

**City of Bothell
Pavement Management Program
State of the Streets Report**



**Northwest Management Systems
Tacoma, Washington
January 2015**

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to assist policy makers in utilizing the results of the City of Bothell's Pavement Management System (PMS). Specifically, this report links the PMS recommended repair program costs to Bothell's current and projected budget to improve overall maintenance and rehabilitation strategies. This report assesses the adequacy of current and projected revenues to meet the maintenance needs recommended by the PMS program. It also maximizes the return from expenditures in the following methods:

- Implementation of a multi-year road rehabilitation and maintenance program,
- Development of a preventative maintenance program; and
- Selection of the most cost effective repairs.

This report assists the City of Bothell with identifying maintenance priorities specific to the needs of the city. This study examines the overall condition of the road network and highlights options for improving the current network-level Pavement Condition Index (PCI). These options are developed by conducting speculative analyses using the City of Bothell's PMS database. By varying the budget amounts available for pavement maintenance and repair, different funding strategies are introduced which can impact the city's roads over the next six years.

Pavement Condition (2015)

The Pavement Condition Index, or PCI, is a measurement of pavement grade or condition and ranges from 0 to 100. A newly constructed road would have a PCI of 100, while a failed road would have a PCI of 25 or less. Bothell's current average Pavement Condition Index is 69, placing it in the top of the "Good" Condition Category.

Present Cost to Repair the Road Network Decision Tree

The City of Bothell's Pavement Management System (PMS) is designed to achieve an optimal network PCI in the low 80's, which is in the "Excellent Condition" category. In other words, the system will recommend maintenance treatments in an attempt to bring all of the roads in Bothell to an "Excellent Condition", with the majority of the roads falling into the low 80's PCI range.

61% of Bothell's roads have a PCI between 70 and 100, which are in the "Excellent to Very Good Condition" category. Why then, does it cost so much to repair the city's roads, and why bother improving them?

The cost to maintain and repair pavement depends on its current PCI. In the "Excellent to Very Good Category", it costs very little to apply a preventive maintenance treatment such as Crack Sealing or spot patching, which can extend the life of a pavement by correcting minor faults and reducing further deterioration. Treatments of this sort are applied before pavement deterioration has become severe.

29% of the city's road network falls into the "Good Condition" category. Pavements in this range show some form of distress or wear that require more than a life-extending

treatment. By this point, a well-designed pavement will have served at least 75% of its life and the quality of the pavement has dropped by about 40%. The road surface may require a 2” Mill and Fill Overlay, which typically costs about \$38 per square yard.

The remaining 10% of Bothell’s road network falls into the “Fair to Poor Condition” or “Very Poor Condition” PCI ranges. These pavements are near the end of their service lives and often exhibit severe forms of distress such as potholes, extensive cracking, etc. At this stage, a roadway usually requires either a 2” Mill and Fill Overlay with patching or reconstruction depending on condition. The costs for these treatments range from about \$46 per sq. yd. to \$100 per sq. yd.

Decision Tree for the City of Bothell (2015)

PCI Range	Treatment	Cost Per Sq. Yd.
70 – 100*	Spot Patching or Crack Seals	\$2 to \$3.25
69 – 50	2” Mill and Fill Overlay	\$38
69 – 50	2” Mill and Fill Overlay	\$38
49 – 25	2” Mill and Fill Overlay with patching	\$46
24 – 0**	Reconstruction	\$100

*Spot Patching or Crack Sealing can be both applied in this Range.

**Some residential streets might be candidates for thin overlay with patching at this PCI range. Extensive sub-base and structural analysis would need to be performed on these candidates to ensure that the correct treatment is being selected

To provide more detail to street condition and respective repairs the photos below provide examples of pavement deficiencies from streets and the appropriate repair methods.

Preventive Maintenance



Crack Seal - The Street has a PCI of 85.

This pavement is generally in good condition and would benefit from crack sealing to prevent water from entering the sub base and causing further deterioration.

Overlay & Reconstruction



Overlay – This Street has a PCI of 64

This pavement is in good condition with a few areas of alligator cracking that should be structurally patched before it is resurfaced with a 2" Mill and Fill overlay.



Overlay – This Street has a PCI of 49

This pavement is in very poor condition with areas of alligator cracking that should be structurally patched before it is resurfaced with a 2 inch Mill and Fill overlay with patching.



Reconstruction – The Street has a PCI of 17



Reconstruction – The Street has a PCI of 17 (Close Up View)

This pavement is in very poor condition with severe alligator cracking, potholes, and areas of settlement. This street should be rubblized, regraded, and reconstructed with new sub base material and asphalt pavement.

Future Expenditures for Pavement Maintenance

It is estimated that the City of Bothell will spend \$7.8 Million on pavement rehabilitation and reconstruction during the next six years (2016 - 2021), assuming current funding levels. The table below summarizes the projected budget amounts.

Table 1 - Projected Pavement Budget for 2016 to 2021

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
City Est. (\$)	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$7,800,000

Impacts of Projected Funding Levels

With the existing budget over the next six-year period, the condition of the network deteriorates, with the average PCI decreasing from 69 to 59. The amount of "deferred" maintenance increases from \$16 million to \$54 million.

Deferred maintenance consists of pavement maintenance that is needed, but which cannot be allocated due to lack of funding. Shrinking budgets have forced many Puget Sound Area cities and counties to defer much-needed road maintenance. By deferring maintenance, not only does the frequency of citizens' complaints about the condition of the network increase, but the cost to repair these roads rises as well.

Budget Needs

Based on the principle that it costs less to maintain roads in the “Excellent to Very Good Condition” than to repair those that are in the “Fair to Poor Condition”, the City of Bothell’ Pavement Management System strives to develop a maintenance strategy that will first improve the overall condition of the network to an optimal PCI level. This PCI level is dependent upon the City’s maintenance and rehabilitation policies as delineated in the predetermined preventative maintenance and rehabilitation decision trees. These decision trees systematically assign a specific treatment dependent on the PCI and types of distress found on the pavement. For Bothell, this optimum PCI level is in the 80’s. Although the average PCI for the city is 69, which is in the top of the “Good Condition“ category, a portion of the network suffers from load-related distresses.

The first step in developing a cost-effective Maintenance and Rehabilitation (M&R) strategy is to determine, assuming unlimited revenues, the M&R "needs" of Bothell’s road network. Using the PMS analysis module, maintenance needs over the next six years were estimated at over \$61.7 million if Bothell follows the strategy recommended by the PMS program to increase the average network PCI to 80. If however, no maintenance is applied over the next six years, already distressed roads will continue to deteriorate, and the network PCI will drop to 56. The results of the budget needs analysis are summarized in the table below.

Table 2 - Summary of Results from Budget Needs Analysis (\$ Millions)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
PCI w/ Treatment	80	80	80	80	80	80
PCI w/out Treatment	67	65	62	60	58	56
Budget Needs (\$)	\$17.8	\$8	\$8.5	\$10	\$6	\$11.4

Table 2 (above) shows the level of expenditures required to raise Bothell’ pavement condition to an optimal network PCI of 80 and eliminate the current maintenance backlog. The results of the budget needs analysis represent the ideal funding strategy recommended by the City of Bothell’s PMS. .

Budget Scenarios

Having determined the maintenance needs of the city's road network, the next step in developing a cost-effective maintenance and rehabilitation strategy is to conduct a what-if analysis. Using the PMS budget analysis module, the impacts of various budget "scenarios" can be evaluated. The program projects the effects of the different scenarios on pavement condition (PCI) and deferred maintenance (backlog). By examining the effects on these indicators, the advantages and disadvantages of different funding levels and maintenance strategies become clear. The following scenarios were run for the purposes of this report:

Scenario 1 (\$61.7 million over 6 years) Bring PCI to 80 in 6 years - The budget for each year is identified in the budget needs analysis. This scenario will allow the city to reasonably improve the condition of the network to a PCI of 80, assuming that existing repair and renovation practices as described in the maintenance and rehabilitation decision trees are utilized.

Scenario 2 (\$35 million over 6 years) Maintain PCI at 69- This Scenario explores the impact minimum budget required to maintain the city’s street network at a PCI of 69. There are other maintenance alternatives to decrease this overall cost in the preventative category

Scenario 3 (\$18 million over six years) Adding \$1.7 million a year to Current Budget – This scenario explores adding additional revenues to the pavement maintenance budget.

Scenario 4 (\$7.8 million over six years) Current Budget – This scenario explores the impact of the current budget.

Discussion and Recommendations

Figure 1 (below) illustrates the change in PCI over time for the different budget scenarios. Note that Scenario 1, which represents the ideal funding strategy, ultimately achieves a PCI of 80 after six years. By comparison, Bothell’ projected current budget, Scenario 4 results in a drop in PCI to 59.

Figure 1 Pavement Condition Index per Scenario by Year

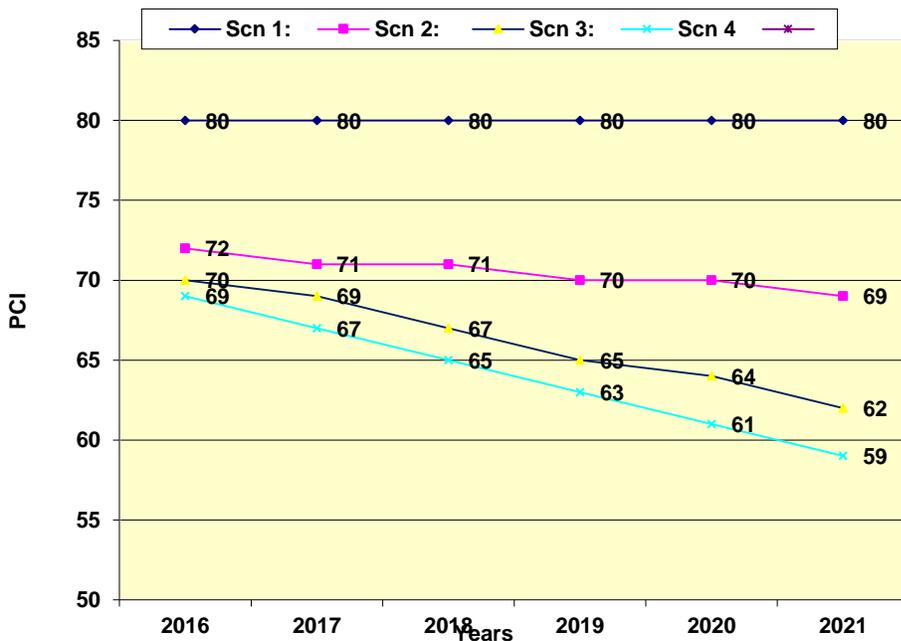
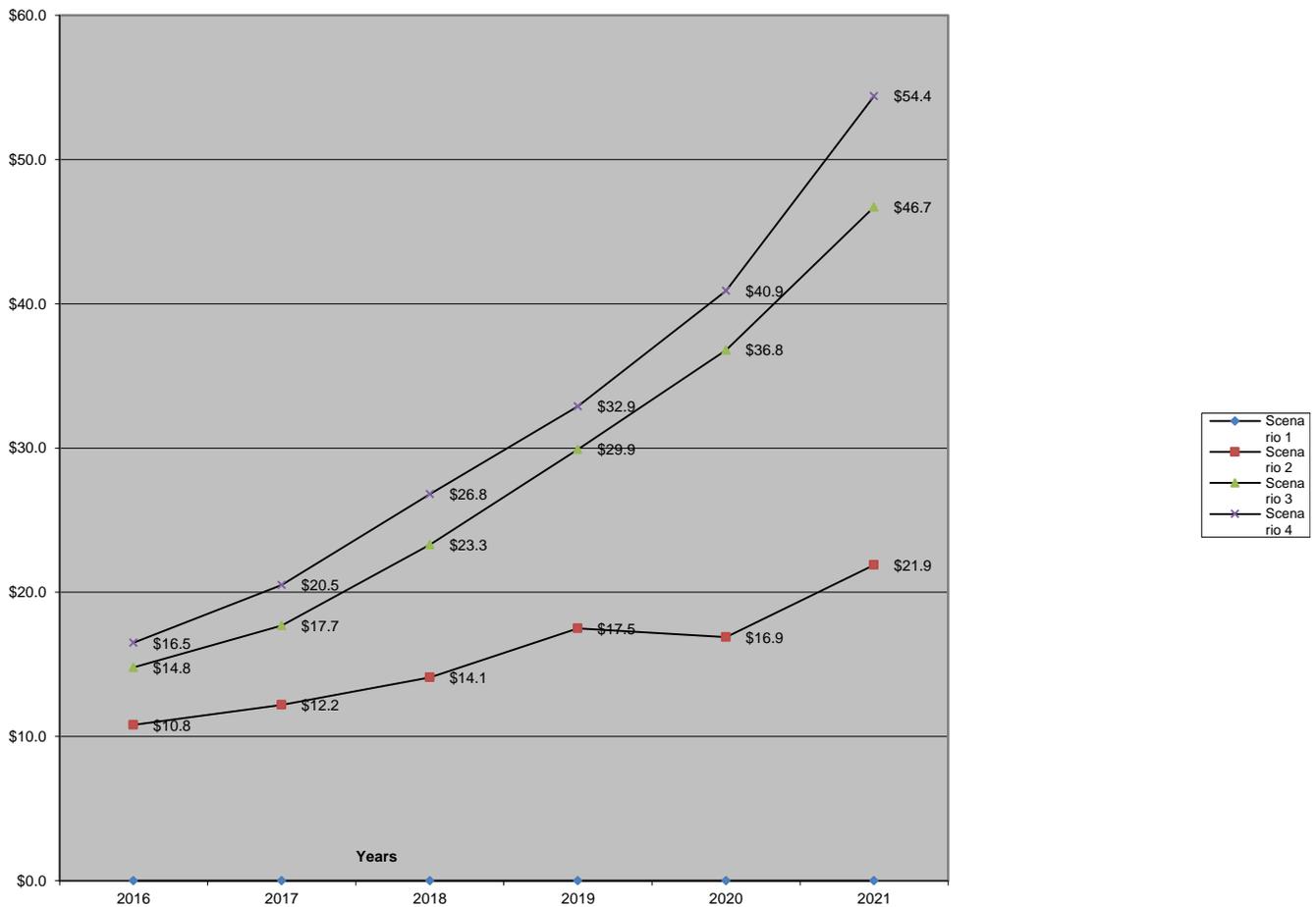


Figure 2 illustrates the change in deferred maintenance over time for the different budget scenarios. Note that Scenario 1 has no backlog of maintenance.

Figure 2 Deferred Maintenance per Scenario by Year (\$, Millions)



Figures 1 and 2 illustrate that Bothell's projected budget as outlined in Scenario 4 is insufficient to preserve the network at its current condition. In addition, the increase in deferred maintenance will result in higher costs to repair the streets in the future.

Summary

In summary, the City of Bothell has a substantial investment in their roadway network. Overall, 61% of the City's network is in the "Excellent to Very Good Condition" category. However, the remaining 39% of the streets require a significant amount of money to bring them into the "Excellent to Very Good Condition" category. With Bothell' projected budget of \$7.8 million for the next six years, the average PCI of the network is expected to decrease, with a steadily increasing deferred maintenance backlog. The high maintenance backlog will result in increased future costs because revenue intensive treatments (reconstruction) will unfortunately be necessary when less expensive feasible treatments (crack seals or overlays) could have prevented further deterioration.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the City of Bothell increase the funds available for street maintenance and implement more rigorous preventative maintenance strategies. The PMS results show that total expenditures of \$7.8 million over the next six years will result in the City dropping an overall PCI from the current 69 to 59. This is the current Budget Option. The result of this scenario will be a decreasing PCI and an increasing deferred maintenance cost. This is not an ideal scenario. If the City wants to maintain an average PCI of 69, total expenditures will have to increase during the next six years with increased pavement expenditures being used on Preventive Maintenance as well as on overlays and reconstruction. The City currently has a "Good" street network with an average PCI of 69. In order to maintain this "Good" condition more dollars are needed to invest in this important City infrastructure.