

Bridge data collection for MAP-21

WSDOT is required to report data to FHWA annually on the condition, functional adequacy and essentiality for the public for all bridges statewide. The bridge data determines sufficiency ratings and if a bridge is structurally deficient and/or functionally obsolete. The same bridges that are rated for WSDOT's condition rating are also rated in the federal system, in addition to local agency owned bridges across the state.

The good, fair, and poor classification of bridges on the NHS utilizes data elements from the NBI database. State DOTs measure and classify a number of standard features for bridges (such as condition and geometric information) in their jurisdiction, which they are required to report to FHWA on an annual basis. These requirements include bridges' on-ramps connecting to the NHS.

Penalties

In order to avoid a penalty, states must meet this minimum condition level: National Highway System (NHS) bridges not to exceed 10 percent structurally deficient, by deck area.

If a state does not meet the minimum condition for three consecutive years, a funding penalty will apply during the following fiscal year and each year thereafter until it is in compliance. The state must obligate and set aside an amount to 50 percent of the apportionment for the Highway Bridge Program in fiscal year 2009, from the NHPP apportionment, only for projects on NHS bridges.



Contractor crews working for WSDOT in the process of rebuilding a new bridge on State Route 162 across the Puyallup River Bridge in Pierce County.

For more information

State bridge condition information: DeWayne Wilson, WSDOT Bridge Management Engineer, at (360) 705-7214 or WilsonD@wsdot.wa.gov.

Local bridge condition information: Roman Peralta, WSDOT Local Programs Bridge Engineer, at (360) 705-7870 or PeraltR@wsdot.wa.gov.

Available Data

- Bridge condition assessment of the National Highway System's National Bridge Inventory item ratings of bridge deck, superstructure, substructure, and/or culverts for all federally reportable state and local bridges¹

Notes: Data is available for county and city levels and can be provided by the MPO boundaries. 1 Bridge condition data for tribally-owned and federally-owned bridges is provided to WSDOT by the bridge owner.

What is the current distribution of funds?

WSDOT is planning to provide approximately \$130 million annually over the next 10 years for bridge preservation, which improves the condition of bridges through replacement, rehabilitation and preventive maintenance. This comes from federal and state revenue sources, and the specific amount each year for bridge preservation is determined based on an assessment of need and available funding through asset management analyses.

Purpose of reporting requirements

In July 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) became law. Included in the law was a Declaration of Policy: "Performance management will transform the Federal-aid highway program and provide a means to the most efficient investment of Federal transportation funds . . ."

The primary objectives of MAP-21 are to increase the transparency and accountability of states for their investment of federal taxpayer dollars into transportation infrastructure and services nationwide, and to ensure that states invest money in transportation projects that collectively make progress toward the achievement of national goals. The new rules will require reporting performance on the following areas: Safety; Pavement and Bridge; System Performance/Congestion; Freight, and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ).

Prior to MAP-21, there were no explicit requirements to demonstrate how transportation programs supported national performance outcomes. But many state DOTs, like WSDOT, have engaged in voluntary accountability and reporting efforts.

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WSDOT establishes MAP-21 bridge performance targets

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published in the Federal Register (82 FR 5886) a final rule establishing performance measures for State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) to use in managing pavement and bridge performance on the National Highway System (NHS). The National Performance Management Measures; Assessing Pavement Condition for the National Highway Performance Program and Bridge Condition for the National Highway Performance Program Final Rule addresses requirements established by the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) and reflects passage of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The rule was effective May 20, 2017.

Targets established May 20, 2018

WSDOT has been proactive in working with MPOs and local agencies with regard to the implementation of federal pavement performance measures for the NHS. Collaborative efforts to establish targets by May 20, 2018, included meetings with all MPO directors and WSDOT representatives; responsible for helping make policy, process, data and advisory target setting decisions as well as in-depth discussions between subject matter experts; responsible for better understanding final federal rule requirements and their implications.

FHWA has set the upper limit for the percentage of all NHS bridges classified in poor condition at 10%. Based on analysis and past trends, 10% is the recommended target. The FHWA did not set a limit for the percentage of NHS bridges classified as being in good condition; it is recommended to adopt a target of 30% based on a thorough review of current bridge conditions (see chart below).

The condition of individual bridge elements (deck, superstructure, substructure), and culverts (which are measured separately), are rated using a classification method from the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) and the Highway Bridge Program. This classification method assigns the elements and culverts condition ratings ranging from 1 to 9 where 7 or greater = good; 5-6 = fair; and 4 or less = poor.

For MAP-21 and continued in the FAST Act, bridges in good condition have all three elements (deck, superstructure, substructure) rated as 7 or higher; bridges in fair condition meet the minimum threshold of 5 or higher; and poor bridges have any of the elements rated as 4 or lower (see p. 2).

The percentage of the total NHS bridge deck area for each classification (good, fair, poor) is calculated as the ratio of the total deck area of NHS bridges in a classification to the total deck area of NHS bridges in the state. The bridge deck condition of a shoulder on a bridge is included in the overall condition rating; it is not tracked or rated for active transportation use separate from the overall bridge deck condition. Sidewalk elements are defined and condition rated but these data are not reported here.

A separate requirement determined by FHWA is that the percent of NHS bridges in poor condition cannot exceed 10%. This performance criterion is a special requirement mandated by Congress, and is the only bridge performance measure that results in a funding penalty if it is not met. The penalty requires the State to obligate a specified percentage of its National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) funds to correct the NHS bridge conditions until the minimum threshold is met (see p. 4 for more details).

MAP-21 performance measures by program area

	Current data	2-year target ¹	4-year target ¹	Penalty
Bridges (PM2)				
23 CFR Part 490 ID No. 2125-AF53				
Percent of NHS bridges classified in poor condition (weighted by deck area)	7.8%	10%	10%	Yes
Percent of NHS bridges classified in good condition (weighted by deck area)	32.8%	30%	30%	No

Notes: Federal rule allows state and MPOs to adjust four-year targets during the mid-performance progress report. 1 Two-year and four-year target periods for PM2 end October 1, 2020, and October 1, 2022.

Washington National Highway System bridge inventory and conditions

Washington's National Highway System includes 2,476 bridges, 90.9 percent of which are managed by WSDOT. The remaining 9.1 percent (204 bridges) are owned and managed by local agencies.

As of June 2017, 4.3 million square feet of the deck area of NHS bridges were in poor condition statewide (see table at right). WSDOT-owned bridges made up 4.0 million square feet of this while locally-owned bridges comprised 0.3 million. In total, it amounts to 8.6 percent of the NHS system.

Condition ratings for bridges on the National Highway System As of June 2017; Deck area in millions of square feet

	Deck area	Number of bridges
WSDOT-owned	45.1	2,272
Amount SD (%)	4.0 (8.9%)	106
Locally-owned	4.5	204
Amount SD (%)	0.3 (5.7%)	23
Total	49.7	2,476
Amount SD (%)	4.3 (8.6%)	129

Data source: WSDOT Bridge & Structures Office.

Notes: Structurally deficient (SD) is equal to the state's poor condition rating; for locally-owned bridges, SD also includes load-restricted bridges, even if those bridges are in fair or better condition. Locally-owned refers to bridges owned by cities and counties.

National Bridge Inventory (NBI) condition rating thresholds for National Highway System bridges

	9 - 8 - 7 Good	6 - 5 Fair	4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 0 Poor
Deck	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
Superstructure	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
Substructure	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4
Culvert	≥ 7	5 or 6	≤ 4

Data source: Federal Highway Administration.

will weight this condition by the respective deck area of each bridge and express condition totals as a percentage of the total deck area of bridges in a state. This method for calculating bridge condition is illustrated below.

Washington state bridge system inventory As of June 2017; MAP-21 requirements pertain to NHS bridges only

	All bridges – statewide NHS and non-NHS	National Highway System – (NHS) bridges
State-owned	3,312	2,272
Locally-owned	4,061	204
Total	7,373	2,476

Data source: WSDOT Bridges & Structures Office.

Assessing bridge conditions

The MAP-21 rules state that bridge condition be determined based on an assessment of the deck, superstructure and substructure.

Culverts are also included and are only rated based on one item. The method for classification would be the same method currently used under the Highway Bridge Program, as shown in the table at right.

Bridge condition assessment based on minimum values

The FHWA states that for each applicable bridge, the performance measures for determining condition be based on the minimum values for deck, superstructure, substructure and culverts. The FHWA and MAP-21 process

Calculating NHS bridge condition performance measures

Overall bridge condition rating	Structure Type		Measures
	Bridges 3 metric classification (Deck, Superstructure, Substructure)	Culverts 1 metric classification (Culverts)	
Good	All metrics rated "good"	Metric rated "good"	Percentage of deck area classified in good condition
Poor	Any metrics rated "poor"	Metric rated "poor"	Percentage of deck area classified in poor condition
Fair	Minimum rated metric "fair"	Metric rated "fair"	

Data source: Federal Highway Administration.

The percentage of total NHS bridge deck area for each classification (good, fair and poor) would be calculated as the ratio of the total deck area of NHS bridges in a classification to the total deck area of NHS bridges in the state:

$$\% \text{ of NHS bridges in good condition} = 100.0 \times \frac{\text{Total deck area of NHS bridges in good condition}}{\text{Total deck area of NHS bridges in a state}}$$

$$\% \text{ of NHS bridges in poor condition} = 100.0 \times \frac{\text{Total deck area of NHS bridges in poor condition}}{\text{Total deck area of NHS bridges in a state}}$$

Reporting on National Highway System bridge conditions

For the Baseline Performance Report, states will be required to collect annual condition data of the superstructure, substructure, deck area and culverts for the National Bridge Inventory (NBI). The existing NBI data from 2013, 2014 and 2015 will be used for the baseline report. WSDOT currently collects and reports on this data, so this will not be a change. The Mid Performance Period Report will cover NBI data for 2016-2017, and the Full Performance Period Report will include 2018-2019.

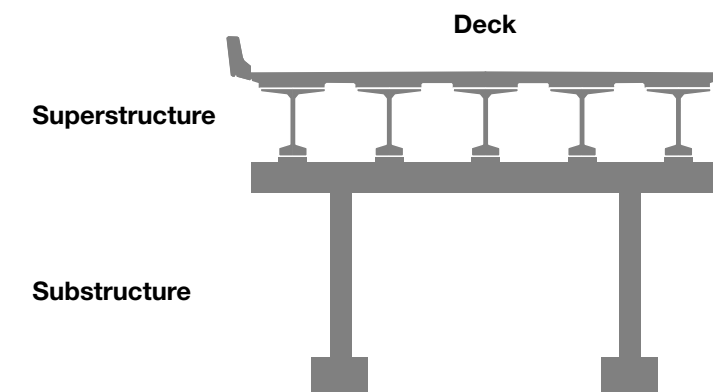
The FHWA requires that state DOTs coordinate with all relevant bridge owners, such as federal agencies that own NHS bridges and other state DOTs that share NHS bridges that cross state borders, in order to meet the requirements and to ensure consistency. This differs from certain established requirements of the National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS), such as the NBI data submittal process under which states are not responsible for federally- or tribally-owned bridges.

The FHWA will make minimum condition level determinations annually based on data finalized in the NBI as of June 15. The FHWA requires state DOTs submit their most current NBI data on highway bridges to FHWA no later than March 15 annually (up from the current deadline of April 1). State DOTs will have 90 days after submitting their inventory to the NBI to conduct data checks to ensure quality and completeness. The FHWA will make its compliance determination and notify all state DOTs of its findings prior to October 1 of the year in which the determination was made.

Reports are structured by a 4-year reporting cycle, with midpoint (2-year) reports. Between October 2016 and October 2020, state DOTs will be required to submit three performance reports to FHWA:

- **Baseline Performance Report:** In this report, states must establish 2-year and 4-year targets, describe baseline conditions, urbanized area boundaries and population data, NHS limits, and relationship with other performance expectations.

Anatomy of a bridge



For MAP-21's Baseline Performance Report, states will be required to collect annual condition data of the superstructure, substructure, deck area and culverts for the National Bridge Inventory.

- **Mid Performance Period Progress Report:** States must report on 2-year conditions and performance, investment strategy effectiveness and discuss progress in achieving targets. States have the option to adjust 4-year targets at this time. In this report, states can also include a discussion of target achievement and extenuating circumstances.
- **Full Performance Period Progress Report:** This report includes the same content as the Mid Performance Period Progress Report, but reports on the 4-year targets. If a state has not made significant progress toward achieving the NHPP targets in two consecutive biennial determinations, then the state DOT must include a description of the actions they will undertake to better achieve the targets in the next performance period.

As part of the Full Performance Period Progress Report, MPOs will report targets and progress toward the achievement of targets. They will report their established targets, performance, progress, and achievement of the targets to their respective state DOT in a manner that is agreed upon by both parties and documented in the Metropolitan Planning Agreement.

Minimum condition level requirements

As a minimum condition level, MAP-21 establishes a threshold of no more than 10 percent of NHS bridges measured by deck area being classified as structurally deficient. A structurally deficient bridge is deteriorated structurally, as indicated by a superstructure, deck, and/or substructure rating of four or less, or when the appraisal ratings for structural evaluation or waterway adequacy are two or less, on a scale of zero to nine. Except for structural evaluation or waterway adequacy, WSDOT's poor condition category uses the same data, criteria, and rating scale as that required for MAP-21 (see *Gray Notebook* 50, p. 14). The minimum condition level is applicable to bridges on the NHS, to bridges on ramps connecting to the NHS within a state, and to bridges on the NHS that cross a state border.

The FHWA will carry out the first determination of compliance with the minimum condition requirements in 2018 (based on bridge condition data for 2013, 2014 and 2015), and annually thereafter. Following this schedule, any penalties resulting from the minimum condition compliance determination would not be in effect until after October 1, 2021.

The MAP-21 legislation requires the FHWA's National Bridge Inventory (NBI) be the source of data for classifying a bridge as structurally deficient. Currently, the NBI is the primary source for national bridge information and has been used for many years to classify bridges as structurally deficient, determine eligibility for the Highway Bridge Program, and apportioned federal-aid funds.