Transportation Asset Management A Risk-based approach

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Asset Management

- Asset Management combines a focus on metrics and long-term system sustainability
 - By taking a long term view and anticipating future conditions (sustaining for long-term conditions)
 - By having short term targets to accomplish the long term plan and maximize future performance and condition of infrastructure

What is asset management?

 Asset management is a strategic and systematic process of operating, maintaining, and improving physical assets, with a focus on engineering and economic analysis based upon quality information, to identify a structured sequence of maintenance, preservation, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement actions that will achieve and sustain a desired state of good repair over the lifecycle of the assets at minimum practicable cost. (23 U.S.C. 101(a)(2), MAP-21 § 1103)

What are the scope and content of a risk-based asset management plan?

- Includes strategies that lead to a program of projects that would make progress toward achievement of the State targets for asset condition and performance of the NHS
- States must address pavements and bridges but are encouraged to include all infrastructure assets within the highway right-of-way in their risk-based asset management plan. (Also can include roads other than on the NHS.)

Highway Asset Management Plan

- Plan Contents
 - A Strategic and Systematic approach
 - Pavement and bridge inventory and conditions on the NHS,
 - Objectives and measures,
 - Performance gap identification,
 - Lifecycle cost and risk management analysis,
 - A financial plan, and
 - Investment strategies
 - (preservation)

- Assessing risk to the system (network)
- Largely limited to managing risk at the project level
 - Identify threats and opportunities to project cost, scope and schedule
- Need to recognize risk at program and organizational levels

- Enterprise level approach to protect transportation investments
- The effect of uncertainty on objectives
- The chance of something happening that will have an impact on objectives
 - Likelihood and consequence

- Major external threats create havoc with TAMPs
 - Predictable deterioration curves
 - Erratic and abrupt

- Katrina, Irene and Sandy
 - More damage in one day

- Effects far greater than 50 years ago
 - More urbanized, more connected
 - Increasing frequency
 - More intense,
- Dual challenge
 - Refine predictable performance
 - Prepare for unpredictable

- Impact MUST be minimized
- Cannot be prevented

- Our focus must be on:
- Redundancy
- Robustness
- resiliency

- Asset Management is not a complete answer
- It serves as an important component
- Need to develop a plan than ably copes with a wide range of predictable and unpredictable events

• Redundancy: duplicative or excess capacity

 Robustness: Well-maintained assets generally are better to withstand the stress

 Resiliency: ability to prepare and plan to successfully adapt to adverse events

- Series of Risk-based studies / white papers
 - FHWA website asset management
- 1) Overview of Risk Management
- 2) Managing Asset Risks at Multiple Levels
- 3) Risk to Asset Management Policies
- 4) Managing Risks to Critical Assets
- 5) Managing External Threats

Asset Management – This is how we do business:

- Preserve our assets and minimize their whole life costs.
- We need to better understand whole life costs – be better informed
- Operate in a financially sustainable manner.
- Provide a framework to improve performance on a long-term basis

Resources Are Available

- NHI Transportation Asset Management Training Course
- FHWA Asset Management Today website: <u>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/asset/index.cfm</u>
- AASHTO Asset Management Guide A Focus on Implementation
- FHWA Office of Asset Management
- AASHTO Asset Management Subcommittee
- TRB Asset Management Committee
- Other -