Mitigating Damage Caused by Unplanned, Concentrated Traffic



June 2, 2015



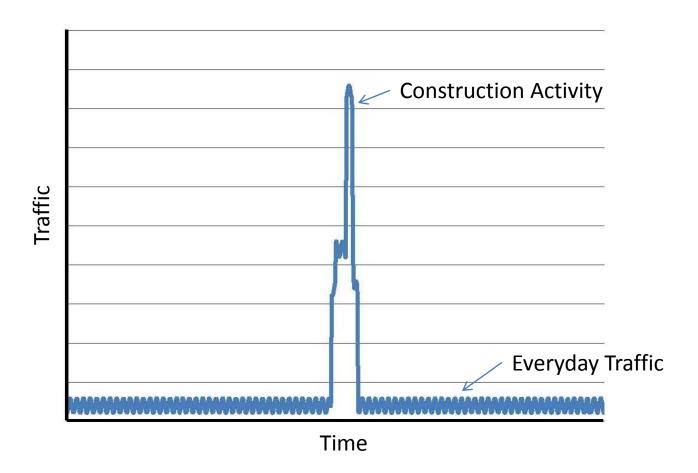
Delta's Approach

Delta's approach:

- Not Biased Not aimed at regulating any particular industry.
- Does not regulate "everyday" traffic from the community or local businesses.
- Aimed at capturing large spikes in concentrated construction traffic that have not been planned for and are associated with a specific <u>construction activity</u>.



Construction Activity Explained





Definitions

Construction Activity:

- Has a defined begin and end date
- Results in land disturbance or improvement of a parcel
- Proposed developed has to produce enough traffic to exceed a predetermined threshold for regulation

Developer:

 The developer is the entity responsible for the entire project.



Three Phase Process

Phase I

Road Network
Assessment and
Development of
Engineer's Report



Phase II

DRPP Manual, Minimum Impact Threshold, Training, and Adoption of Local Law and/or RUA



Phase III

Occurs when development occurs



Phase I Specifics

Phase I

Road Network Assessment

Road Inventory Condition Survey

- Municipal official interview Obtain repair/construction methods and costs
- Field documentation by Delta Visual road survey and photos
- Traffic counts- Determine typical low, medium, high volume roads

Engineer's Report

- Summarizes findings
- Provides a basis from which to measure all future road use activity



Phase II Specifics

Phase II

Training of Municipal Personnel, Selection of Minimum Impact Threshold, Implementation of Local Law and/or Road Use Agreement (RUA)

Delta Training / Selection of Minimum Impact Threshold

- Program manuals and forms
- Provided to all involved municipal personnel
- Minimum Impact Threshold (MIT) selected by Municipality, provided to Delta, and added as further documentation to Engineer's Report developed in Phase I

Law and/or RUA

- Provided by Delta's legal partners or developed by Municipality's Lawyer
- Modified as needed to address specific local concerns



Phase III Specifics

Phase III

The business of assessing damage:

- Discuss the process
- Filling out program forms
- Assessing actual road damage
- Paying for repairs and upgrades



Phase III Specifics

Developer

- Fills out Haul Route Notification Form
- Declares routes, types and amount of traffic

Municipality

- Uses Minimum Impact Evaluation Form to assess if law applies
- Compares expected developer traffic to the minimum impact threshold
- If threshold is exceeded, enlists engineer and begins RUA process

Engineer (Delta)

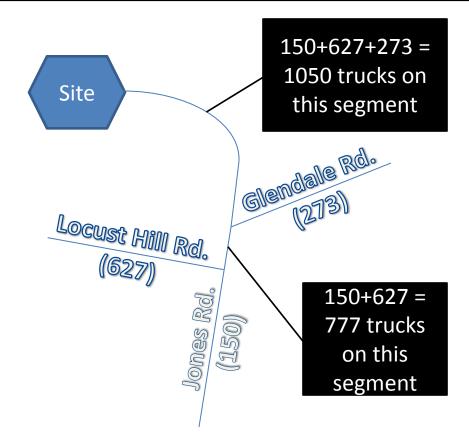
- Delta reviews information on Haul Route Notification Form to confirm minimum impact threshold is exceeded
- Notifies Municipality if further evaluation is required
- Delta (or other municipal consulting engineer) begins process of evaluating likely impacts and advising Town



Haul Route Notification Form

Highlights of the Haul Route Notification Form

- Relatively short (3 pages)
- Developer provides basic information he/she typically has on hand:
 - Contact information
 - Brief summary of the nature of the project
 - Project begin and end date
 - Expected truck traffic
 - Proposed haul routes (Map)
 - Certification that information provided is accurate





Minimum Impact Evaluation Form

• Purpose: Determine if the amount of proposed developer traffic is enough to warrant further investigation for potential regulation.

Definitions:

- ESAL's Equivalent Single Axle Load, common unit of measure for traffic
- <u>Minimum Impact Threshold</u> The pre-determined amount of ESAL's that developer traffic must meet or exceed to be further reviewed for regulation



Minimum Impact Evaluation Form

 Purpose: Determine if the amount of proposed developer traffic is enough to actually be regulated by the local law.

Form used twice:

- First determines if total project ESAL's meets/exceeds minimum impact threshold
- Second determines if ESAL's on individual road segments meets/exceeds minimum impact threshold.

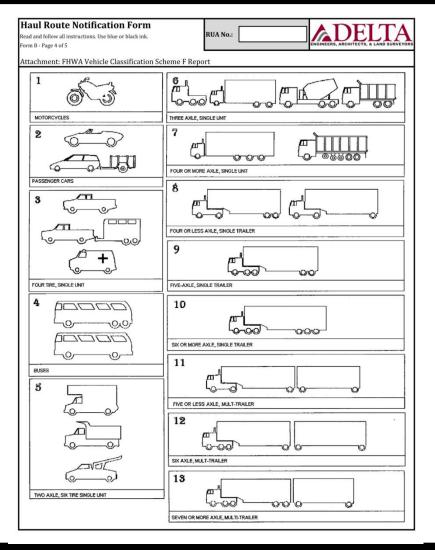
| (1) FHWA Class | (2) No. of Vehicles | (3) Truck Factor | (4) Developer ESALS |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 3 | | 0.0007 | |
| 4 | | 0.5700 | |
| 5 | | 0.2600 | |
| 6 | | 0.4200 | |
| 7 | | 0.4200 | |
| 8 | | 0.3000 | |
| 9 | | 1.2000 | |
| 10 | | 0.9300 | |
| 11 | | 0.8200 | |
| 12 | | 1.0600 | |
| 13 | | 1.3900 | |
| | (S) Total Developer ESAL | S | |



Relative Impact of Vehicle Classes

Number of <u>developer</u> vehicles that would exceed the minimum impact threshold: (Example based on 50 ESAL's)

- Not considered
- 2. Not considered
- 3. Not considered
- 4. 87
- 5. 192
- 6. 119
- 7. 119
- 8. 166
- 9. 41
- 10. 53
- 11. 60
- 12. 47
- 13. 35





Delta Assessment of Proposed Haul Route

- Delta assesses proposed haul route roads:
 - Evaluate current condition of roadway:
 - Corings are taken to definitively establish road/s capacity
 - Identify and inspect bridges and culverts
- Delta provides recommendations to municipality for moving forward:
 - If it appears that the roadway can handle the developer traffic:
 - Recommend pre/post use testing
 - Additional corings
 - Ground penetrating radar
 - Video logging with GPS referencing
 - Visual "on the ground" inspections
 - Monitor the road during use
 - If it appears that the roadway will fail as a result of developer use
 - Provide plans for necessary upgrade before developer use
 - Provide plans for post use repairs



Phase III – Damage Assessment

- This only occurs when a developer is regulated.
- A Phase III project (e.g., monitoring of roads during use by a developer) is separate from Phases I & II. The project has it's own project number, is tracked separately, and billed to the Municipality. The Municipality is then reimbursed by the Developer.
- The developer is ALWAYS responsible for bringing the road back to its pre-use condition or better!
- The municipality decides who performs the repair/upgrade:
 - Municipal forces
 - Developer
 - Release project for competitive bid
- The municipality has the final authority to accept or decline adequacy of work.



Typical DRPP Costs

- Phases I & II are bundled as one project:
 - Phase I \$7,519**
 - Phase II \$1,481\$9,000
 - *Reimbursable expenses included in the \$9,000 lump sum fee are:
 - Mileage associated with:
 - Phase I highway superintendent interview (to and from our Endwell office)
 - Phase I baseline condition road surveys (on site mileage plus to and from our Endwell office) up to 440 miles
 - Phase II training (to and from our Endwell office) up to 150 miles
 - Printing costs for the Phase I Engineer's Reports (1 Draft and 1 Final) and Phase II Training Manuals (10 copies)
 - **Phase I costs can be reduced if the Municipality can provide data which Delta Engineers would otherwise collect as part of this process. The data and associated reductions are as follows:
 - Completed road survey by Delaware County, if available \$1,600 reduction
 - Traffic counts if the County can provide in a format useable by Delta Engineers, the price can be reduced by \$1,000. Delta will provide locations at which the counts should be taken if this can occur.
- Phase III Developed and invoiced as a separate project; costs vary by specific needs for the development.



Summary

- ➤ The DRPP is specific in what it looks at. It does not target any specific type of development or industry. Instead, it focuses on concentrated traffic events associated with a specific construction activity with a defined begin and end date.
- Un-biased approach for determining road regulation and assessing damage.
- Well established process with easy to use forms
- Sound engineering practices used to determine damage assessments
- ➤ Legally sound Template Law and/or Road Use Agreement available if needed.
- > The Municipality is not in this alone. Delta will be there to help.



Thank you for your time! Questions?

"We are a seamless extension of our clients' organizations"

