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A Smart Framework in Bridge Management Systems to Move Beyond MAP-21

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July 12 2016



Optimization
Analysis

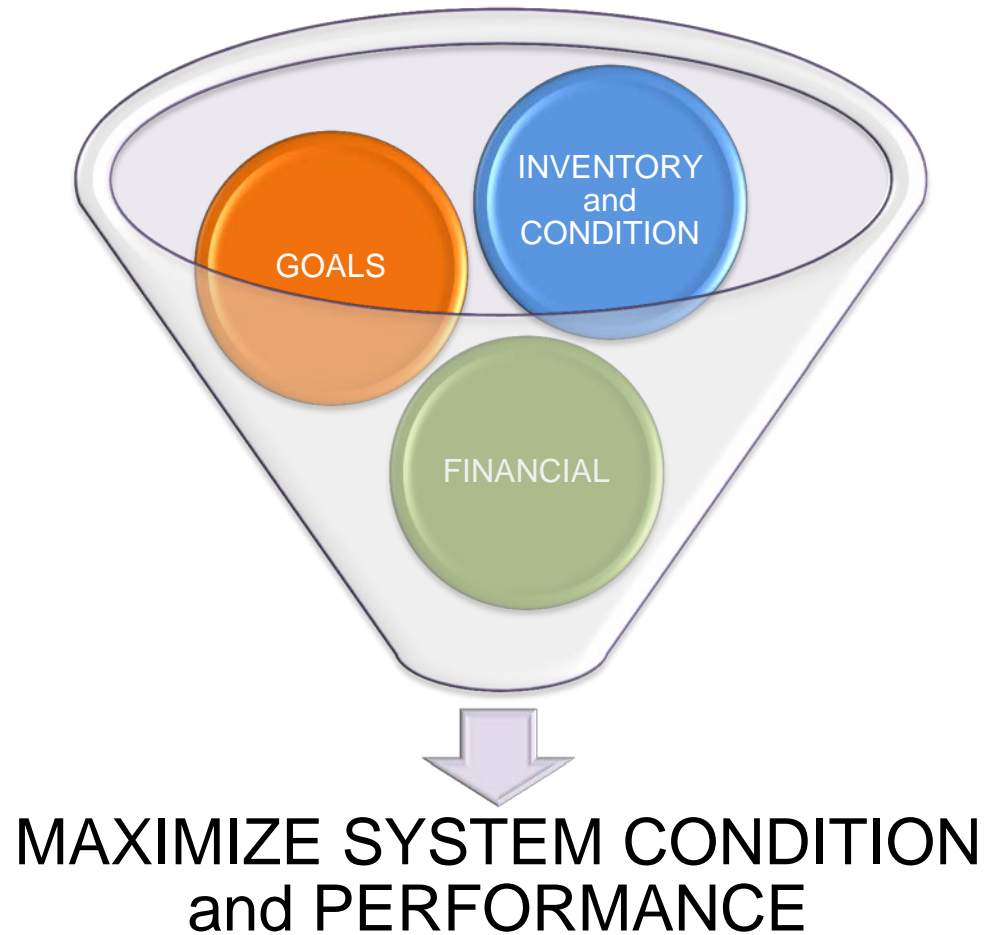
Bridge
Culvert

214
006

Agenda

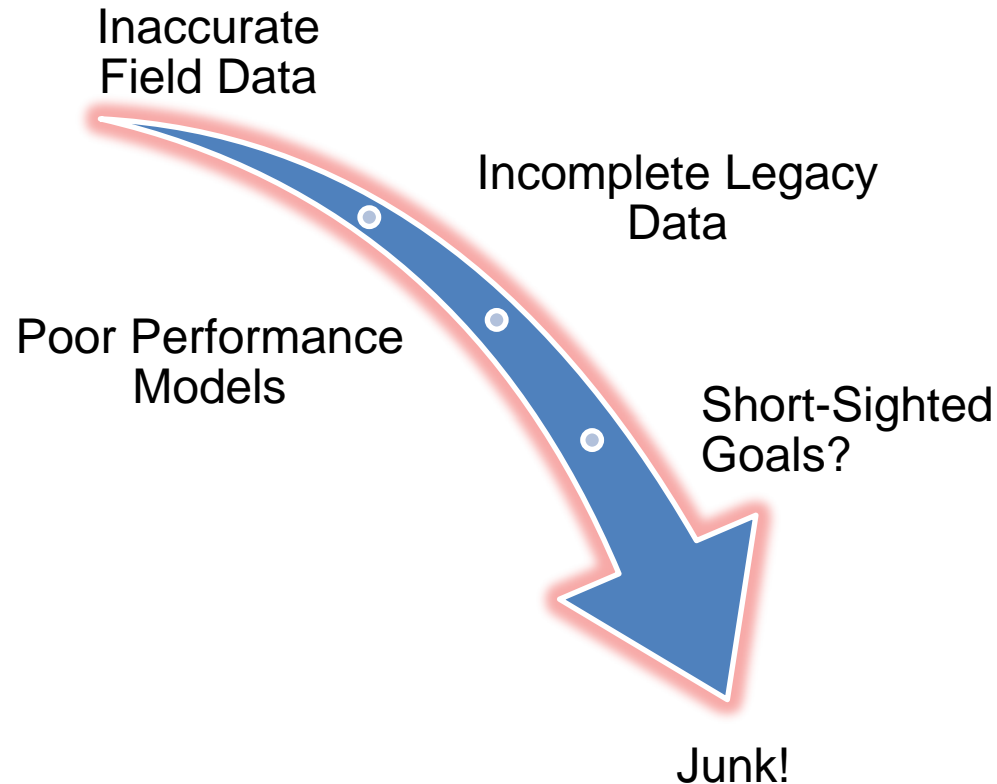
- Introduction on Asset Management
- Map-21 Performance Measures
- Bridge Analyst System
- Case Study
- Summary

Asset Management Plan

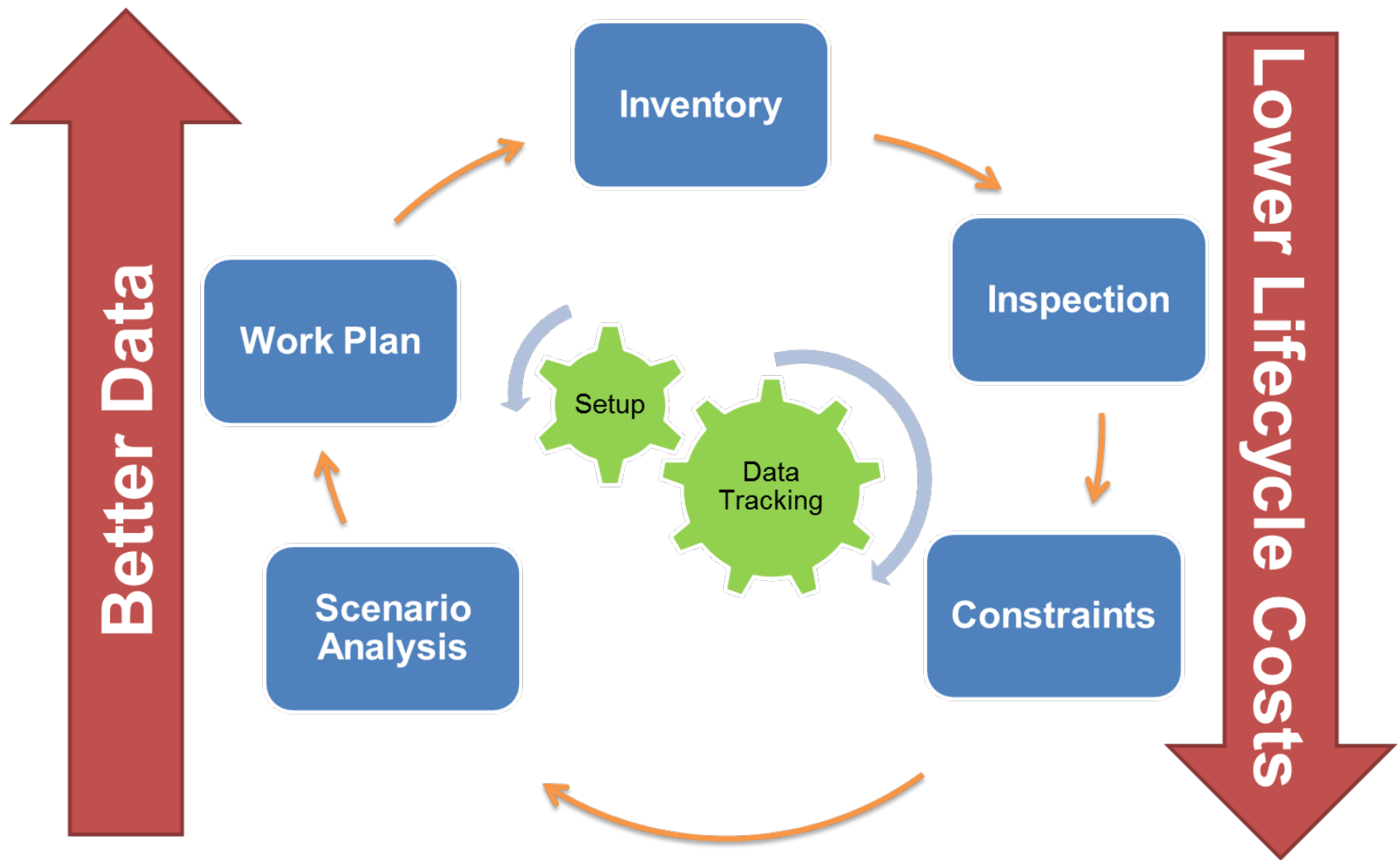


MAP-21 and Performance Management

- Any Asset Management System needs GOOD data!



MAP-21 and Performance Management



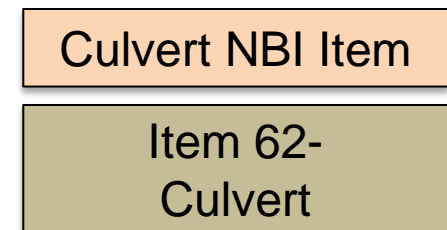
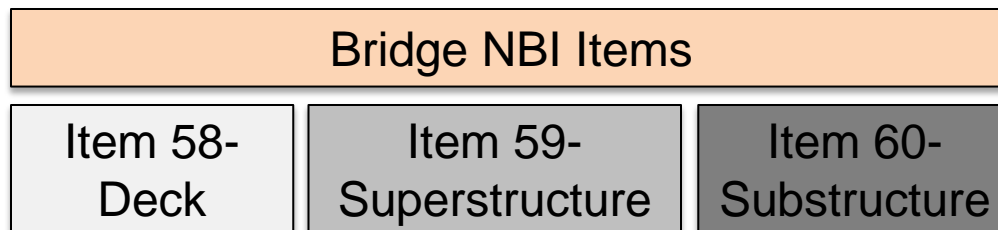
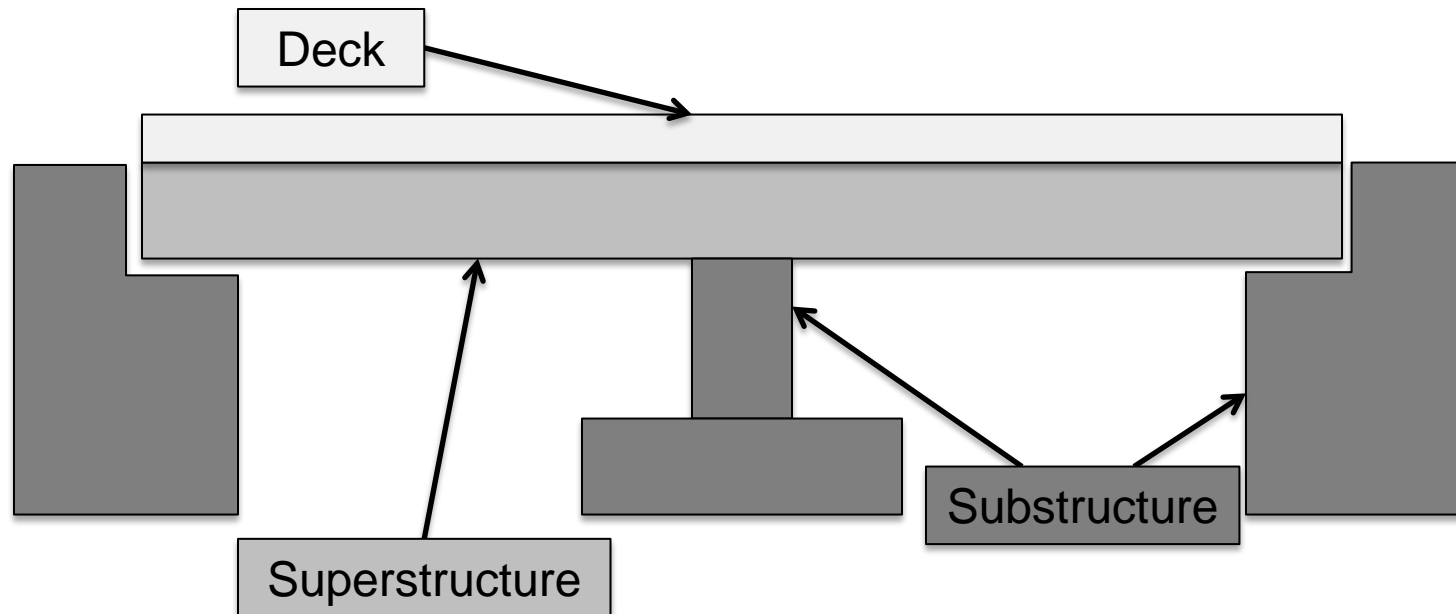
NHS Bridge Condition Performance Measures (490.407)

Bridge Condition Performance Measures

Percentage of NHS Bridges
Classified as in “Good” Condition

Percentage of NHS Bridges
Classified as in “Poor” Condition

Data Source and Bridge Components



NBI Bridge Condition Rating Thresholds for NHS Bridges

NBI Rating Scale	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	Good			Fair		Poor			

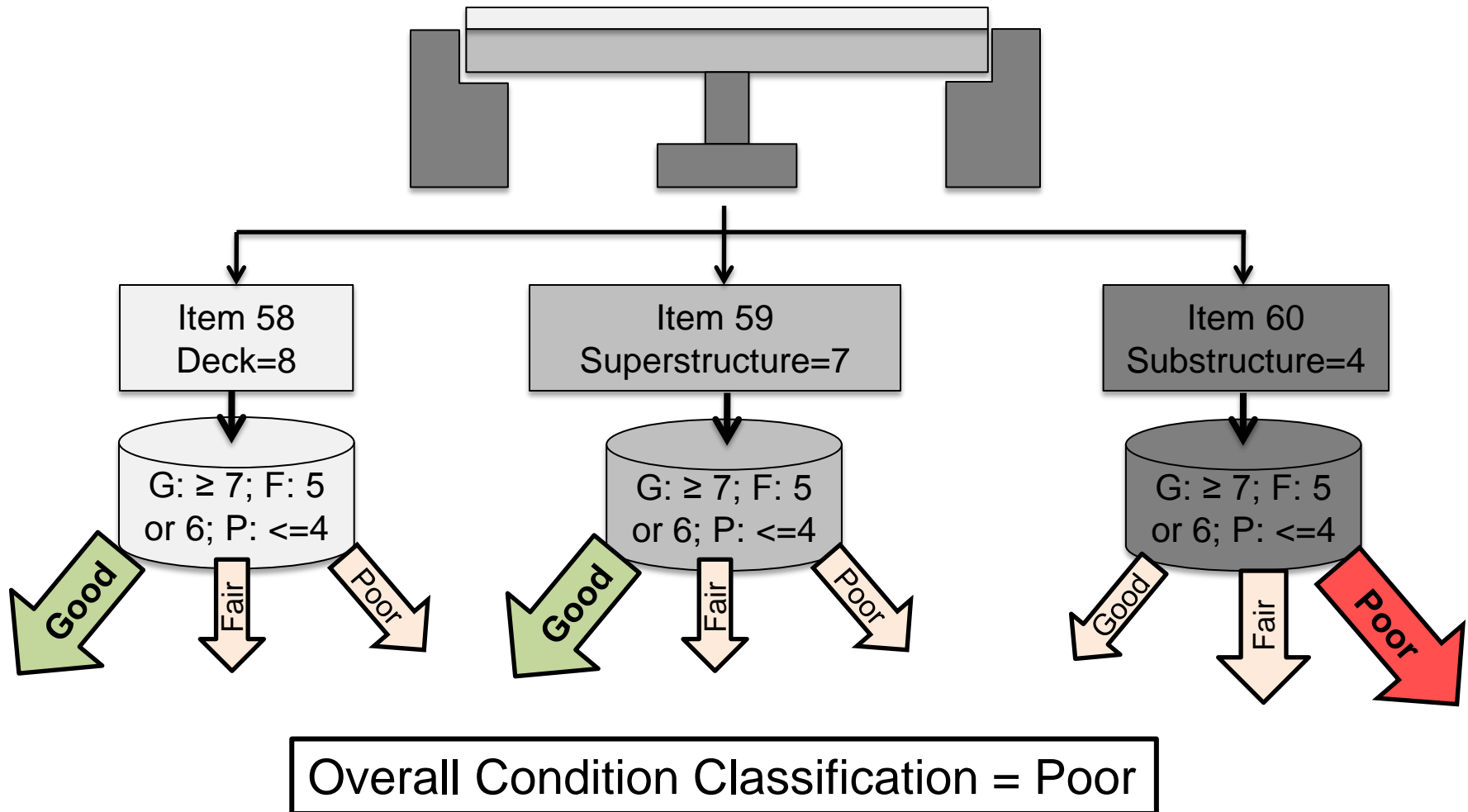
Bridge

Deck (Item 58)	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
Superstructure (Item 59)	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
Substructure (Item 60)	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4

Culvert (Item 62)	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
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Data Source and Bridge Components

Example for Bridge



Calculating NHS Bridge Condition Performance Measures (490.409)

Structure Type		
	Bridges	Culverts
Overall Bridge Condition Rating	3 metric classification (58-Deck, 59-Superstructure, 60-Substructure)	1 metric classification (62-Culverts)
Good	ALL metrics rated "Good"	Metric rated "Good"
Poor	Any metrics rated "Poor"	Metric rated "Poor"
Fair	Minimum rated metric "Fair"	Metric rated "Fair"

Measures

percentage of deck area classified as in "Good" condition

percentage of deck area classified as in "Poor" condition

Minimum Condition and Penalty for Structurally Deficient Bridges (490.411 and 490.413)

Minimum condition level: $\leq 10\%$ of total deck area of NHS bridges classified as Structurally Deficient

Calculation:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{Total Deck Area of NHS Bridges classified as Structurally Deficient}}{\text{Total Deck Area of NHS Bridges in a State}}$$

Penalty: If for 3 consecutive years the minimum condition level is not met, State must set aside and obligate NHPP funds for eligible projects on bridges on the NHS

Determining Significant Progress Toward the Achievement of Performance Targets



Any improvement from Baseline is significant

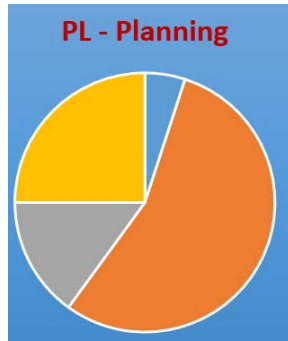
Baseline

- Actual meet target?
- If not, actual better than baseline?

Must be equal or better than target

	Baseline	Target	Actual Condition	Significant Progress?
Percentage of NHS bridges in Good Condition	35%	33%	34%	Yes- by achieving the target
Percentage of NHS bridges in Poor Condition	10%	7%	8%	Yes- by actual better than the baseline

Bridge Analyst - Planning



Asset Management
Director

Questions?

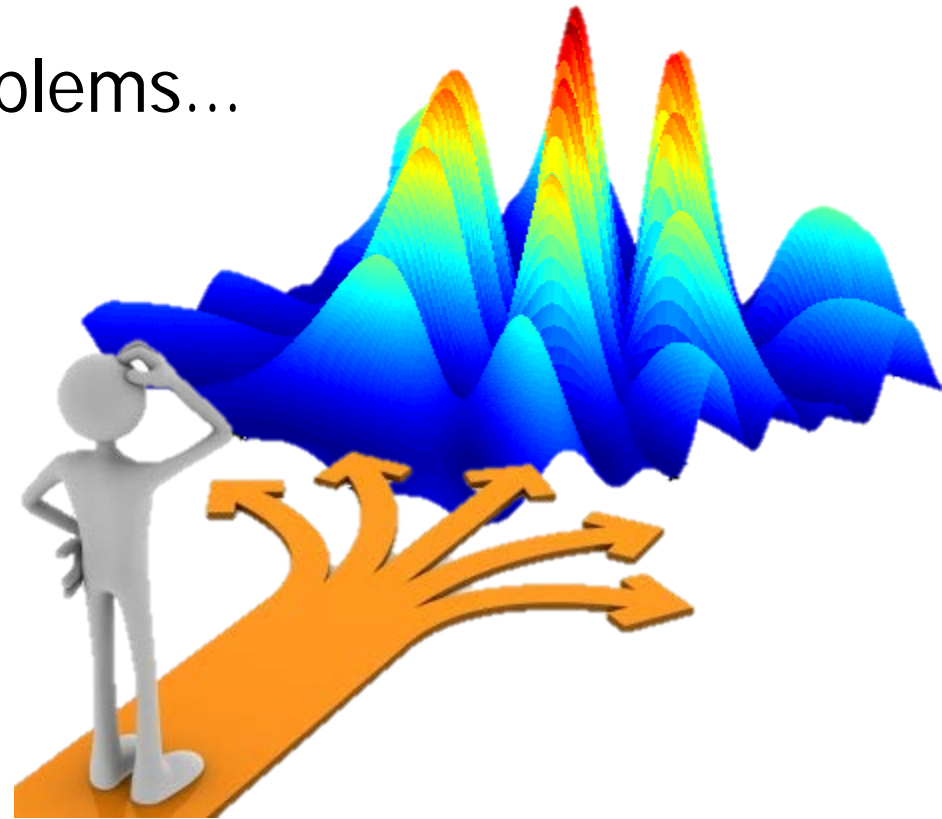
1. What is the minimum required cost(\$) to achieve **set goals** (MAP-21) ?
2. What is the best strategy to set the Map-21 targets?
 - ☐ Focus on Poor or Good bridges?
 - ☐ Planning Period?

Problem Statement

We have Optimization Problems...

Objective/Constraint:

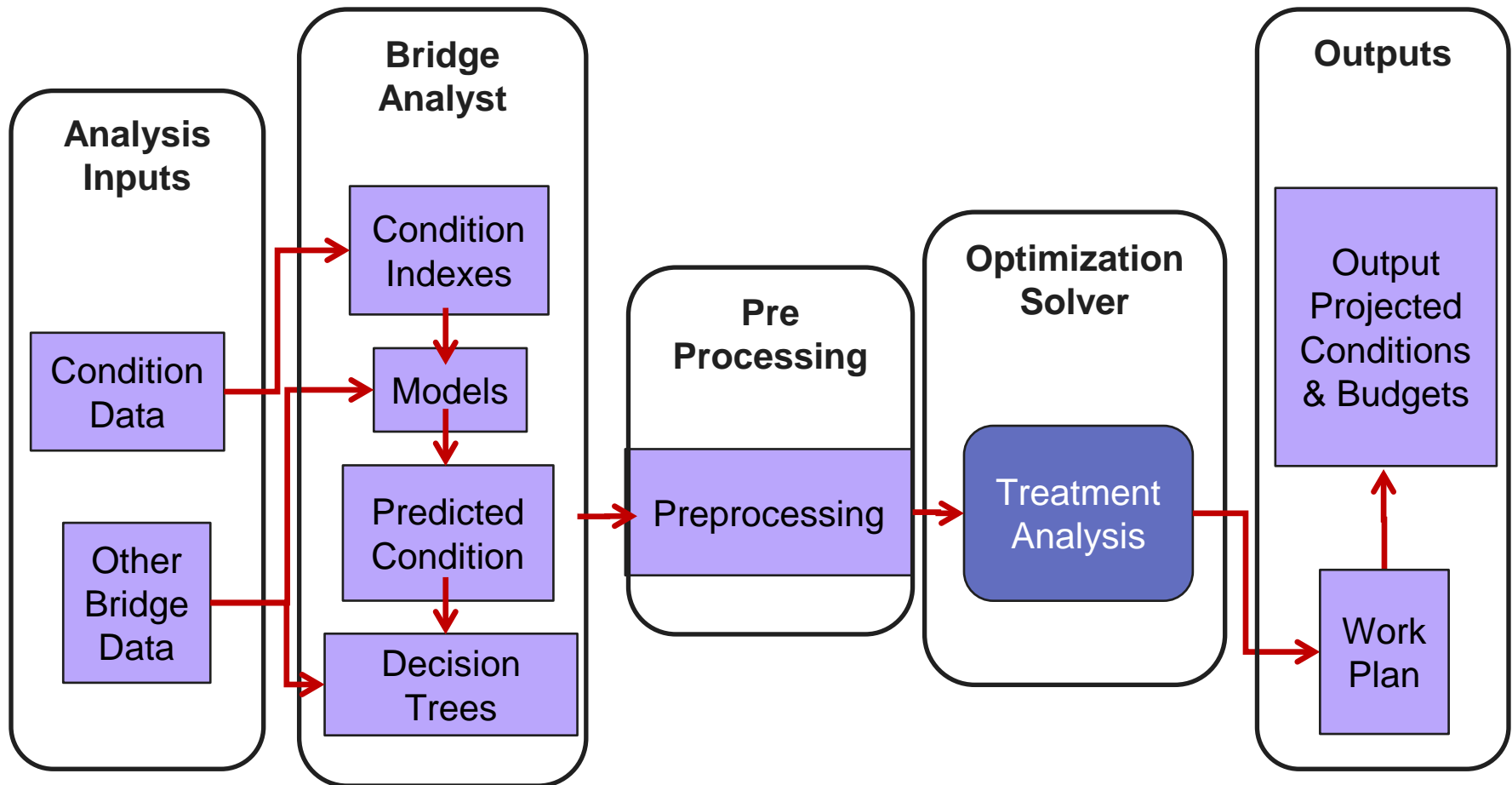
- Average Network Condition
- Remaining Service Life
- Budget
- % of network below a threshold
- % of network above a threshold



Solution:

- An “optimal” work plan is the work plan that generates max/min objective while meeting all constraints.

Bridge Analyst Framework



Case Study – Georgia Bridge Network

Analysis Period: 10 Years

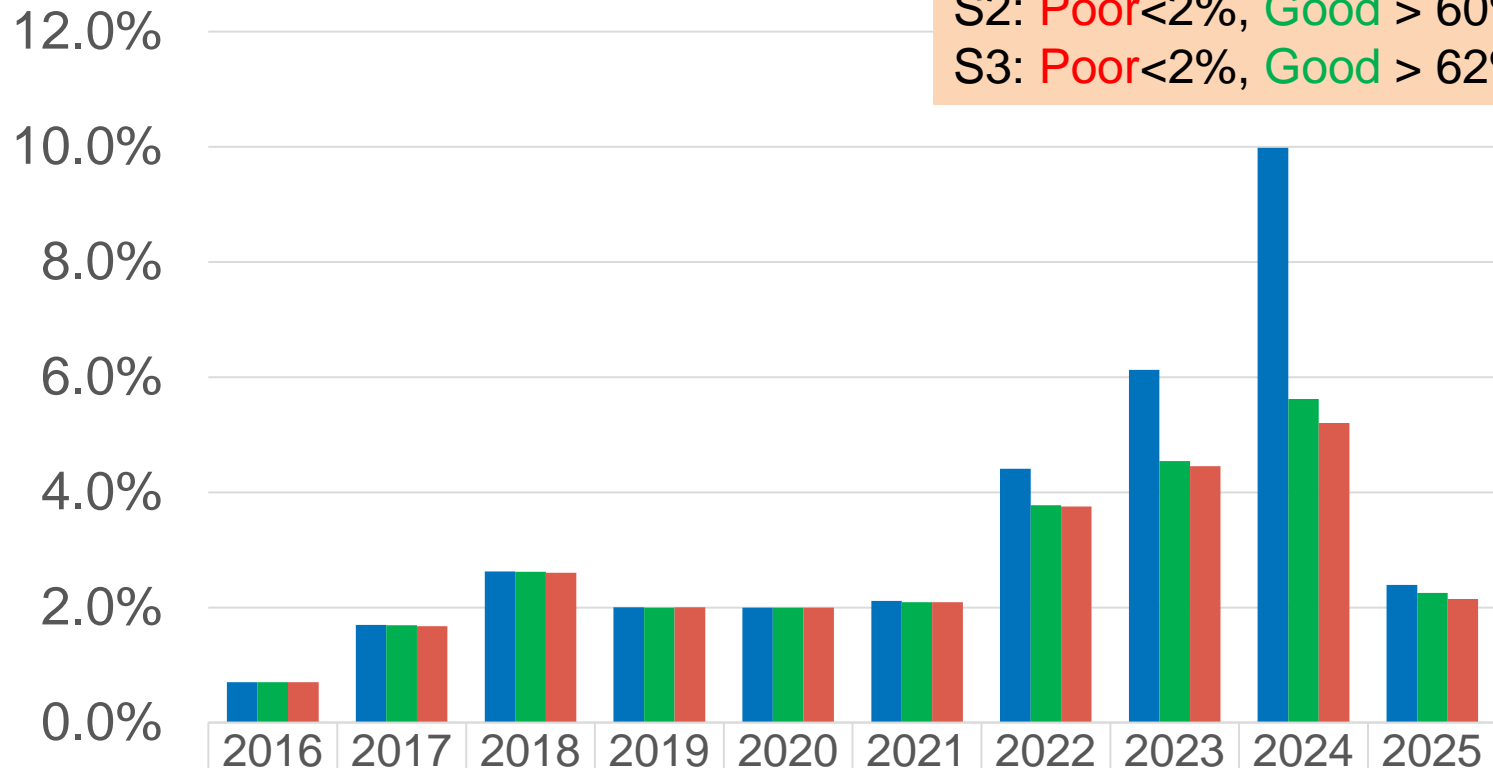
Scenarios:

1. Minimize cost, **Target:** less than 2% poor bridges
2. Minimize cost, **Target:** Less than 2% poor bridges, More than 60% good bridges
3. Minimize cost, **Target:** Less than 2% poor bridges, More than 62% good bridges

Poor Condition Before Applying Treatment

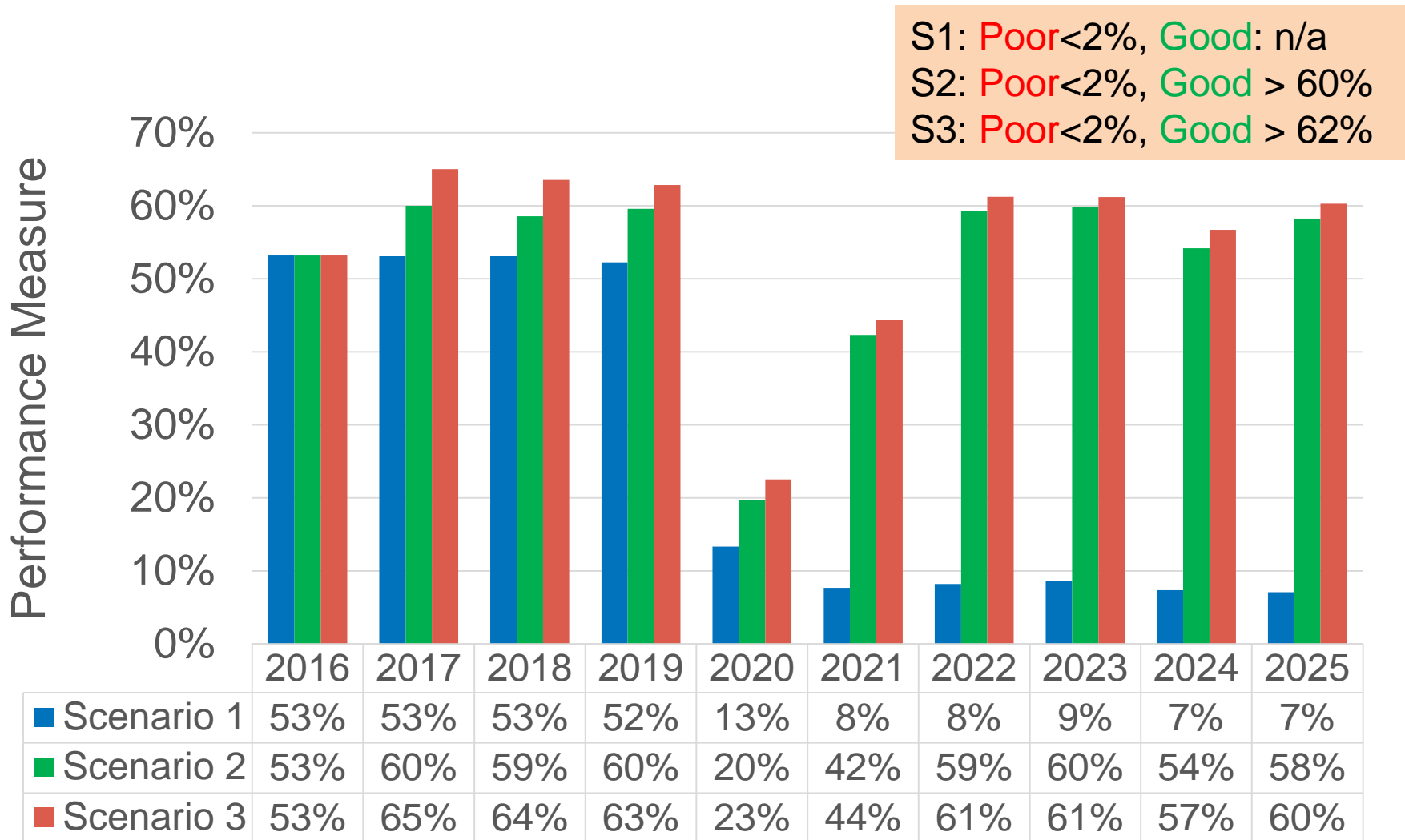
Performance Measure

S1: Poor < 2%, Good: n/a
 S2: Poor < 2%, Good > 60%
 S3: Poor < 2%, Good > 62%

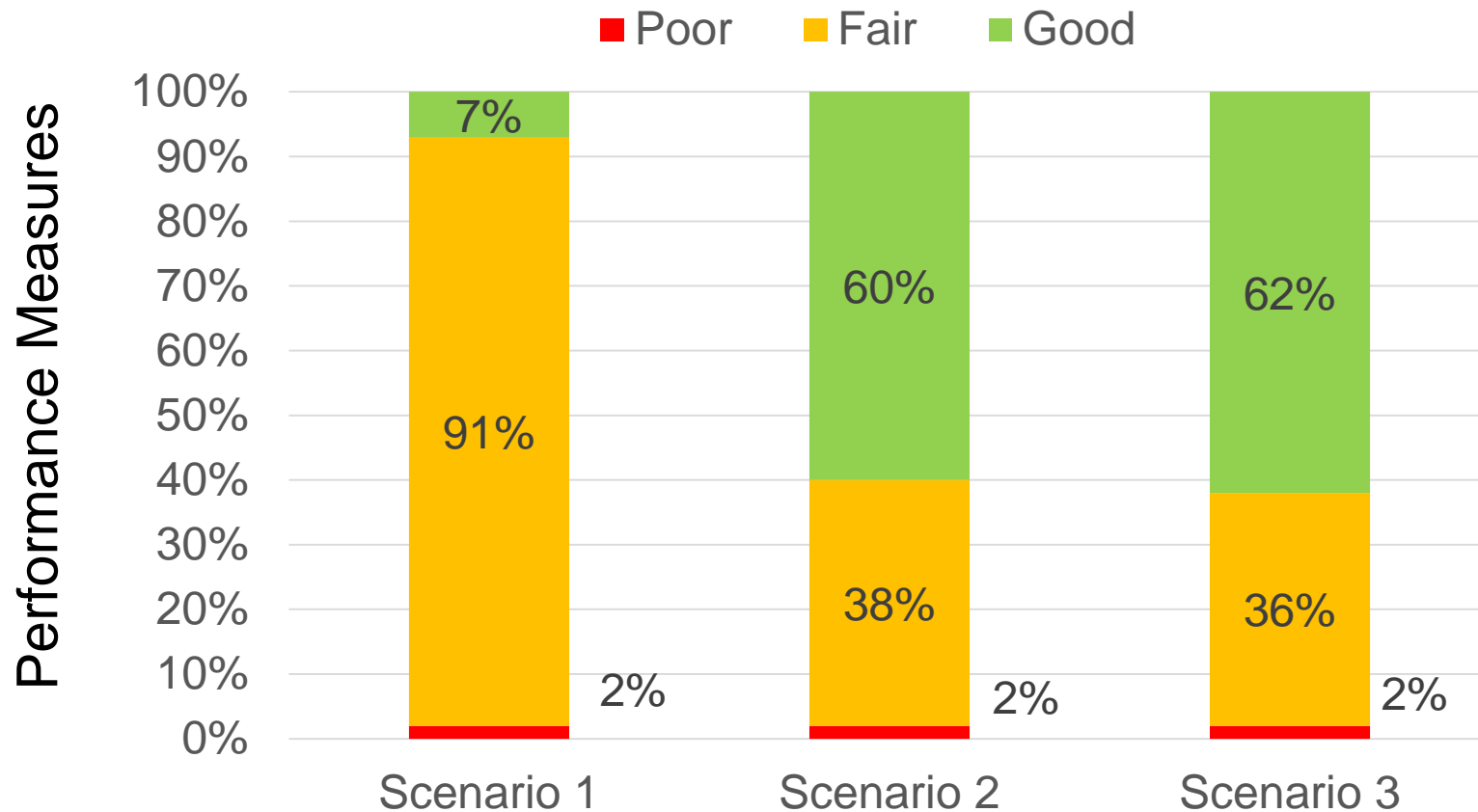


Scenario 1	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	4.4%	6.1%	10.0%	2.4%
Scenario 2	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	3.8%	4.5%	5.6%	2.3%
Scenario 3	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	3.8%	4.5%	5.2%	2.1%

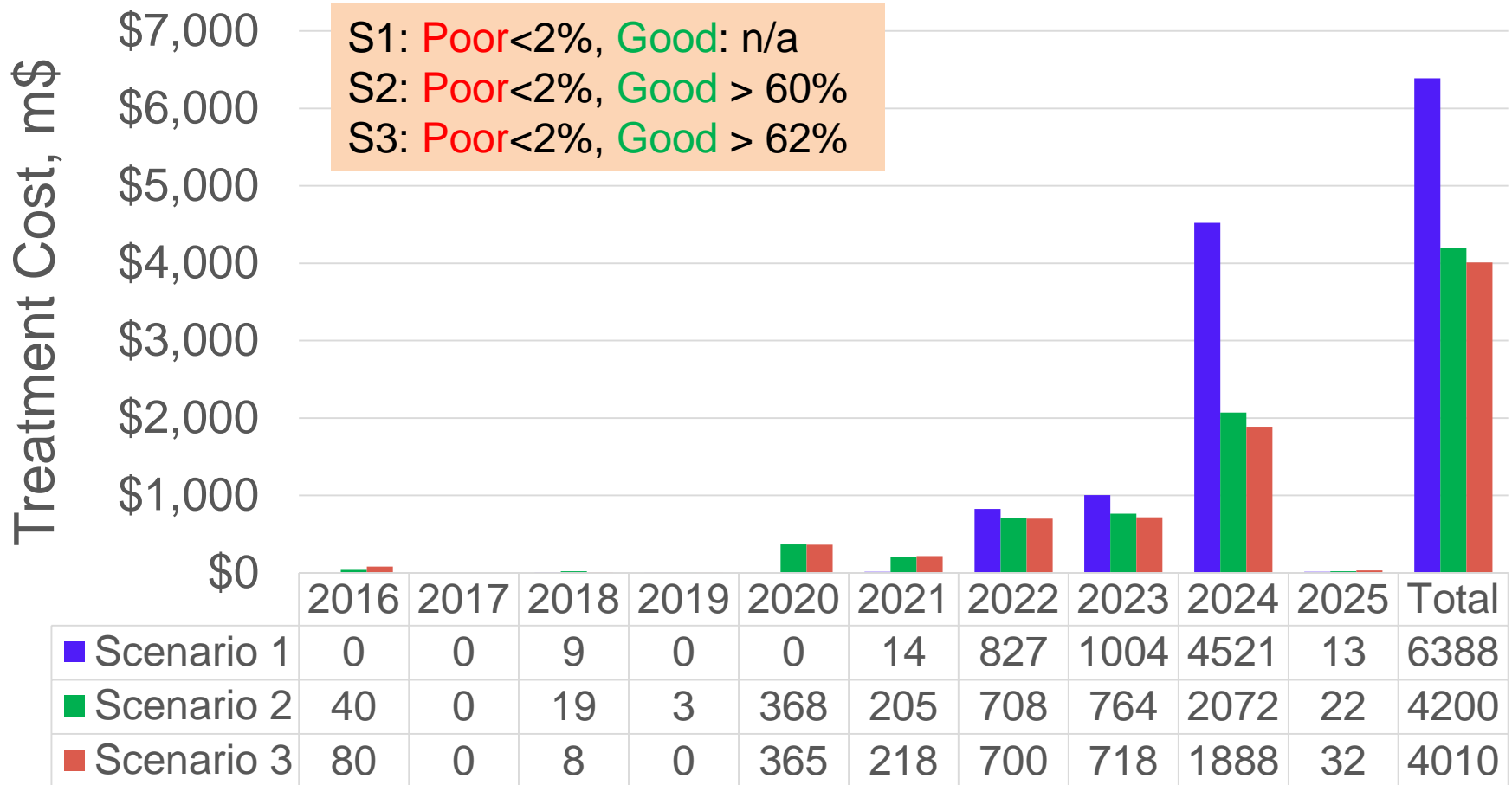
Good Condition Before Applying Treatment



Long-term Network Performance Measures



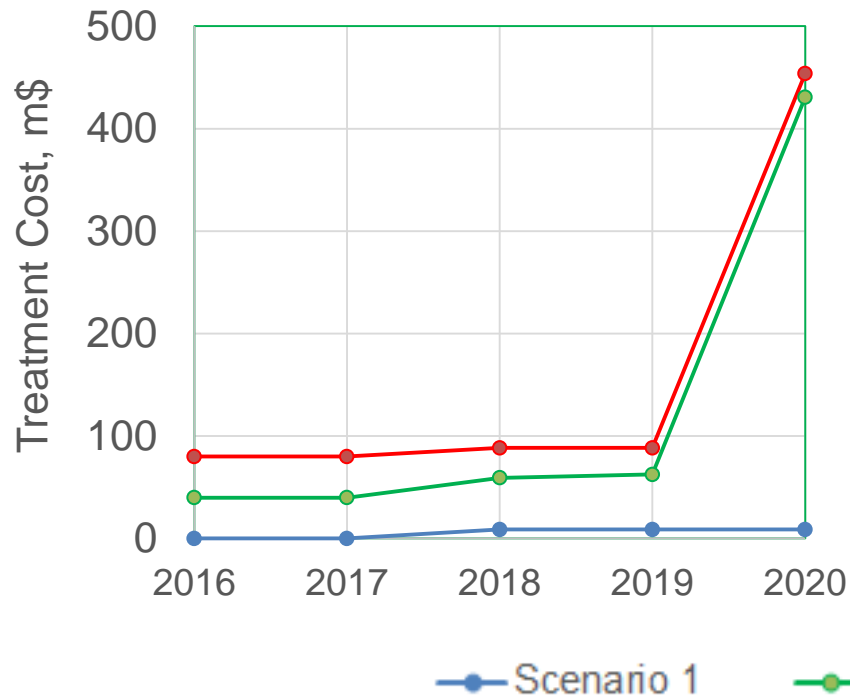
Treatment Cost vs Time



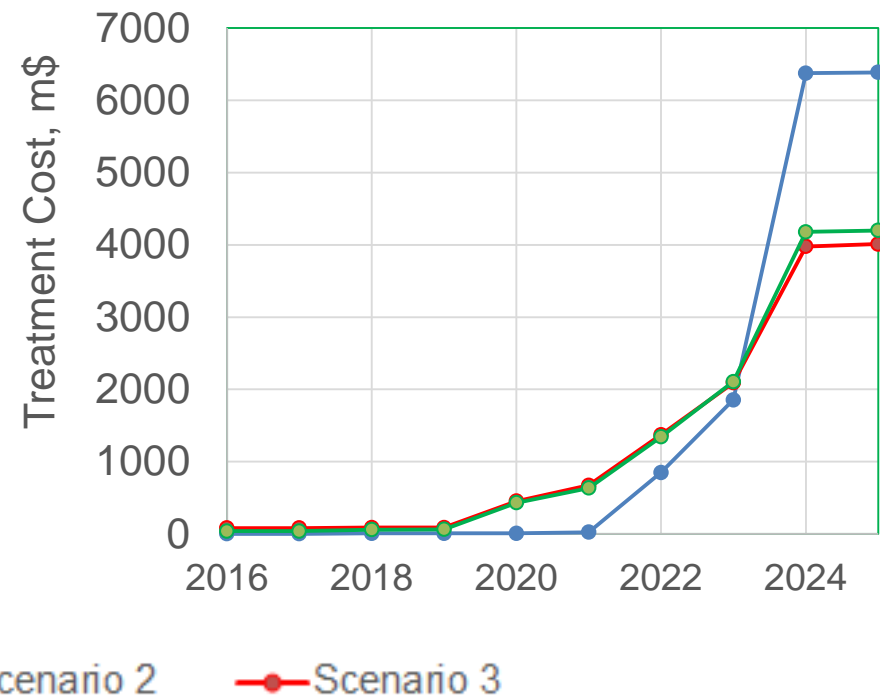
Short-term vs Long-term Cost

S1: Poor < 2%, Good: n/a
S2: Poor < 2%, Good > 60%
S3: Poor < 2%, Good > 62%

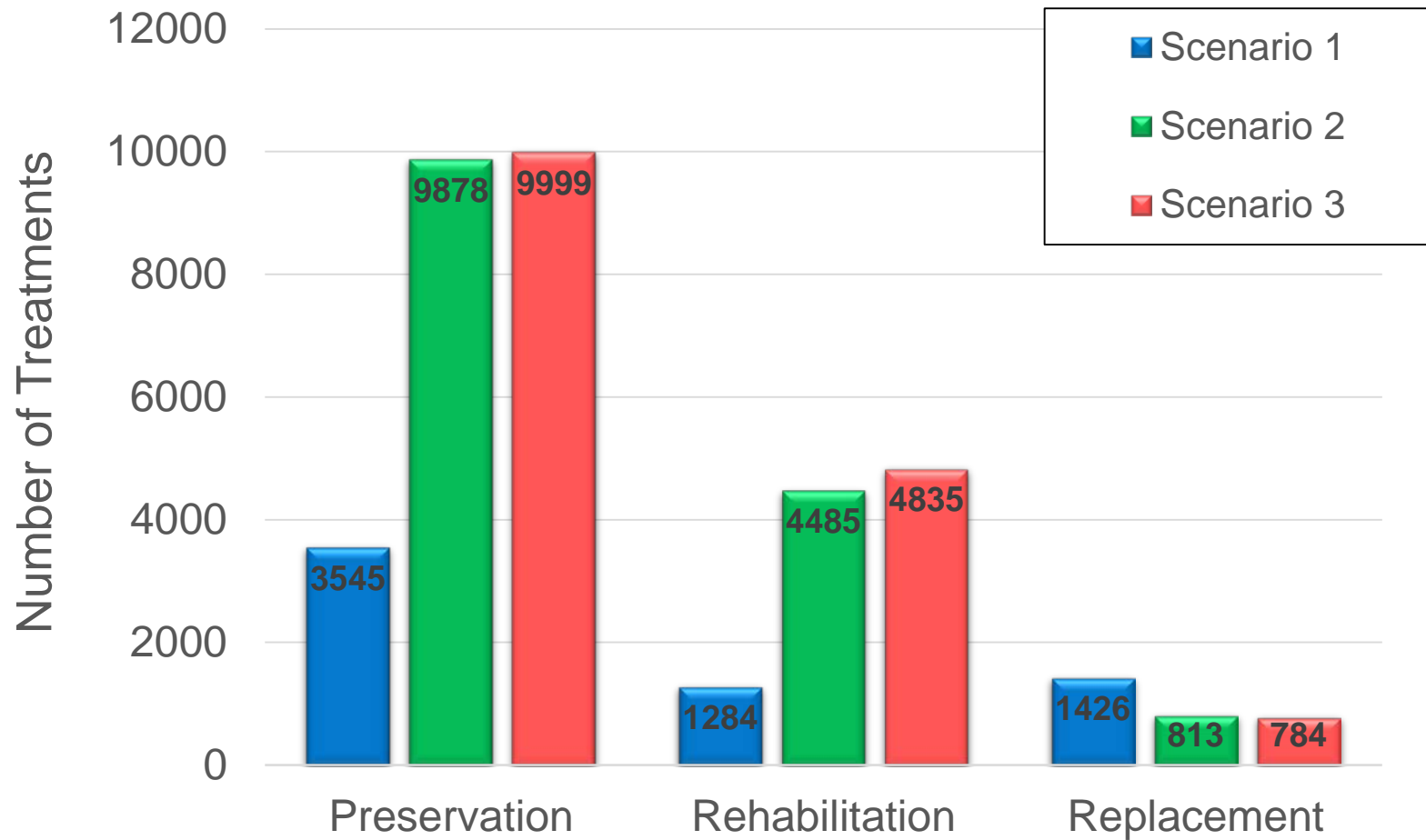
Cumulative Cost in First 5 years



10-Year Cumulative Cost



Distribution of Treatments



Summary and Conclusions

- Map-21 performance measures can be used as constraints to determine minimum cost to achieve performance targets.
- Compliance with annual performance targets does not guarantee lower network maintenance costs: in scenario 1 where targets are being met in first 5 years at low cost, but more bridges are deteriorating and need to be fixed in last 5 years.
- Comparison of alternative scenarios, each with varying annual performance targets required to balance available budget with achieved annual condition and better distribute funds across years.
- Focusing on 'Good' Performance Measures yields to spending more on preservation and lower total cost in long term planning.

Question?



Thank You!

