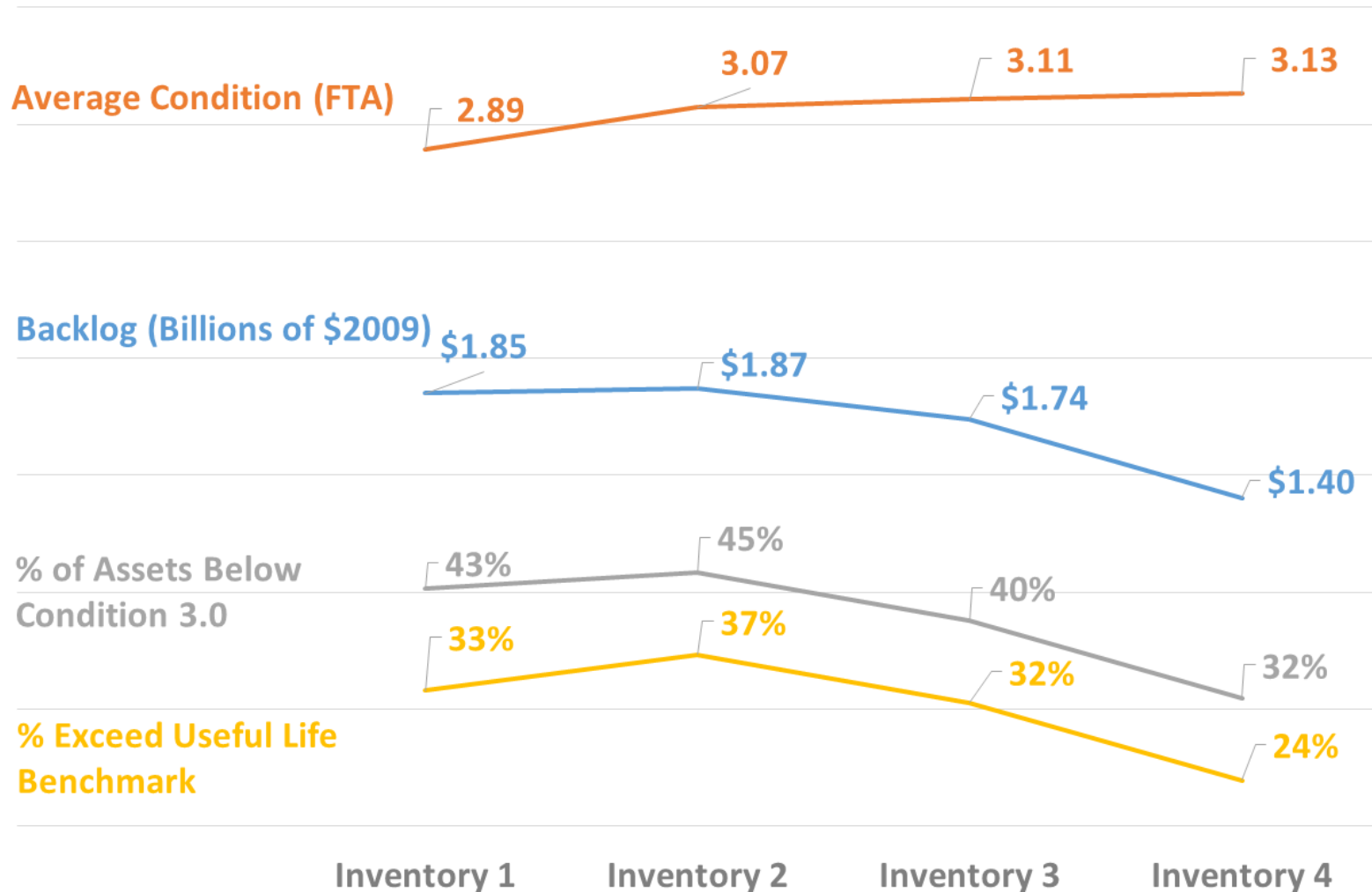
- Performance measures key to assessing:
  - Current status
  - Progress towards targets
- Many SGR PMs (e.g., backlog, condition) are really:
  - “Indicators” of performance”
  - Measure of financial need
- Important to ensure PM’s calculations provide true “apples to apples” trend comparisons





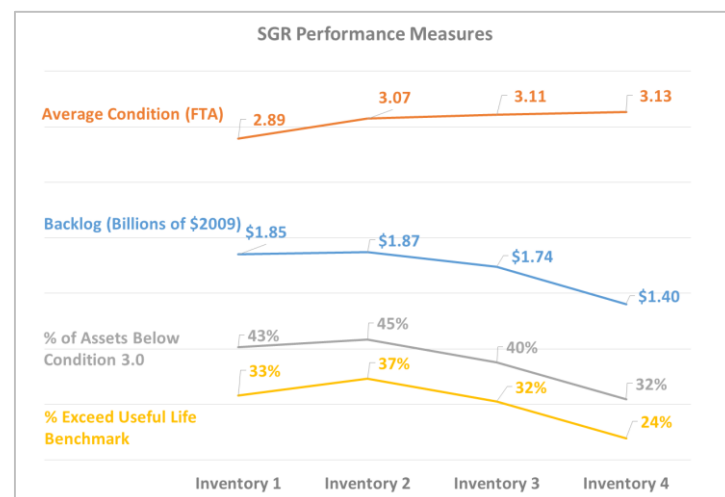
# What story do the PM's below tell?

## SGR Performance Measures



# Actual Story?....Changes in Inventory Data....

- Preceding charts are for operator with a significant funding gap:
  - TERM predicts operator is falling behind
- Chart trends mostly due to...
  - Ongoing inventory revisions / improvements
  - Revisions to useful life, unit cost, rehab requirement assumptions
  - Increasing asset detail (more records)
  - Changes in data sources
  - Some reinvestment



...Trend comparisons of aggregate PM's can be problematic (but can be managed with a little analysis)

# A Few Themes: Data collection is expensive so...

- Develop a data collection / maintenance plan:
  - Collect data to align with your decision making needs (and no more)
  - Ensure data value exceeds cost of collection
  - Develop long-term plan to maintain inventory data efficiently
- Ensure data value is fully exploited (mine your data!)
- Take care when calculating / comparing aggregate PM trends
  - Adjust for changes in costs, policies, level of detail...

# Questions?

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