STATE OF FLORIDA



2007 FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT CONDITION SURVEY FACTS & FIGURES

FL/DOT/SMO/07-508 July 2007

STATE MATERIALS OFFICE

PAGE LEFT BLANK

The information in the following report is largely due to the team effort of the following individuals:

Gregory Beckner

William Bryant

Lucinda Cooke

Quentin Duke

Salil Gokhale

Earl Hall

Frank Ostanik

Gale Page

Glenn Salvo

Robert Schaub

Stacy Scott

Daryl Smith

Kyle Kroodsma

Clay Whitaker

This team's hard work in collecting and processing the data, and organizing this report is greatly appreciated.

PAGE LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

Executive Sur	mmary	1
Section I.	Introduction	2
	Observations	4
	General Notes	4
Section II.	Crack Rating by System and District	7
Section III.	Rut Rating by System and District	.8
Section IV.	Ride Rating by System and District	30
Section V.	Crack, Rut and Ride Distributions by District	1
Section VI.	Historical Distress Ratings by District (1992 - 2007)	50
Section VII.	Historical Distress Ratings by System (1992 – 2007)	59
Section VIII.	Raveling Distribution by District and System	55
Section IX.	Distress Ratings Comparison (2006 vs. 2007)	7 0
Section X.	Customer Service Survey	13

PAGE LEFT BLANK

Executive Summary

The Pavement Condition Unit is one of four functional units of the Pavement Materials System

Section, which represents one of four areas of expertise within the State Materials Office (SMO).

Since 1985, this unit has been collecting, processing, and analyzing the information on the

condition and performance of the State Roadway System on an annual basis. The information provided by the Pavement Condition Survey (PCS) Program has been critical to the

Department's effort to support informed highway planning, policy, and decision making at the

State and local levels. This includes the apportionment and allocation of funding needs to the

Districts, as well as the determination of appropriate cost-effective strategies to rehabilitate and

preserve existing highway transportation infrastructure.

All roadway sections are rated in terms of varying severity levels and extent of specific distresses,

namely, (1) cracking, (2) rutting, and (3) ride quality. The PCS evaluates the pavement lane that has deteriorated most in each roadway direction. The beginning and ending of pavement

sections to be rated are determined by construction limits or uniformity of conditions.

Once the survey in a particular county is completed, the Verification Report is forwarded to the

appropriate district for review. Any concerns are addressed and resolved prior to the data

reporting being finalized. The Central Pavement Management Office is responsible for the data

processing and analysis, and for making the data available for use by the Department, consultants,

and others. The Office of Financial Development is responsible for reporting the condition of

the State Highway System for Pavement Management purposes.

The present report provides essential information on the current condition of the flexible

pavement sections of the Florida State Highway System as part of the PCS program. It also includes a summary of the historical condition rating data.

To obtain an electronic copy of this and other reports, and to learn more about our program,

please visit the Pavement Materials Division at SMO's website:

Intranet: http://materials.dot.state.fl.us/

Internet: http://www.dot.state.fl.us/statematerialsoffice/

1

PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION I

Introduction

The Pavement Condition Unit is responsible for the Department's Annual Pavement Condition Survey. The survey is conducted on the entire State-maintained Highway System, on an annual basis.

The survey is conducted by a highly-trained and experienced staff, and requires each of these four area staff specialists about 25 weeks of travel each year to complete. Since 1986, the PCS program has seen close to a 25 percent increase in surveyed lane miles (refer to chart on page 5).

The annual PCS is used to accomplish the following main objectives:

- Determine the present condition of the State Roadway System
- Compare the present conditions with past conditions
- Predict deterioration rates
- Predict rehabilitation funding needs
- Provide justification for annual rehabilitation budget
- Provide justification for project rehabilitation
- Provide justification for distribution of rehabilitation funds to Districts

The PCS is conducted to monitor three specific distress criteria, namely, (1) cracking, (2) rutting, and (3) ride quality. For each distress type, the pavement sections are rated on a 0 to 10 scale, where a rating of 10 indicates a section in excellent condition. Currently, any section with a rating of 6 or less becomes eligible for rehabilitation.

Cracking is a subjective rating conducted visually either from windshield survey or from the roadway shoulder. Rut and ride are measured using an automated vehicle-mounted system called a Profiler that measures the longitudinal profile of the roadway. The ride quality is quantified in terms of Ride Number (RN), which is the mathematical processing of longitudinal profile measurements to produce an estimate of a user's perception of ride quality in accordance with ASTM Standard E1489.

In order to ensure maximum accuracy and repeatability of the data collected, the testing equipment must be well maintained and routinely calibrated. In addition, over 150 edit checks are currently implemented to test both the data accuracy and compliance with other parameters of the Pavement Management System (PMS). Comparisons of annual PCS data with earlier years to review trends and identify potential errors are also performed. Furthermore, team members (raters) annually complete a comparative distress rating evaluation on selected pavement sections to enhance uniformity of the subjective Crack Rating. When necessary, and as appropriate, efforts have been made to upgrade the survey equipment and to improve the data analysis software resulting in increased efficiency of data collection, processing, and improved accuracy of the Survey results. These types of improvements now allow in-depth analysis of any segment of the highway system and on-time completion of the PCS while maintaining a high level of accuracy.

For more detailed information about the Pavement Condition Surveys, please refer to the latest edition of the Rigid and Flexible Pavement Condition Survey Handbooks, which can be accessed online at: http://www.dot.state.fl.us/statematerialsoffice/pavement/pavementhome.htm

The facts and figures contained in this report are for flexible pavements only, which represent approximately 98% of the entire State Highway System.

Observations

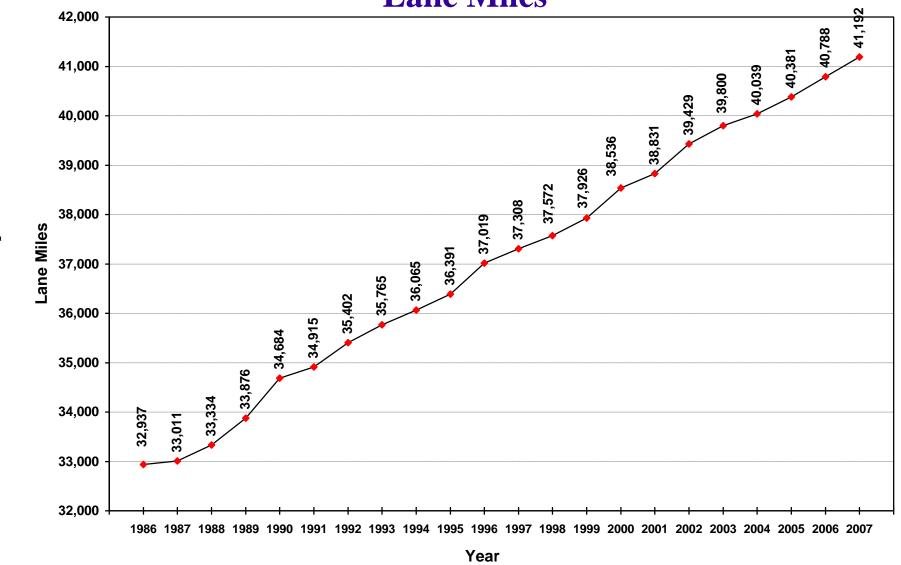
The review and analysis of PCS historical Distress Ratings for flexible pavements have resulted in the following statewide observations:

- 1. The average Crack Rating has remained stable for the past sixteen years with a mean rating of 8.13 and a range of 8.02 to 8.23.
- 2. The average Rut Rating improved from 8.35 in 1992 to 8.91 in 1999. From 1999 to 2007 the rating has remained stable with an average of 8.90.
- 3. The average Ride Rating remained stable from 1992 to 2003 having an average of 8.13. Prior to the 2004 PCS, Ride data was collected at 12 inch sample intervals. Beginning with the 2004 PCS, Ride data was collected at 6 inch sample intervals. This explains the decrease in Ride Rating from 8.13 in 2003 to 7.63 in 2004. The Ride Rating has remained constant for the last four years with an average of 7.62.
- 4. 92.0% of the pavement sections rated in 2007 for cracking was within one point compared to the 2006 ratings.*
- 5. 99.8% of the pavement sections rated in 2007 for rutting was within one point compared to the 2006 ratings.*
- 6. 99.9% of the pavement sections rated in 2007 for ride was within one point compared to the 2006 ratings. *
 - * Note: Sections that had undergone notable changes such as new construction, or total rehabilitation were excluded from the analysis.

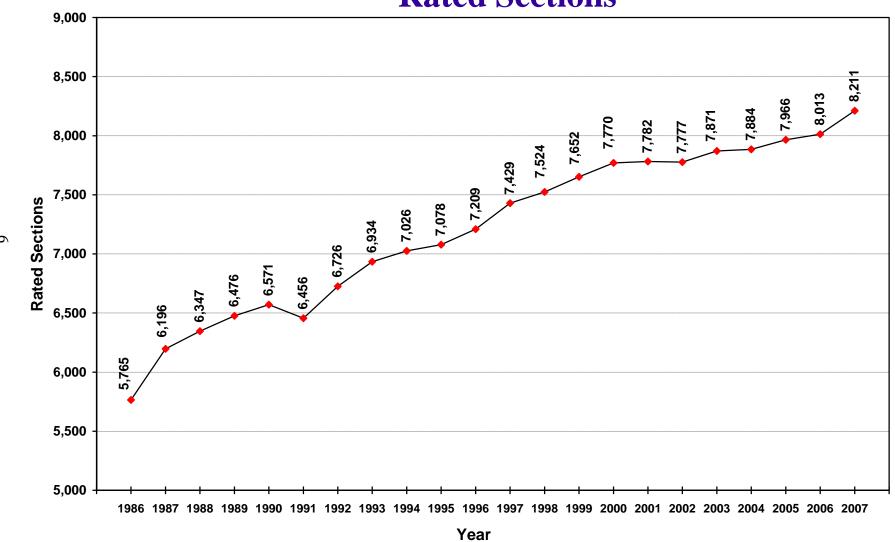
General Notes

- 1. For multi-lane roadways: The worst lane in each direction is rated (normally the outermost traffic lane).
- 2. For two lane roadways: The worst lane is rated (normally the same lane tested the previous year).
- 3. Rated sections are determined by construction limits or significant changes in visual condition of the pavement.
- 4. Ride Rating and Rut Rating data are collected automatically using four identical inertial profilers.
- 5. Crack Rating is subjective and collected visually, as a windshield survey or from the roadway shoulder.
- 6. Crack Rating is rated based on the severity and extent of the distress for area inside and outside the wheel paths.

Flexible Pavement Condition Survey Production History Lane Miles



Flexible Pavement Condition Survey Production History Rated Sections

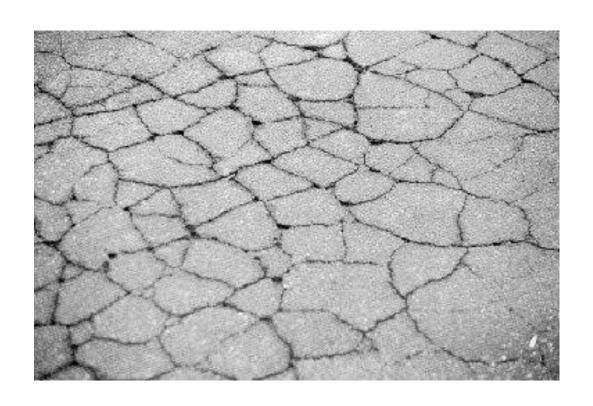


PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION II

CRACK RATING

BY SYSTEM AND DISTRICT



SECTION II

Crack Rating by System and District

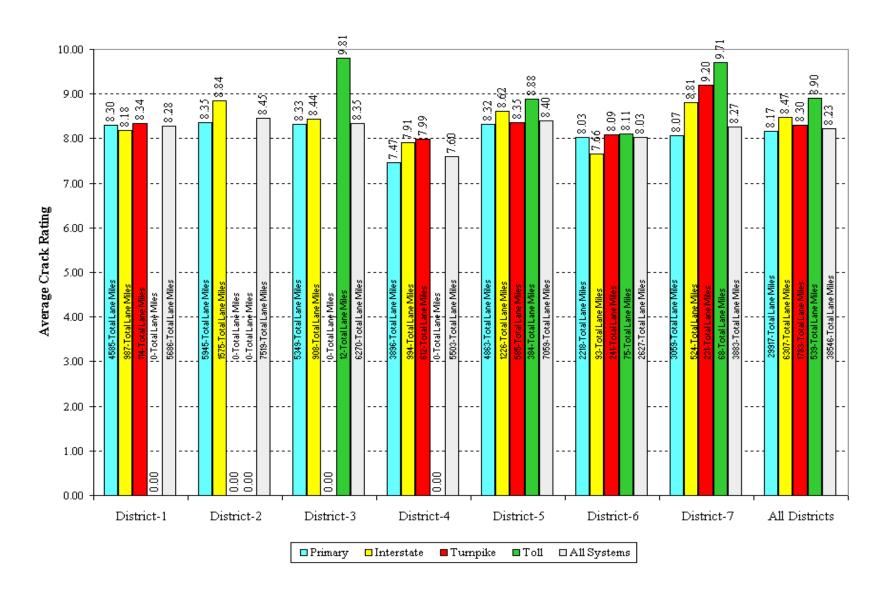
Crack Rating Criteria

- Cracking is estimated as the combined percentage of distressed areas within the wheel paths (CW) and percentage of distressed areas outside of the wheel paths (CO). These percentages are estimated separately for each of the two areas.
- There are three classes of cracking, the ratings of which are based upon severity level: 1B, II and III.
- Only predominate class of cracking is used to establish a Crack Rating. However, the
 combination of individual percentages of all types of cracking is used to calculate the
 overall percentage of cracked pavement.
- Crack Rating is rated on a 0 to 10 scale, where a rating of 10 represents a pavement in perfect condition. Currently, a rating of 6 or less makes pavement segments eligible for rehabilitation.
- The Crack Rating is subtracted from a perfect score of 10.

Crack Rating = 10 - (CW + CO)

Where: CW and CO are numerical factors for cracking within the wheel paths (CW) and outside of the wheel paths (CO). These factors are based on the severity and extent of the type of cracking.

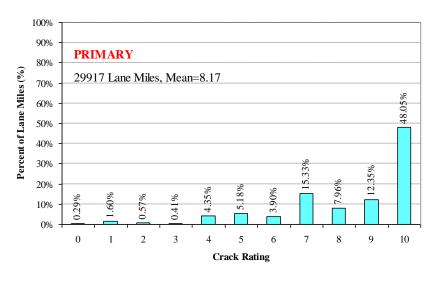
Crack Rating by System and District

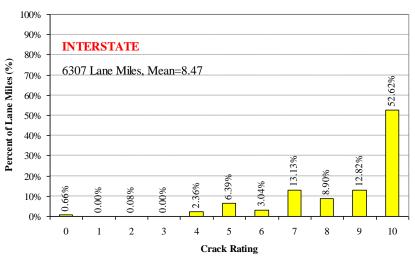


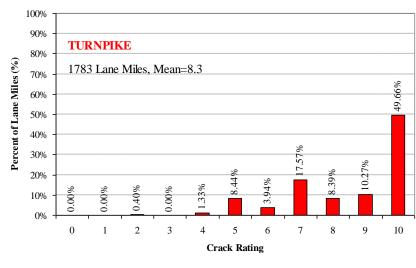
9

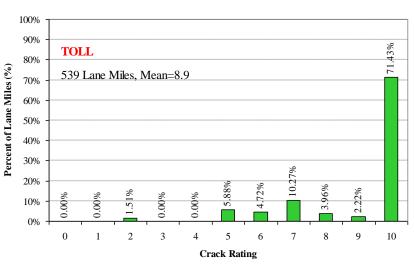
10

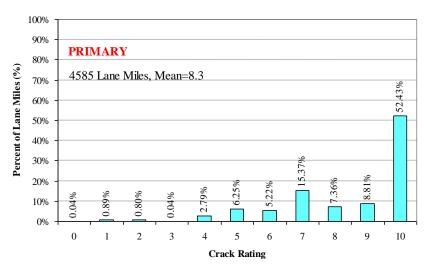
2007 Crack Distribution by System Statewide

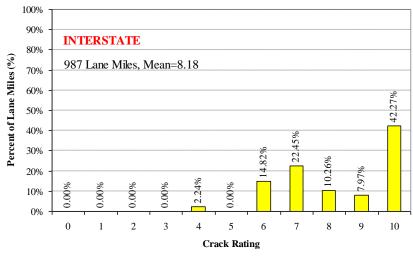


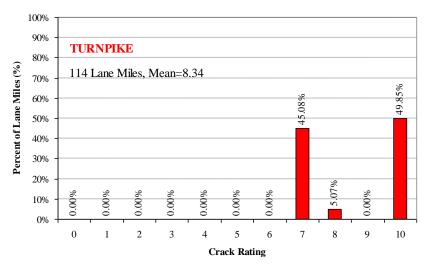


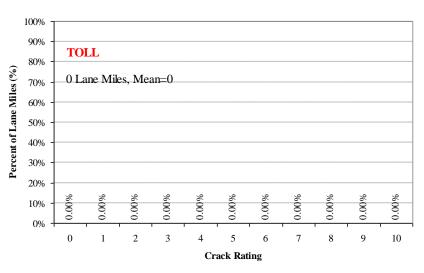


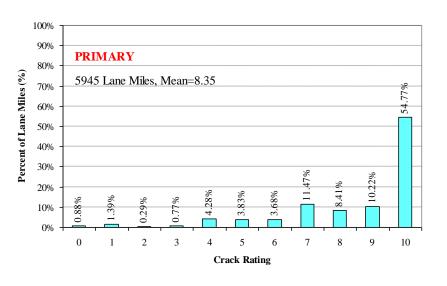


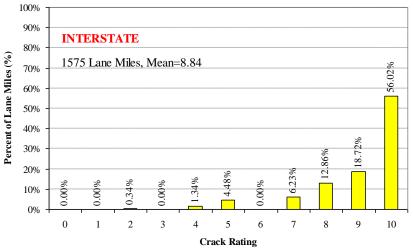


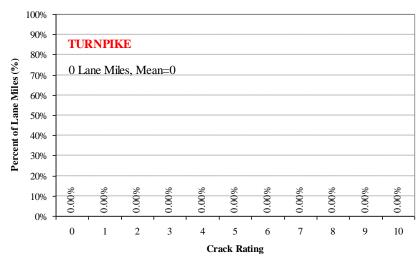


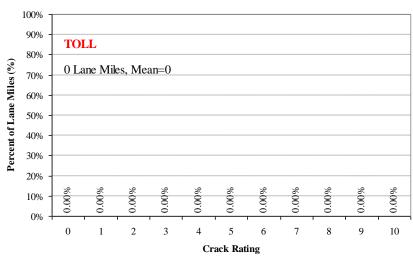


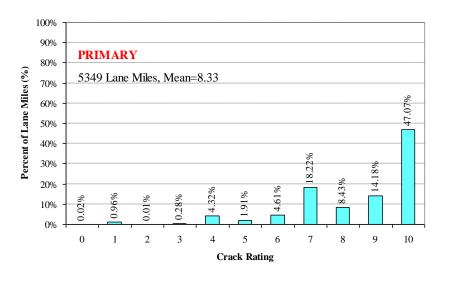


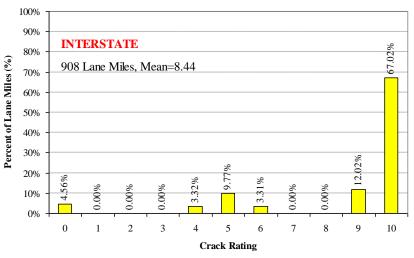


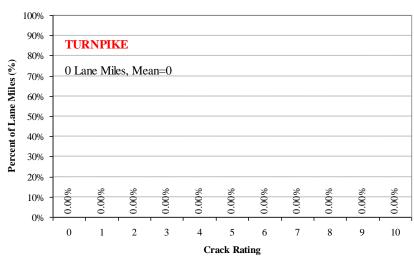


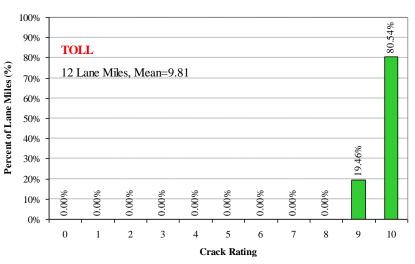


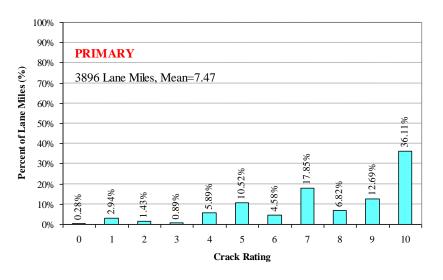


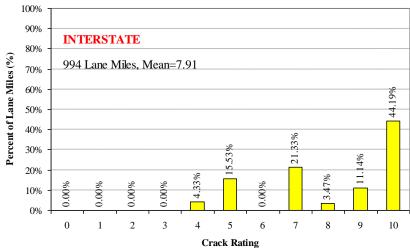


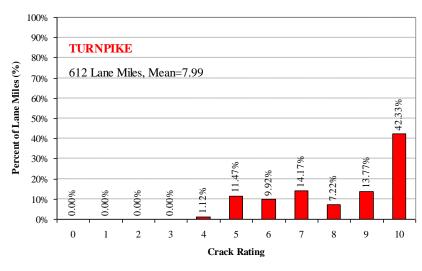


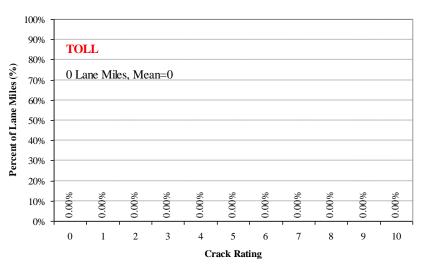


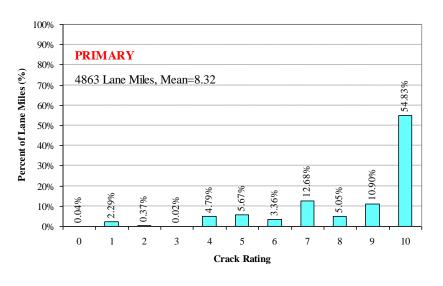


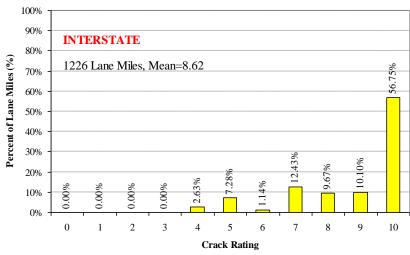


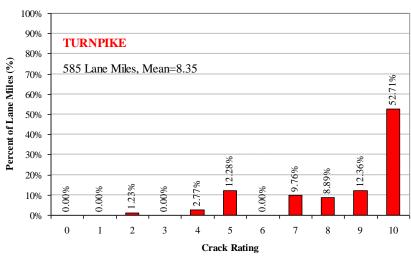


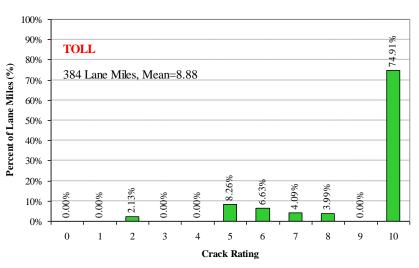


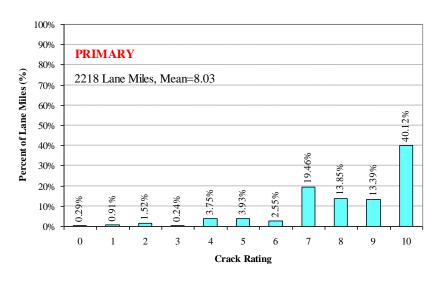


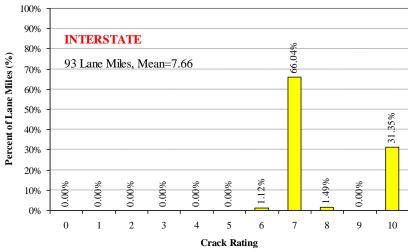


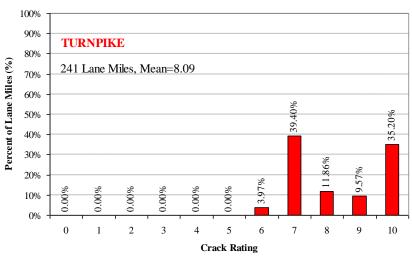


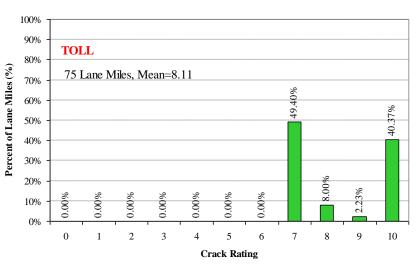


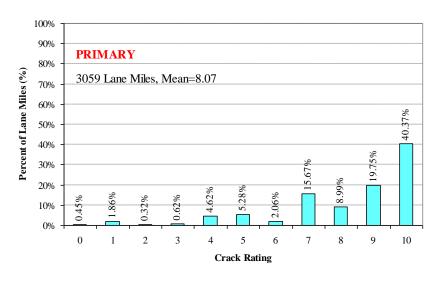


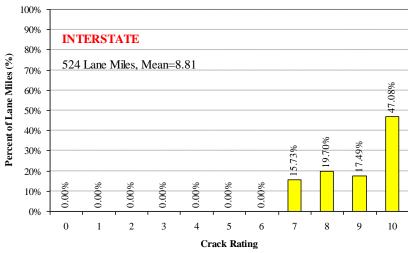


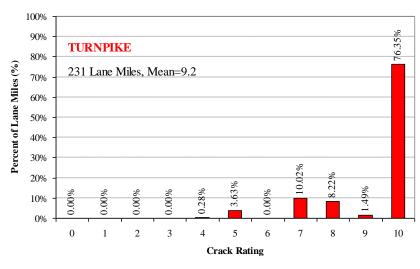


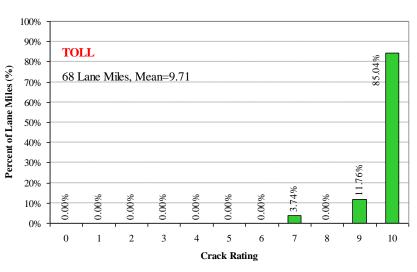












PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION III

RUT RATING

BY SYSTEM AND DISTRICT



SECTION III

Rut Rating by System and District

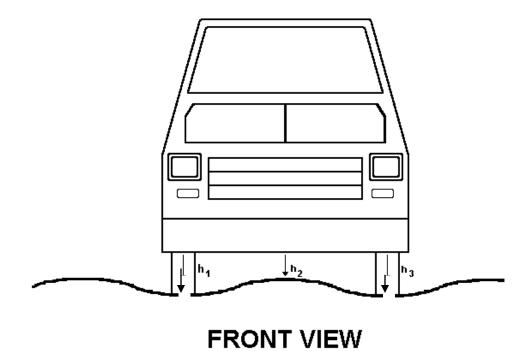
Rut Rating Criteria

- A rut is a continuous longitudinal depression deviating from a surface plane defined by transverse cross slope and longitudinal profile. This depression normally occurs in the wheel paths.
- A rut depth is defined as the difference in elevation between the center of the wheel path and the center of the travel lane.
- Rut depth is measured simultaneously with the ride values using an inertial profiler (see illustration on page 20).
- FDOT inertial profilers measure rut depth at a frequency of 30 readings per inch when traveling at 60 mph. The measurements are then stored in 6 in. intervals for the survey.
- The average rut depth for both wheel paths is recorded and then converted to a rating with a one point deduction for every eighth (1/8) in. rut depth.
- Rut depth is rated on a 0 to 10 scale, where a 10 represents a pavement with no rutting, while a rating of 6 indicates 1/2 in. of rutting. Currently, pavement sections with rut ratings of 6 or less are eligible for rehabilitation.
- Rut depth for each measurement is calculated using the following equation:

Rut Depth =
$$\frac{(h_1 - h_2) + (h_3 - h_2)}{2}$$

Where: h₁, h₂, and h₃, are the respective distances between the sensor locations and the roadway surface directly below each sensor (see diagram on page 20).

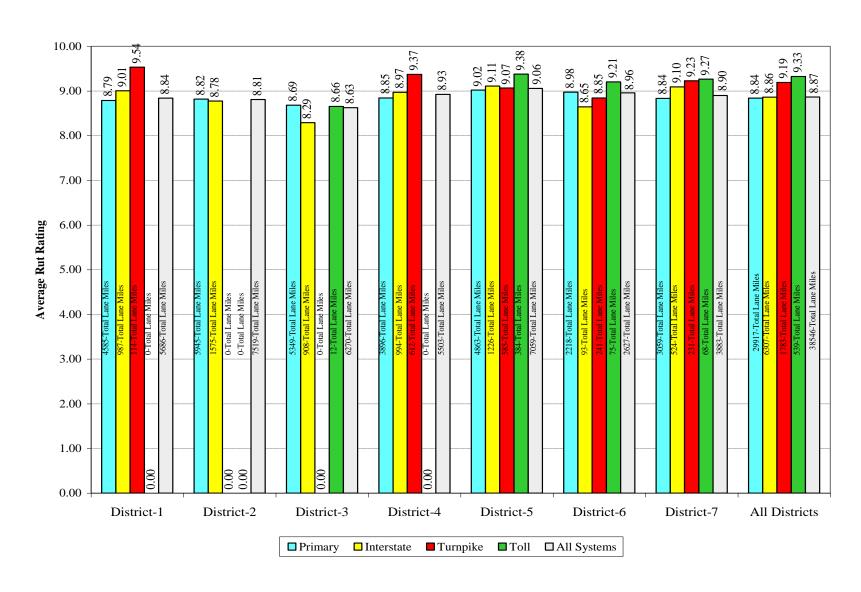
INERTIAL PROFILER



Rut Depth =
$$\frac{(h_1 - h_2) + (h_3 - h_2)}{2}$$

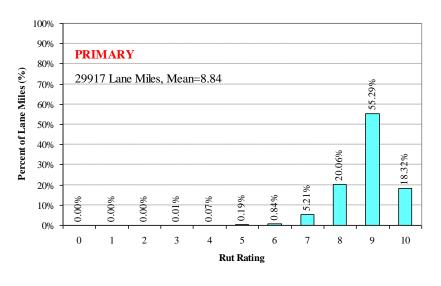
FDOT inertial profilers have three laser sensors (to measure ride and rut), combined with two accelerometers and a data acquisition computer system that measures and stores a pavement's longitudinal and transverse profiles while in motion.

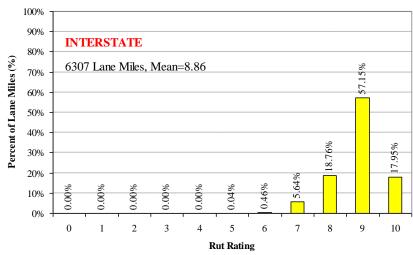
2007 Rut Rating by System and District

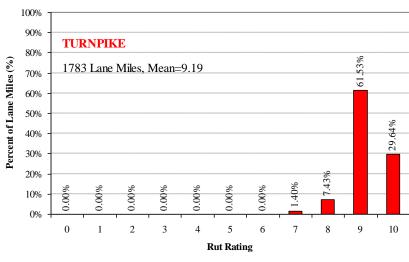


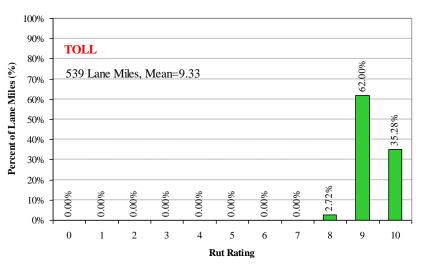
22

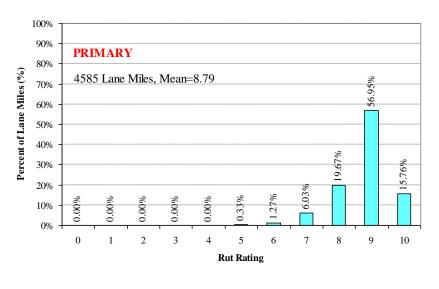
2007 Rut Distribution by System Statewide

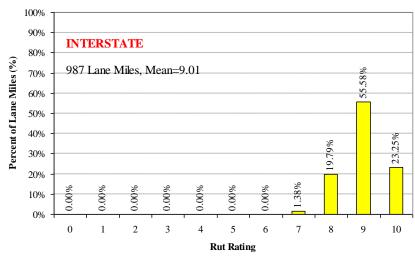


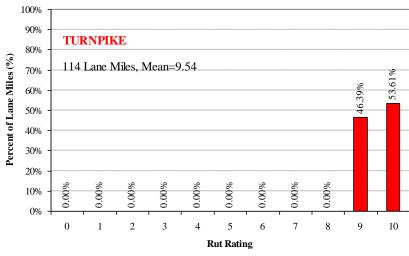


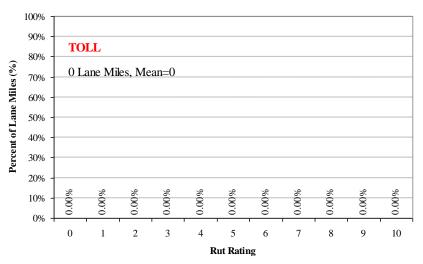




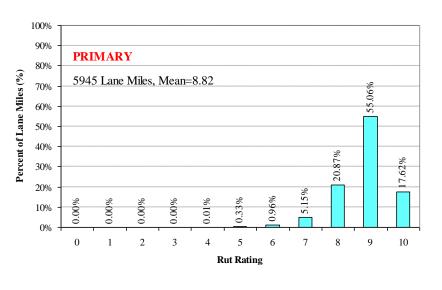


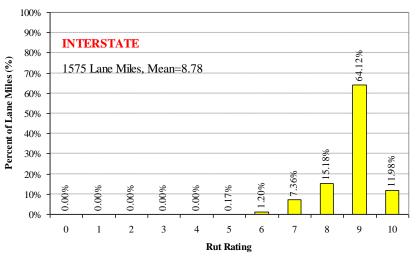




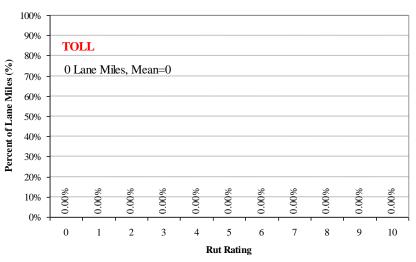


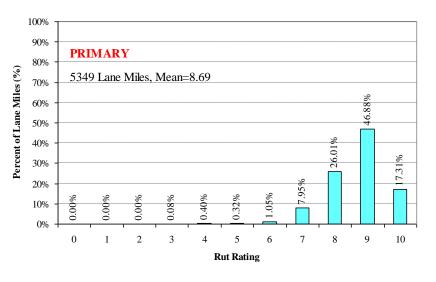
23

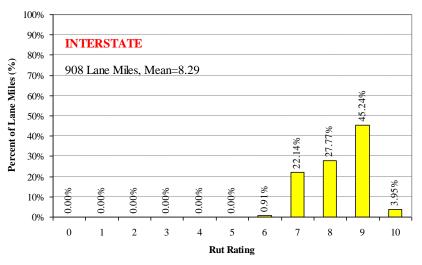


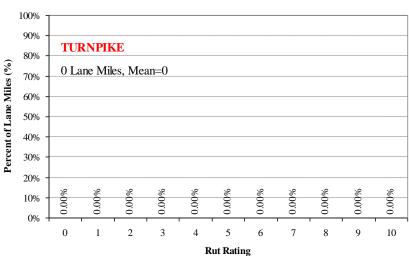


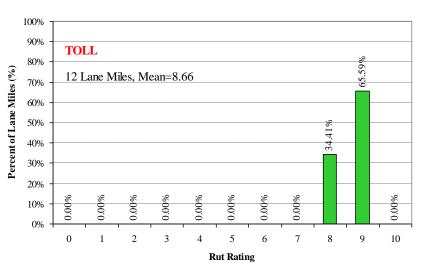


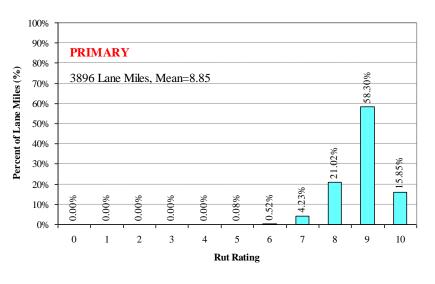


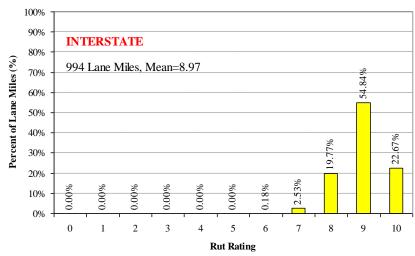


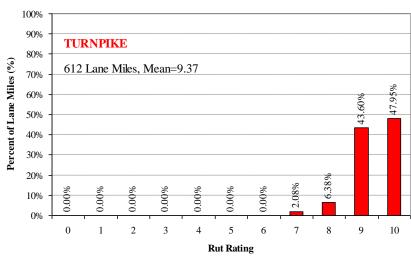


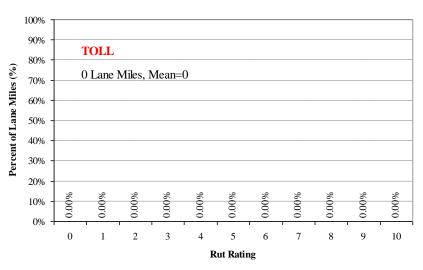


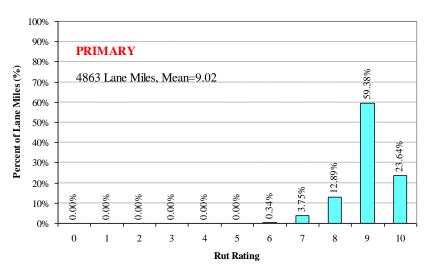


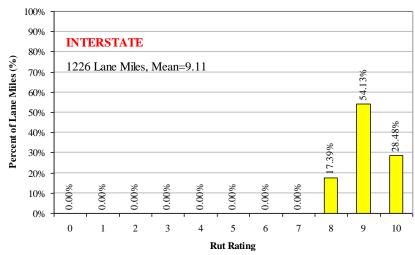


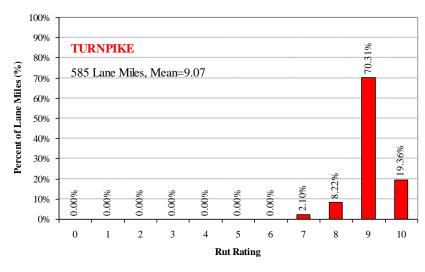


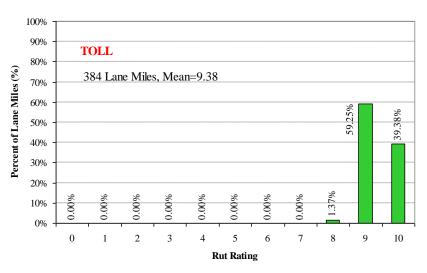


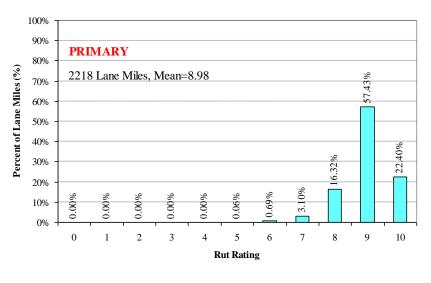


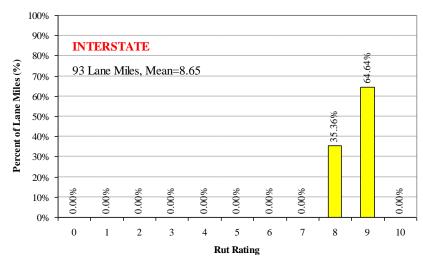


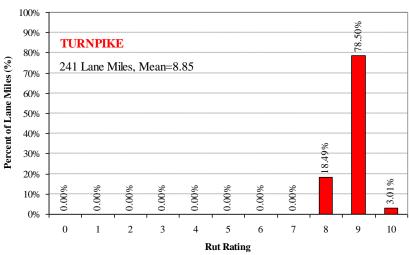


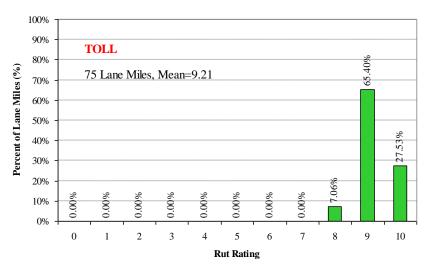




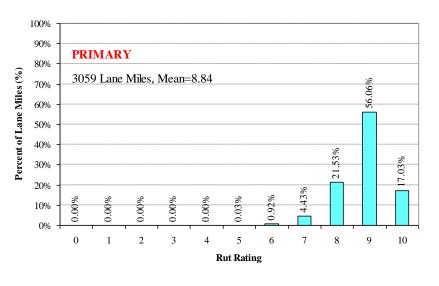


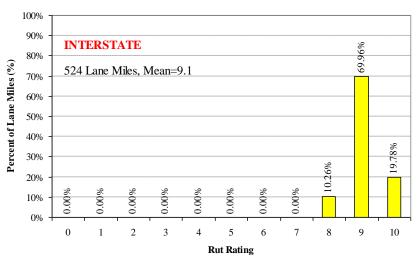


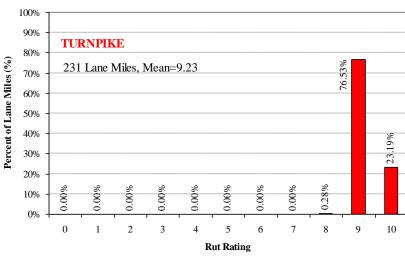


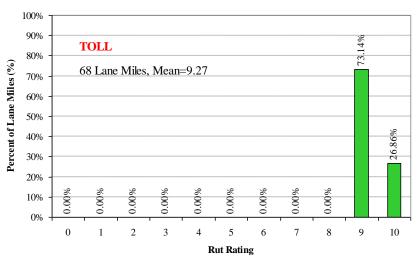


28









SECTION IV

RIDE RATING

BY SYSTEM AND DISTRICT



PAGE LEFT BLANK

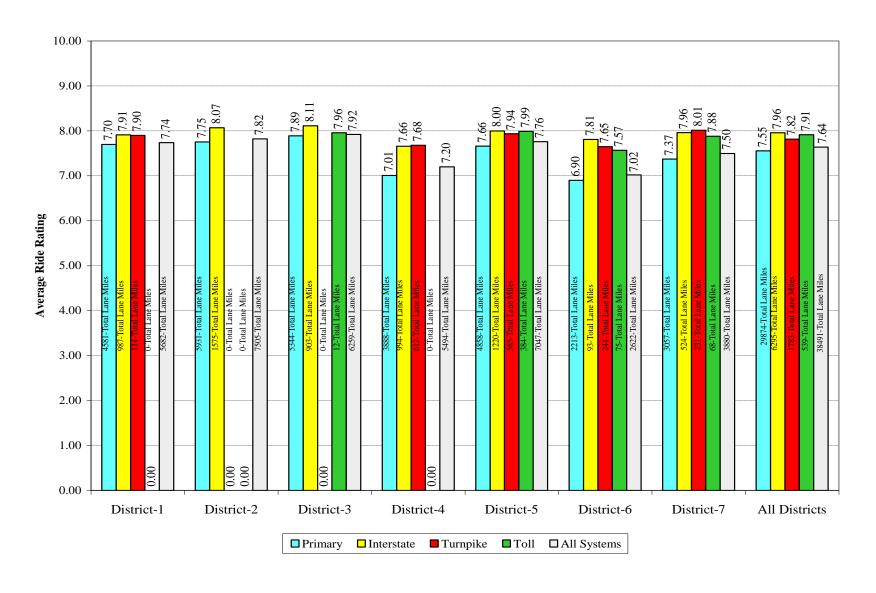
SECTION IV

Ride Rating by System and District

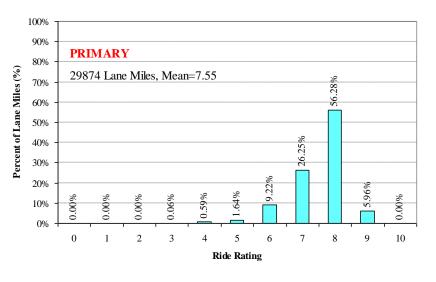
Ride Rating Criteria

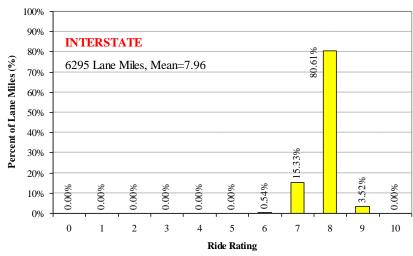
- A Ride Rating represents the ride quality of a pavement section. It is an indication of the degree of smoothness or roughness of the wearing surface.
- A Ride Rating is calculated from RN.
 - Ride Rating = RN*2
 - RN is a mathematical processing of longitudinal profile measurements to produce an estimate of a driver's subjective perception of the ride quality of a roadway. The RN is based on an algorithm published in National Cooperative Highway Research Project (NCHRP) 1-23. RN is defined in ASTM Standard E-1489.
- The ride quality of a roadway is greatly affected by, but not limited to, factors that include the following:
 - Original pavement profile
 - Profiles of intersecting roads
 - Utility patches and manhole covers
 - Surface and structural deterioration and deformation
- Ride Rating is rated on a 0 to 10 scale, where 10 represents a pavement that is perfectly smooth, while a rating of 6 or less represents a relatively rough pavement.
- Note that with the start of the 2004 PCS, the profile data was collected using a sampling rate of 6 in. compared to a 12 in. sample interval used in previous years.

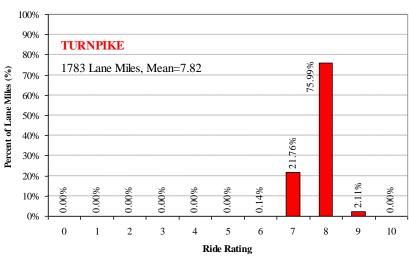
2007 Ride Rating by System and District

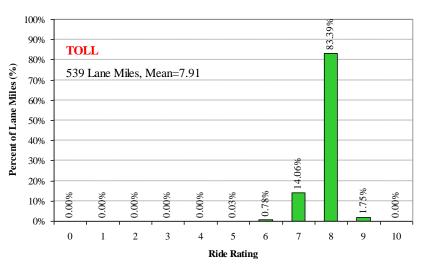


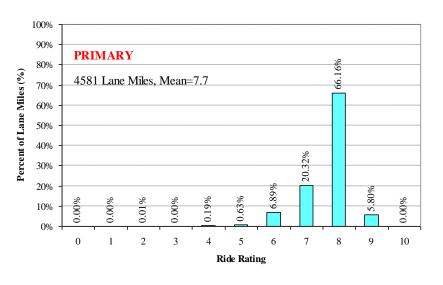
2007 Ride Distribution by System Statewide

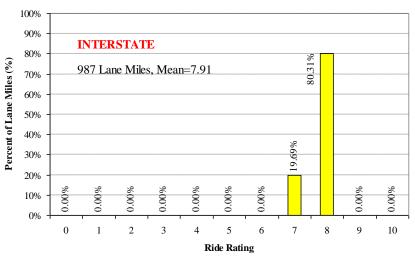


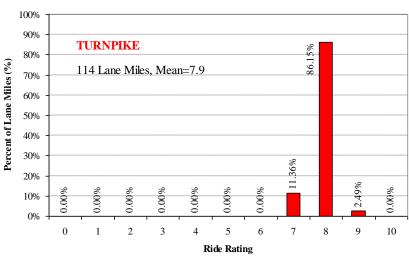


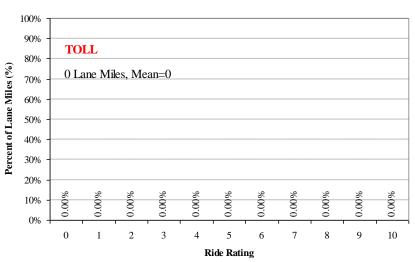


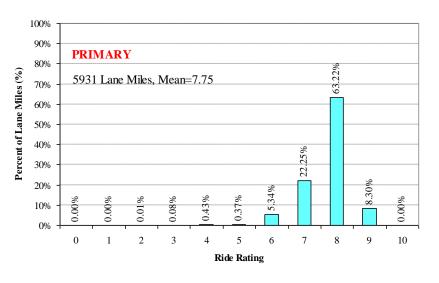


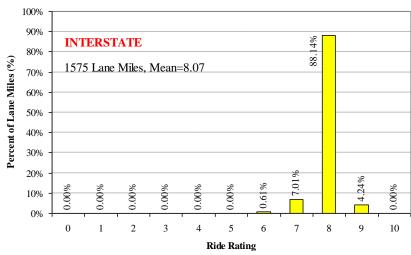




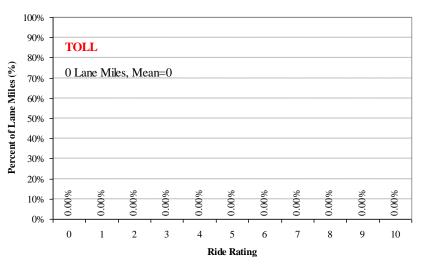


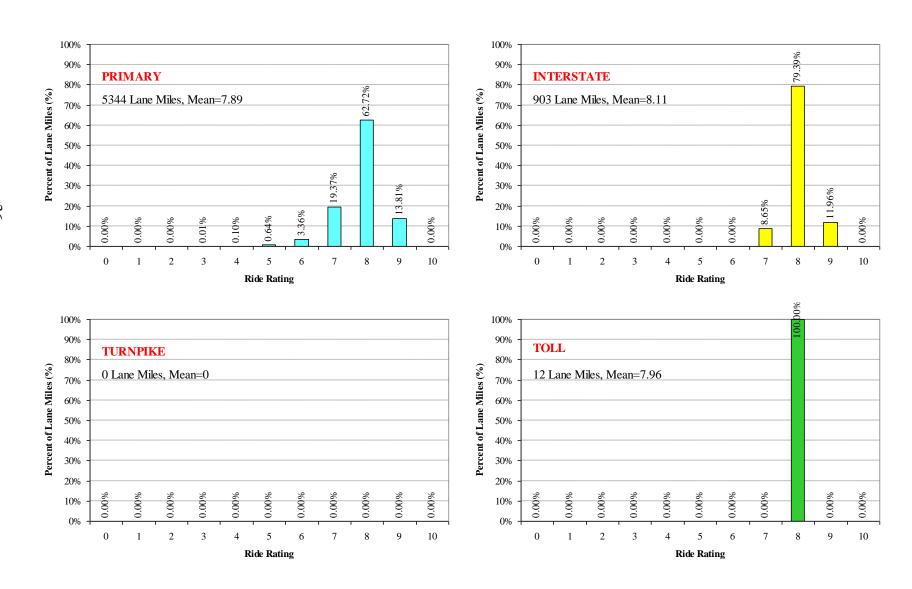


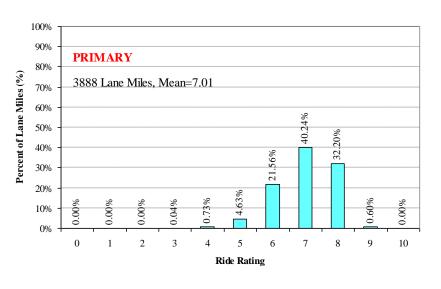


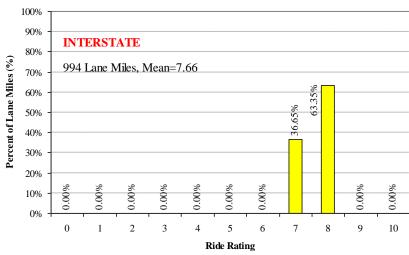


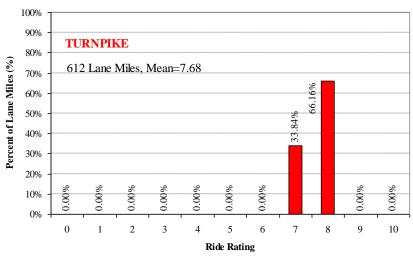


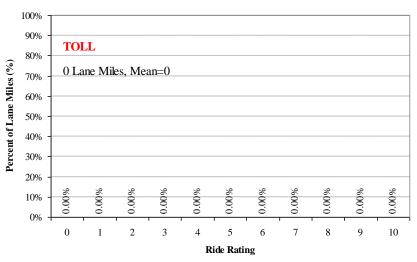


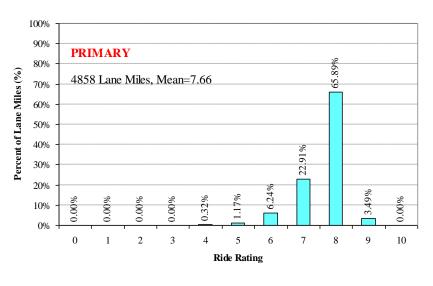


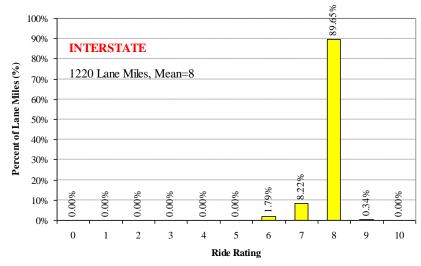


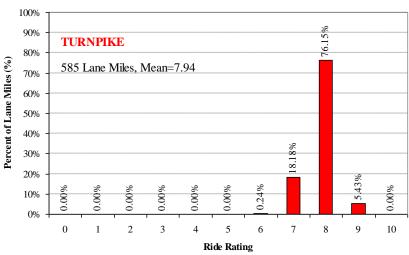


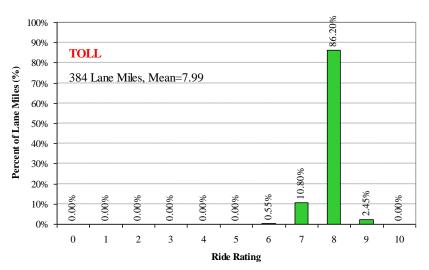


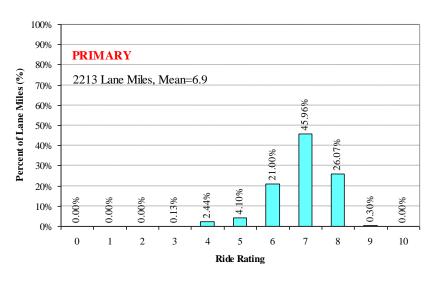


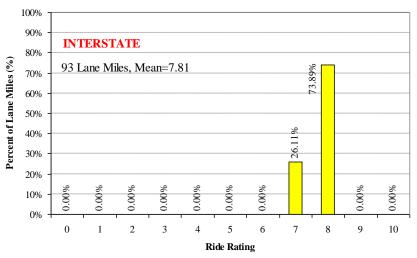


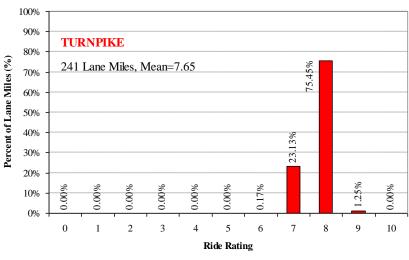


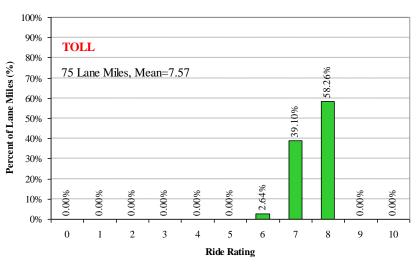


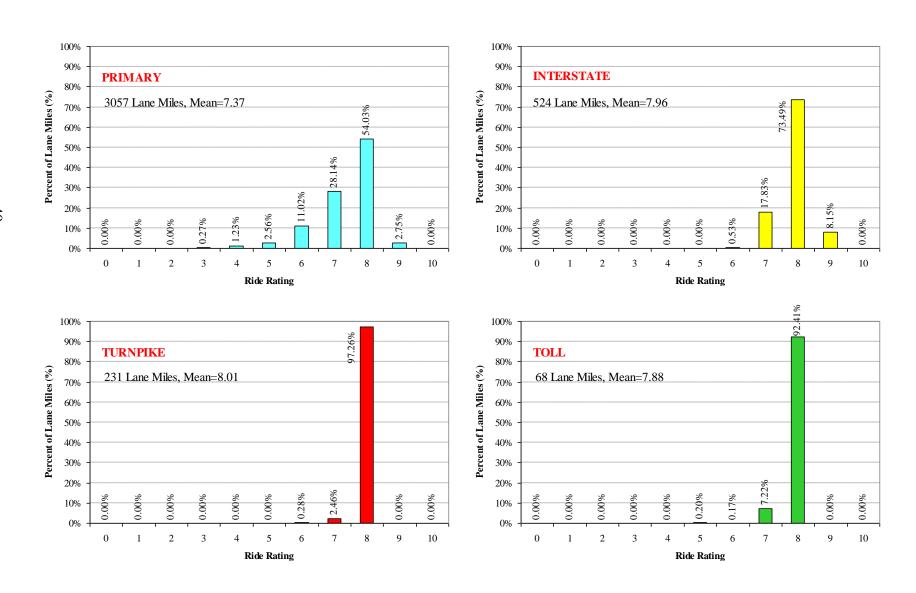












SECTION V

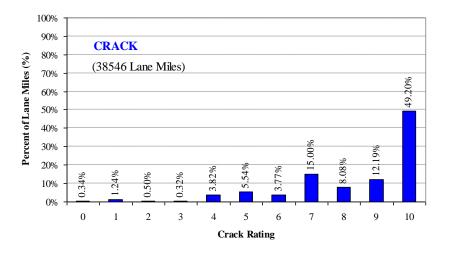
CRACK, RUT, AND RIDE DISTRIBUTIONS BY

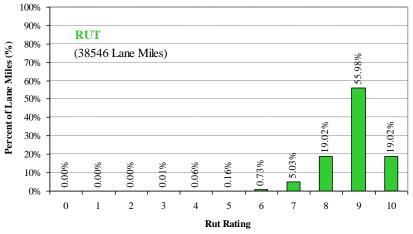
DISTRICT

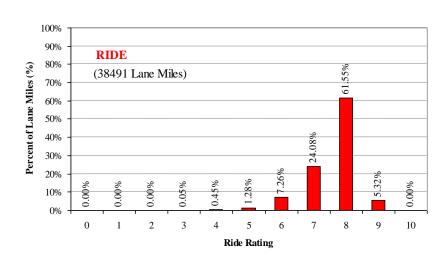


PAGE LEFT BLANK

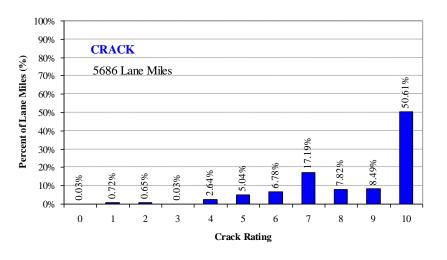
Statewide (All Systems)

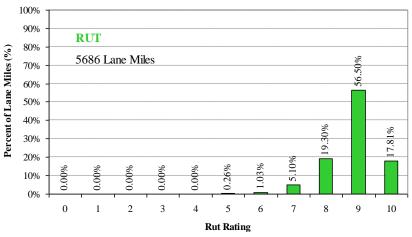


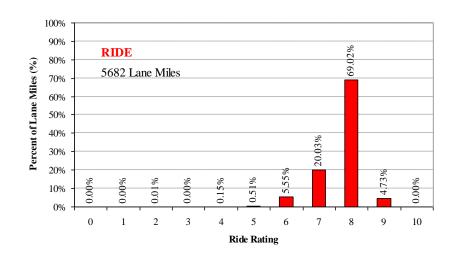




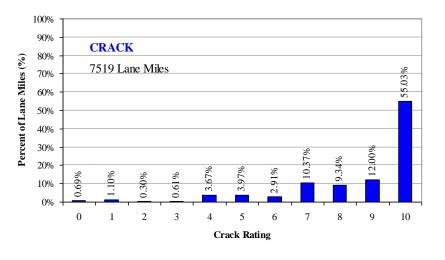
District 1 (All Systems)

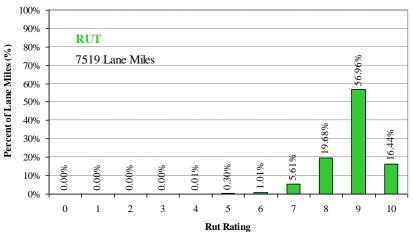


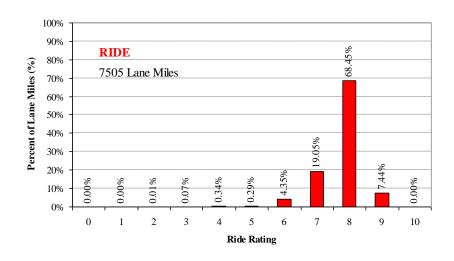




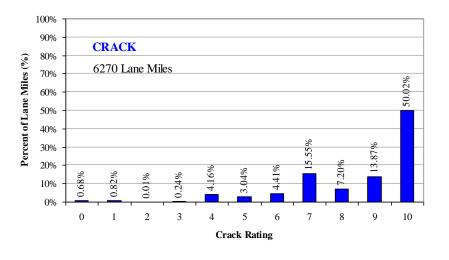
District 2 (All Systems)

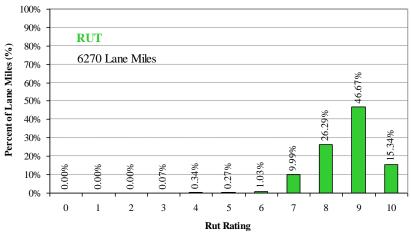


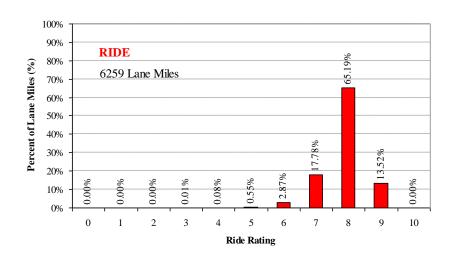




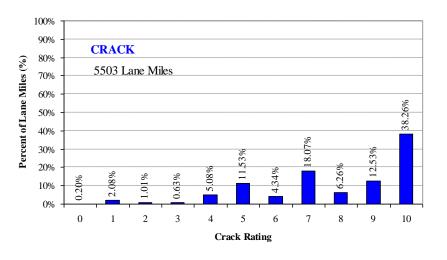
District 3 (All Systems)

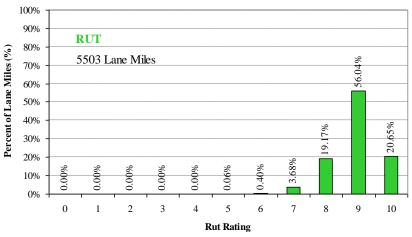


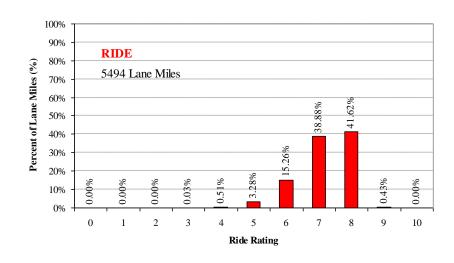




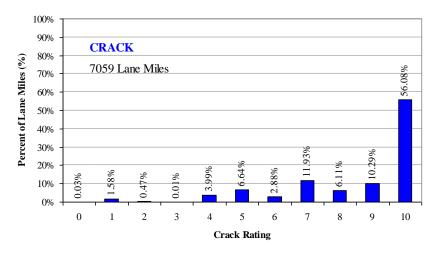
District 4 (All Systems)

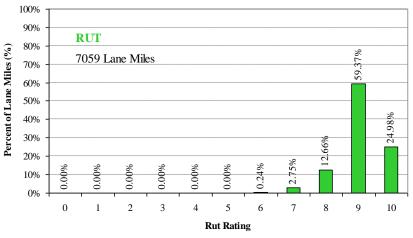


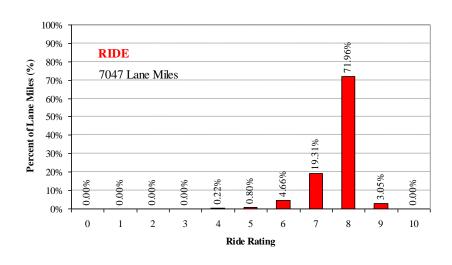




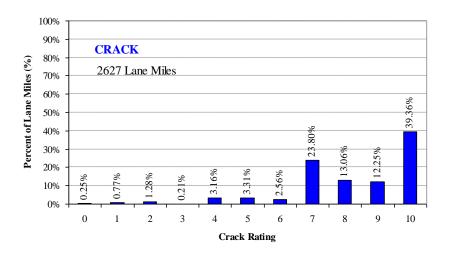
District 5 (All Systems)

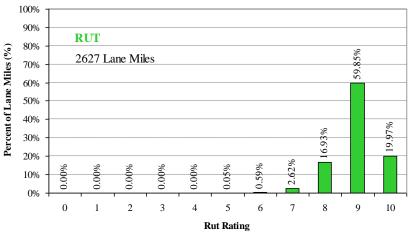


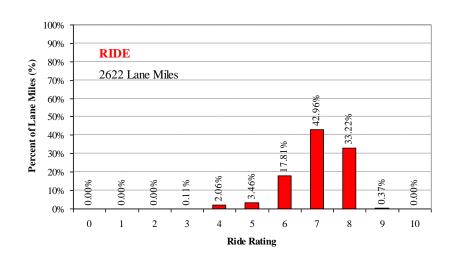




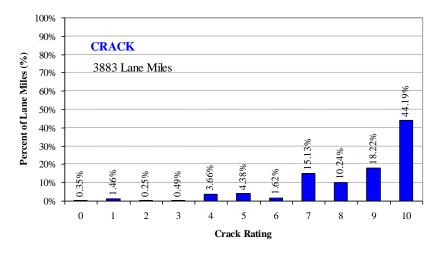
District 6 (All Systems)

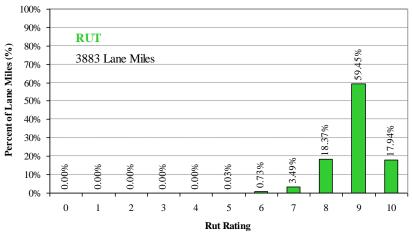


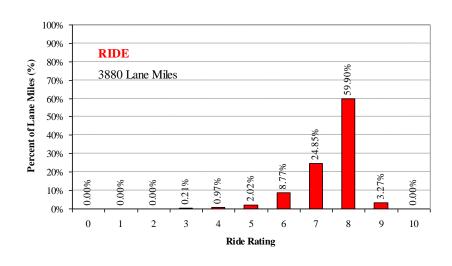




District 7 (All Systems)







SECTION VI

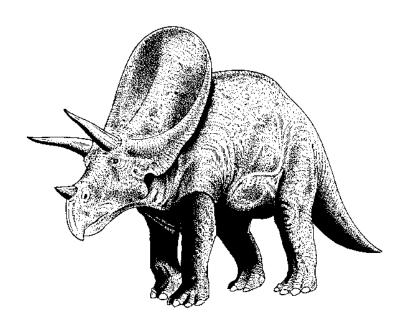
HISTORICAL

DISTRESS RATINGS

 \mathbf{BY}

DISTRICT

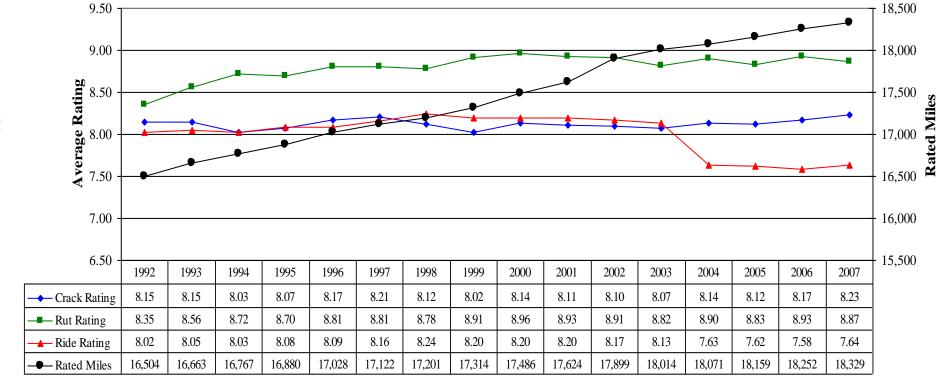
1992-2007



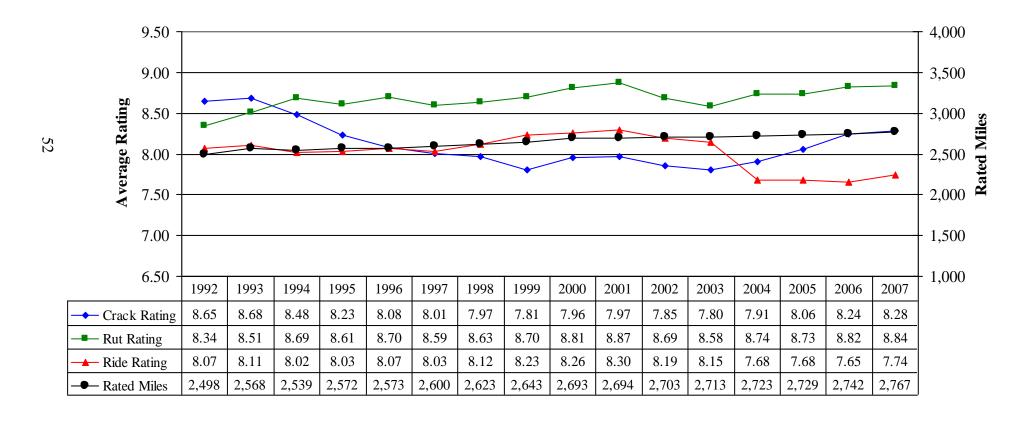
S

Historical Distress Ratings

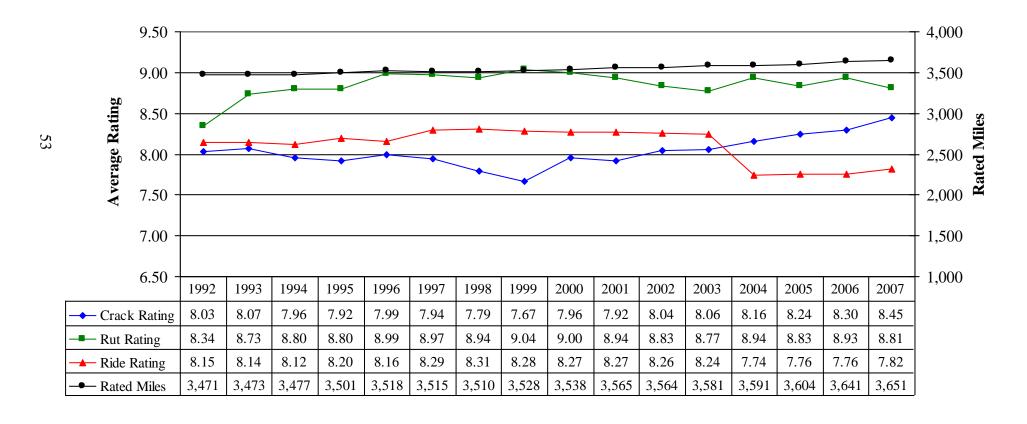
Statewide (All Systems)



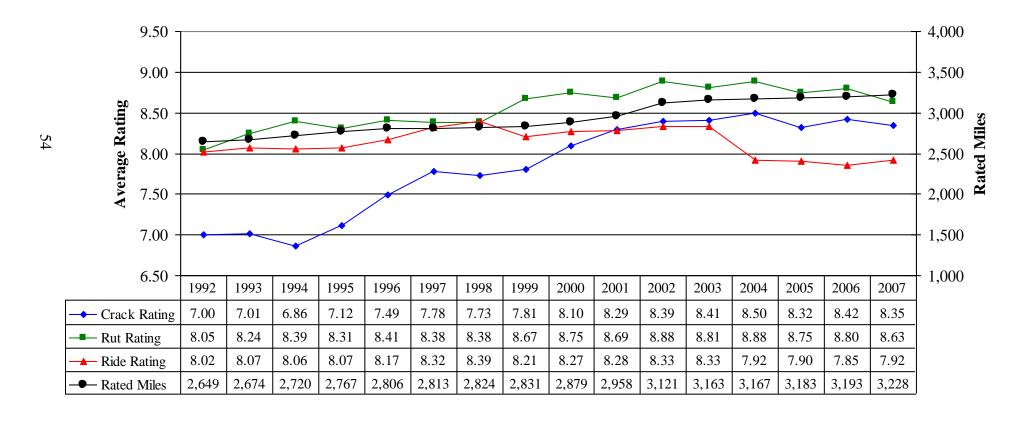
District 1 (All Systems)



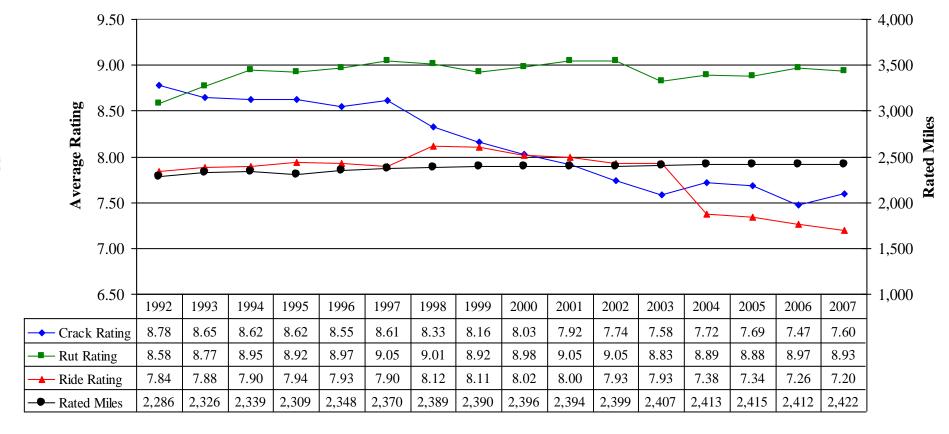
District 2 (All Systems)



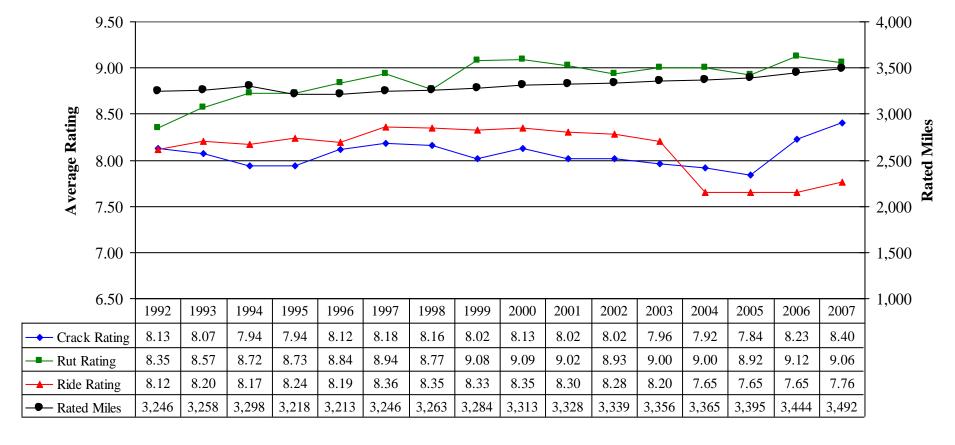
District 3 (All Systems)



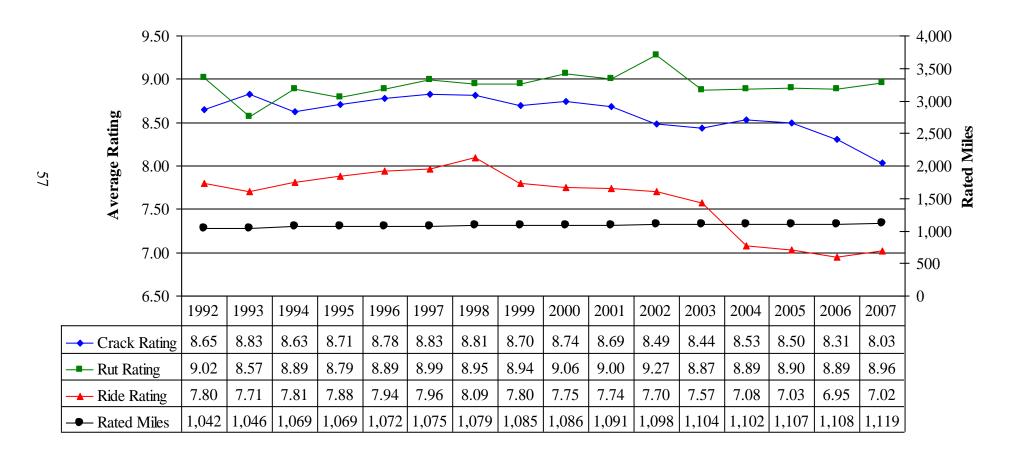
District 4 (All Systems)



District 5 (All Systems)



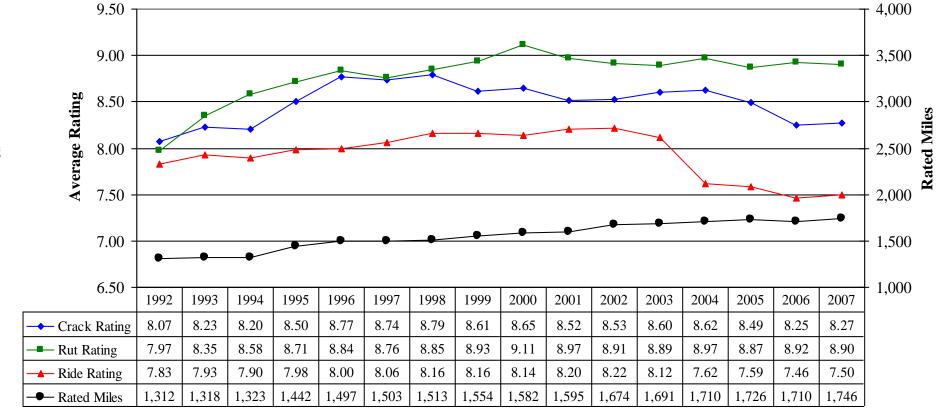
District 6 (All Systems)



, ,

Historical Distress Ratings

District 7 (All Systems)



PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION VII

HISTORICAL

DISTRESS RATINGS

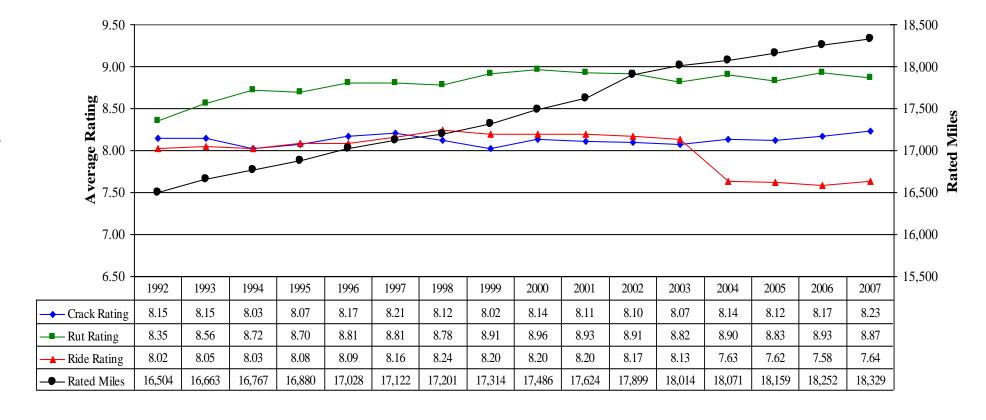
 \mathbf{BY}

SYSTEM

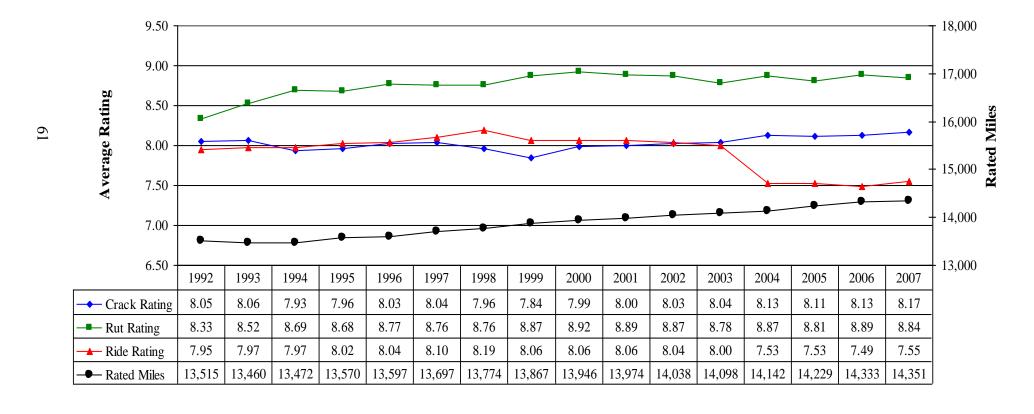
1992-2007



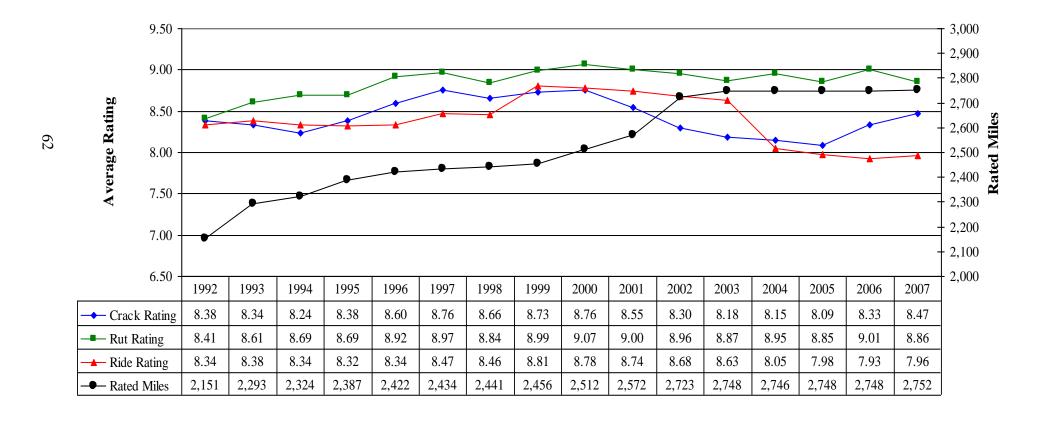
All Systems (All Districts)



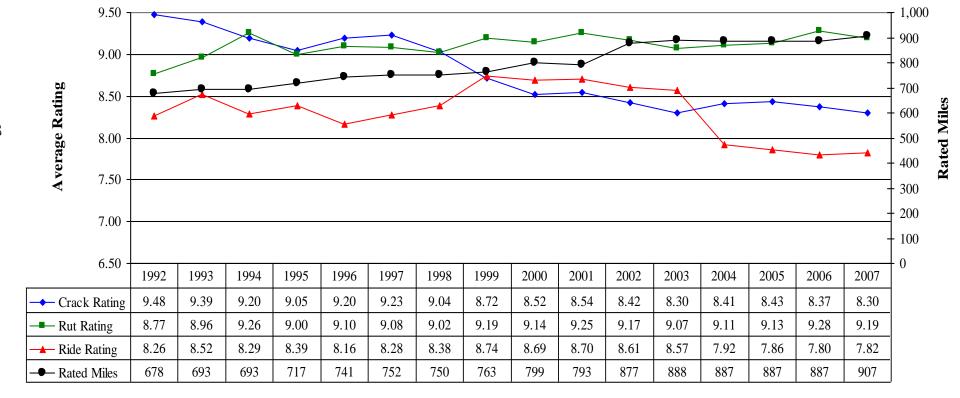
Primary System (All Districts)



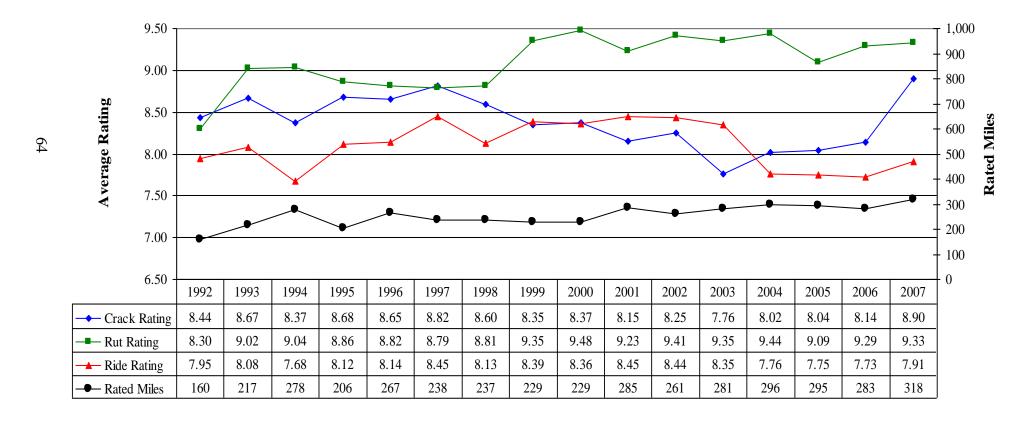
Interstate System (All Districts)



Turnpike System (All Districts)



Toll System (All Districts)



SECTION VIII

RAVELING

DISTRIBUTION BY

DISTRICT AND SYSTEM



PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION VIII

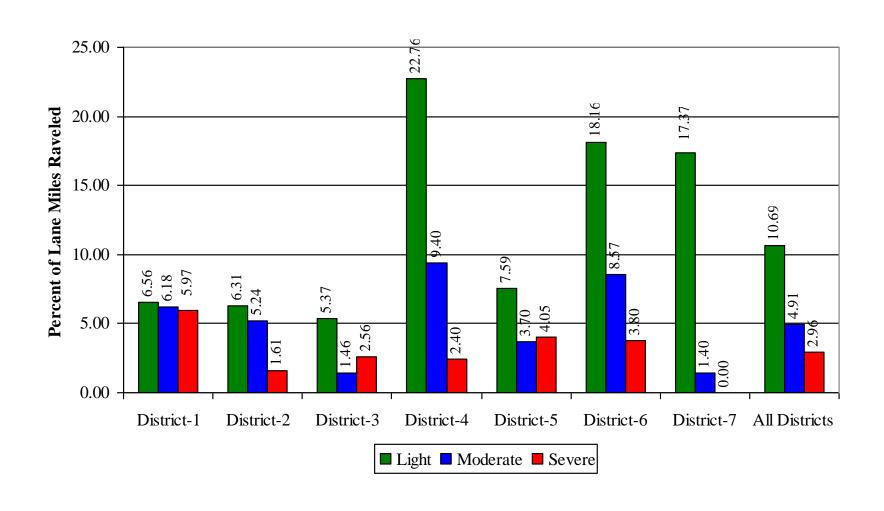
Raveling

Raveling Rating Criteria

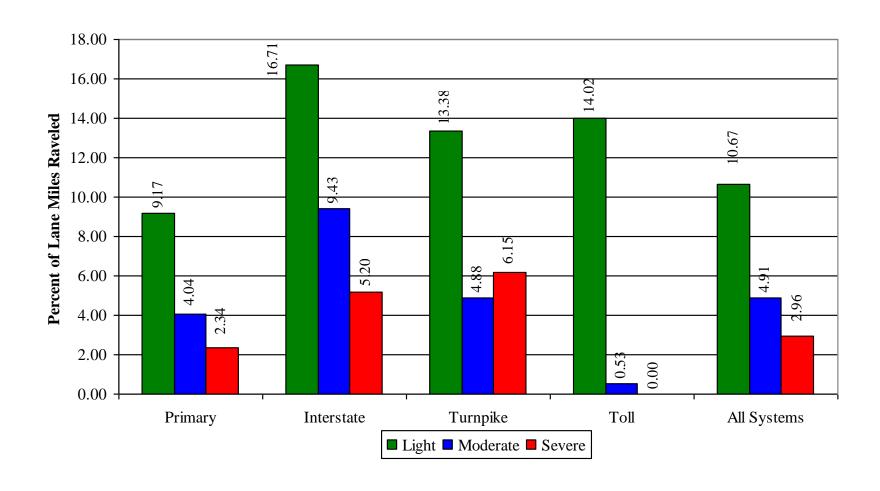
- Raveling is the wearing away of the pavement surface caused by the dislodging of aggregate particles and the loss of asphalt binder due to weathering.
- Raveling for a rated section is combined with the Crack Rating.
- Raveling and weathering may be caused by:
 - ▶ Hardening of the asphalt binder
 - ▶ Low adhesion of the asphalt binder
 - Low wear resistant aggregate in the mix or poor asphalt mix (dirty aggregate in the mix)
 - Water sensitive asphalt-aggregate mixture
 - Any combination of the above factors
- Raveling became a noticeable defect by raters and was required to be listed in their comments as of 1992.
- Since 1995, Raveling was rated by severity level (light, moderate, and severe) and percent of affected area, where only predominate severity level was recorded.
 - Light Raveling occurs when the aggregate and/or binder has begun to wear away but has not progressed significantly. Some loss of fine aggregate is present.
 - Moderate Raveling occurs when the aggregate and/or binder has worn away and the surface texture is becoming rough and pitted, loose particles generally exist, and loss of fine aggregate and some loss of coarse aggregate exists.
 - Severe Raveling occurs when the aggregate and/or binder have worn away and the surface texture is very rough and pitted; loss of coarse aggregate is very noticeable.

•

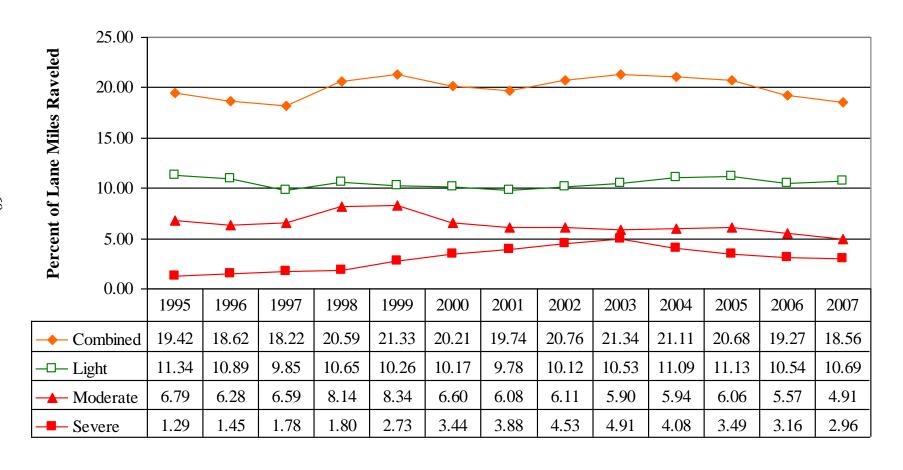
2007 Raveling Survey by District All Systems



2007 Raveling Survey by System All Districts



Raveling Survey History All Systems Combined (All Districts)



SECTION IX

DISTRESS RATINGS COMPARISON 2006 VS 2007



PAGE LEFT BLANK

SECTION IX

Crack, Rut, and Ride Ratings Comparison

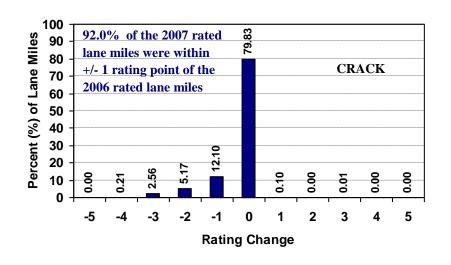
Rating Comparison Criteria

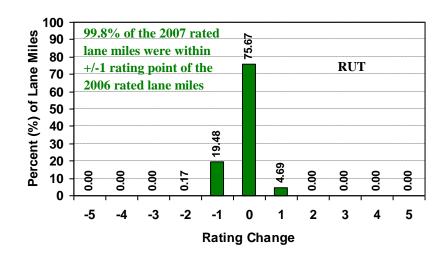
Only Type 1 Flexible Pavements are included in the comparison. The following pavement types have been omitted from this comparison since they exhibit notable changes to the pavement surface as indicated below:

- Type 0 Pavement sections not State-maintained, duplicated under another county section number, or added under the Rigid PCS.
- Type 2 Surface Treatment or pavement improvement without new construction, such as intersection improvements, wheel path leveling, bridge approach or area resurfacing.
- Type 4 Rigid Pavements
- Type 5 New Construction
- Type 6 No Ride taken for this section (normally because of length constraint)
- Type 7 New Pavement (Overlays)
- Type 8 Under Construction
- Type 9 Structures or exceptions that are State-maintained

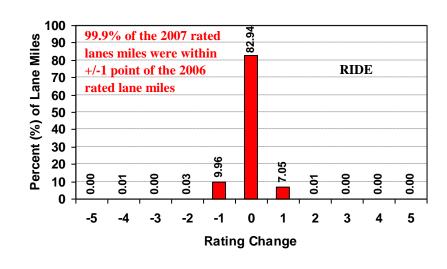
Crack, Rut and Ride Rating Changes

2006 Compared to 2007





NEGATIVE VALUES ARE INDICATIVE OF THE DETERIORATION IN THE PAVEMENT AND/OR THE VARIABILITY IN THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS



POSITIVE VALUES ARE INDICATIVE OF THE VARIABILITY IN THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

72

SECTION X

CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEY



PAGE LEFT BLANK

2007 Flexible Pavement Condition Survey Facts and Figures Customer Service Form

In an effort to continuously improve customer service, the Pavement Material Systems Division asks for your input by filling out and returning this survey form.

(Optional)		
Your name:	Title:	
Company/Office/Organization:		
Address:	City/State/Zip:	
Your name: Company/Office/Organization: Address: Phone: () — SunCom:	e-mail:	
Please rate each of the following on the scale processories to Excellent .	rovided. One corresponds to Very Poor, and F	iv
Usefulness of Content	1 2 3 4 5 O O O O O	
Organization of Information	1 2 3 4 5 O O O O O	
Clarity of Graphical Illustrations	1 2 3 4 5 O O O O	
Format of Tables	1 2 3 4 5 O O O O O	
Overall Value of this Report	1 2 3 4 5 O O O O O	
Please provide an answer to the following questi	ions. Attach an additional sheet(s) if needed.	
What was the most useful/informative part of this	is report?	
What was the least useful/informative part of this	s report?	
What changes do you recommend to improve thi		

Detach and mail to:

State Materials Office Attn: Stacy Scott 5007 NE 39th Ave. Gainesville, FL 32609

Or send via email to: stacy.scott@dot.state.fl.us