

- a methodology intended to provide an <u>overview and estimate</u> of a road system's condition and the approximate costs for future improvements.
- The RSMS system utilized by CNHRPC is based on the Road Condition Decline Curve.
- Roads in good condition cost less to maintain than those in poor condition.
- According to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), every \$1 spent to keep a road in good condition avoids \$6-14 needed later to rebuild the same road once it has deteriorated significantly.



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Road Surface Management Goals - CNHRPC Road Surface Management Goals - Municipal • Build awareness of the program in the region. • Maximize Return on Investment (ROI) for each dollar spent on road maintenance. • Assist in the set-up of the program with interested communities. Maintain highest possible road quality. • Ensure local ownership of the program and Create a transparent, systematic, and non-biased continued interest in maintenance and development methodology for road repairs. • Have RSMS be a tool to assist with transportation Generate short and long term budgetary planning at the local and regional level estimates and work plans

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Surveying - windshield

- An RSMS analysis is a cost effective network level budgetary planning tool - An RSMS analysis does not provide project level engineering plans

•Distresses (7 for paved roadways, 8 for gravel roads)

Paved

- Alligator cracking
- Longitudinal and transverse cracking
- Edge cracking
- Patching, potholes
- Roughness
- Rutting
- Roadside drainage
- Gravel • Rock/Clay
 - Rutting
 - Loose Aggregate
 - Corrugations
 - Potholes
 - Dust
 - Cross section
 - Roadside drainage

Essential Components

• Severity (only for paved roads)

- Scale
 - None
 - Low
 - Medium
 - High

Extent

- Scale
 - None: no distress is visible
 - Low: the distress covers less than 10% of the road section.
 - Medium: the distress covers between 10% and 30% of the road section.

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• High: the distress covers more than 30% of the road section.

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Alligator Cracking

Interconnected cracks resembling alligator skin or chicken wire.

None: No visible distress

Low: Cracks barely visible, less that 1/4" wide.

Medium: Cracks up to 3/4" wide.

High: Cracks are wider than 3/4", and/or break-up has occurred.

Note: Alligator cracks within 24" of the pavement edge are scored as edge cracks, not alligator cracks.





Longitudinal Cracking

Cracks running parallel and/or perpendicular to the roadway.

- None: No visible distress
- Low: Cracks barely visible, less that 1/4" wide.
- Medium: Cracks up to 3/4" wide.
- High: Cracks are wider than 3/4", and/or break-up has occurred.
- Note: Longitudinal cracks within 24" of the pavement edge are scored as edge cracks.



Edge Cracking

Cracks in pavement within 24" of the edge of the roadway. None: No visible distress Low: Cracks barely visible, less that 1/4" wide.

Medium: Cracks up to 3/4" wide.

High: Cracks are wider than 3/4", and/or break-up has occurred.

Low







High

Patching/Potholes

Patching: Areas where original pavement has been replaced, but patch is failing.

Potholes: Areas where pavement has broken, leaving a bowl-shaped depression. Pothole is either not patched, or the patch is failing.

None: No visible patches/potholes.

Low: Defect is less than 3/4" deep.

Medium: Defect is between 3/4" and 3" in depth.

High: Defect is greater than 3" deep.







Roughness

Uneven roadway surface that affects the comfort of the ride. None: Surface is smooth; provides a comfortable ride. Low: Slight roughness, does not significantly affect ride quality. Medium: Noticeable roughness, but can be driven safely at posted speed. High: Serious roughness, can not be driven safely at posted speed.







Rutting

Channels in the wheel path caused by displacement of pavement material.

None: No visible rutting

Low: Ruts less than 1" deep

Medium: Ruts with depth between 1" and 3"

High: Ruts deeper than 3"







Drainage

Can water move freely from the shoulders to the ditches and out of the ditches?

None: No flaws exist in the drainage system.

Low: Drainage is in generally good shape: water is getting off the road and into the ditch and traveling towards the culverts or catch basins Medium: Drainage is in fair shape: water is getting off the road and into the ditch, but is ponding and/or moving slowly due to winter sand, vegetation etc...

High: Drainage is in poor shape; water can't get to the ditch and/or what gets to the ditch stays there until dissipated through evaporation or slow seepage.









Gravel Distresses



Rock/Clay Rocks larger than 6" and/or areas of clay in the road surface. Road lacks any apparent and suitable base material, and/or natural materials provide no support for anticipated traffic loading.



Rutting Long, narrow depressions caused by vehicles' tires.





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Potholes Areas where the road surface has eroded leaving a bowl-shaped depression.



Dust Fine particles that are raised by wind or vehicular traffic, reducing visibility.







Roadside Drainage Same as for paved roads.



Condition Survey Accuracy

- Be Consistent
- Establish guidelines and use them
- Be Objective
- Count or measure
- Minimize Subjectiveness
- Get everyone on the same page

Here is a description of how the survey process works with the software to provide meaningful results:

•The survey process is dependent upon <u>each road having been previously broken</u> <u>into sections</u>. This task is normally performed during the initial RSMS 11 inventory phase. As a result, the survey process focuses on each individual road section rather than the road as a whole.

•The severity and extent of 7 distresses (6 surface, 1 drainage) are each measured on scales of none/low/medium/high, creating (literally) <u>10,000,000 possible</u> <u>survey outcomes</u> for each roadway section.

•An analysis engine within the software reduces these permutations to <u>10 broad</u> <u>maintenance categories</u> in which each road section is placed (No Maintenance, Routine, Preventive, Rehabilitate, Reconstruct, each with Good or Poor Drainage).

Inventory Reports

RSMS 11 offers a number of inventory reports, including:

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- All roads/sections
- All roads by surface type (paved/gravel)
- · All roads by jurisdiction
- · Paved roads by surface maintenance category
- · Gravel roads by surface maintenance category
- · Paved roads by drainage maintenance category
- · Gravel roads by drainage maintenance category

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Closing...

- The methodology and software for this system is flexible enough to accommodate the needs of all users in a simple, direct, and easily applied manner.
- The system is generic and is simply a tool to manage a local road network. Its optimum value is when a town "<u>customizes</u>" the system with its own repair techniques and local costs.
- CNHRPC's role is to facilitate the implementation of the program in our member communities. We are not local road network experts, we don't have the knowledge that Road Agent/Road Advisory Committee does. <u>Local ownership is key!!!</u> 31

For questions, please contact a Transportation Planner at the CNHRPC:

Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission 28 Commercial Street, Suite 3 Concord, NH 03301 phone: 226-6020 fax: 226-6023 www.cnhrpc.org