

SCDOT Experience with Maintenance Overlays

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SCDOT Background

- SCDOT maintains 41,475 lane miles of roads
- 4th largest ** or 5th largest state-owned system in the US*
- SCDOT Ranked 2nd in overall performance and 1st in total state source disbursements(\$14,580) per mile of responsibility*

*(FHWA)

** (Reason Foundation Report)

SCDOT System Facts

- Interstate 843 miles
- Primary 9,483 miles
- Secondary 31,150 miles
- Total System 41,475 miles
- Non-Federal Aid 20,877 miles
- Percent NonFA Eligible Roads 50.34

Funding Issues



- SCDOT has the 4th lowest Motor Fuel User Fee at 16.75 cents per gallon
- Last increase to user fee was in 1987

Funding Issues

- State Source funding in 2008 is approximately \$435 million but \$106 million is needed for Federal Match Funds
- As Federal Funding has increased, so has dollars needed for FA Match
- Maintenance Funds have been depleted by this need

Weather Issues

- Southeast USA in a drought over the last decade
- Officially still in a drought
- Rainfall has increased in last several years

Traffic Issues

- USA more and more a trucking economy
- SC and Georgia ports
 - Overweight trucks
- Limited state funds for load limit enforcement

Where we are now

- Our system has deteriorated
- Recent news release estimated \$22 billion shortfall in highway funding
- Agency was restructured by a 2007 state law

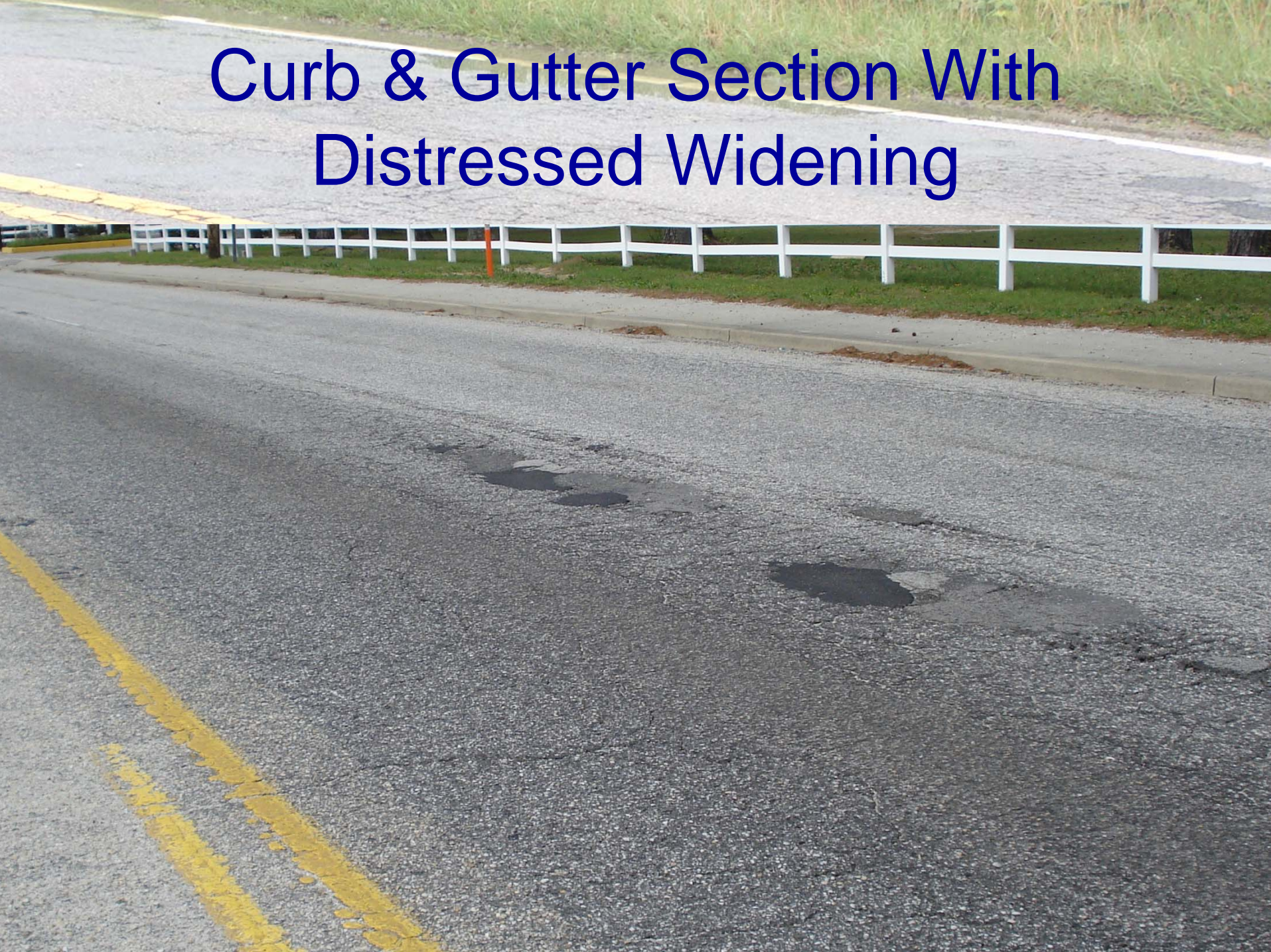
Where we are now

- New state law requires selecting all projects using certain criteria at a minimum:
 - ADT
 - Truck numbers
 - Maintenance Costs
 - Pavement Condition
 - Local Significance
- Management decision to perform designs on all overlays, even maintenance overlays

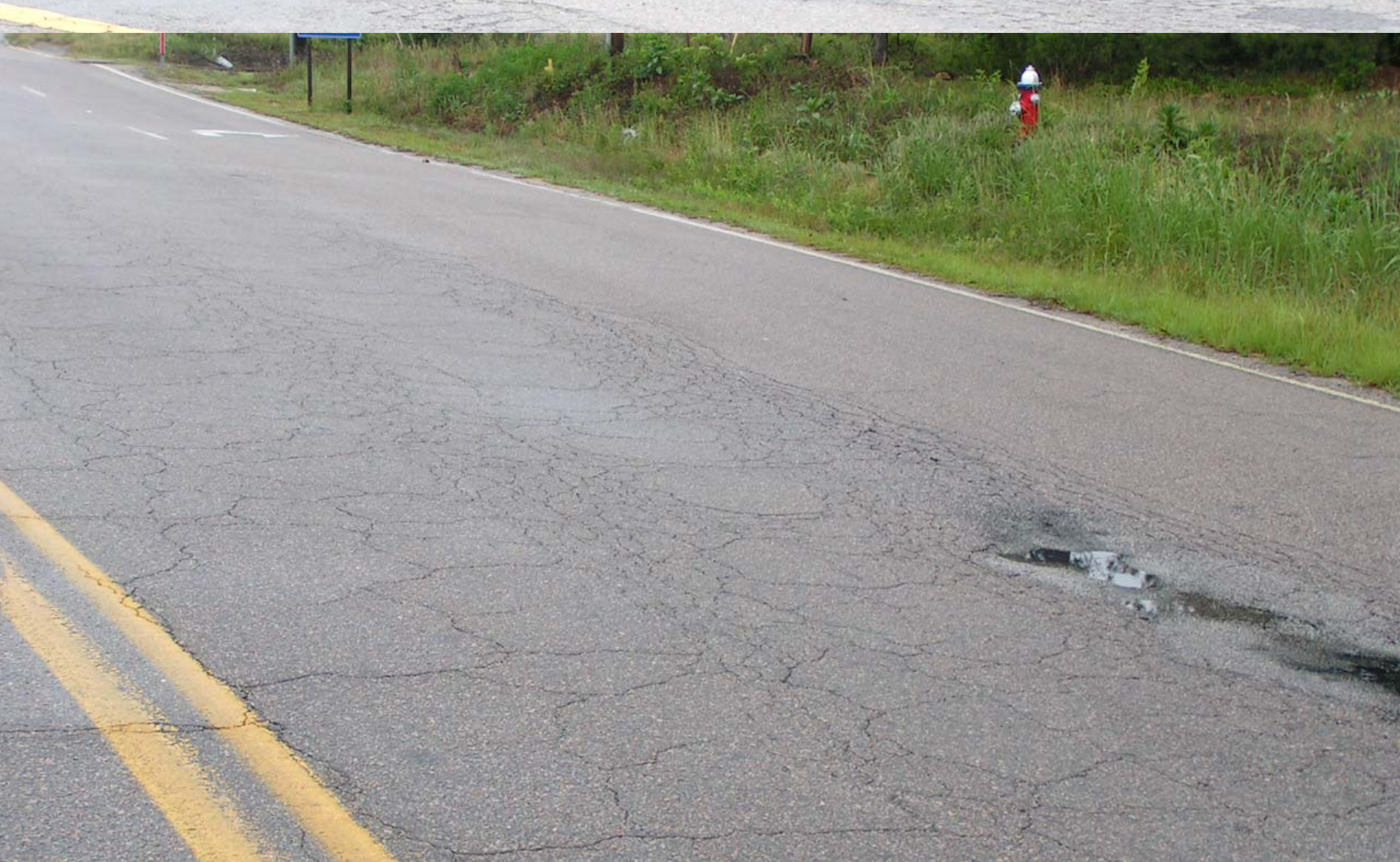
Typical Distress



Curb & Gutter Section With Distressed Widening



Age and Load Related Distresses



SCDOT Pavement Design Section

- Contained in The Office of Materials & Research
- State Pavement Design Engineer
 - Also supervises Pavement Evaluation, Soils Testing & Subsurface Investigation
 - Pavement Design Engineer
 - Supervises Cement Lab, Chemistry Lab, & Traffic Markings Coordinator
 - Pavement Design Coordinator
- Typically design 40-60 projects per year

Existing Maintenance Overlay Process Prior to 2007

- Money allocated to each county
 - 46 counties
 - 7 districts
- Resident Maintenance Engineer chose resurfacing candidates and assigned an overlay thickness based on their own criteria
- This created multiple approaches to resurfacing selections
 - Not all bad
 - Some choices influenced by non-engineering factors
- Tendency to spread money as thin as possible
- Some roads failed within 3 years of overlay

New Process

- Rank all FA roads using formula based on criteria from the new law
 - PQI
 - IRI
 - ADT
 - Truck percentage
 - Maintenance \$
 - Local Significance
- Divide list into three categories:
 - Preservation
 - Rehabilitation
 - Reconstruction

Criteria Used

- From Pavement Management System:
 - PQI
 - IRI
 - ADT
- From Traffic Data Services:
 - Functional Class
 - Used to estimate truck %
- From HMMS:
 - Maintenance Costs
- From Resident Maintenance Engineer
 - Local Significance

Maintenance Candidate Selection

- List was broken into three categories:
 - Reconstruction
 - Lowest scoring sections
 - Rehabilitation
 - Middle scoring range
 - Preservation
 - Highest scoring sections
- Funds were allocated for each category
- Roads were selected until funds depleted
 - Based on rough cost estimates
- Ranked on a statewide basis

Provided to Pavement Design Section

- Listing of 296 sections for pavement design
 - Vast majority Primary routes
 - A few FA secondary routes
 - Shortest section was 0.06 miles
- List had the following information:
 - County
 - Road Number
 - Beginning and Ending Milepoints
 - ADT
 - Functional Class
 - Treatment Type (Preservation, Rehabilitation, or Reconstruction)

Requested by Maintenance

- Full pavement design
 - FWD and coring
 - Site Visit
 - Design
- Data provided early October
- Designs needed in three stages:
 - December, January, February

Work Plan

- Negotiate contract modifications for 4 on-call consulting firms with pavement design experience
- Negotiate contract modifications for on-call firms to perform coring
- Train consultants to use our process
 - Easier to review designs
- Distribute work
- Perform FWD and some coring in-house
- Review designs
- Submit to districts

Challenges to Process

- Low staffing level
 - Pavement Design Coordinator position was vacant
- No maps provided
- Short sections needed to be combined
- Other work

Challenges to process

- Sorting out road sections
 - Many contiguous sections were not combined
 - Some roads had two or more treatments proposed
 - Producing maps
- Dividing work into logical groups
 - Tried to eliminate duplication of travel
- Time, time, and time

Design Issues

- Assumed values used for some data
 - SSV by county (some counties split)
 - Truck % by functional class
- Thick overlays
- Resistance to change
 - Funding still an issue
- Curb and gutter sections
 - Mill and fill not enough

Solutions to Challenges

- Training course for consultants
 - Computer training
 - Field training
 - Phone contact and visits for follow up
- Lots of hours
- Drafted help from other sections
- Unfortunately, neglected other work
- Learned new techniques
 - ITMS

Solutions to Design Challenges

- Curb and gutter sections
 - Let two test sections using roller compacted concrete
 - Both will have 10 inches RCC and 2 inches of HMA
- Thick overlays
 - Encouraged using full depth reclamation
 - FDR with Portland Cement
 - One test section of FDR using asphalt emulsion

Results of Program



- 63 roads designed by consultant
 - Reviewed, condensed and edited by SCDOT staff
- 21 designed by in house staff
- Designs delivered by March 15

Secondary Resurfacing

- Developed computer application using MS Access
- Used same soils data as for FA Roads
- User Inputs:
 - ADT & growth rate
 - truck percentage & functional class
 - pavement type
 - pavement thickness, age and condition
 - percent full depth patching required
- Returns recommendation for overlay and /or FDR

Lessons Learned

- Allow more time
- Start with good information
- Educate your customers
- Assumptions increase pavement thickness

Questions?