

city of
**ROLLING HILLS
ESTATES**



2020

Pavement Management System Update

prepared by



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PART 1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the need to protect the City's large capital investment in streets, the City Council of Rolling Hills Estates retained Willdan to update the City's Pavement Management System (PMS). This report represents the results of that work effort.

A PMS is a system designed to gather, store, and analyze data about the City's streets and provide a strategized program for implementing preventive maintenance and rehabilitation projects citywide. The implementation of a PMS represents a proactive approach to maintaining the existing streets. It benefits the City by preserving investment on the roadways, enhancing pavement performance, ensuring cost-effectiveness, extending pavement life, and providing improved safety and mobility. Additionally, maintaining a fully implemented PMS protects the City's ability to acquire state and federal funding for street improvement projects. Virtually all funding sources require local agencies to plan and document ongoing maintenance of the funded street improvements. Including these streets in the City's PMS meets this requirement.

The City's street network represents one of the largest capital investments on the City's books. In the City of Rolling Hills Estates, there are 11.3 centerline miles of combined arterial and secondary streets or approximately 2,500,000 square feet of such pavement in the system included in this report. The total estimated replacement cost to replace this pavement would be in excess of \$18,750,000. The total of all City roadway centerline mileage is 28.4 miles, or approximately 5,242,000 square feet with total replacement cost of \$ 33,831,000 . Few assets in the City's purview rival these statistics. The sheer dollar value of the street system underscores the importance of maintaining a fully implemented PMS to protect this investment.

The City of Rolling Hills Estates Pavement Management System (PMS) has projected a total of 2.6 miles or 22.8% of the City arterial and secondary streets qualifying for major maintenance over the next 3 to 5 years. It is clear that the investments made to the arterial street system have reduced the backlog for arterial major maintenance needs since 2017, when more than 34% of the arterial streets were in need of major maintenance. However, there remain a significant number of arterial streets that have entered the progression towards the end of their lifespan and are in need of overlay. Overall, there are 8.8 total miles of streets or 31.2% of all City roadways qualifying for major maintenance at the present time.

Present day estimated cost of all streets identified for major maintenance is \$3,790,000. These figures include 15% contingency on the construction cost and 25% for engineering on that total. Cost figures used in this report are intended to cover budgetary considerations, and numerous undefined factors that lie between the PMS assessment and the time of construction. Statistically, the overall backlog of major maintenance has decreased since the last PMS update was performed in 2017. This is primarily because the implementation of recommended budgeting has had the desired effect.

The following is a tabulated summary of the data figures explained above:

OVERALL STREET INVENTORY

	<u>Total Areas SF</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
Local Streets	2,742,000	17.0
Arterial & Secondary	2,500,000	11.3
All Roadways	5,242,000	28.4

TOTAL REPLACEMENT COSTS

	<u>Cost per SF</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$ 5.50	\$ 15,081,000
	\$ 7.50	\$ 18,750,000
		\$ 33,831,000

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

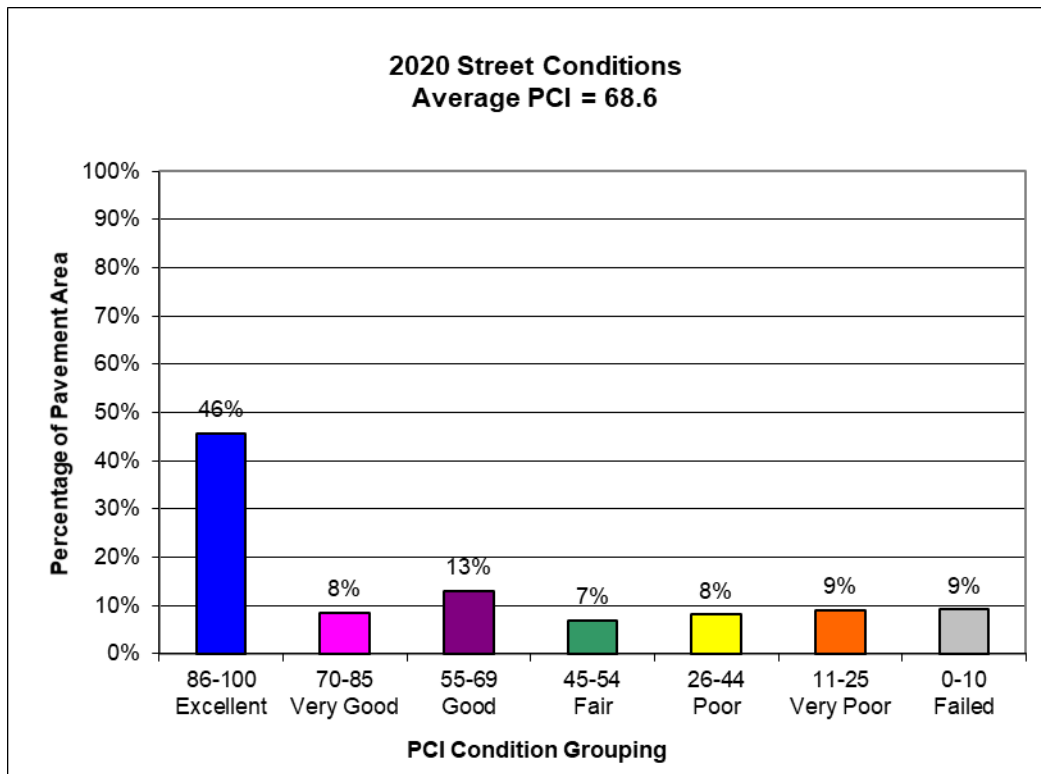
	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>	<u>Total (%)</u>
Local Streets	\$2,530,000	6.3	36.8%
Arterial & Secondary	\$1,260,000	2.6	22.8%
All Roadways	\$3,790,000	8.8	31.2%

There are 8 segments with improvement costs estimated at \$1,410,000 listed in serious condition, i.e. with PCI less than 20. The major maintenance costs for these segments used in this report are based on overlay rather than reconstruction, because the need for reconstruction is a rare exception that would be driven by extensive base failures – which are just not present in the City street system today. The methods utilized involve extensive use of recycled tires in the asphalt mixes, which helps divert these waste tires from the landfills. The recommended rubberized interlayer and asphalt-rubber hot mix overlay has the same appearance as normal overlays, but forms an effective substitute for reconstruction. These segments may be further analyzed by deflection testing and/or core sampling to confirm that they can successfully be resurfaced using these special treatments as assumed in this report (Strategies 8, 8A). Wherever this is possible, a savings of 50 percent is likely compared to reconstruction. Fortunately, the majority of these streets have very light traffic, and therefore continued deterioration will be very slow.

One index used to gauge the relative condition of the streets is PCI (pavement condition index), which is the conventional overall deterioration index provided in conformance with standard protocols of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). The standard rankings for PCI values (per USACOE protocols) are stratified as follows:

PCI	From	To
Excellent	100	86
Very Good	85	70
Good	69	55
Fair	54	45
Poor	44	26
Very Poor	25	11
Failed	10	0

A PCI of 70 is considered a desirable level for an average PCI of street pavements, though most cities in Central and Southern California are near 60 and consider that to be a reasonable level. A graph of the PCI groupings for the City of Rolling Hills Estates streets is shown on the next page. The overall average PCI is 68.6, which is considered “Good” under the USACOE standard rankings. This value has increased from the average PCI of 52.7 reported in the 2017 PMS, which is expected as the backlog of unfunded maintenance has also decreased.



Based solely on PCI ratings, the Rolling Hills Estates street network has begun the steep climb from the overall rating of “Poor” condition reported nine years ago, however still remains in need of some significant funding commitments to bring the system up to an acceptable overall condition level. It should be noted that the PCI gauge is heavily influenced by non-structural distresses, such as utility cuts, surface raveling and block cracking. However, structurally speaking the street system is in much better condition than the PCI would indicate.

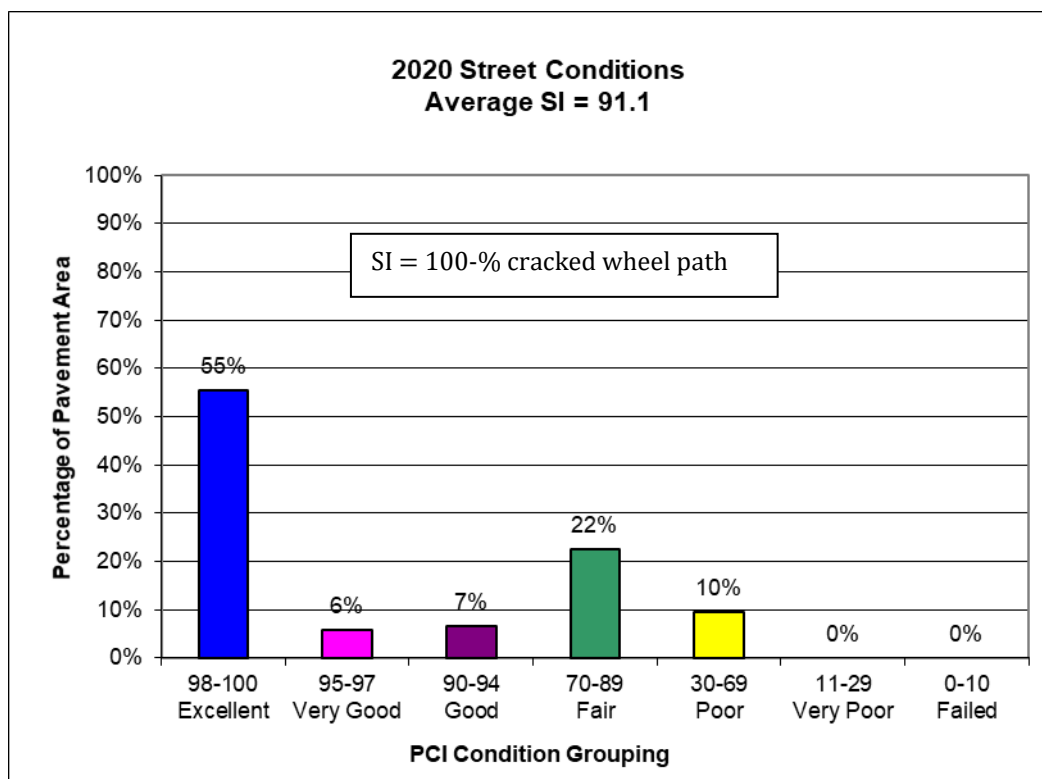
Another index used to portray street condition for asphalt concrete pavements is the SI, the structural index, which is similar to the PCI but focused solely on structural conditions – ie: cracking in the traveled way. The SI provides a different perspective on street condition than the PCI; it is a useful way to evaluate the cracking that usually drives the final decision to provide a structural upgrade (which normally takes the form of an overlay). The structural index often does not correspond very closely with the PCI because other distresses—such as surface texture, bumps, and utility cuts—can have a disproportionate impact on the PCI as compared to the SI. For example, a street with a midrange SI value of 75 may have a very low PCI value of 19. This means that this street segment does not have a lot of structural cracking; however it has significant levels of utility patching, surface raveling and/or poor ride quality which have lowered the PCI value. Using both PCI and SI indexes together in our decision process, it is apparent that a structural upgrade is a lower priority for this segment over another segment that has both a low SI and a low PCI.

SI values are computed by starting with a nominal value of 100 to represent a street with no cracking in the wheel path area, then subtracting the percentage of cracked wheel paths in a target segment.

The SI values are arrayed as follows:

SI	From	To
Excellent	100	98
Very Good	97	95
Good	94	90
Fair	89	70
Poor	69	30
Very Poor	29	11
Failed	10	0

The current structural conditions of pavements in the street network can be represented by an average SI that ranges 0 to 100, and is normalized among all the streets in Rolling Hills Estates by area of pavement. The more cracking that occurs, the lower the structural index becomes. A graph of SI groupings for the City of Rolling Hills Estates streets is shown below; the qualitative difference between the SI groupings and the PCI distribution is quite apparent when the SI results are compared to the PCI graph. The overall average SI for the streets in Rolling Hills Estates is a 91.1, which is considered “Good” condition.

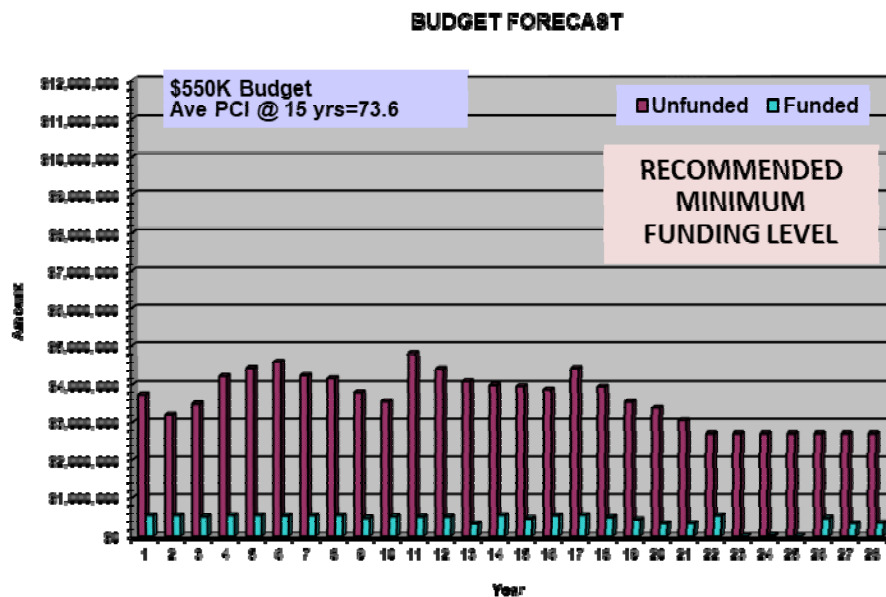


The structural distress on roadways within the City is a function of many factors, including age and traffic. Once a pavement becomes cracked in a traffic area, the structural deterioration accelerates. Stopping this process requires major maintenance, and identifying the needs and the optimal approach and timing to fill those needs is a primary function of the PMS. This is also the foundation for setting priorities in the system. The savings that can be attained by providing major maintenance before deterioration occurs is the basis on which priorities are founded. This benefit—divided by the cost of the major maintenance—normalizes the benefit and allows for comparison of one segment to

another. This is commonly called the benefit/cost ratio.

The benefit/cost ratio is a rigorous engineering economics value derived by weighing benefit against cost; it indicates the annual return that would accrue by investing in the overlay at this time. For example, a benefit/cost ratio of 0.04 indicates that an overlay of that street would offer a return on the investment of 4% per year. Street deterioration accelerates over time, imposing greater costs for repairs made prior to any overlay, and also requiring thicker overlays. Avoidance of these extra costs by doing an overlay now (as opposed to later) is the “benefit” in the benefit/cost ratio.

An additional exhibit—one of the tools for optimizing budget planning—is provided below. This projection simply indicates the potential for long-term developments based on a particular budget strategy being applied to a set of major maintenance activities across corresponding PCI categories. The major maintenance needs are identified consistent with the Logic Tree criteria shown in Figure 1 and Table 1 of the Pavement Management Systems section of this report. The 28-year projection graph below shows, by present value, how a recommended annual budget of \$550,000 will reduce the work backlog over time, and result in a corresponding improvement in overall average PCI of the street network.



This graph represents the results of an optimization of strategies and assignment of funds to various deterioration levels: (1) worst case; (2) rapidly deteriorating; and (3) just before start of rapid deterioration. The optimization process establishes two primary parameters to be used as a basis for the budget forecast. The first parameter is the PCI ranges that define the three deterioration categories. The second parameter is the proportions for assignment of budgeted funds.

For this budget forecast model, the following PCI ranges and corresponding budget assignments were found to be the optimal parameters:

Assignment of Funds		Streets PCI Ranges	
Deterioration Category	Portion of Budget	Upper PCI Limit	Lower PCI Limit
Worst Case	20%	10	0
Rapidly Deteriorating	35%	20	11
Prior to Start of Rapid Deterioration	45%	45	21

The key goal of the budget forecast is to demonstrate a solid reduction of the unfunded major maintenance over time. Improvements in the PCI and SI will naturally follow along. Lowering the funding level significantly could lead to the accumulation of unsatisfactory levels of unfunded major maintenance in later years and corresponding low overall PCI values.

Being a candidate for major maintenance does not necessarily mean a particular street is in bad condition; it only means the cracking on the street has reached a stage where a progression toward failure has begun. That progression runs for a long time on residential streets, normally a decade or two.

Lists of overlay candidates are provided sorted in a number of ways are provided: 1) By a priority factor that includes both structural cracking and return on investment in the improvements, 2) By benefit/cost ratio to show just the return on the investment of funds, 3) By overall pavement condition index (PCI), and 4) Alphabetically. These reports are in the Major Maintenance Inventory in Appendix C.

By updating this report triennially, the effectiveness of the program can be maintained throughout succeeding years.

A more detailed discussion of the report findings can be found in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Certain terms used in this report may not be familiar to all readers. A review of the following list of terms and their definitions will make for easier reading:

AC: Asphalt concrete (normal material used to construct street pavement).

ACTIVITY: The next activity needed for maintenance on the segment.

ALLIGATOR CRACKING: Pattern of cracks usually 4 to 6 inches apart, resembling texture of alligator skin.

ARAM: Asphalt-rubber and aggregate membrane is placed on a deteriorated street either by itself, with a slurry, or with an overlay on top. Forms a layer that is highly resistant to cracks coming through it.

ARHM: Asphalt-rubber hot mix, similar to AC, but asphalt-rubber is used as cement instead of plain asphalt oil.

BASE FAILURE: Area of alligator cracking deteriorated such that the support material underlying the pavement has been damaged and/or where the alligator pavement is loose without interlocking support.

CROWN: Where central area of street is high in elevation relative to edges of roadway.

DI: Same as PCI, termed Distress Index in the Cartegraph documentation, because it takes into account all distresses, not just cracking.

INTERLIFT: A layer of highly flexible interlayer material between the overlay and the underlying existing pavement that absorbs the stresses of reflection cracking such that the overlay experiences only low stresses. The material is $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and provides a structural element of that same thickness.

MAJOR MAINTENANCE: Includes any improvement to a pavement that adds significantly to structural strength. This usually involves adding a layer of asphalt. Reconstruction is included in the term Major Maintenance.

MINOR MAINTENANCE: Includes any improvements that generally do not add structural strength, for example crack sealing or slurry seals.

NPR: Network Priority Ranking is the benefit/cost ratio for the project. Provides for a normalized relative comparison of projects and is an approximation of the return on the investment in the improvement. Slurry projects have no NPR, because they have only a subjective and minor financial return.

ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION: Defined as that portion of the existing pavement that was constructed on the natural soil. (Each latest reconstruction project replaces the previous original construction.)

OVERLAY: A layer of AC or ARHM on existing pavement.

PCC: Portland cement concrete (normal concrete).

PCI: Pavement Condition Index from 0 to 100 indicating the overall condition of the pavement based on distresses, where 0 is extremely poor and 100 is excellent.

RAVELING: Pavement surface where fine rock particles in the AC have worn away, leaving larger rocks protruding with little surrounding support.

RECONSTRUCTION: Involves the removal of existing pavement and replacement with a new pavement.

RESTRUCTURING: Involves addition of layers of pavement that increase the structural strength without removal of the existing pavement.

RESURFACING: A supplemental layer of asphalt concrete over the existing pavement surface to restore the ride quality and/or add structural strength.

R-VALUE: The R-Value (resistance value) is an index of the capability of a soil to resist deformations from wheel loads, beyond which the soil will not "spring back" to its original surface elevation. It ranges from 0 to 100.

SI: Structural Index from 0 to 100, 100 means no cracking in the wheel path and 0 means full wheel path alligator cracking.

STRUCTURAL SECTION: Includes all of the layers placed over the natural soil to form the actual structure of the pavement. This includes all aggregate base layers, asphalt concrete, Portland cement concrete, and structural interlayers.

TI: The Traffic Index is a numerical representation of traffic loading, but not simply traffic volume. It has a range from 4 for neighborhood streets to 12 or more for freeways. It is primarily dependent on percentage of truck traffic.

WHEEL PATH: Area of pavement where wheels of predominant traffic pass directly over.

PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

Nationwide, municipalities are faced with ever increasing street maintenance budget problems due to reduced availability of funds. The problem is compounded, due to an apparent increase in deteriorated streets each year and a disproportionate increase in the cost per mile for maintenance.

Street pavement is one of the major capital investments of a municipality. It is also one of its most important assets. Without a well-maintained street system, the transportation needs of the public, business, industry, and government cannot be met. In general, local real property values tend to suffer from poorly maintained streets. Therefore, it is important that agencies at all levels of government develop improved means of allocating their limited financial resources to maintain street pavement.

A pavement management system (PMS) is being used increasingly by agencies as a way of meeting this need. PMS is not a new concept. It has been in use for many years, and has become fairly prevalent in public works administration.

The basic idea behind a PMS is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of management decision-making in the allocation of limited funds for maintenance, resurfacing, and reconstruction of a community's roadway facilities.

A PMS is an orderly listing of all roads maintained by an agency and the condition they are in. This listing usually includes information such as the type of surface, condition of pavement, width of pavement surface, street length, data of resurfacing or seal coating, etc. A computer can sort the "databank" in a variety of useful ways. In addition, a PMS provides the means to assign meaningful priority rankings of projects and their associated costs to assist in multi-year programming and annual budgeting for maintenance and capital improvements. Once implemented, the PMS must be updated tri-annually in order to be an ongoing, effective management system.

This section presents an overview of pavement management systems (PMS), how they are used and ways that a system can be beneficial to a community. Included are an historical overview and a general description of the types of systems that have been used by other agencies. This material is presented for the benefit of those who want to more fully understand what a PMS is and the associated benefits.

HISTORY

Diminished funding, or lack of funding increases, has caused cities to reevaluate their historical approach to pavement maintenance and seek other alternatives for pavement management. Earlier non-systematic approaches resulted in gradual overall deterioration and higher than necessary costs. Major backlogs or work were common.

Prior to the development of PMS, cities typically established yearly street maintenance budgets that emphasized maintenance improvements on a worst-case first basis, or in response to citizen complaints and political priorities. This approach worked satisfactorily for some communities, as long as sufficient funding was available. However, while funding

sources dried up and maintenance budgets decreased or stayed constant, the need for improvements increased due to greater traffic volumes, aging of pavement and inflated material costs.

Instead of providing preventive structural maintenance at an early stage, streets were left until much more expensive reconstruction was needed. Unfortunately, the short span of extra service years, during the delay of maintenance, was purchased at a very high price in terms of increased structural upgrade costs. To orderly prioritize streets for maintenance at the earlier, cost-effective time, a PMS was needed.

Initial efforts to use PMS occurred in the late 1960's. The States of Texas and California were researching various uses of system procedures for application to pavement design and management. In 1973, the first definitive publication on PMS was authored. By 1974, a number of states had initiated studies and developed programs designed to improve pavement management processes, which included simple database management programs. The Federal Highway Administration recognized the importance and benefits associated with the PMS concept and designated pavement management as an emphasis area in Fiscal Year 1979. The significance of such a decision was to encourage states and local agencies to review PMS and appreciate their usefulness.

Every city and county throughout California has developed and is currently implementing pavement management programs.

A PMS DEFINED

In order to discuss the benefits and uses of a PMS, it is first necessary to understand the major components of PMS. The primary purposes of any PMS are: 1) to improve the efficiency of making decisions; 2) to provide feedback as to the consequences of these decisions; 3) to ensure consistency of decisions made at different levels within the same organization; and 4) to improve the effectiveness of all decisions in terms of efficiency of results. These all relate to maintaining good control over street maintenance. The general means for accomplishing these purposes include:

1. A systematic method for collecting and storing data.
2. A method to effectively analyze data.
3. A process to retrieve data in a meaningful format.
4. Procedures for decision-making based on data
5. Procedures for updating the database (including data from outside research).

PROJECT SCOPE

The PMS developed for the City includes public streets, which are considered arterial for traffic circulation within the City, as well as all paved local public streets and alleys. The basic PMS components are:

- Data Acquisition Process
- Database
- Retrieval Methods
- Analysis Methods
- Updating Procedures

The current database was established in 2008 using a combination of data contained in the City's 2003 PMS, field inventory and data research methods to further develop the information needed for good pavement maintenance decision making. It included a pavement condition survey and rating of every street to identify structural deterioration, surface deterioration/condition, ride quality, skid resistance, potholes, and related data.

At that time, data was also compiled from record data on pavement width, length, structural sections, maintenance histories, and traffic conditions. One of the main benefits of the database is this inventory of streets.

The collected data, which forms the heart of the PMS, was stored on a microcomputer for ease of database sorting, updating, and retrieval. The computer program operates on a personal computer. The program used is MicroPAVER version 6.1.

Updating the database and analysis of the resulting new information is recommended to be accomplished every 3 years in conjunction with the budget preparation process. The last triennial update was accomplished in 2017. The scope of this report represents an update to the 2017 database to reflect changed conditions, update cost factors, and develop new budget scenarios by the use of the computer.

Once the database was updated, the data was used for analyzing each street (between major intersections or shorter when necessary), pavement major or minor maintenance identification, ranking the candidate projects, and formulating recommended annual programs based upon different funding scenarios. This is accomplished through the use of a computer.

The following sections of the report provide a more complete description of (1) what a PMS is; (2) the methodology and information used to compile the City's database; (3) the data analysis program; and (4) the results of the analysis, including computer printouts of the various reports and recommendations.

The Data

The effectiveness of any PMS is dependent upon the data being used. Four primary types of data are needed: pavement condition ratings, costs, roadway construction and maintenance history, and traffic loading.

A major emphasis of any PMS is to identify and evaluate pavement conditions and determine the causes of deterioration. To accomplish this, a pavement evaluation system

should be developed that is rapid, economical and easily repeatable. An example of such a system that is widely used is the MicroPAVER pavement management system. It uses a pavement condition index from 0 to 100, based on up to 19 deterioration categories, each weighted as along a curve as a function of area of the pavement affected. Each of these categories have 3 levels of severity: low, medium and high. Nearly all pavement management systems use this same type of data and deterioration assessment. They all in one way or another, arrive at a condition evaluation, an associated strategy for improvement and respective costs. The best systems provide accurate costs for individual segments and reliable priorities. By far the best priority basis for major maintenance (structural overlay) is the benefit/cost ratio, which normalizes the priority based on all factors including cost and traffic.

Pavement condition data must be collected periodically to document the changes of pavement conditions.

Typically, condition inventories are input, stored, and retrieved on a roadway segment basis. Segments were defined as reasonably sized projects of 1,000 feet to ¼ mile in length, beginning and ending at intersections. Occasionally, varying traffic or construction history make shorter segments necessary.

The maintenance costs used in a PMS usually include the best available information on the cost of activities normally conducted in the community. Costs are typically shown as total unit cost per square foot for activities. Cost information must be easily updated to reflect current dollar values. The cost data is used to make estimates for maintaining a pavement at a given condition and for projecting long-range budgets, based on the condition of the pavement.

Additional data that can be used for pavement management systems include drainage conditions, roadway shoulder conditions, ride quality, utility cuts, and soil conditions. This listing is not meant to be exhaustive, since any other unique information or conditions can be included within the database. However, the extent of such additional data should be evaluated to determine its usefulness versus cost for collecting the information. It is important to keep in mind that a PMS is only as accurate and useful as the type and quality of data stored in the database.

Data Analysis

The analysis of the database can be done at any one of the following levels: 1) network, 2) project, and 3) implementation. The network level analysis is best used for overall budget estimates, scenario building, or for policy "what if" situations. The project level analysis involves assessing the causes of pavement deterioration, determining potential solutions, analyzing alternative benefits, carrying out lifecycle costing, and ultimately designing and selecting the preferred approach. Implementation level analyses are generally developed on an "as-needed" basis in the form of tables, charts or graphs, depending on specific requirements. They are often concerned with assessing the results of projects after completion.

Data Retrieval

It is critical that the data be easily retrieved, and in such a format that it is meaningful.

The computer has the advantage of quick retrieval at a single source, plus the flexibility to display data in any format desired. The computer is essentially unlimited in this capacity to prepare tables, graphs, and charts. In comparison, doing the simplest tasks of this type from files is very time consuming.

The database can be used to answer special questions at each level of decision-making. Questions concerning the entire system, individual projects or implementation can be asked, and the PMS can provide answers. Such questions could include: What will be the effect and budget implications of increased improvement costs? If additional funding can be provided each year, what is the increase in number of streets improved?

A PMS has the potential to answer numerous questions of this type, through straightforward manipulation of data. Usually a computer program is developed to provide the information in the desired format, from the database within the computer memory.

Updating Data

As mentioned previously, an efficient procedure for updating the database must be included within the PMS. The procedures should easily update information on pavement conditions, pavement history, cost of improvements, and traffic loading.

USE OF A PMS

With an understanding of the database, an examination of the typical uses of a PMS can be undertaken. The following material briefly describes the main areas where a PMS is applied and the benefits achieved from each.

Street Inventory

The most immediate use of the PMS is in having a complete and readily accessible inventory of the City's street system including up-to-date conditions. This information is frequently very valuable for day-to-day use in tracking maintenance work and for reference in preparing reports or studies.

Developing Maintenance Budgets

Rather than preparing the typical 1-year maintenance budget, a PMS allows a city to prepare a series of budgets. These budgets can be in the form of a multi-year program, identifying not only short-term (1 year) needs, but outlining needs over the course of many years. Further, alternatives or options can be prepared and presented to the budget decision makers.

Prioritization

A PMS allows for the prioritization of maintenance projects based on condition ratings primarily, and possibly other factors such as traffic, soil and cost. The next step can be the selecting and ranking of projects for the upcoming budget year, as well as for long term financial planning.

SUMMARY

These are the components and capabilities that are typically found in a PMS, resulting in numerous benefits including:

- Inventory of Street System
- Overall Pavement Condition Rating
- Annual Budget Estimates for Various Scenarios
- Project Identification and Ranking
- Improved Decision Making

Obviously, some of the benefits are more quantifiable than others. Regardless, implementation of a PMS results in improved pavement conditions and more effective use of limited funding resources.

THE ROLLING HILLS ESTATES PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Rolling Hills Estates Pavement Management System (PMS) uses the MicroPAVER system as its platform for the four basic components:

1. Collection and Storage of Data
2. Analysis of Data
3. Retrieval of Data
4. Update of Data

Further extensions of these are: 1) decision making based on data; and 2) outside research related to those decisions. It is for these latter two that the Willdan enhanced MicroPAVER system was developed. The MicroPAVER system does not provide condition states other than the generic PCI, which is a combination of all deterioration factors. Therefore, it cannot reliably distinguish between the need for an asphalt overlay or a slurry seal, for example. So the type and cost of maintenance and a priority value for maintenance are not available from the system. The Willdan enhancements provide these very important aspects.

The following sections of the report cover the four main forms of data handling in the Rolling Hills Estates PMS.

DATA COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Parameters

The first step in developing the PMS for the City of Rolling Hills Estates was to select specific fixed parameters, under which the program would operate such as construction inflation rates and nominal design lifespans of improvements.

Pavement Condition Survey

Each street within the City of Rolling Hills Estates was visually surveyed to determine the condition of the pavement. The survey concentrated on determining structural deterioration, which is the primary source of increased maintenance cost.

One hundred and thirty-eight field rating forms were prepared for roadway segments within the City. These forms were then entered on a matching computer screen by the same trained technician that performed the field rating. The pavement distress information recorded on the rating forms was then processed for use as part of the database system for the 2020 PMS.

"As Built" and Maintenance History Records

The original Willdan PMS collected information on improvements going back to the year 1992. The historical maintenance construction records can provide information on the effectiveness of various improvements conducted over the lifespan of the streets in the City of Rolling Hills Estates. A study of this nature was not included in this PMS update, but a casual review over time of selected streets with known traffic conditions can provide some interesting findings.

Traffic Data

Willdan's staff performed a detailed review of conditions, including estimates of truck volumes. By reviewing traffic volumes, including the estimated percentage of truck traffic, a traffic index (TI) was assigned to each roadway segment of the City.

Cost Data

Cost factors used in estimating costs of improvements were determined from average recent construction bids on representative projects for each type of construction within this report.

The cost estimates used in the PMS are considered to be representative for the upcoming year. To give a general indication of future years costs, an inflation factor of 3 percent has been included within the computer program to adjust for expected increases in cost. This applies to all future projections.

To ensure accuracy for future program years, it is recommended that cost data be updated annually to give an accurate account of the fluctuations in construction costs.

A total cost for each segment is calculated by multiplying the area of pavement in the segment by the unit cost.

DATA ANALYSIS

Having accumulated the information contained within the database, the next step was to proceed with analysis of the data. The data analysis phase involved the development of a computer program that utilized the database to determine project recommendations. The following discussion describes the components of the data analysis. The overall processing of information to attain the principal information that has the most useful value is shown in the flowchart Figure 1, at the end of this report section. The key elements of analysis are outlined directly below, with descriptive information that describes their meaning, usefulness and how they are derived.

Pavement Condition Index (PCI)

One index used to gauge the relative condition of the streets is PCI (pavement condition index), which is the conventional overall deterioration index provided in conformance with standard protocols of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). The PCI is developed by assigning points to be deducted from a maximum score of 100, which is a PCI value representing a street in excellent condition in every respect. These deduct points are assigned individually for each type of deterioration, and one set for each of 3 severity levels (low, medium and high) within each deterioration type. For example, alligator cracking is one type of deterioration. The quantity of each level of deterioration (low, medium and high) is stored separately for the observed alligator cracking. Quantities of 15 types of deterioration are stored in a similar manner.

The standard rankings for PCI values (per USACOE protocols) are stratified as follows:

PCI	From	To
Excellent	100	86
Very Good	85	70
Good	69	55
Fair	54	45
Poor	44	26
Very Poor	25	11
Failed	10	0

The PCI algorithm assigns deduct points for each severity level of each deterioration type. The sophistication of the MicroPaver system is in the way these points are combined such that the total deduct points never reach 100, so the final PCI is never less than zero. Willdan further enhanced this system such that the principal driver of PCI is cracking in the traffic area. Other factors only modulate this value. This ensures that the primary consideration is the potential financial loss that will occur if cracked pavement is allowed to completely fail under traffic loads. When this happens, full pavement reconstruction is necessary which generally costs close to 3 times the cost of pavement restructuring performed prior to failure. The result is a PCI that closely reflects benefit/cost ratio for each street segment. This is the basis of valid engineering economics, which normalizes projects for comparison of merit based on financial return on investment. This is the primary goal of a PMS, to sort the pavements in a large network to prioritize for the most cost effective expenditure of funds.

As stated, all other deterioration types other than cracking simply modulate the basic PCI. For example, a PCI of 40 would normally extend from significant alligator wheel path cracking. If there were some significant raveling and utility cuts, the PCI for a street with very little alligator cracking could be adjusted down to about 40 from a higher level. During the field review, these non-structural conditions are recorded. They include such items as low skid resistance, potholes, sags, bumps, buckling, and ripples in the pavement. By adjusting the PCI in this manner the program is able to establish a final priority, which is based upon both structural and other needs. Major maintenance priorities range from zero to 70.

Structural Index (SI)

The SI, the structural index, is similar to the PCI but focused solely on structural conditions. The SI provides a different perspective on street condition; it is a useful way to evaluate the cracking that usually drives the final decision to provide a structural upgrade (which normally takes the form of an overlay). The structural index often does not correspond very closely with the PCI because other distresses—such as surface texture, bumps, and utility cuts—can have a disproportionate impact on the PCI as compared to the SI. For example, a street with a midrange SI value of 75 may have a very low PCI value of 19. This means that this street segment does not have a lot of structural cracking; however it has significant levels of utility patching, surface raveling and/or poor ride quality which have lowered the PCI value. Using both PCI and SI indexes together in our decision process, it is apparent that a structural upgrade is a lower priority for this segment over another segment that has both a low SI and a low PCI.

SI values are computed by starting with a nominal value of 100 to represent a street with no cracking in the wheel path area, then subtracting the percentage of cracked wheel paths in a target segment. The results are arrayed as follows:

SI	From	To
Excellent	100	98
Very Good	97	95
Good	94	90
Fair	89	70
Poor	69	30
Very Poor	29	11
Failed	10	0

Major Maintenance Strategies

Roadway conditions vary in the City of Rolling Hills Estates and, therefore, a system for grouping street segments with similar conditions was needed. The extent of structural failure and other deterioration factors determine street condition groupings. The condition groupings and their corresponding strategies for major maintenance are shown in Table 1 at the end of this section. Once strategies were assigned to each of the various condition states, base costs were determined for the construction activities used to implement the strategies, followed by calculation of structural factors that vary between individual streets, and then final costs for each street segment.

The structural distress in streets within the City is a function of a number of factors: 1) fatigue from repetitive stresses of traffic; 2) temperature changes coupled with advanced oxidation of the asphalt cement (the tendency for asphalt to oxidize with age, making the pavement brittle, amplifies the stresses of both traffic and temperature); and 3) settlement of the road bed, due to water reaching the subgrade soil. These processes working together lead first to extensive cracking and finally to structural (base) failure.

Once cracked, water can move into the underlying soil causing loss of support to the pavement in surrounding areas. An acceleration of the spread of cracking usually is the result. Further deterioration of a different type follows, beginning at the originally cracked area. Water and traffic will cause a base failure, such that reconstruction is necessary. This secondary deterioration is also accelerative, in that the more base failure there is; the faster is the spread of base failure in surrounding areas.

Stopping all of these processes requires major maintenance and is a primary function of the PMS. This is also the foundation for priorities in the system. The savings from providing major maintenance before deterioration occurs is the basis in which priorities are founded.

The major maintenance strategy recommended is dependent upon the extent to which the pavement has failed or deteriorated, and represents a cost-effective method of repair. The strategies can vary from a 2-inch asphalt concrete hot mix overlay to a 2.5 -inch asphalt-rubber hot mix overlay. Some arterial streets may require reconstruction to achieve a satisfactory lifespan with a conventional asphalt concrete overlay. Asphalt rubber hot mix is much more flexible and durable than conventional asphalt concrete and has a longer lifespan as a result. Therefore it is considered as an option in this report. Coincidentally,

tire rubber from waste tires is recycled into the roadway. The tire rubber extends many of its properties to the asphalt including resistance to aging and crack reflection, which are major components in limiting lifespan of pavements.

The intent of the major maintenance strategies is to add an additional 15 years of life to the pavement before it fails again. This is more a goal for arterial streets, and will be well exceeded for local streets, where minimum constructability issues dictate overlay thicknesses that yield much longer lifespans. The 15 years is considered optimal for a rehabilitation program, in that even though 10 years is commonly used, it has proven to be unrealistic to maintain a cycle of rehabilitating all arterial streets in a city every ten years. The logistics of budgeting for design through completion of construction averages about 3 years, which would put about 30% of streets into some phase of that sequence at any given time. Also, the efficiencies are not there in a 10-year program, when an additional ½ inch of asphalt can typically buy another 5 years at practically the cost of the asphalt material alone.

The assigned strategy is a general representation of the type of improvement, which may be undertaken for each segment in order to arrive at estimated improvement costs. It should be recognized that the final scope of improvements for any segment would have to be determined through more detailed field investigation and engineering analysis including soils investigations. The actual costs of construction will vary from these estimates.

Nine different basic condition states and associated maintenance and rehabilitation strategies were developed for the City of Rolling Hills Estates, based on the pavement condition on street segments (refer to Table 1). Each condition state was divided into two categories based on traffic level. For example, a 4A strategy has the same pavement conditions as a Strategy 4, but 4A is the condition with lower traffic. Two strategies then apply to each pavement condition state, one for low traffic and one for high traffic. The maintenance strategies are applied corresponding to PCI ranges, while major maintenance (rehabilitation) strategies are assigned to SI ranges, i.e. restructuring with an overlay is appropriate based solely on the available crack data.

A tenth strategy is also defined as full reconstruction of the street section. However, the strategy used in this report for all high stress conditions utilizes a rubberized interlayer with an asphalt-rubber overlay (Strategies 8, 8A or 9, 9A). This treatment can substitute quite effectively for reconstruction in most cases. It is far less expensive and avoids the potential problems of major change orders on contracts where wet subgrade soil is encountered. Whether to use full reconstruction in any particular case will be decided after further testing in conjunction with the final engineering. The year of implementation for reconstruction generally is also dependent on the outcome of testing.

Above PCI 60 for low traffic segments, minor maintenance may be applicable, and this is another of the strategies. If the pavement has a PCI between 60 and 85, and it has had no seal treatment within the designated cycle of years between treatments, then a slurry seal treatment is applicable. There may be instances where PCI is between 70 and 85 and yet does not demand a slurry. This would be a case where miscellaneous conditions exist that need monitoring for localized repairs, but the surface seal is intact. Failed utility cuts are an example of a common condition of this type.

Streets with high levels of reconstruction repairs are always suspect for consideration of full reconstruction. Any street of this type will be listed with a cost for reconstruction, unless asphalt rubber is part of the strategy, as it is in Rolling Hills Estates. Asphalt rubber pavements can be much thinner and thus reconstruction is avoided by thickening the overlay to compensate. However, this may not be practical on arterial streets with high levels of reconstruction needed. Some street segments have complicating considerations such as, high crowns coupled with serious surface cracking. Under normal circumstances, the pavement could be overlaid, but might be better suited to reconstruction because of the existing high crown of the street. The high crown would be aggravated by the overlay. A careful analysis of pavement thickness and stratification of layers of past overlays and deflection testing, plus the consideration of anticipated increases in traffic volumes and other considerations, must be part of a final decision to reconstruct or not in these cases.

Major Maintenance Priority

The calculation of the priority is derived partly from a ratio of benefit divided by cost for each segment. Though the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) involves a highly sophisticated algorithm, it only represents the condition of the pavement and does not include what is to be gained by performing a structural upgrade, nor the relative cost of the upgrade. The cost is important to normalize whatever benefit there may be, so that segments can be compared not just on their benefit, but relative to how much it will cost to achieve that benefit. In order to make the priority value easy to understand, it is developed based on how much benefit is gained in the next year by doing the maintenance now. This is the dollar savings outcome of not waiting for another year. When this dollar value is divided by cost, the final outcome is the annual return on the investment in the structural upgrade. For example, a benefit/cost ratio of .04 means 4% annual return, and indicates that perhaps the money could be better invested in other places with higher returns. Naturally, the highest rate of return is best and the benefit/cost priority list is sorted with the highest benefit cost ratio on top.

Then using that benefit/cost value a priority ranking number is calculated based on how much cracking exists in the travel areas of the roadway. This is important because the more cracking the more deterioration exists and the more rapid will be the slide toward structural failure.

Cost

Willdan has also enhanced the system dramatically so that the cost for each street segment can be calculated much more accurately for the present maintenance backlog and short term budgeting. By using specific stored crack quantities and the traffic loading value, an overlay thickness and reconstruction repair quantity can be calculated for each segment. Calculated quantities of cold milling and reconstruction repairs are calculated separately and added to the total and averaged to provide a unit cost per square foot. Costs of striping and utility cover adjustment to grade are added into the equation based on average costs on overlay projects. All figures include 15% contingency on the construction cost and 25% for engineering on that total. This is the process used in producing the major maintenance inventory. The great value here is that using this inventory for budgetary planning in the short term of 3 years is reliable and accurate and produces the most cost effective program of expenditures.

As mentioned in the Strategy section above, the cost is generated based on construction needed to attain a 15-year lifespan for the pavement.

Minor Maintenance

Minor maintenance generally consists of a slurry program that applies a slurry seal treatment on a basic 8 year cycle on low traffic streets. Streets that need an overlay usually are not elected for slurry even if they are outside the 8 year cycle timeframe. This covers all the local streets in the City with slurry every 8 years, unless a street was overlaid in the interim or has a priority for overlay.

The need for minor surface maintenance is established by two factors:

1. The raveling off of fine aggregate particles from the surface due to weathering.
2. Aging in general, including weathering.

The minor maintenance treatment is usually a Type I or Type II slurry, though other techniques such as a rejuvenator or fog seal can be elected. All streets designated for minor maintenance in Rolling Hills Estates are slurry projects. It should be noted that concrete (PCC) pavements are not compatible with seal coats.

Crack filling is only recommended with slurry seal project if it is implemented using a polymer modified asphalt oil product like HPMS No-Track Tack. The use of this product effectively fills the cracks, cures immediately on cooling and will not interfere with future ARHM overlays. In addition, use of a Type II or recycled asphalt pavement slurry (RAP slurry) will also prevent the HPMS No-Track Tack crack filler from showing through the seal coat. The RAP slurry uses recycled asphalt pavement as its aggregate, instead of new rock. Therefore the asphalt oil is very uniformly applied through the depth of the slurry coat, causing the black appearance to last longer than conventional slurry. Since the price for Type II or RAP slurry is about the same, the PMS just uses one maintenance cost and projection for slurry seal. The City may choose which application it prefers on a project-by-project basis.

An interesting and possibly very important note on slurry seals is that asphalt rubber pavements do not need slurry treatments, because their surface does not ravel or deteriorate in any measurable way. A properly compacted asphalt rubber pavement is highly impregnable to water, with few fines existing in the surface to ravel. The tough resilient asphalt rubber binder tightly binds the few fines that do exist in the surface. The surface binder does have some potential for degradation from sun and rain, but the anti-ageing chemicals provided by the tires used in production of asphalt rubber strongly inhibit even this action. Considering that the cracking that ultimately limits the lifespan of ARHM pavements begins at the bottom of the layer, at the interface with the cracks in the old pavements underneath, the slight degradation of the surface binder properties is not very consequential. It is not that slurries cannot be applied to asphalt rubber; they can in the same manner as for AC pavements; however it will not reap the same benefits as it will for AC pavements. Therefore, minor maintenance funds should be targeted at AC streets over rubberized asphalt, which can be done at the project level of analysis for each maintenance cycle.

Generally, the minor maintenance program prioritizes the raveled streets first based on severity. Then AC streets with the largest time since the last slurry or overlay, but that time must be greater than the minimum elected slurry seal cycle time. The streets included

based on cyclical considerations are prioritized with the longest time since the last treatment yielding a higher priority. The cycle time has been selected to be eight years. Slurries generally do not wear off for at least twelve years, but tend to discolor and gather stains within a much shorter period – which is more aesthetic in nature.

Special Structural Analysis of Portland Cement Concrete Segments

The strategies and priorities for major maintenance are directly applicable to asphalt streets. However, due to the very special nature of pavements constructed of Portland cement concrete (PCC), with or without an asphalt concrete (AC) overlay, special analyses of these cases must be performed prior to a specific recommendation. The City of Rolling Hills Estates PMS is founded on visual rating of field conditions. Problems are usually evident from visual observation and a priority is extended from the field ratings. The PCI's for PCC pavements are developed very similarly to those for AC pavements, except the conditions rated are different and naturally are processed with varying deduct evaluations.

The failure mechanisms for PCC are quite different than for AC. The joints in PCC are the primary failure mechanisms in PCC pavements. AC pavements essentially do not have joints. The positioning and sealing of joints in PCC are the critical factors affecting lifespan.

If the joints are positioned properly and kept sealed, PCC pavements have very long lifespans. As a result of all this, deterioration rates are indeterminate, and therefore, the PCI should be viewed as only representative of a need for preventative maintenance. In most of the worst cases, slab repairs would be performed, though full reconstruction may be required in extreme cases. There is also the option to overlay the PCC after appropriate slab repairs, but this option is fairly costly. Overlaying PCC pavements requires interlayers plus an especially thick layer of asphalt rubber pavement to avoid the transmission of the PCC joints through the overlay. Done properly, the overlay can provide a beautiful and durable pavement with a long lifespan.

In the case of major maintenance for PCC, a cost-effective priority and its corresponding strategy do not stand as specific recommendations. An engineering evaluation should be performed whenever a PCC segment shows a PCI below 55. PCC streets with their long lifespans are high-value facilities that should be protected and locally rehabilitated rather than cyclically restructured as for AC. There are a number of possible rehabilitation strategies appropriate depending on the specialized problems in each case.

FIGURE 1

LOGIC TREE FOR SEGMENTS

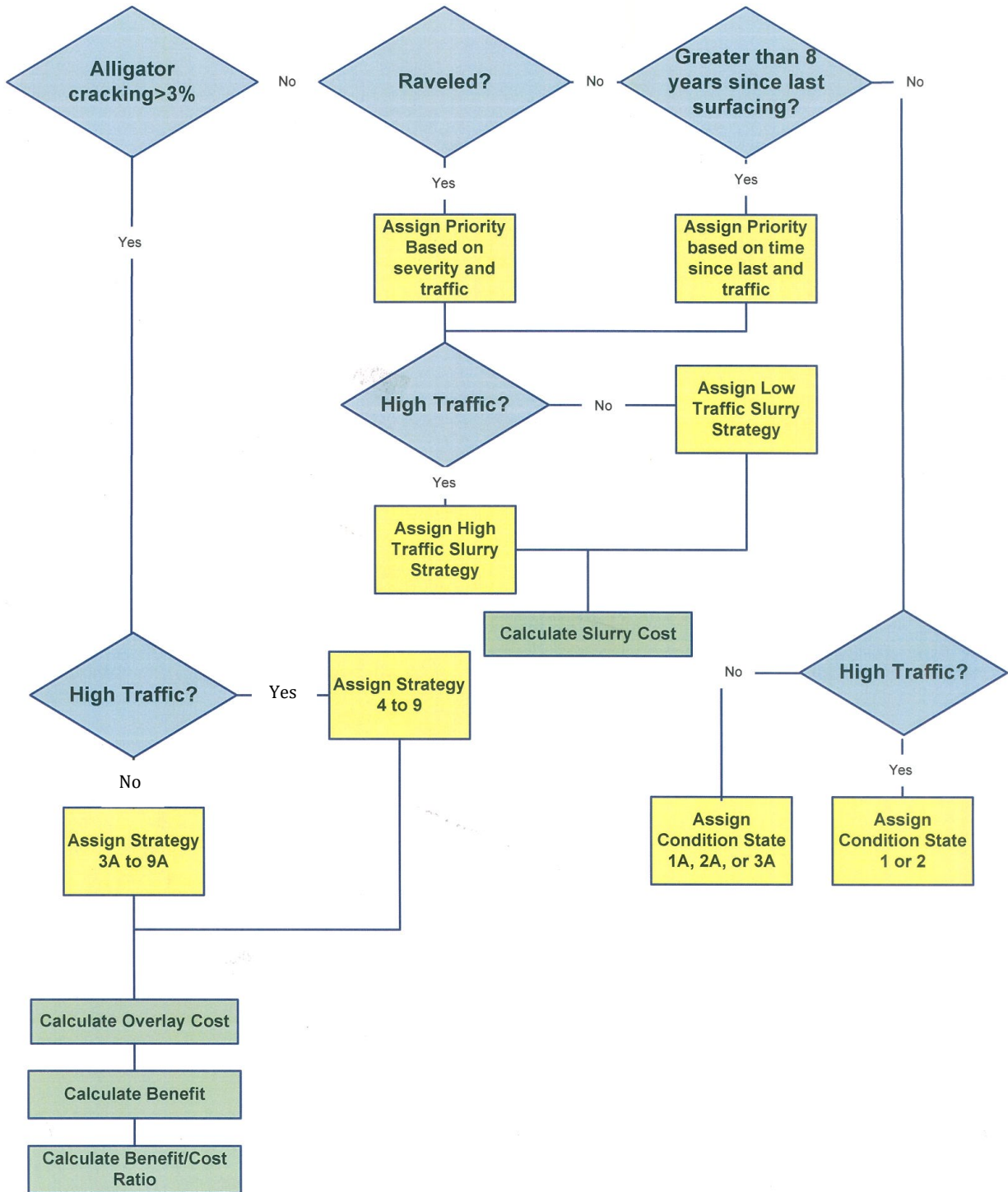


TABLE 1

Minor and Major Maintenance Condition States/Strategies

MINOR MAINTENANCE CONDITION STATE		PCI	Average Cost	STRATEGY
No. 1	No Cracking	85-100	\$0.00/SF	No Maintenance
No. 1A	No Cracking - <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	80-100	\$0.00/SF	No Maintenance
No. 2	Minor Singular Cracking (Strategy 2-C: slurry recommended based on slurry cycle of 8 years)	70-84	\$0.35/SF	Minor Maintenance
No. 2A	Minor Singular Cracking - (Strategy 2A-C: slurry recommended based on slurry cycle of 8 years) <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	70-79	\$0.35/SF	Minor Maintenance
No. 3A	Minimal Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Less Than 6% of Total Area – <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	60-69	\$0.35/SF	Repairs by City Forces; Possible Slurry Seal

MAJOR MAINTENANCE CONDITION STATE		SI	Average Cost	STRATEGY
No. 3	Minimal Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Less Than Approximately 4% of Total Area	93-96	\$2.05/SF	Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay
No. 4	Substantial Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 4%, But Less Than Approximately 8% of Total Area	87-92	\$2.25/SF	Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs, if any.
No. 4A	Substantial Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than 6%, But Less Than Approximately 12% of Total Area <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	75-88	\$2.05/SF	Minimum 1.5-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs, if any. (AC in Bulbs)
No. 5	Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 8% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Less Than 1% of Total Area	75-86	\$2.27/SF	Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay with Minimal Base Failure Repairs

MAJOR MAINTENANCE CONDITION STATE	SI	Average Cost	STRATEGY
No. 5A Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 12% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Less Than 1% of Total Area - <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	65-74	\$2.06/SF	Minimum 1.5-inch ARHM Overlay with Minimal Base Failure Repairs. (AC in Bulbs)
No. 6 Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Approximately 8 to 14% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Greater Than 1% of Total Area	75-86	\$2.54/SF	Minimum 2-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs
No. 6A Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Approximately 12 to 26% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Greater Than 1% of Total Area - <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	65-74	\$2.39/SF	Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay with Select Base Failure Repairs. (AC in Bulbs)
No. 7 Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 26% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Less Than 1.5% of Total Area	46-74	\$2.68/SF	Minimum 2-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs
No. 7A Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 36% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Less Than 3% of Total Area - <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	41-64	\$2.46/SF	Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs. (AC in Bulbs)
No. 8 Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 26% of Total Area Wheel Path Base Failures Greater Than 1.5% but Less than 10% of Total Area	46-74	\$2.82/SF	Minimum 2.25-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs
No. 8A Wheel Path Alligator Cracking Greater Than Approximately 36% of Total Area, or Wheel Path Base Failures Greater Than 3% but Less than 10% of Total Area - <i>Low Traffic Volume (TI<7.5)</i>	41-64	\$2.53/SF	Minimum 2-inch ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs.(AC in Bulbs)

MAJOR MAINTENANCE CONDITION STATE	SI	Average Cost	STRATEGY
No. 9	Serious Overall Structural Failure: Wheel Path Base Failure Greater Than 10% of Total Area	0-45	\$3.50-5.50/SF Minimum 2-inch ARHM Overlay on ARAM with Select Base Failure Repairs
No. 9A	Serious Overall Structural Failure: Wheel Path Base Failure Greater Than 10% of Total Area – <i>Low Traffic Volume</i>	0-40	\$3.50-4.50/SF Minimum 1.75-inch ARHM Overlay on ARAM with Base Failure Repairs
No. 10	Preselected for This Strategy Regardless of Condition Due to Special Factors	N/A	\$5.50-7.50/SF Reconstruction

DATA UPDATE

The budget projections are considered to be relatively accurate for the first year and to a lesser extent the second and third years. Projects requiring minor or major maintenance will increase in cost-effectiveness as years go by. Updates of the PMS every 3 years will automatically shift priorities and bring all factors within good relative accuracy. Also, updated cost values must be programmed into the system on the update.

The updating of the system should include a review of the pavement condition data and incorporation of any revised data on the soil type, traffic conditions, and changes in structural section and surface treatment of each street segment.

PART 2

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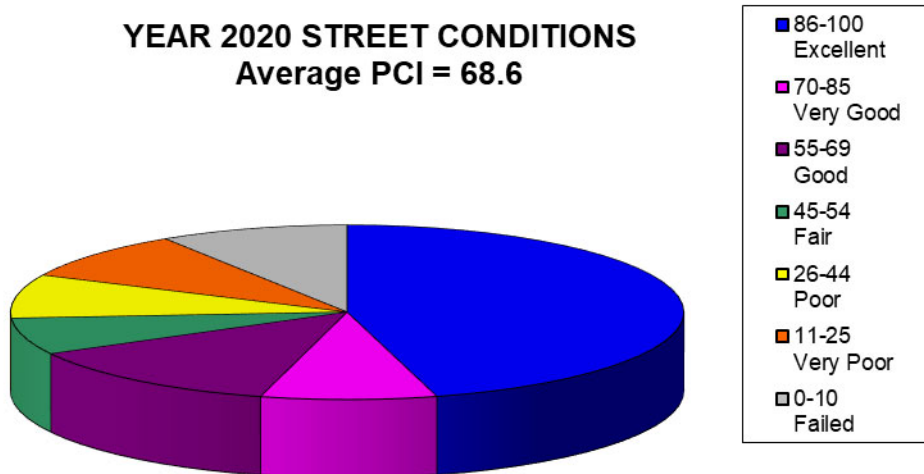
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There are 28.4 miles of streets in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, which have been inventoried for the PMS, which comes to a total of 62.8 lane miles. The corresponding pavement area is 5,242,000 square feet of streets.
2. Based on the field survey ratings and analysis of the available data, the existing street pavement conditions on the majority of streets are characterized as being above Very Poor condition, as indicted on the first row of the table below. For comparison and to stress the importance of ongoing street maintenance work, the second row in the table is a projection of the street network condition after 5 years with no maintenance. The rows of the table are also depicted graphically in the pie charts below the table:

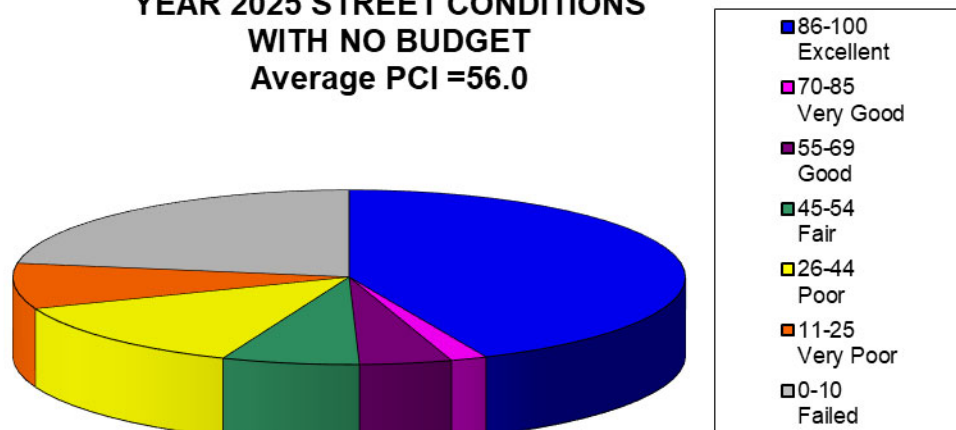
PCI Ranges - Table 2

	86-100 Excellent	70-85 Very Good	55-69 Good	45-54 Fair	26-44 Poor	11-25 Very Poor	0-10 Failed
2020	45.7%	8.4%	12.9%	6.8%	8.1%	8.9%	9.1%
2025	43.3%	1.8%	4.4%	6.6%	13.0%	8.4%	22.5%

**YEAR 2020 STREET CONDITIONS
Average PCI = 68.6**



**YEAR 2025 STREET CONDITIONS
WITH NO BUDGET
Average PCI = 56.0**



3. There are a large number of arterial streets which are in fair to poor condition that will need an overlay soon. There are 22.8% of arterial streets that are in need of an overlay.
4. The Major Maintenance Inventory includes 6.3 miles of local streets needing an overlay, which is 36.8% of all local streets, estimated at a cost of \$2,530,000. These needs result from extensive cracking, which in nearly all cases is stable enough for a restructuring with a normal AC overlay after some localized reconstruction patching. However, a longer life span would result from implementing asphalt rubber asphalts on these streets. The asphalt rubber asphalt remains flexible for longer, extending the time prior to crack reflection.
5. Based on priorities established in the system, 52 street segments were selected for minor maintenance covering 8.5 centerline miles and at a total cost of \$465,200. A few are based on raveling or minor repairs needed by City forces, however most segments are selected based on the eight-year slurry cycle. These are designated in the slurry strategy listing with a “-C” to indicate cyclical slurry recommendation. It is recommended that the City budget and implement a program for annual minor maintenance projects.
6. As discussed in more detail in the Future Projections section below, the recommended level of funding is \$550,000 per year. This will bring about a continually decreasing level of unfunded major maintenance and an increasing average PCI, after an initial period of turning the tide on the backlog. Lowering the funding levels significantly will likely lead to increasing unfunded maintenance in later years.

The future projections were optimized for targeting funds to the conditions of pavements that will provide the most cost effective approach to reducing the major maintenance backlog. The guidelines for the most cost effective approach, and the one used in projecting future performance at the stated funding levels in Future Projections section are as follows:

- Twenty percent of the total funds for major maintenance in any given year should be applied to projects with a PCI between 0 and 10, beginning with PCI of 0 and working towards PCI of 10, until all projects of PCI 10 are complete or these funds run out.
- Then 45% of funds plus any leftover from the 0 to 10 range should be applied to projects with a PCI between 20 and 45, beginning with PCI of 21 and working up towards PCI of 45, until funds are expended or all projects with PCI below 45 are complete.
- The remaining 35% of funds in the year should be applied to PCI's beginning with 10 and working up from the lowest PCI above 10 first up to PCI 20 until all funds are expended.

Projects with PCI's greater than 45 should only be funded when SI values are also very low. It will be many years before funds will be available for projects with PCI

greater than 45 and the SI is still high, and by then pavement management system updates will be performed to reevaluate these guidelines.

The balance of expenditures described in the above guidelines will yield the best results by bringing streets in very poor condition back to excellent condition, while at the same time cutting off the accelerating degradation that occurs below the critical PCI of 20.

IMPLEMENTATION

Though the report is a powerful tool for planning and budgeting, there are always special considerations, such as aesthetics, which the PMS cannot usually incorporate fully into its prioritization method, and also utility line work which must be scheduled ahead of an overlay. The City is not bound to the recommendations of the PMS. Projects can be manually added to or deleted from the list of recommended projects during the preparation of the report or future updates, and in any year between. The system will incorporate the changes as part of the normal update process.

Updates should be performed triennially in Rolling Hills Estates as part of overall implementation procedures. To maintain the key goal of maximum cost effectiveness of funding, the data must be kept current. Changing pavement conditions have a major effect on costs and priorities and so need to be updated on a regular basis.

At time of preparing design plans for each street, the details of the strategies for maintenance are refined based on testing and more involved calculations with the more precise test data. Special factors also must be considered on some streets where these factors impact the roadway design. Drainage is the most common factor of this type. It can influence the design such that a street may need reconstruction instead of an overlay to change the drainage characteristics of the roadway.

The costs presented in the PMS reports include enough contingency to cover the occasional problem of this type. The costs presented also are set to encompass design, contract administration and inspection for each street. With these understandings, the prioritized major maintenance inventories can be used directly as a guide for implementing the capital improvement program for the City's network of roadways.

An annual budget of \$550,000 is recommended for structural overlays. This will maintain the streets at a condition at least as good as at present, while decreasing the backlog of unfunded major maintenance needs over time. The actual outcome will reveal itself over time in later PMS updates, when appropriate minor adjustments can be made.

Two methods of implementation of major maintenance can be used. For arterial streets, of which there are many in need of overlay at present, they should be selected directly by benefit/cost ratio aside from any other special factors that may apply. For residential streets, the PCI and SI maps in the Maps Appendix reveals where streets in relative poor condition are concentrated, and can be used to form geographically localized projects.

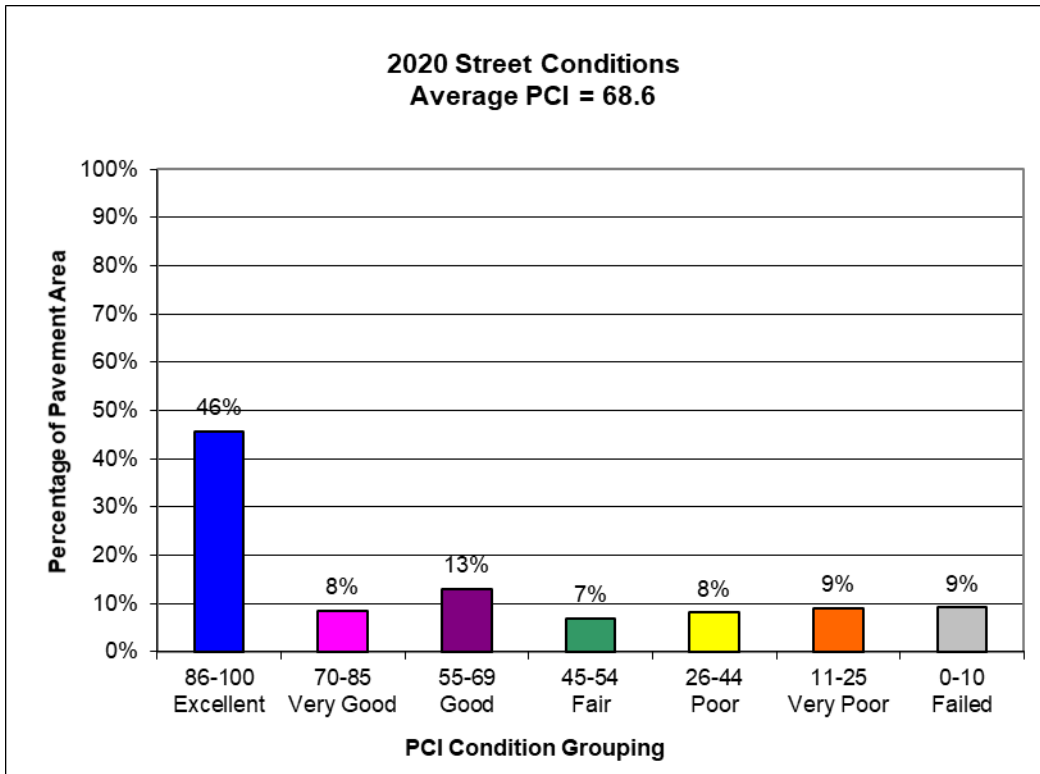
FUTURE PROJECTIONS

To provide a meaningful perspective on pavement conditions, the program provides projections of future conditions and consequences of various budget levels towards improving the pavement network. Curves of deterioration over time were assigned to classes of streets defined by level of traffic. The curves were developed based on construction history information and the present conditions of all City streets. These curves were used to project future conditions.

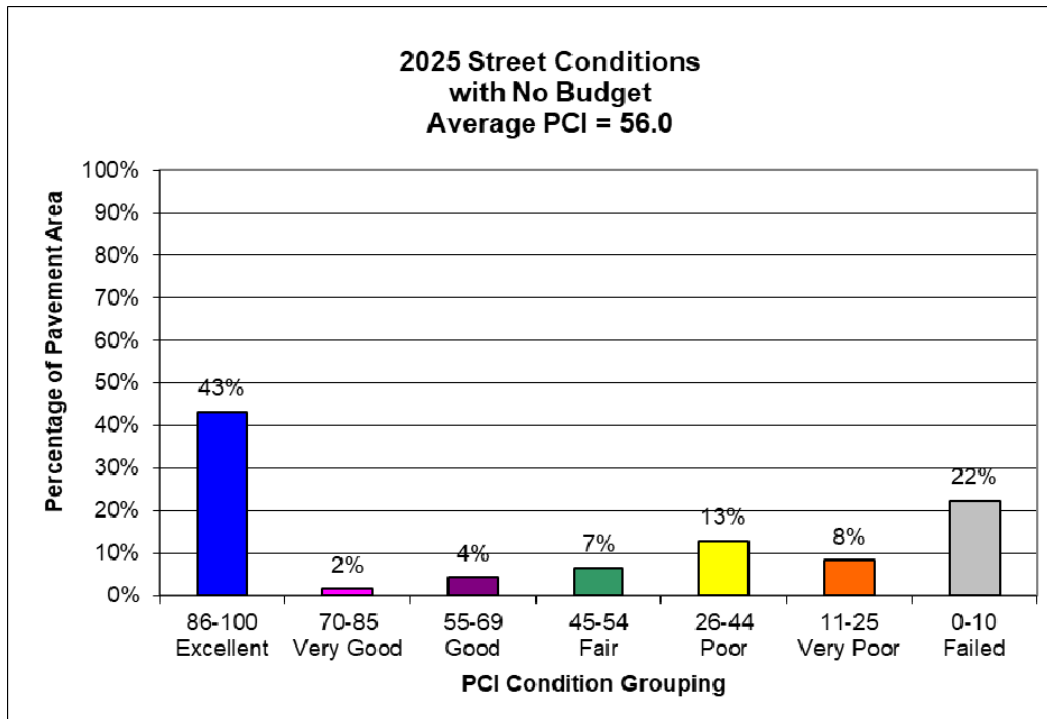
Graph 1 on the following page shows the present distribution of conditions normalized by area of pavement in each segment. (All average PCI values in this study are normalized in this way.) Graph 2 shows the projected condition of the network after 5 years, if no funding is provided. Willdan has carefully reviewed and refined the projection curves and finds these projections to be reasonable. The major change is the large amount of pavement in Poor to Very Poor condition sliding into a Failed condition. This shift is dramatic, because deterioration accelerates as pavements descend to poorer condition. More cracking leads to more susceptibility to cracking, and so cracks develop faster and in larger areas.

As shown, the overall Pavement Condition Index for the network drops from 67.8 down to 55.0 with no budget applied over the next 5 years, which is a very difficult level to recover from. A PCI of 70 is considered a good goal for an average PCI of street pavements, while an average PCI of 60 is fairly common in Southern California. The high levels of excellent condition streets indicate that very fine efforts have been underway to improve the street system in the past decade or more. This demonstrates that a very cost effective funding program, and sound design and construction management practices have been in place over the past 10 to 15 years. Most streets that are in poor condition or worse have not had a structural treatment for well over 15 years and in many cases much longer, and their last structural treatment would have been with conventional AC. Unfortunately, as the rapid decline of projected PCI indicates, most of the more severe deterioration is on arterial streets, where much more rapid progression of change happens due to high traffic levels.

There remains the difficulty that the older street surfaces in the system continually and gradually degrade overall. If this trend is allowed to continue unabated, it becomes increasingly more costly to turn the tide. Early implementation of maintenance is generally the more cost effective approach, since the cost of maintenance is much less at an earlier and better state of condition. Projections indicate that without continuing maintenance efforts aimed at restructuring existing pavements, fairly rapid deterioration can be anticipated on nearly half of the City's roadways.



Graph 1 – Condition Distribution at Present



Graph 2 – Condition Distribution in 5 years – (\$0 Budget)

The forecasting used an inflation rate of 3% with a budget likewise increasing 3% per year. The best approach is to determine the optimum funding level and appropriate allocation of funding to apply to specific PCI ranges to provide a decreasing amount of unfunded maintenance over the long term. A budget of \$650,000 can achieve this over a 20 year period, as Graph 3 indicates.

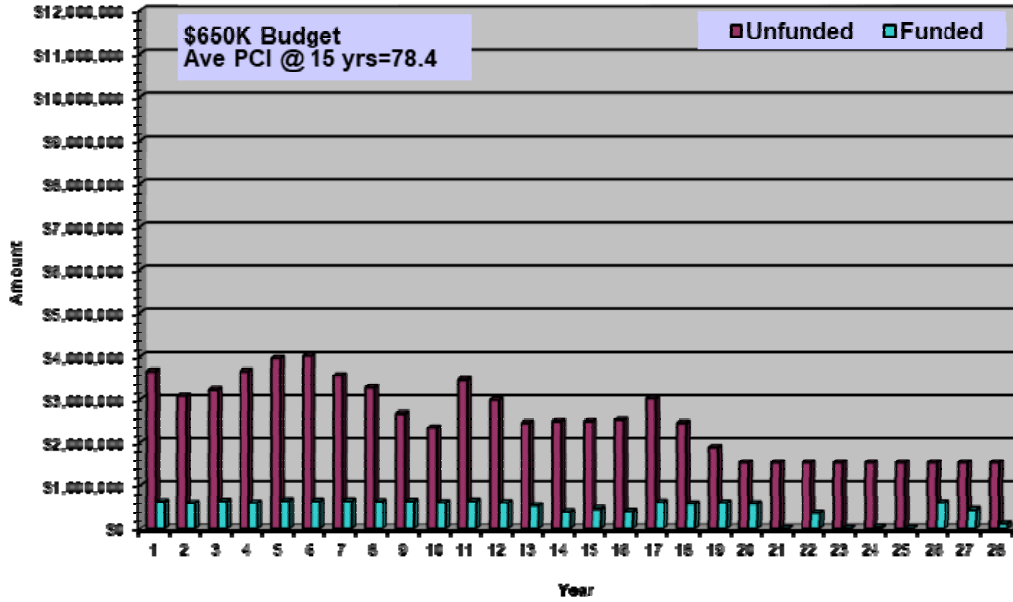
A forecast using \$550,000 was used in Graph 4. This graph also shows a nice steady decline trend occurring in the initial 20 years, which is the desired outcome. The average PCI at year 15 has not suffered much either, dropping only to 73.6 (which is still an increase compared to current PCI) from the 78.4 that was projected using \$650,000.

A forecast based on \$450,000 per year as shown in Graph 5 is problematic in that the backlog of maintenance increases for many years, and is quite stubborn about beginning a good declining slope until so far into the future it is not relevant. Any unforeseen issues, such as years with a shortage of funds, could yield a large set back.

In summary, a **\$550,000 budget** for structural overlay is recommended to provide a nice gradual catch-up on major maintenance over a 20 year period. This will also eliminate the possibility of future surprises such as increased costs or more rapid deterioration than anticipated, or a shortfall in available funding sometime in the future. This budget would allow for the City to comfortably deal with such situations.

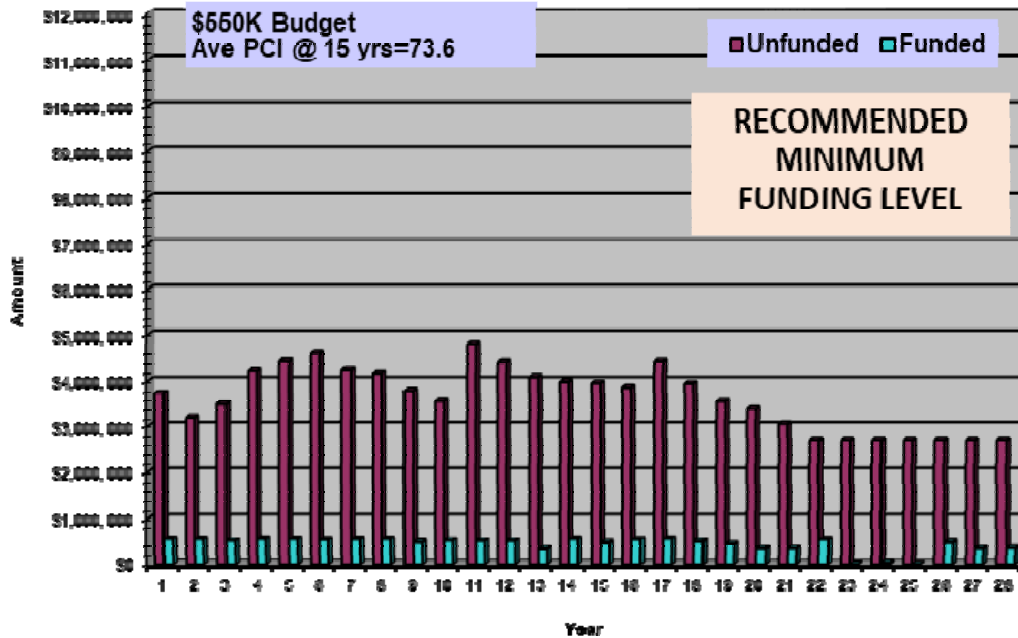
Arriving at this amount was a complex analysis incorporating a great number of factors and the large number of streets in the City. As the years pass the actual results will become apparent on future PMS updates and adjustment of budget levels may be necessary. In the meantime, the analysis naturally relies on good quality materials being installed on the overlay projects. The importance of some quality control testing cannot be understated. The new technologies available to extend pavement life spans make this even more important, because those technologies need to be properly applied to be effective.

BUDGET FORECAST



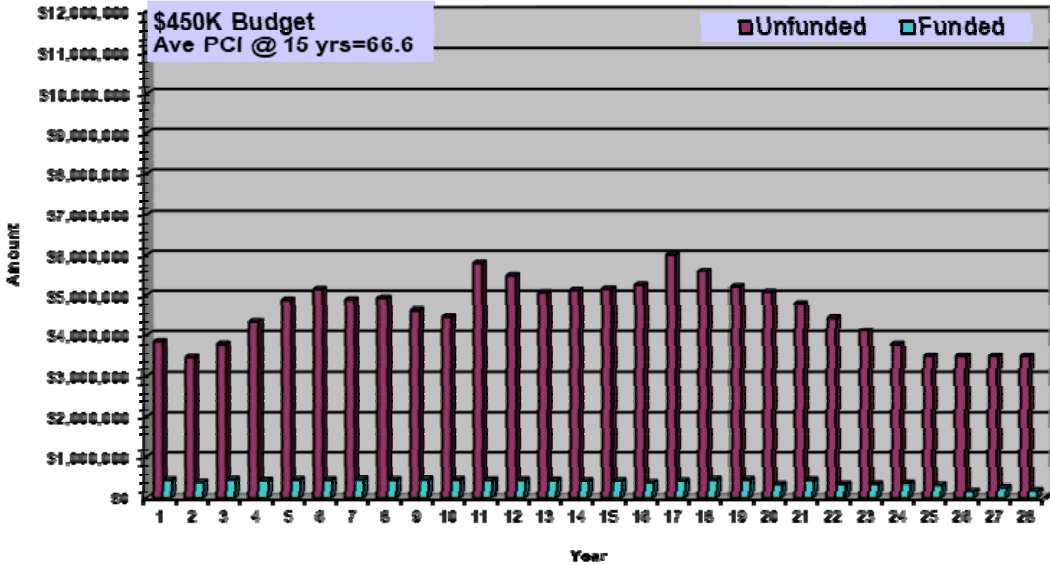
Graph 3

BUDGET FORECAST



Graph 4

BUDGET FORECAST



Graph 5

DATA RETRIEVAL

The Rolling Hills Estates PMS contains the following reports, which have been generated using the information in the database.

1. Construction History. This is a complete inventory of the City's street and alley segments history of construction, listed by Section number. It is necessary to find the segment number on the Overall List of Segments.
2. Overall List of Segments. This listing is in alphabetical order for all street and alley segments.
3. Maintenance Inventories. These are listings of all projects identified as needing maintenance. There are only lists for Major Maintenance in this report, because there were only 2 streets that qualified for a slurry seal based on system priorities. One set of these reports is listed in alphabetical order and others are provided listed in order by PCI, Priority Ranking and Benefit/Cost ratio.
4. Maps. There are a number of maps that are important to developing capital improvement programs for street maintenance. The Strategy map is the place to start. This map shows the overlay candidates based on their relative severity of structural deterioration. A local grouping of street segments with relatively high strategy number (higher number means more severe cracking) can be determined for establishing geographically based capital improvement projects. A PCI map is provided to give the overall condition rating of a street to give more background on the general condition of the streets. Also, a Section ID map has been provided which can be used along with the Overall List of Segments to geographically locate a street on the map by its Section ID.

The following information is provided to assist the user in reading and analyzing the printed reports.

Construction History

Branch: 1005 (BLUEMOUND) **Section:** 1005 **Surface:** AC
L.C.D.: 05/01/2002 **Use:** ROADWAY 0 W/WILLOWWOOD to 0 E/DUNWOOD
Traffic Type: C **Length:** 1,670.00 Ft **Width:** 26 Ft **Area:** 43,420 SF
Work **Work** **Work** **Thickness** **Major M&R**
 05/01/2002 Maintenanc Overlay 2.00 True
 08/01/1991 Maintenanc Slurry

The first line shows the Branch number, the name of the segment and the Section number. Branch is a designation for a series of connected sections. Sections are unique numbers, one for each segment. A Section is a single segment of roadway as listed as line items in all of the other reports.

Surface is the type of top surface pavement, AC, or asphalt concrete is the category for this segment as opposed to PCC, which would be a concrete surface street.

L.C.D. is the last construction date for major maintenance.

Use is always Roadway, as opposed to airport for example.

To the right of Use is the limits of the street, showing an offset North (N), South (S), East (E) or West (W) of a cross street named as part of the limit or an end of the street.

Traffic Type conforms to the following codes:

CODE	TYPE	
C	LOCAL	Used by traffic from just a few surrounding streets.
D	LOCAL COLLECTOR	Serving as collector for a group of streets.
E	AREA COLLECTOR	Serving as collector or a large area.
F	MAJOR COLLECTOR	Serving as a collector from area collectors to arterials.
G	ARTERIAL	Small highways or major thoroughfares.
H	MAJOR ARTERIAL	Highways (freeways are beyond this class and the scope of this report).

Length, Width and Area of the full section are shown next.

A table of work history follows with columns for:

- Date of construction;
- Whether it is the Original or a Maintenance type of Construction;
- Thickness of the structural element constructed; and
- Whether it is major maintenance and rehabilitation (M &R) or minor maintenance such as a slurry.

The example segment shows the most recent construction was an asphalt rubber hot mix overlay constructed 2.00 inches thick in 2004, with a slurry in 1991.

OVERALL LIST OF STREETS

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>Overlay</u>	<u>Benft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	7.2	38	1.75	0.182	221,505	6

-
- Sec ID This is the unique record number stored in the database for this segment, and is sometimes useful for reference during communications. This example will use segment number 1047 (shown above) as the example.

 - Name This is the name of the street or alley.

 - From This is one limit of the street contained with the segment.

 - To This defines the limit of the segment at the opposite end.

 - Length This is the total length of the roadway segment. The example segment has a length of 2250 feet.

 - Width Width is the total width of pavement surface in the roadway. The example segment has a width of 51 feet.

 - TI This is the Traffic Index for a 10-year period for the segment (ranges from 4.5 for cul-de-sacs to 10 or more for major arterial routes). This segment is a residential street with a TI of "7.2".

 - PCI This is the Pavement Condition Index for the segment (ranges from 0 to 100, 100 being excellent condition). This segment is a 38, or in a Poor category.

 - Overlay This is the overlay thickness, and in this case an overlay of 1.75 inches of ARHM is indicated based on the table of Strategies, Table 1.

 - Ben/\$ This is the benefit cost ratio for the project, and can be viewed as the annual return on the investment in funds to provide a comparison of priority for the project relative to other projects. This segment has a very high benefit/cost of "0.182".

 - Cost Cost is the same value as described in the Major and Slurry Inventory reports, that is, the cost of the next recommended improvement, \$221,505.

 - Strategy This is the strategy of major maintenance, Strategy 6, as defined in Table 1 – Minor and Major Maintenance Condition States/Strategies. In this case, it corresponds to wheel path alligator cracking approximately 6 to 14% of total area; which the strategy is to overlay failure repairs by minimum of 2-inch ARHM.

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Priority Listing

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>Overlay</u>	<u>Ben/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cum Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1134	SWEETGRASS	0 W/DEERHILL	0 E/END	610	26	2	4.8	17	2.25	0.059	39,548	4,708,558	8A

The above format is the same for the Major Maintenance Inventory listed in both alphabetical order and order of priority, except the last column is not shown on the alphabetic listing.

Sec ID, Name, From, To The information contained in these columns is the same as that for the Overall List of Segments.

Length and Width The length and width are the same as for the Overall List of Street Segments. The length is 610 feet and the width is 26 feet.

TI This is the Traffic Index for a 10-year period for the segment (ranges from 4.5 for cul-de-sacs to 10 or more for major arterial routes). This segment is a residential street with a TI of "4.8".

PCI This is the Pavement Condition Index for the segment (the same as described in the Overall List of Street Segments) and is the general guide for overlay project priority. The PCI ranges from 0 to 100 for overlay projects. The PCI for the sample segment is 17.

Overlay This is the overlay thickness, and in this case an overlay of 2.25 inches of AC indicated based on the table of Strategies, Table 1.

Ben/\$ This is the benefit cost ratio for the project, and can be viewed as the annual return on the investment in funds to provide a comparison of priority for the project relative to other projects. This segment has a benefit/cost of "0.059".

Cost This is the cost of construct (\$39,548 for the sample segment).

Cum Cost This provides the running total, or cumulative cost as the list is descended. This is provided on the priority listing of major maintenance to give a perspective on the cost to reduce the backlog of maintenance to a particular priority value. The cumulative total of overlay projects from the highest priority down to the priority of the sample segment is \$4,708,558.

Strategy The last column is the strategy of major or minor maintenance as defined in Table 1 – Major Maintenance: Condition States/Strategies or Table 2 - Minor Maintenance. In this case, refer to condition state from Table 1; Strategy

8A is wheel path alligator cracking greater than approximately 18% of Total Area and or wheel path base failures greater than 3% but less than 10% of Total Area. The strategy based on Table 1 would be a minimum of 2.25-inch AC Overlay with base failure repairs.

Construction History

Branch:		(AURORA)		Section ID:	1001	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/DORADO to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	390.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 8,580 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(AURORA)		Section ID:	1002	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/DORADO to		To:	0 E/MONTECILLO		
				Length:	1,380.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 45,540 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(BAYMARE)		Section ID:	1003	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/CLUBVIEW		
				Length:	460.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 14,260 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(BEECHGATE)		Section ID:	1004	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/BART EARLE to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	210.00	Ft	Width: 36 Ft Area: 7,560 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(BLUEMOUND)		Section ID:		1005		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/WILLOWWOOD to		To:		0 E/DUNWOOD			
				Length:		1,670.00		Ft	
						Width:		26 Ft	
								Area: 43,420 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(BRANDING IRON)		Section ID:		1006		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:		0 S/END			
				Length:		570.00		Ft	
						Width:		26 Ft	
								Area: 14,820 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
01/01/1950	Original	Construction							
Branch:		(BROKEN BOW)		Section ID:		1007		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SLVR EAGLE to		To:		0 E/END			
				Length:		560.00		Ft	
						Width:		25 Ft	
								Area: 14,000 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(BUCKSKIN)		Section ID:		1008		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/DAPPLEGRAY to		To:		0 S/END			
				Length:		2,260.00		Ft	
						Width:		31 Ft	
								Area: 70,060 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
11/01/2003	OL-AC	Overlay-AC							
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal							

Construction History

Branch:		(CARRIAGE)		Section ID:	1009	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SADDLE to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	1,140.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 34,200 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(CELESTE)		Section ID:	1010	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/MONTECILLO to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 11,220 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(CERRITO)		Section ID:	1011	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/ENCANTO		
				Length:	310.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 6,820 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(CHALMETTE)		Section ID:	1012	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/SUGAR HILL		
				Length:	210.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 6,510 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(CLUBVIEW)		Section ID:	1013	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/P.V.DR E to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	2,410.00	Ft	Width: 37 Ft Area: 89,170 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(CONESTOGA)		Section ID:	1014	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/SADDLE to		To:	0 S/P.V.DR E		
				Length:	1,520.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 48,640 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(CRENSHAW)		Section ID:	1015	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V.DR N to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	670.00	Ft	Width: 66 Ft Area: 44,220 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(CRENSHAW AC)		Section ID:	1017	Surface: AC	
From:		260 W/SILVER SPUR to		To:	240 E/SILVER SPUR		
				Length:	500.00	Ft	Width: 64 Ft Area: 32,000 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(CRENSHAW PC)		Section ID:		1018	Surface:		PCC
From:		260 W/SILVER SPUR to		To:		240 E/SILVER SPUR	Length:		500.00 Ft
							Width:		80 Ft
							Area:		40,000 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/2015	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth							
06/01/1950	Original	Construction	7.00						
Branch:		(NORRIS CENTER)		Section ID:		1019	Surface:		AC
From:		0 N/SILVER SPUR to		To:		0 S/INDIAN PEAK	Length:		770.00 Ft
							Width:		57 Ft
							Area:		43,890 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
10/01/2017	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
01/01/1950	Original	Construction							
Branch:		(DAPPLEGRAY)		Section ID:		1020	Surface:		AC
From:		0 N/P.V.DR N to		To:		0 S/END	Length:		2,970.00 Ft
							Width:		30 Ft
							Area:		89,100 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
11/01/2003	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(DOBBIN)		Section ID:		1021	Surface:		AC
From:		0 N/P.V.DR N to		To:		0 S/END	Length:		510.00 Ft
							Width:		23 Ft
							Area:		11,730 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
01/01/1950	Original	Construction							

Construction History

		Branch:	(DEEP VALLEY)	Section ID:	1023	Surface:	AC		
		From:	0 W/SILVER SPUR to	To:	0 E/DRYBANK				
				Length:	2,450.00	Ft	Width:	36 Ft	Area: 88,200 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50						
		Branch:	(DEERHILL)	Section ID:	1024	Surface:	AC		
		From:	0 W/HARBOR SIGT to	To:	0 E/END				
				Length:	1,460.00	Ft	Width:	31 Ft	Area: 45,260 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
10/01/2017	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay							
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50						
		Branch:	(DORADO)	Section ID:	1025	Surface:	AC		
		From:	0 W/END to	To:	0 E/AURORA				
				Length:	760.00	Ft	Width:	22 Ft	Area: 16,720 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
		Branch:	(DRYBANK)	Section ID:	1026	Surface:	AC		
		From:	0 N/DEEP VALLEY to	To:	0 S/SILVER SPUR				
				Length:	370.00	Ft	Width:	40 Ft	Area: 14,800 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50						
03/01/1983	SRS�	Slurry Seal							
		Branch:	(BART EARLE)	Section ID:	1027	Surface:	AC		
		From:	0 N/SILVER SPUR to	To:	420' N/O SLVR SPUR				
				Length:	420.00	Ft	Width:	36 Ft	Area: 15,120 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50						
03/01/1983	SRS�	Slurry Seal							

Construction History

Branch:		(DUNWOOD)		Section ID:	1028	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/WILLOWWOOD to		To:	0 S/KINGSPINE		
				Length:	1,950.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 50,700 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(ELMDALE)		Section ID:	1029	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SLVR EAGLE to		To:	0 E/KINGSPINE		
				Length:	1,420.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 36,920 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(ENCANTO)		Section ID:	1030	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/DORADO to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	310.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 6,820 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(ENCANTO)		Section ID:	1031	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/MONTECILLO to		To:	0 S/DORADO		
				Length:	2,270.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 72,640 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(ESTRIBO)		Section ID:	1032	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/CONESTOGA to		To:	0 E/SADDLE		
				Length:	770.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 20,020 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(FERNCREEK)		Section ID:	1033	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/END to		To:	0 W/MASONGATE		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 16,830 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(FERNCREEK)		Section ID:	1034	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/MASONGATE		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 23 Ft Area: 14,030 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(FOXPOINT)		Section ID:	1035	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/ROCKBLUFF		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 25 Ft Area: 15,250 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(GAUCHO)		Section ID:	1036	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SADDLE to		To:	0 E/CONESTOGA		
				Length:	970.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 32,010 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(GOLDENSPAR)		Section ID:	1037	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/RANCHVIEW		
				Length:	290.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 7,540 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(GOLDENSPAR)		Section ID:	1038	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/RANCHVIEW to		To:	0 S/SLVR SDL		
				Length:	400.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 10,400 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(GOLDRING)		Section ID:	1039	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/SLVR LEAF to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	160.00	Ft	Width: 28 Ft Area: 4,480 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2000	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(HAMPSHIRE)		Section ID:	1040	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/SUGAR HILL to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	110.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 3,630 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(HARBOR SIGHT)		Section ID:	1041	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/P.V.DR E to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	1,720.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 51,600 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017		1.5" Mill - Fog Seal - 1" LC - 1.8" ARHM					
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(HAWTHORNE)		Section ID:	1042	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	3,260.00	Ft	Width: 63 Ft Area: 205,380 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017		3.5" Mill - 1.5" LC - 2" ARHM					
08/01/2012	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay	2.25				
06/01/2000	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
03/01/1990	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
Branch:		(HAWTHORNE)		Section ID:	1043	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/S CITY LIM to		To:	0 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	2,260.00	Ft	Width: 61 Ft Area: 137,860 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				

Construction History

Branch:		(HAWTHORNE)		Section ID:		1044		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SILVER SPUR to		To:		0 E/W CITY LIM			
				Length:		1,160.00		Ft	
						Width:		72 Ft	
								Area: 83,520 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
08/01/2012	CM-OL-2.25	2.25 in Cold Mill & Overlay	2.50						
07/01/1996	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
01/01/1950	Original	Construction							
Branch:		(HIDDEN VALLEY)		Section ID:		1045		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:		0 S/END			
				Length:		1,760.00		Ft	
						Width:		29 Ft	
								Area: 51,040 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/2006	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
Branch:		(HIGHRIDGE ES)		Section ID:		1046		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/ARMAGA SPGS to		To:		0 S/N CITY LIM			
				Length:		990.00		Ft	
						Width:		24 Ft	
								Area: 23,760 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
07/01/1996	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	3.00						
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(HIGHRIDGE)		Section ID:		1047		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/CREST to		To:		0 S/WHITLEY COL			
				Length:		2,250.00		Ft	
						Width:		51 Ft	
								Area: 114,750 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
07/01/1996	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal							

Construction History

Branch:		(HIGHRIDGE WS)		Section ID:	1048	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/WHITLEY COL to		To:	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS		
				Length:	2,380.00	Ft	Width: 23 Ft Area: 54,740 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
07/01/1996	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(HIGHRIDGE ES)		Section ID:	1049	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/WHITLEY COL to		To:	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS		
				Length:	2,380.00	Ft	Width: 28 Ft Area: 66,640 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
07/01/1996	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(HIGHRIDGE WS)		Section ID:	1050	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/ARMAGA SPGS to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	990.00	Ft	Width: 24 Ft Area: 23,760 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
07/01/1996	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(HITCHING POST)		Section ID:	1051	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	2,170.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 65,100 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL-1.75	1.75 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(INDIAN PEAK)		Section ID:		1052		Surface: AC	
From:		0 S/NORRIS CENTER to		To:		0 S/HAWTHORNE			
				Length:		2,180.00		Ft	
						Width:		56 Ft	
						Area:		122,080 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
10/01/2017	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
01/01/1950	Original	Construction							
Branch:		(INDIAN PEAK)		Section ID:		1053		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/S CITY LIM to		To:		0 S/NORRIS CENTER			
				Length:		220.00		Ft	
						Width:		48 Ft	
						Area:		10,560 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
10/01/2017	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
10/01/1995	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(KINGSPINE)		Section ID:		1055		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SLVR EAGLE to		To:		0 E/SILVER SPUR			
				Length:		1,920.00		Ft	
						Width:		33 Ft	
						Area:		63,360 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal							
Branch:		(LANTANA)		Section ID:		1056		Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/AURORA to		To:		0 S/END			
				Length:		360.00		Ft	
						Width:		22 Ft	
						Area:		7,920 SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)						
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00						
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal							

Construction History

Branch:		(LATIGO)		Section ID:	1057	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	710.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 22,010 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(MOCCASIN)		Section ID:	1058	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	1,460.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 46,720 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(MARINA)		Section ID:	1059	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/SILVER SPUR		
				Length:	1,060.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 27,560 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(MARLOMA)		Section ID:	1060	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/MARINA		
				Length:	1,260.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 32,760 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(MASONGATE)		Section ID:	1061	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/FERNCREEK to		To:	0 S/SUGAR HILL		
				Length:	210.00	Ft	Width: 35 Ft Area: 7,350 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(MASONGATE)		Section ID:	1062	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/FERNCREEK		
				Length:	920.00	Ft	Width: 36 Ft Area: 33,120 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(MONTECILLO)		Section ID:	1063	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/AURORA to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	640.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 14,080 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(MONTECILLO)		Section ID:	1064	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/ENCANTO to		To:	0 S/AURORA		
				Length:	380.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 12,540 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(MONTECILLO)		Section ID:	1065	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR E to		To:	0 S/VISTA REAL		
				Length:	650.00	Ft	Width: 50 Ft Area: 32,500 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(PALOMINO)		Section ID:	1066	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/ROLLING HLS to		To:	0 E/PONY LANE		
				Length:	670.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 18,090 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PALOS VDS E)		Section ID:	1067	Surface: AC	
From:		1000 N/CLUBVIEW to		To:	400 N/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	2,800.00	Ft	Width: 37 Ft Area: 103,600 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017	CM-OL-1.75	1.75 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS E)		Section ID:	1068	Surface: AC	
From:		1000 N/CLUBVIEW to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	1,860.00	Ft	Width: 37 Ft Area: 68,820 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
11/01/1991	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS E)		Section ID:	1069	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/CONESTOGA to		To:	550 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	1,800.00	Ft	Width: 37 Ft Area: 66,600 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS E)		Section ID:	1070	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	400 N/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	400.00	Ft	Width: 86 Ft Area: 34,400 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
11/01/1991	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				

Construction History

		Branch:	(PALOS VDS E)	Section ID:	1071	Surface: AC	
		From:	0 S/P.V. DR N to	To:	550 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	550.00	Ft	Width: 80 Ft Area: 44,000 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
		Branch:	(PALOS VDS LN)	Section ID:	1072	Surface: AC	
		From:	0 W/RANCHVIEW to	To:	0 E/SILVER SDL		
				Length:	1,020.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 27,540 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
		Branch:	(PALOS VDS LN)	Section ID:	1073	Surface: AC	
		From:	0 W/SILVER SDL to	To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	580.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 15,660 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
		Branch:	(PALOS VDS N)	Section ID:	1074	Surface: AC	
		From:	0 W/CRENSHAW to	To:	550 W/CRENSHAW		
				Length:	550.00	Ft	Width: 66 Ft Area: 36,300 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
09/04/2013	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay	2.00				
09/01/1991	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	6.00				
		Branch:	(PALOS VDS N)	Section ID:	1075	Surface: AC	
		From:	550 W/CRENSHAW to	To:	0 E/HAWTHORNE		
				Length:	1,980.00	Ft	Width: 40 Ft Area: 79,200 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
09/03/2013	CM-OL-1	1 in Cold Mill & Overlay	3.00				
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1076	Surface: AC	
From:		250 W/DAPPLEGRAY to		To:	1500 W/STRAWBERRY		
				Length:	2,580.00	Ft	Width: 43 Ft Area: 110,940 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2019	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
07/01/1997	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1077	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/HAWTHORNE to		To:	0 E/SILVER SPUR		
				Length:	1,960.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 62,720 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
09/02/2013	CM-OL-1	1 in Cold Mill & Overlay	3.00				
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1078	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/P.V. DR E to		To:	250 W/DAPPLEGRAY		
				Length:	1,450.00	Ft	Width: 54 Ft Area: 78,300 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
07/01/1997	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1079	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SILVER SPUR to		To:	0 E/W CITY LIM		
				Length:	1,990.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 65,670 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
09/01/2013	CM-OL-1	1 in Cold Mill & Overlay	3.00				
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1080	Surface: AC	
From:		1500 W/STRAWBERRY to		To:	0 E/ROLLING HILLS		
				Length:	1,685.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 50,550 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2019	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
07/01/1997	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	3.00				

Construction History

Branch:		(PALOS VDS N)		Section ID:	1081	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/ROLLING HILLS to		To:	0 E/CRENSHAW		
				Length:	3,495.00	Ft	Width: 40 Ft Area: 139,800 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N-North Side)		Section ID:	1082	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/P.V. DR E to		To:	0 W/E CITY LIM		
				Length:	2,560.00	Ft	Width: 28 Ft Area: 71,680 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
07/01/1997	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(PALOS VDS N-South Side)		Section ID:	1083	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/P.V. DR E to		To:	0 W/E CITY LIM		
				Length:	2,560.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 69,120 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
07/01/1997	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(PEACOCK)		Section ID:	1084	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/CLUBVIEW		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 18,910 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PINTO)		Section ID:	1085	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/PALOMINO to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 13,770 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(PLEASANT HILL)		Section ID:	1086	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/HIDDEN VLY to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	710.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 19,170 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2006	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(PONDEROSA)		Section ID:	1087	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 35 Ft Area: 17,850 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PONY)		Section ID:	1088	Surface: AC	
From:		END N/PALOMINO to		To:	END S/PALOMINO		
				Length:	1,420.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 38,340 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
09/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(PORTILLO)		Section ID:	1089	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SADDLE to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	260.00	Ft	Width: 23 Ft Area: 5,980 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(QUAILWOOD RD)		Section ID:	1090	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/E CITY LIM to		To:	0 E/STONECREST		
				Length:	210.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 6,930 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(RANCH VIEW)		Section ID:	1091	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/GOLDEN SPAR to		To:	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR		
				Length:	250.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 6,500 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(RANCH VIEW)		Section ID:	1092	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR		
				Length:	2,220.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 68,820 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(RANGE HORSE)		Section ID:	1093	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/SILVER SPUR to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 15,300 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(RAWHIDE)		Section ID:	1094	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	360.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 9,360 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(ROANWOOD)		Section ID:	1095	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	760.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 20,520 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2000	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(ROCKBLUFF)		Section ID:	1096	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/WILLOWWOOD		
				Length:	2,060.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 53,560 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(ROLLANDO)		Section ID:	1097	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/END to		To:	0 W/MARINA		
				Length:	160.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 4,160 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL1.5	1.5 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(ROLLANDO)		Section ID:	1098	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/MARINA to		To:	0 W/END		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 15,860 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

		Branch:	(ROLLING HILLS)	Section ID:	1099	Surface:	AC
		From:	0 N/PALOS VDS N to	To:	0 S/TANGLEWOOD		
				Length:	2,860.00	Ft	
		Width:	30 Ft	Area:	85,800	SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1994	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
		Branch:	(ROLLING HILLS)	Section ID:	1100	Surface:	AC
		From:	0 N/TANGLEWOOD to	To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	770.00	Ft	
		Width:	48 Ft	Area:	36,960	SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1994	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
		Branch:	(ROLLING MDW)	Section ID:	1101	Surface:	AC
		From:	0 S/P.V. DR N to	To:	0 N/END		
				Length:	1,110.00	Ft	
		Width:	36 Ft	Area:	39,960	SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
		Branch:	(ROLLINGWOOD)	Section ID:	1102	Surface:	AC
		From:	0 W/SLVR EAGLE to	To:	0 E/KINGSPINE		
				Length:	1,670.00	Ft	
		Width:	26 Ft	Area:	43,420	SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2018	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
		Branch:	(ROXCOVE)	Section ID:	1103	Surface:	AC
		From:	0 N/DEEP VALLEY to	To:	0 S/SILVER SPUR		
				Length:	270.00	Ft	
		Width:	36 Ft	Area:	9,720	SF	
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(RUSTLER)		Section ID:	1104	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/SILVER SPUR to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	260.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 7,020 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2015	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(SADDLE)		Section ID:	1105	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/CONESTOGA to		To:	0 S/GAUCHO		
				Length:	1,120.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 36,960 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SADDLE)		Section ID:	1106	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/GAUCHO to		To:	0 S/CARRIAGE		
				Length:	350.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 9,100 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.20				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SANTA BELLA)		Section ID:	1107	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/SHADY VISTA		
				Length:	1,820.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 60,060 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(SCOTTWOOD)		Section ID:	1108	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/E CITY LIM to		To:	0 E/HIGHRIDGE		
				Length:	410.00	Ft	Width: 37 Ft Area: 15,170 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SEAHURST)		Section ID:	1109	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END E/SHADY to		To:	0 E/END E/SHADY		
				Length:	620.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 16,120 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SHADOW)		Section ID:	1110	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/ROLLING HLS to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	410.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 9,020 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1993	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(SHADY VISTA)		Section ID:	1111	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/SANTA BELLA		
				Length:	1,060.00	Ft	Width: 33 Ft Area: 34,980 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(SHADY VISTA)		Section ID:	1112	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/SANTA BELLA to		To:	0 S/SILVER SDL		
				Length:	1,020.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 32,640 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVER BIT)		Section ID:	1113	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/END to		To:	0 S/CLUBVIEW		
				Length:	510.00	Ft	Width: 31 Ft Area: 15,810 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	CM-OL-1.75	1.75 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(SILVER EAGLE)		Section ID:	1114	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/ROCKBLUFF to		To:	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD		
				Length:	1,320.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 35,640 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVERLEAF)		Section ID:	1115	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/END to		To:	0 S/ROANWOOD		
				Length:	360.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 9,720 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2000	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVER SADDLE)		Section ID:	1116	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/SHADY VISTA to		To:	1000 W/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	950.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 30,400 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Construction History

Branch:		(SILVER SADDLE)		Section ID:	1117	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/P.V. DR N to		To:	1000 W/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	1,000.00	Ft	Width: 38 Ft Area: 38,000 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2005	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVER SPRING)		Section ID:	1118	Surface: AC	
From:		0 E/SILVER SPG to		To:	0 E/WILLOWWOOD		
				Length:	1,510.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 39,260 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2000	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVER SPUR)		Section ID:	1119	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/CRENSHAW to		To:	0 S/DRYBANK		
				Length:	2,610.00	Ft	Width: 62 Ft Area: 161,820 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1988	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SILVER SPUR)		Section ID:	1120	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/HAWTHORNE to		To:	0 S/N CITY LIM		
				Length:	240.00	Ft	Width: 56 Ft Area: 13,440 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1988	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(SILVER SPUR)		Section ID:	1121	Surface: AC	
From:		150 N/KINGSPINE to		To:	0 S/RUSTLER		
				Length:	2,030.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 64,960 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	ST-SS	Slurry					
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				

Construction History

Branch:		(SILVER SPUR)		Section ID:	1122	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/RUSTLER to		To:	0 S/P.V. DR N		
				Length:	350.00	Ft	Width: 55 Ft Area: 19,250 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2016	ST-SS	Slurry					
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(SILVER SPUR)		Section ID:	1123	Surface: AC	
From:		0 S/S CITY LIM to		To:	150 N/KINGSPINE		
				Length:	1,800.00	Ft	Width: 32 Ft Area: 57,600 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017		2.75" Mill - 3" LC - 2" ARHM					
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
Branch:		(BART EARLE)		Section ID:	1125	Surface: AC	
From:		420' N/O SLVR SPUR TO		To:	0 W/BEECHGATE		
				Length:	1,780.00	Ft	Width: 36 Ft Area: 64,080 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1988	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.50				
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SORREL)		Section ID:	1126	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY		
				Length:	910.00	Ft	Width: 27 Ft Area: 24,570 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
11/01/2003	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(SPINNING WHL)		Section ID:	1127	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/P.V. DR E		
Length:		310.00		Ft		Width:	23 Ft
Area:		7,130		SF			
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017		4" Mill - 2" LC - 2" ARHM					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					

Branch:		(STAGECOACH)		Section ID:	1128	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/MASONGATE to		To:	0 E/END		
Length:		310.00		Ft		Width:	30 Ft
Area:		9,300		SF			
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Branch:		(STONECREST)		Section ID:	1129	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/E CITY LIM to		To:	0 S/WHITLEY COL		
Length:		960.00		Ft		Width:	33 Ft
Area:		31,680		SF			
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Branch:		(STRAWBERRY)		Section ID:	1130	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/END		
Length:		1,760.00		Ft		Width:	32 Ft
Area:		56,320		SF			
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
11/01/2003	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(SUGARHILL)		Section ID:	1131	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/MASONGATE		
				Length:	1,670.00	Ft	Width: 34 Ft Area: 56,780 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1986	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SUNDOWN)		Section ID:	1132	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/GAUCHO to		To:	0 S/CARRIAGE		
				Length:	270.00	Ft	Width: 30 Ft Area: 8,100 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00				
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
Branch:		(SUNNYFIELD)		Section ID:	1133	Surface: AC	
From:		0 N/P.V. DR N to		To:	0 S/END		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 15,860 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
05/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal					
01/01/1950	Original	Construction					
Branch:		(SWEETGRASS)		Section ID:	1134	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/DEERHILL to		To:	0 E/END		
				Length:	610.00	Ft	Width: 26 Ft Area: 15,860 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
10/01/2017	CM-OL-2	2 in Cold Mill & Overlay					
09/01/1993	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
Branch:		(VIA DE LA VST)		Section ID:	1135	Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/END to		To:	0 E/SILVER SPUR		
				Length:	360.00	Ft	Width: 22 Ft Area: 7,920 SF
Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)				
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50				
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal					

Construction History

Branch:		(VISTA REAL)		Section ID:		1136		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/MONTECILLO to		To:		0 E/END			
				Length:		810.00		Ft	
				Width:		22 Ft		Area: 17,820 SF	

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)
08/01/1999	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00
03/01/1983	SRSL	Slurry Seal	

Branch:		(WHITLEY COLLINS)		Section ID:		1137		Surface: AC	
From:		0 W/E CITY LIM to		To:		0 E/HIGHRIDGE			
				Length:		160.00		Ft	
				Width:		40 Ft		Area: 6,400 SF	

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)
06/01/2020	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00
06/01/1998	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	1.50
06/01/1994	SRSL	Slurry Seal	
03/01/1980	SRSL	Slurry Seal	

Branch:		(WILLOWWOOD)		Section ID:		1138		Surface: AC	
From:		0 S/KINGSPINE to		To:		0 E/SILVER SPUR			
				Length:		2,470.00		Ft	
				Width:		33 Ft		Area: 81,510 SF	

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Thickness (in)
05/01/2002	OL-AC	Overlay-AC	2.00
08/01/1991	SRSL	Slurry Seal	

OVERALL LIST OF SEGMENTS

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Bnft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1001	AURORA	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	390	22	2	4.8	90	100	0.000	3,003	2A-C
1002	AURORA	0 W/DORADO	0 E/MONTECILLO	1380	33	2	4.8	96	99	0.000	15,939	2A-C
1027	BART EARLE	0 N/SILVER SPUR	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	420	36	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	4A
1003	BAYMARE	0 N/END	0 S/CLUBVIEW	460	31	2	4.7	100	100	0.000	0	1
1004	BEECHGATE	0 N/BART EARLE	0 S/N CITY LIM	210	36	2	4.8	79	99	0.000	2,646	2A-C
1005	BLUEMOUND	0 W/WILLOWWOOD	0 E/DUNWOOD	1670	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1006	BRANDING IRON	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	570	26	2	4.8	95	99	0.000	5,187	2A-C
1007	BROKEN BOW	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/END	560	25	2	4.8	55	100	0.000	4,900	2A-C
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	4A
1009	CARRIAGE	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	1140	30	2	5	81	100	0.000	11,970	2A-C
1010	CELESTE	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	510	22	2	4.8	66	96	0.000	3,927	2A-C
1011	CERRITO	0 W/END	0 E/ENCANTO	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	0.000	2,387	2A-C
1012	CHALMETTE	0 N/END	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	31	2	4.3	76	98	0.000	2,520	2A
1013	CLUBVIEW	0 W/P.V.DR E	0 E/END	2410	37	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5	54	79	0.025	99,930	4A
1015	CRENSHAW	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/N CITY LIM	670	66	6	8.3	100	100	0.000	0	1
1017	CRENSHAW AC	260 W/SILVER SPUR	240 E/SILVER SPUR	500	64	4	8.2	100	100	0.000	0	1
1018	CRENSHAW PC	260 W/SILVER SPUR	240 E/SILVER SPUR	500	80	4	8.2	100	100	0.000	0	1
1020	DAPPLEGRAY	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	2970	30	2	4.8	15	100	0.000	31,185	2A-C
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7	6	61	0.094	179,704	7A
1024	DEERHILL	0 W/HARBOR SIGT	0 E/END	1460	31	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	4A
1025	DORADO	0 W/END	0 E/AURORA	760	22	2	4.8	67	94	0.000	5,852	2A-C
1026	DRYBANK	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	370	40	4	6.5	53	95	0.000	5,180	2A-C
1028	DUNWOOD	0 N/WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	1950	26	2	4.8	53	98	0.000	17,745	2A-C
1029	ELMDALE	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/KINGSPINE	1420	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1030	ENCANTO	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	0.000	2,387	2A-C
1031	ENCANTO	0 N/MONTECILLO	0 S/DORADO	2270	32	2	4.8	72	94	0.000	25,424	3A
1032	ESTRIBO	0 W/CONESTOGA	0 E/SADDLE	770	26	2	4.8	58	98	0.000	7,007	2A-C
1033	FERNCREEK	0 E/END	0 W/MASONGATE	510	33	2	4.8	65	88	0.000	5,891	3A
1034	FERNCREEK	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	610	23	2	4.8	97	99	0.000	4,911	2A-C
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	4A
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	4A
1037	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/END	0 S/RANCHVIEW	290	26	2	4.3	56	89	0.000	2,639	3A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	4A
1040	HAMPSHIRE	0 N/SUGAR HILL	0 S/END	110	33	2	4.3	76	96	0.000	1,271	2A-C
1041	HARBOR SIGHT	0 W/P.V.DR E	0 E/END	1720	30	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1042	HAWTHORNE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/N CITY LIM	3260	63	4	9.2	100	100	0.000	0	1
1043	HAWTHORNE	0 N/S CITY LIM	0 S/P.V. DR N	2260	61	4	9.2	100	100	0.000	0	1
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.036	182,338	5
1045	HIDDEN VALLEY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	29	2	4.8	73	94	0.000	17,864	3A
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	7A
1046	HIGHRIDGE ES	0 N/ARMAGA SPGS	0 S/N CITY LIM	990	24	1	6.7	100	100	0.000	0	1

OVERALL LIST OF SEGMENTS

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Bnft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1048	HIGHRIDGE WS	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	23	1	6.7	68	100	0.000	19,159	2A-C
1049	HIGHRIDGE ES	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	28	1	6.7	40	99	0.000	23,324	2A-C
1050	HIGHRIDGE WS	0 N/ARMAGA SPGS	0 S/N CITY LIM	990	24	1	6.7	100	100	0.000	0	1
1051	HITCHING POST	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/P.V. DR N	2170	30	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1053	INDIAN PEAK	0 N/S CITY LIM	0 S/NORRIS CENTER	220	48	4	6.1	100	100	0.000	0	1
1052	INDIAN PEAK	0 S/NORRIS CENTER	0 S/HAWTHORNE	2180	56	4	6.1	100	100	0.000	0	1
1055	KINGSPINE	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1920	33	2	5	100	100	0.000	0	1
1056	LANTANA	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	360	22	2	4.5	67	94	0.000	2,772	3A
1057	LATIGO	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	710	31	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1059	MARINA	0 N/END	0 S/SILVER SPUR	1060	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1060	MARLOMA	0 W/END	0 E/MARINA	1260	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1061	MASONGATE	0 N/FERNCREEK	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	35	2	4.8	76	99	0.000	2,845	2A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	4A
1058	MOCCASIN	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1460	32	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1063	MONTECILLO	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	640	22	2	5	99	100	0.000	4,928	2A-C
1064	MONTECILLO	0 N/ENCANTO	0 S/AURORA	380	33	2	5	71	93	0.000	4,828	3A
1065	MONTECILLO	0 N/P.V. DR E	0 S/VISTA REAL	650	50	4	5	9	100	0.000	11,375	2A-C
1019	NORRIS CENTER	0 N/SILVER SPUR	0 S/INDIAN PEAK	770	57	4	6.3	100	100	0.000	0	1
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	4A
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	8A
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	4A
1071	PALOS VDS E	0 S/P.V. DR N	550 S/P.V. DR N	550	80	4	7.1	46	100	0.000	15,400	2A-C
1067	PALOS VDS E	1000 N/CLUBVIEW	400 N/P.V. DR N	2800	37	2	7.1	100	100	0.000	0	1
1068	PALOS VDS E	1000 N/CLUBVIEW	0 S/N CITY LIM	1860	37	2	8.3	100	100	0.000	0	1
1072	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/RANCHVIEW	0 E/SILVER SDL	1020	27	2	4.8	57	88	0.000	9,639	3A
1073	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/SILVER SDL	0 E/END	580	27	2	4.8	94	100	0.000	5,481	2A-C
1074	PALOS VDS N	0 W/CRENSHAW	550 W/CRENSHAW	550	66	5	7.5	100	100	0.000	0	1
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	3
1078	PALOS VDS N	0 W/P.V. DR E	250 W/DAPPLEGRAY	1450	54	4	8.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	6
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	3
1080	PALOS VDS N	1500 W/STRAWBERRY	0 E/ROLLING HILLS	1685	30	2	8.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1076	PALOS VDS N	250 W/DAPPLEGRAY	1500 W/STRAWBERRY	2580	43	2	8.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	4
1082	PALOS VDS N-NORTH SIDE	0 E/P.V. DR E	0 W/E CITY LIM	2560	28	2	8.7	100	100	0.000	0	1
1083	PALOS VDS N-SOUTH SIDE	0 E/P.V. DR E	0 W/E CITY LIM	2560	27	2	8.7	100	100	0.000	0	1
1084	PEACOCK	0 N/END	0 S/CLUBVIEW	610	31	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	4A
1086	PLEASANT HILL	0 W/HIDDEN VLY	0 E/END	710	27	2	4.8	67	95	0.000	6,710	2A-C
1087	PONDEROSA	0 W/END	0 E/P.V. DR N	510	35	2	4.8	62	90	0.000	6,248	3A
1088	PONY	END N/PALOMINO	END S/PALOMINO	1420	27	2	4.8	80	100	0.000	13,419	2A-C
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	4A
1090	QUAILWOOD RD	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 E/STONECREST	210	33	2	4.8	95	100	0.000	2,426	2A-C
1091	RANCH VIEW	0 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250	26	2	4.8	70	97	0.000	2,503	2A
1092	RANCH VIEW	0 N/P.V. DR N	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	2220	31	2	4.8	80	98	0.000	24,087	2A-C

OVERALL LIST OF SEGMENTS

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Bnft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1093	RANGE HORSE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/END	510	30	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1094	RAWHIDE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	360	26	2	4.5	72	95	0.000	3,276	2A-C
1095	ROANWOOD	0 N/END	0 S/P.V. DR N	760	27	2	4.8	59	90	0.000	7,182	3A
1096	ROCKBLUFF	0 W/END	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	2060	26	2	4.8	88	97	0.000	18,746	2A-C
1097	ROLLANDO	0 E/END	0 W/MARINA	160	26	2	4.3	100	100	0.000	0	1
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	4A
1099	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/PALOS VDS N	0 S/TANGLEWOOD	2860	30	2	6.9	24	96	0.000	30,030	2A-C
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	5A
1101	ROLLING MDW	0 S/P.V. DR N	0 N/END	1110	36	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1102	ROLLINGWOOD	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/KINGSPINE	1670	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1103	ROXCOVE	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	270	36	2	6.1	60	95	0.000	3,402	2A-C
1104	RUSTLER	0 N/SILVER SPUR	0 S/END	260	27	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	4A
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	4A
1108	SCOTTWOOD	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 E/HIGHRIDGE	410	37	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1109	SEAHURST	0 W/END E/SHADY	0 E/END E/SHADY	620	26	2	4.5	68	94	0.000	5,642	2A-C
1110	SHADOW	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/END	410	22	2	4.6	66	94	0.000	3,157	2A-C
1111	SHADY VISTA	0 N/END	0 S/SANTA BELLA	1060	33	2	4.8	68	93	0.000	12,243	3A
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	4A
1113	SILVER BIT	0 N/END	0 S/CLUBVIEW	510	31	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	4A
1117	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/P.V. DR N	1000 W/P.V. DR N	1000	38	2	4.8	63	94	0.000	13,300	3A
1116	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1000 W/P.V. DR N	950	32	2	4.8	65	91	0.000	10,640	3A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	4A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	8
1120	SILVER SPUR	0 N/HAWTHORNE	0 S/N CITY LIM	240	56	3	8.1	90	100	0.000	4,704	2A-C
1122	SILVER SPUR	0 N/RUSTLER	0 S/P.V. DR N	350	55	3	8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1123	SILVER SPUR	0 S/S CITY LIM	150 N/KINGSPINE	1800	32	2	8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1121	SILVER SPUR	150 N/KINGSPINE	0 S/RUSTLER	2030	32	2	8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	4A
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	8A
1127	SPINNING WHL	0 W/END	0 E/P.V. DR E	310	23	2	4.4	100	100	0.000	0	1
1128	STAGECOACH	0 W/MASONGATE	0 E/END	310	30	2	4.4	56	95	0.000	3,255	2A-C
1129	STONECREST	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 S/WHITLEY COL	960	33	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	8A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	4A
1132	SUNDOWN	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	270	30	2	4.8	68	95	0.000	2,835	2A-C
1133	SUNNYFIELD	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	610	26	2	4.8	63	94	0.000	5,551	3A
1134	SWEETGRASS	0 W/DEERHILL	0 E/END	610	26	2	4.8	100	100	0.000	0	1
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	4A
1136	VISTA REAL	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	810	22	2	4.8	69	94	0.000	6,237	3A
1137	WHITLEY COLLINS	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 E/HIGHRIDGE	160	40	2	4.8	43	85	0.008	13,148	4A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5	100	100	0.000	0	1

ARTERIAL & SECONDARY MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Priority Listing

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Bnft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7	6	61	0.094	179,704	179,704	7A
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	352,208	8A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	807,956	8
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	1,163,241	6
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	1,237,288	5A
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	1,472,902	7A
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.036	182,338	1,655,239	5
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	1,723,729	4A
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	1,900,947	4
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	2,029,804	3
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	2,164,417	3

RESIDENTIAL MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Priority Listing

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Ben/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	63,340	8A
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	199,057	8A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5	22	69	0.029	170,876	369,933	5A
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	445,252	4A
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5	54	79	0.025	99,930	545,181	4A
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	611,772	4A
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	688,660	4A
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	720,645	4A
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	733,471	4A
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	762,152	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	781,446	4A
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	819,125	4A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	902,367	4A
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	1,032,928	4A
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	1,053,173	4A
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	1,069,996	4A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	1,187,868	4A
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	1,212,670	4A
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	1,245,814	4A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	1,267,548	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	1,276,850	4A
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	1,343,909	4A
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	1,467,022	4A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	1,535,512	4A
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	1,628,747	4A

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - BENEFIT/COST

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Ben/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7	6	61	0.094	179,704	179,704	7A
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	352,208	8A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	807,956	8
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	1,163,241	6
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	1,237,288	5A
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	1,472,902	7A
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	1,536,241	8A
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.036	182,338	1,718,579	5
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	1,854,296	8A
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	1,922,786	4A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5.0	22	69	0.029	170,876	2,093,663	5A
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	2,168,981	4A
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5	54	79	0.025	99,930	2,268,911	4A
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	2,446,129	4
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	2,512,720	4A
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	2,589,608	4A
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	2,621,592	4A
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	2,634,419	4A
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	2,663,099	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	2,682,394	4A
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	2,720,072	4A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	2,803,315	4A
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	2,933,876	4A
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	2,954,121	4A
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	2,970,943	4A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	3,088,815	4A
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	3,113,617	4A
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	3,242,474	3
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	3,377,087	3
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	3,410,232	4A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	3,431,966	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	3,441,268	4A
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	3,508,326	4A
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	3,631,439	4A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	3,699,929	4A
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	3,793,165	4A

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - PCI

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Ben/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	172,503	8A
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	265,739	4A
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7	6	61	0.094	179,704	445,443	7A
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	581,160	8A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	1,036,909	8
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	1,272,523	7A
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	1,335,863	8A
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	1,409,910	5A
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	1,478,400	4A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5	22	69	0.029	170,876	1,649,276	5A
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	1,662,103	4A
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	2,017,387	6
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	2,037,632	4A
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	2,112,950	4A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	2,196,193	4A
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	2,262,783	4A
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	2,339,671	4A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	2,457,543	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	2,476,838	4A
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	2,543,896	4A
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	2,575,881	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	2,585,183	4A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	2,653,673	4A
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	2,670,496	4A
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	2,801,056	4A
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5	54	79	0.025	99,930	2,900,986	4A
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	2,929,667	4A
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	2,954,469	4A
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	2,987,613	4A
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	3,025,292	4A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	3,047,026	4A
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	3,224,244	4
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	3,347,357	4A
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.036	182,338	3,529,695	5
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	3,658,552	3
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	3,793,165	3

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - SI

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Ben/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	172,503	8A
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	235,843	8A
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	371,560	8A
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	607,174	7A
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7	6	61	0.094	179,704	786,878	7A
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	860,925	5A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5.0	22	69	0.029	170,876	1,031,802	5A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	1,487,551	8
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	1,562,869	4A
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	1,639,757	4A
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	1,995,041	6
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	2,088,277	4A
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	2,154,867	4A
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5.0	54	79	0.025	99,930	2,254,797	4A
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	2,267,624	4A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	2,350,866	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	2,360,168	4A
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	2,380,413	4A
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	2,413,558	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	2,432,852	4A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	2,550,724	4A
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	2,588,403	4A
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	2,617,083	4A
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	2,649,068	4A
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.036	182,338	2,831,405	5
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	2,898,464	4A
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	2,966,954	4A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	3,035,444	4A
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	3,158,557	4A
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	3,183,359	4A
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	3,313,920	4A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	3,335,654	4A
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	3,352,477	4A
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	3,529,695	4
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	3,658,552	3
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	3,793,165	3

MAJOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Alpha

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Bnft/\$</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1125	BART EARLE	420' N/O SILVER SPUR	0 W/BEECHGATE	1780	36	2	6.1	53	88	0.017	130,561	130,561	4A
1008	BUCKSKIN	0 N/DAPPLEGRAY	0 S/END	2260	31	2	4.8	6	78	0.000	93,236	223,796	4A
1014	CONESTOGA	0 N/SADDLE	0 S/P.V.DR E	1520	32	2	5.0	54	79	0.025	99,930	323,726	4A
1023	DEEP VALLEY	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/DRYBANK	2450	36	2	7.0	6	61	0.094	179,704	503,431	7A
1021	DOBBIN	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	510	23	2	4.8	55	87	0.014	24,802	528,232	4A
1035	FOXPOINT	0 N/END	0 S/ROCKBLUFF	610	25	2	4.8	48	84	0.020	31,985	560,217	4A
1036	GAUCHO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/CONESTOGA	970	33	2	4.8	42	79	0.021	66,591	626,808	4A
1038	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/RANCHVIEW	0 S/SLVR SDL	400	26	2	4.8	59	88	0.013	21,734	648,542	4A
1039	GOLDRING	0 N/SLVR LEAF	0 S/END	160	28	2	4.3	49	80	0.013	9,302	657,844	4A
1044	HAWTHORNE	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1160	72	4	8.6	64	85	0.04	182,338	840,181	5
1047	HIGHRIDGE	0 N/CREST	0 S/WHITLEY COL	2250	51	2	6.7	13	59	0.046	235,614	1,075,795	7A
1062	MASONGATE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/FERNCREEK	920	36	2	4.8	50	87	0.009	68,490	1,144,285	4A
1066	PALOMINO	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/PONY LANE	670	27	2	4.8	58	83	0.019	37,678	1,181,964	4A
1069	PALOS VDS E	0 N/CONESTOGA	550 S/P.V. DR N	1800	37	2	7.1	0	35	0.082	172,503	1,354,467	8A
1070	PALOS VDS E	0 N/P.V. DR N	400 N/P.V. DR N	400	86	4	7.1	20	86	0.030	68,490	1,422,957	4A
1077	PALOS VDS N	0 W/HAWTHORNE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	1960	32	2	7.7	75	96	0.014	128,857	1,551,814	3
1081	PALOS VDS N	0 W/ROLLING HILLS	0 E/CRENSHAW	3495	40	2	8.5	31	77	0.049	355,284	1,907,098	6
1079	PALOS VDS N	0 W/SILVER SPUR	0 E/W CITY LIM	1990	33	2	7.7	77	96	0.013	134,613	2,041,711	3
1075	PALOS VDS N	550 W/CRENSHAW	0 E/HAWTHORNE	1980	40	2	7.5	60	90	0.023	177,218	2,218,929	4
1085	PINTO	0 N/PALOMINO	0 S/END	510	27	2	4.8	54	84	0.019	28,681	2,247,610	4A
1089	PORTILLO	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	260	23	2	4.3	27	79	0.020	12,826	2,260,436	4A
1098	ROLLANDO	0 E/MARINA	0 W/END	610	26	2	4.8	57	82	0.013	33,144	2,293,581	4A
1100	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/TANGLEWOOD	0 S/N CITY LIM	770	48	2	6.9	19	64	0.049	74,047	2,367,628	5A
1105	SADDLE	0 N/CONESTOGA	0 S/GAUCHO	1120	33	2	4.8	43	77	0.021	76,888	2,444,516	4A
1106	SADDLE	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	350	26	2	4.8	45	82	0.019	19,295	2,463,811	4A
1107	SANTA BELLA	0 W/END	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1820	33	2	4.8	61	87	0.010	123,113	2,586,924	4A
1112	SHADY VISTA	0 N/SANTA BELLA	0 S/SILVER SDL	1020	32	2	4.8	47	86	0.010	67,058	2,653,982	4A
1114	SILVER EAGLE	0 N/ROCKBLUFF	0 S/ROLLINGWOOD	1320	27	2	4.8	32	76	0.026	75,318	2,729,300	4A
1118	SILVER SPRING	0 E/SILVER SPG	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	1510	26	2	4.8	33	79	0.019	83,242	2,812,543	4A
1119	SILVER SPUR	0 N/CRENSHAW	0 S/DRYBANK	2610	62	4	8.1	10	72	0.065	455,749	3,268,292	8
1115	SILVERLEAF	0 E/END	0 S/ROANWOOD	360	27	2	4.5	31	81	0.016	20,245	3,288,537	4A
1126	SORREL	0 W/END	0 E/DAPPLEGRAY	910	27	2	4.8	13	43	0.038	63,340	3,351,876	8A
1130	STRAWBERRY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	32	2	4.8	6	54	0.031	135,717	3,487,594	8A
1131	SUGARHILL	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	1670	34	2	4.8	44	83	0.015	117,872	3,605,466	4A
1135	VIA DE LA VST	0 W/END	0 E/SILVER SPUR	360	22	2	4.8	51	88	0.015	16,823	3,622,288	4A
1138	WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	0 E/SILVER SPUR	2470	33	2	5.0	22	69	0.029	170,876	3,793,165	5A

MINOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Priority Listing

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1091	RANCH VIEW	0 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250	26	2	4.8	70	97	1	2,503	2,503	2A
1064	MONTECILLO	0 N/ENCANTO	0 S/AURORA	380	33	2	5	71	93	2	4,828	7,330	3A
1012	CHALMETTE	0 N/END	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	31	2	4.3	76	97.8	3	2,520	9,851	2A
1061	MASONGATE	0 N/FERNCREEK	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	35	2	4.8	76	99	4	2,845	12,696	2A
1065	MONTECILLO	0 N/P.V. DR E	0 S/VISTA REAL	650	50	4	5	9	100	5	11,375	24,071	2A-C
1020	DAPPLEGRAY	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	2970	30	2	4.8	15	100	6	31,185	55,256	2A-C
1099	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/PALOS VDS N	0 S/TANGLEWOOD	2860	30	2	6.9	24	96	7	30,030	85,286	2A-C
1049	HIGHRIDGE ES	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	28	1	6.7	40	99	8	23,324	108,610	2A-C
1071	PALOS VDS E	0 S/P.V. DR N	550 S/P.V. DR N	550	80	4	7.1	46	100	9	15,400	124,010	2A-C
1026	DRYBANK	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	370	40	4	6.5	53	95	10	5,180	129,190	2A-C
1028	DUNWOOD	0 N/WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	1950	26	2	4.8	53	98	11	17,745	146,935	2A-C
1007	BROKEN BOW	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/END	560	25	2	4.8	55	100	12	4,900	151,835	2A-C
1037	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/END	0 S/RANCHVIEW	290	26	2	4.3	56	89	13	2,639	154,474	3A
1128	STAGECOACH	0 W/MASONGATE	0 E/END	310	30	2	4.4	56	95	14	3,255	157,729	2A-C
1072	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/RANCHVIEW	0 E/SILVER SDL	1020	27	2	4.8	57	88	15	9,639	167,368	3A
1032	ESTRIBO	0 W/CONESTOGA	0 E/SADDLE	770	26	2	4.8	58	98	16	7,007	174,375	2A-C
1095	ROANWOOD	0 N/END	0 S/P.V. DR N	760	27	2	4.8	59	90	17	7,182	181,557	3A
1103	ROXCOVE	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	270	36	2	6.1	60	95	18	3,402	184,959	2A-C
1087	PONDEROSA	0 W/END	0 E/P.V. DR N	510	35	2	4.8	62	90	19	6,248	191,206	3A
1117	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/P.V. DR N	1000 W/P.V. DR N	1000	38	2	4.8	63	94	20	13,300	204,506	3A
1133	SUNNYFIELD	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	610	26	2	4.8	63	94	21	5,551	210,057	3A
1033	FERNCREEK	0 E/END	0 W/MASONGATE	510	33	2	4.8	65	88	22	5,891	215,948	3A
1116	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1000 W/P.V. DR N	950	32	2	4.8	65	91	23	10,640	226,588	3A
1010	CELESTE	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	510	22	2	4.8	66	96	24	3,927	230,515	2A-C
1110	SHADOW	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/END	410	22	2	4.6	66	94	25	3,157	233,672	2A-C
1025	DORADO	0 W/END	0 E/AURORA	760	22	2	4.8	67	94	26	5,852	239,524	2A-C
1056	LANTANA	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	360	22	2	4.5	67	94	27	2,772	242,296	3A
1086	PLEASANT HILL	0 W/HIDDEN VLY	0 E/END	710	27	2	4.8	67	95	28	6,710	249,005	2A-C
1048	HIGHRIDGE WS	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	23	1	6.7	68	100	29	19,159	268,164	2A-C
1109	SEAHURST	0 W/END E/SHADY	0 E/END E/SHADY	620	26	2	4.5	68	94	30	5,642	273,806	2A-C
1111	SHADY VISTA	0 N/END	0 S/SANTA BELLA	1060	33	2	4.8	68	93	31	12,243	286,049	3A
1132	SUNDOWN	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	270	30	2	4.8	68	95	32	2,835	288,884	2A-C
1136	VISTA REAL	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	810	22	2	4.8	69	94	33	6,237	295,121	3A
1031	ENCANTO	0 N/MONTECILLO	0 S/DORADO	2270	32	2	4.8	72	94	34	25,424	320,545	3A
1094	RAWHIDE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	360	26	2	4.5	72	95	35	3,276	323,821	2A-C
1045	HIDDEN VALLEY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	29	2	4.8	73	94	36	17,864	341,685	3A
1040	HAMPSHIRE	0 N/SUGAR HILL	0 S/END	110	33	2	4.3	76	96	37	1,271	342,956	2A-C
1004	BEECHGATE	0 N/BART EARLE	0 S/N CITY LIM	210	36	2	4.8	79	99	38	2,646	345,602	2A-C
1088	PONY	END N/PALOMINO	END S/PALOMINO	1420	27	2	4.8	80	100	39	13,419	359,021	2A-C

MINOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Priority Listing

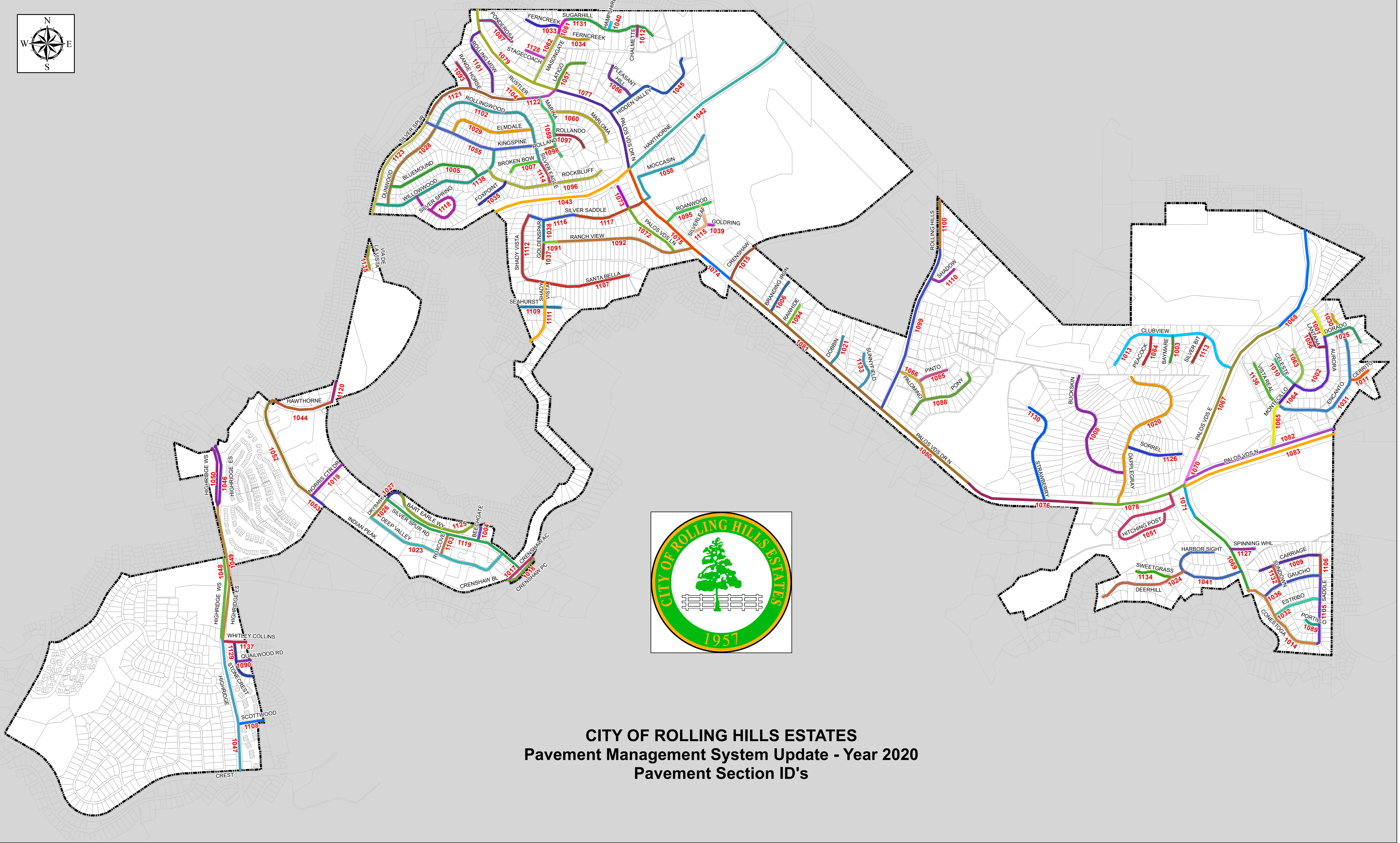
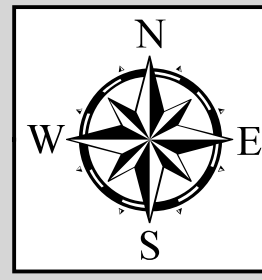
<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1092	RANCH VIEW	0 N/P.V. DR N	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	2220	31	2	4.8	80	98	40	24,087	383,108	2A-C
1009	CARRIAGE	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	1140	30	2	5	81	100	41	11,970	395,078	2A-C
1011	CERRITO	0 W/END	0 E/ENCANTO	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	42	2,387	397,465	2A-C
1030	ENCANTO	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	43	2,387	399,852	2A-C
1096	ROCKBLUFF	0 W/END	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	2060	26	2	4.8	88	97	44	18,746	418,598	2A-C
1120	SILVER SPUR	0 N/HAWTHORNE	0 S/N CITY LIM	240	56	3	8.1	90	100	45	4,704	423,302	2A-C
1001	AURORA	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	390	22	2	4.8	90	100	46	3,003	426,305	2A-C
1073	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/SILVER SDL	0 E/END	580	27	2	4.8	94	100	47	5,481	431,786	2A-C
1006	BRANDING IRON	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	570	26	2	4.8	95	99	48	5,187	436,973	2A-C
1090	QUAILWOOD RD	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 E/STONECREST	210	33	2	4.8	95	100	49	2,426	439,398	2A-C
1002	AURORA	0 W/DORADO	0 E/MONTECILLO	1380	33	2	4.8	96	99	50	15,939	455,337	2A-C
1034	FERNCREEK	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	610	23	2	4.8	97	99	51	4,911	460,248	2A-C
1063	MONTECILLO	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	640	22	2	5	99	100	52	4,928	465,176	2A-C

MINOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Alpha

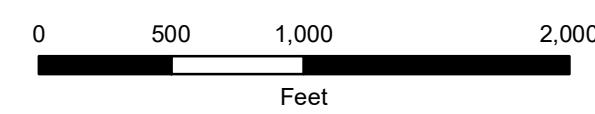
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1001	AURORA	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	390	22	2	4.8	90	100	46	3,003	3,003	2A-C
1002	AURORA	0 W/DORADO	0 E/MONTECILLO	1380	33	2	4.8	96	99	50	15,939	18,942	2A-C
1004	BEECHGATE	0 N/BART EARLE	0 S/N CITY LIM	210	36	2	4.8	79	99	38	2,646	21,588	2A-C
1006	BRANDING IRON	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	570	26	2	4.8	95	99	48	5,187	26,775	2A-C
1007	BROKEN BOW	0 W/SLVR EAGLE	0 E/END	560	25	2	4.8	55	100	12	4,900	31,675	2A-C
1009	CARRIAGE	0 W/SADDLE	0 E/END	1140	30	2	5	81	100	41	11,970	43,645	2A-C
1010	CELESTE	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	510	22	2	4.8	66	96	24	3,927	47,572	2A-C
1011	CERRITO	0 W/END	0 E/ENCANTO	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	42	2,387	49,959	2A-C
1012	CHALMETTE	0 N/END	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	31	2	4.3	76	98	3	2,520	52,479	2A
1020	DAPPLEGRAY	0 N/P.V.DR N	0 S/END	2970	30	2	4.8	15	100	6	31,185	83,664	2A-C
1025	DORADO	0 W/END	0 E/AURORA	760	22	2	4.8	67	94	26	5,852	89,516	2A-C
1026	DRYBANK	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	370	40	4	6.5	53	95	10	5,180	94,696	2A-C
1028	DUNWOOD	0 N/WILLOWWOOD	0 S/KINGSPINE	1950	26	2	4.8	53	98	11	17,745	112,441	2A-C
1030	ENCANTO	0 N/DORADO	0 S/END	310	22	2	4.4	88	100	43	2,387	114,828	2A-C
1031	ENCANTO	0 N/MONTECILLO	0 S/DORADO	2270	32	2	4.8	72	94	34	25,424	140,252	3A
1032	ESTRIBO	0 W/CONESTOGA	0 E/SADDLE	770	26	2	4.8	58	98	16	7,007	147,259	2A-C
1033	FERNCREEK	0 E/END	0 W/MASONGATE	510	33	2	4.8	65	88	22	5,891	153,150	3A
1034	FERNCREEK	0 W/END	0 E/MASONGATE	610	23	2	4.8	97	99	51	4,911	158,060	2A-C
1037	GOLDENSPAR	0 N/END	0 S/RANCHVIEW	290	26	2	4.3	56	89	13	2,639	160,699	3A
1040	HAMPSHIRE	0 N/SUGAR HILL	0 S/END	110	33	2	4.3	76	96	37	1,271	161,970	2A-C
1045	HIDDEN VALLEY	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	1760	29	2	4.8	73	93.8	36	17,864	179,834	3A
1048	HIGHRIDGE WS	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	23	1	6.7	68	100	29	19,159	198,993	2A-C
1049	HIGHRIDGE ES	0 N/WHITLEY COL	0 S/ARMAGA SPGS	2380	28	1	6.7	40	99	8	23,324	222,317	2A-C
1056	LANTANA	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	360	22	2	4.5	67	93.8	27	2,772	225,089	3A
1061	MASONGATE	0 N/FERNCREEK	0 S/SUGAR HILL	210	35	2	4.8	76	99	4	2,845	227,934	2A
1063	MONTECILLO	0 N/AURORA	0 S/END	640	22	2	5	99	100	52	4,928	232,862	2A-C
1064	MONTECILLO	0 N/ENCANTO	0 S/AURORA	380	33	2	5	71	93.2	2	4,828	237,690	3A
1065	MONTECILLO	0 N/P.V. DR E	0 S/VISTA REAL	650	50	4	5	9	100	5	11,375	249,065	2A-C
1071	PALOS VDS E	0 S/P.V. DR N	550 S/P.V. DR N	550	80	4	7.1	46	100	9	15,400	264,465	2A-C
1072	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/RANCHVIEW	0 E/SILVER SDL	1020	27	2	4.8	57	88	15	9,639	274,104	3A
1073	PALOS VDS LN	0 W/SILVER SDL	0 E/END	580	27	2	4.8	94	100	47	5,481	279,585	2A-C
1086	PLEASANT HILL	0 W/HIDDEN VLY	0 E/END	710	27	2	4.8	67	95	28	6,710	286,294	2A-C
1087	PONDEROSA	0 W/END	0 E/P.V. DR N	510	35	2	4.8	62	90.3	19	6,248	292,542	3A
1088	PONY	END N/PALOMINO	END S/PALOMINO	1420	27	2	4.8	80	100	39	13,419	305,961	2A-C
1090	QUAILWOOD RD	0 W/E CITY LIM	0 E/STONECREST	210	33	2	4.8	95	100	49	2,426	308,386	2A-C
1091	RANCH VIEW	0 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	250	26	2	4.8	70	97.2	1	2,503	310,889	2A
1092	RANCH VIEW	0 N/P.V. DR N	250 N/GOLDEN SPAR	2220	31	2	4.8	80	98	40	24,087	334,976	2A-C
1094	RAWHIDE	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	360	26	2	4.5	72	95	35	3,276	338,252	2A-C
1095	ROANWOOD	0 N/END	0 S/P.V. DR N	760	27	2	4.8	59	90	17	7,182	345,434	3A

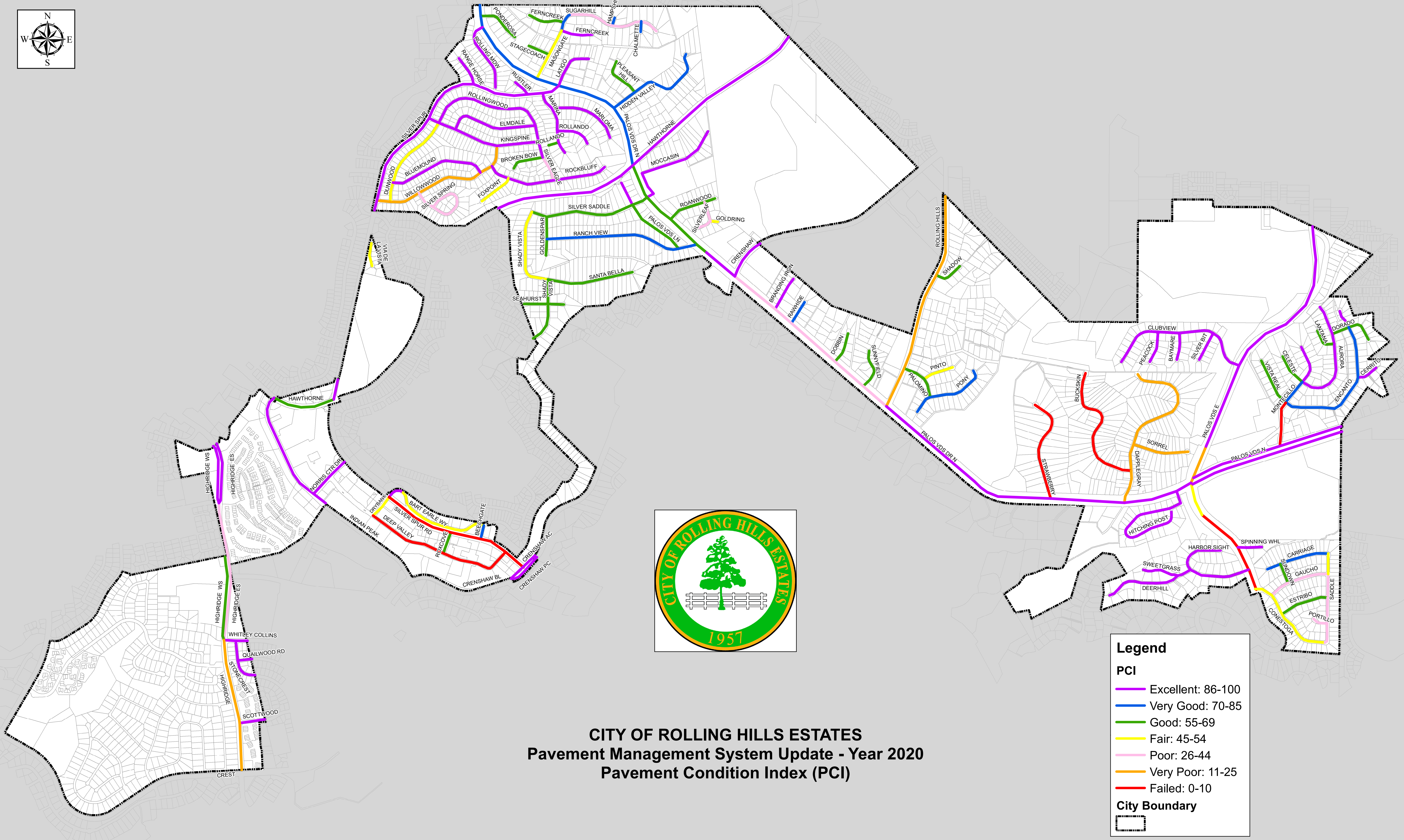
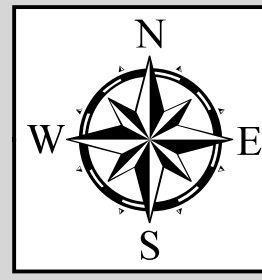
MINOR MAINTENANCE INVENTORY - Alpha

<u>Sec ID</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Lanes</u>	<u>TI</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumul Cost</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1096	ROCKBLUFF	0 W/END	0 E/WILLOWWOOD	2060	26	2	4.8	88	97	44	18,746	364,180	2A-C
1099	ROLLING HILLS	0 N/PALOS VDS N	0 S/TANGLEWOOD	2860	30	2	6.9	24	96	7	30,030	394,210	2A-C
1103	ROXCOVE	0 N/DEEP VALLEY	0 S/SILVER SPUR	270	36	2	6.1	60	95	18	3,402	397,612	2A-C
1109	SEAHURST	0 W/END E/SHADY	0 E/END E/SHADY	620	26	2	4.5	68	94	30	5,642	403,254	2A-C
1110	SHADOW	0 W/ROLLING HLS	0 E/END	410	22	2	4.6	66	94	25	3,157	406,411	2A-C
1111	SHADY VISTA	0 N/END	0 S/SANTA BELLA	1060	33	2	4.8	68	93	31	12,243	418,654	3A
1117	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/P.V. DR N	1000 W/P.V. DR N	1000	38	2	4.8	63	94	20	13,300	431,954	3A
1116	SILVER SADDLE	0 E/SHADY VISTA	1000 W/P.V. DR N	950	32	2	4.8	65	91	23	10,640	442,594	3A
1120	SILVER SPUR	0 N/HAWTHORNE	0 S/N CITY LIM	240	56	3	8.1	90	100	45	4,704	447,298	2A-C
1128	STAGECOACH	0 W/MASONGATE	0 E/END	310	30	2	4.4	56	95	14	3,255	450,553	2A-C
1132	SUNDOWN	0 N/GAUCHO	0 S/CARRIAGE	270	30	2	4.8	68	94.8	32	2,835	453,388	2A-C
1133	SUNNYFIELD	0 N/P.V. DR N	0 S/END	610	26	2	4.8	63	93.9	21	5,551	458,939	3A
1136	VISTA REAL	0 W/MONTECILLO	0 E/END	810	22	2	4.8	69	94	33	6,237	465,176	3A



CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
Pavement Management System Update - Year 2020
Pavement Section ID's





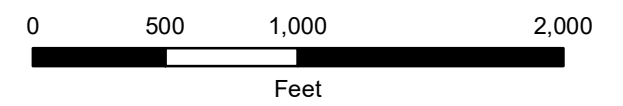
CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES Pavement Management System Update - Year 2020 Pavement Condition Index (PCI)

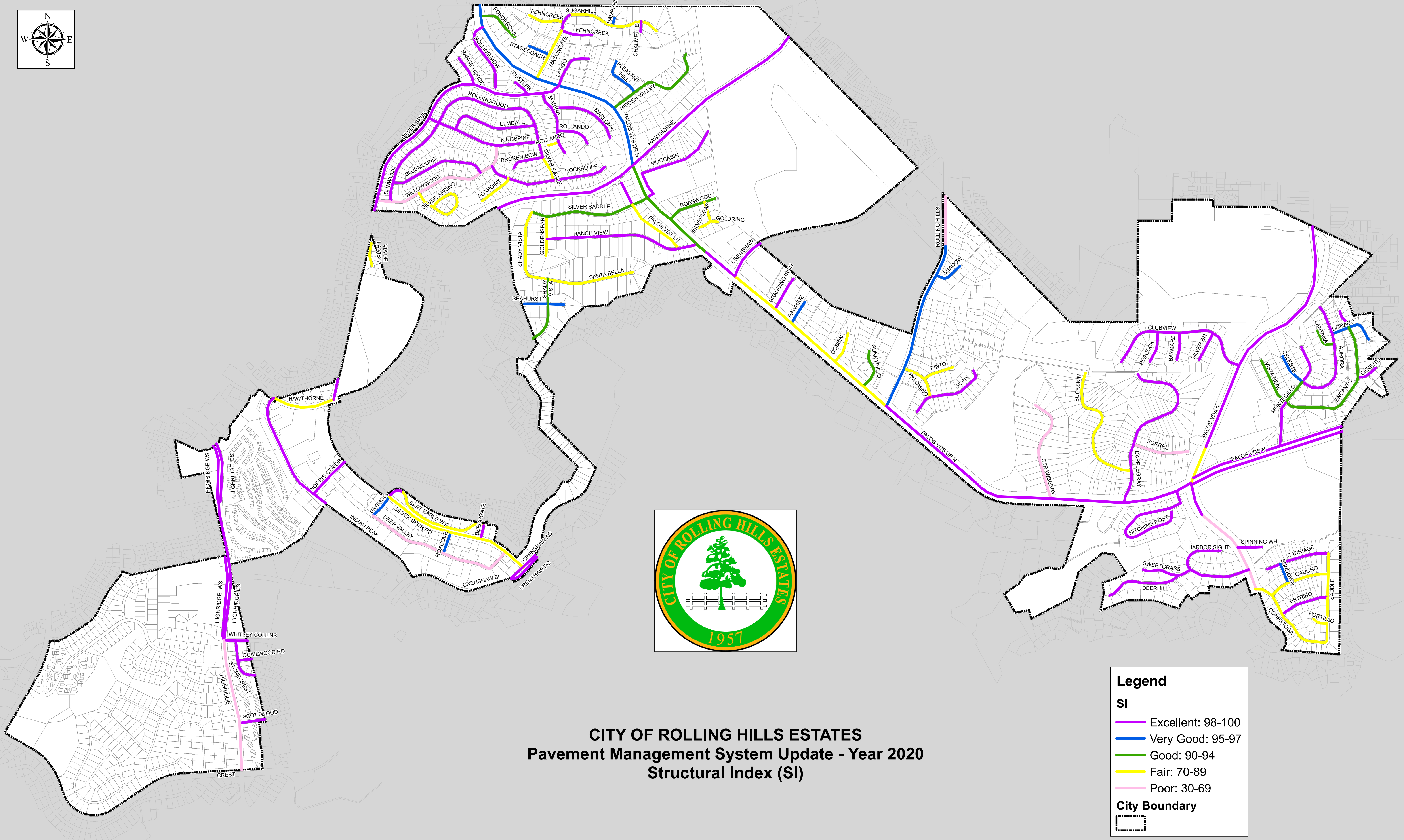
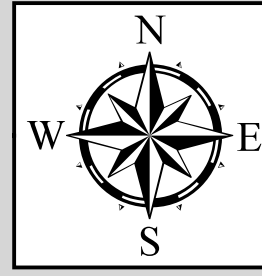
Legend

PCI

- Excellent: 86-100
- Very Good: 70-85
- Good: 55-69
- Fair: 45-54
- Poor: 26-44
- Very Poor: 11-25
- Failed: 0-10

City Boundary





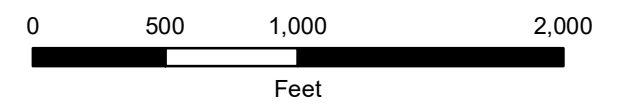
CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES Pavement Management System Update - Year 2020 Structural Index (SI)

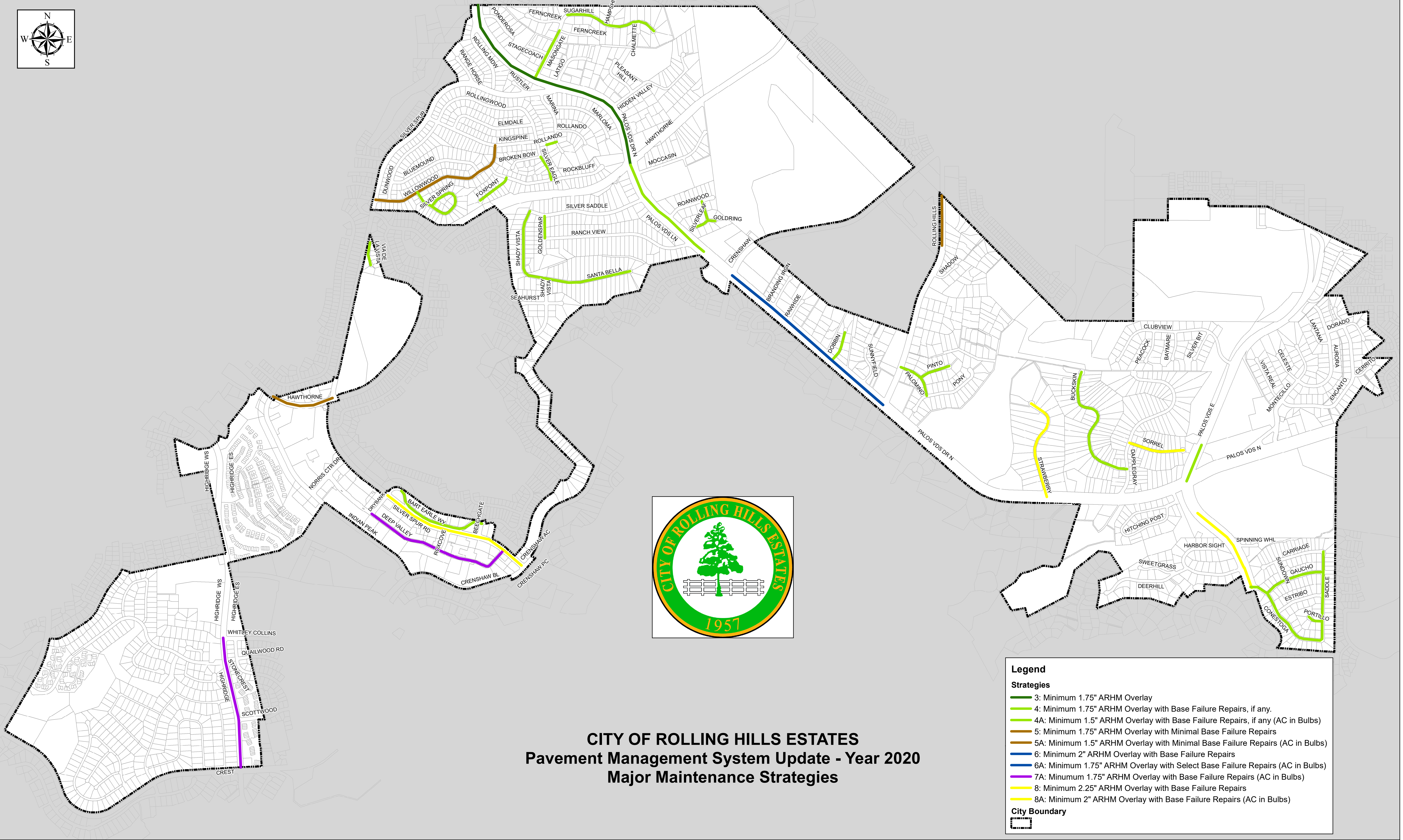
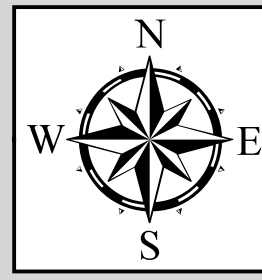
Legend

SI

- Excellent: 98-100
- Very Good: 95-97
- Good: 90-94
- Fair: 70-89
- Poor: 30-69

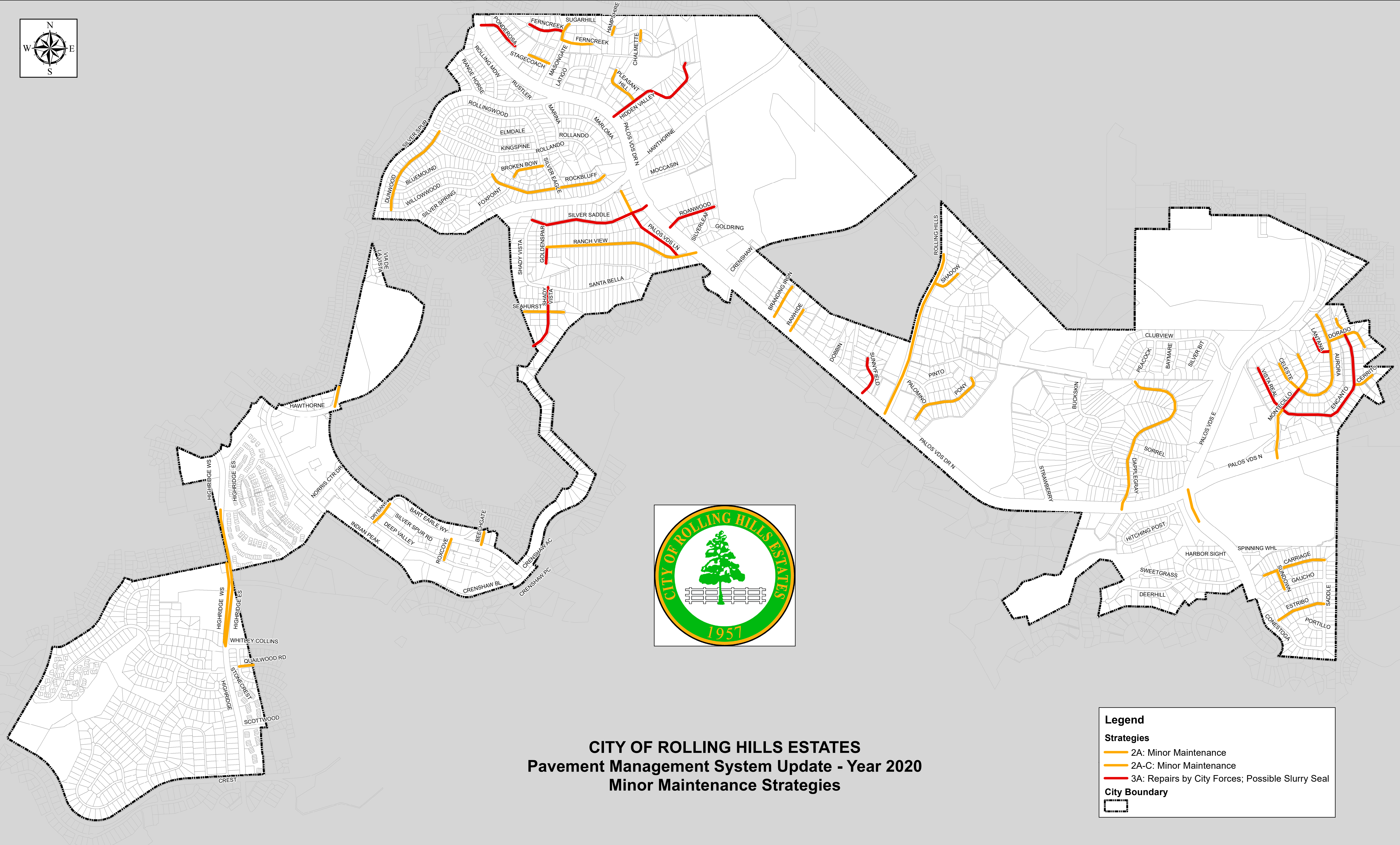
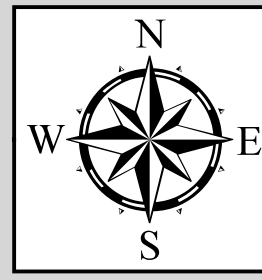
City Boundary





CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES Pavement Management System Update - Year 2020 Major Maintenance Strategies

Legend	
Strategies	
	3: Minimum 1.75" ARHM Overlay
	4: Minimum 1.75" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs, if any.
	4A: Minimum 1.5" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs, if any (AC in Bulbs)
	5: Minimum 1.75" ARHM Overlay with Minimal Base Failure Repairs
	6: Minimum 2" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs
	6A: Minimum 1.75" ARHM Overlay with Select Base Failure Repairs (AC in Bulbs)
	7A: Minimum 1.75" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs (AC in Bulbs)
	8: Minimum 2.25" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs
	8A: Minimum 2" ARHM Overlay with Base Failure Repairs (AC in Bulbs)
	City Boundary



CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES Pavement Management System Update - Year 2020 Minor Maintenance Strategies

Legend

Strategies

- 2A: Minor Maintenance
- 2A-C: Minor Maintenance
- 3A: Repairs by City Forces; Possible Slurry Seal

City Boundary



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