

SENKOWSKI

RESEARCH STUDY OF MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAYS IN OKLAHOMA

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PREPARED BY
OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
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The opinions, findings and conclusions expressed
in this publication are those of the authors and
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PURPOSE	1
BACKGROUND AND SCOPE	1
SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE	3
COLLECTION OF THE DATA	3
ANALYSIS OF DATA	7
Mathematical Discussion	8
Analysis of Maintenance Cost Records	10
Analysis of Estimated Cost Data	27
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	30

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Idealized Distribution of Yearly Routine Maintenance Costs . . . . .	.10
Figure 2	Updated Yearly Maintenance Cost/Mile. . . . .	.11
Figure 3	Distribution of Routine Maintenance Charges to Operations by Size of Charge. . . . .	.22
Figure 4	Graph of Mean Routine Maintenance Cost for Each Code Type, by Division. . . . .	.25
Figure 5	Graph of Mean Special Maintenance Cost for Each Code Type, by Division. . . . .	.26
Figure 6	Graph of Average Cost/Mile Showing Both Estimated and Actual Maintenance Costs for 17 Randomly Chosen Miles in Division 3. . . . .	.29

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE A	Subsections with Yearly Routine Maintenance Charges Greater than Two Deviations from Mean (\$840). . . . .	.13
TABLE B	Special Maintenance Charges by Operation. . . . .	.14
TABLE C	Percentage Breakdown of Routine Maintenance Charges by Category and Operation . . . . .	.16
TABLE D	Frequency of Routine Maintenance Charges for Each Operation by Size of Charge, Divisions 1, 2, 3, & 8 . . . .	.17
TABLE D-1	Frequency of Routine Maintenance Charges for Each Operation by Size of Charge, Division 1 . . . . .	.18
TABLE D-2	Frequency of Routine Maintenance Charges for Each Operation by Size of Charge, Division 2 . . . . .	.19
TABLE D-3	Frequency of Routine Maintenance Charges for Each Operation by Size of Charge, Division 3 . . . . .	.20
TABLE D-4	Frequency of Routine Maintenance Charges for Each Operation by Size of Charge, Division 8 . . . . .	.21
TABLE E	Maintenance Costs by Division and Construction Type Code . . . . .	.24
TABLE F	Comparison of Estimated and Actual Maintenance Costs on Randomly Chosen Miles. . . . .	.28

PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to develop proper consideration of maintenance cost in the design and construction process, to develop required maintenance standards, and to develop a method of estimating required maintenance funds on a long-range basis.

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

The Oklahoma Department of Highways has divided the state into eight field divisions for control and supervision of maintenance and construction.

All highways on the State Highway System are divided into control sections varying in length from 0.5 to approximately 40.0 miles. Maintenance section numbers were used before 1953 and were subject to change from year to year. The present control section numbering system was established in 1953. Each control section is assigned a control section number and is divided into subsections by type and width of pavement and shoulders. Each subsection has a subsection number which shows its distance from the beginning of the control section.

Subsection numbers are used as referenced for the highway extents under study. Where possible, the subsections and the original construction projects were the same.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, 11,766 miles of federal and state highways were being maintained. The types of construction and the miles of each were:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Type of Construction</u>	<u>Interstate Miles</u>	<u>Other 4-Lane Miles</u>	<u>2-Lane Miles</u>
0001	Unimproved	None	None	1.0
0002	Earth	None	None	20.2
0010	Graded and Drained	60.0	None	34.9
1000	Soil Surfaced	None	None	53.7
2000	Gravel Surfaced	None	None	741.2
3000	Asphalt Surfaced -1" thick	None	None	4635.4
4000	Asphalt Surfaced +1" thick	0.2	None	1632.3
5000	Asphalt Penetration	None	None	18.3
6000	Bituminous Concrete Surface	219.5	139.5	2039.7
7000	Portland Cement Concrete	107.7	157.1	1871.8
8000	Brick Surface	None	None	7.1
9000	Combination	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>26.5</u>
	TOTAL	387.4	296.6	11,082.1

Certain types of construction are more predominant in one division than in another.

The basic approach chosen to accomplish the purpose was to analyze maintenance cost records. Maintenance costs are recorded by class, operation, and category. The classes and operations are as follows:

CLASS	OPERATION
1. Roadway Surface	1. Patching, sanding, spot sealing, etc. 2. Blading, scarifying, reshaping, etc. 3. Joints and cracks. 4. Mud-jacking. 5. Resurfacing. 6. Armor coating.
2. Shoulders and Side Approaches	7. Patching, blading, reshaping, etc. 8. Seeding, sodding, planting. 9. Stabilizing.
3. Roadside	10. Repairing cuts, fills, slopes, drainage. 11. Retaining walls, rip-rap, fences, etc. 12. Mowing. 13. Cutting brush, removing trash. 14. Heavy grading.
4. Traffic Services	15. Traffic lines. 16. Signs and markers. 17. Guardrails and guideposts. 18. Roadside parks 19. Watchmen, road magnet, pull traffic detour, etc.
5. Emergency	20. Snow and ice removal, snow fences, sanding, etc. 21. Disaster work, floods, remove debris, washouts.
6. Structures Under 20 ft.	22. Cleaning and repairing culverts. 23. Installing culverts.
7. Structures Over 20 ft.	24. Cleaning and repainting. 25. Repairing bridges and underpasses. 26. Bank protection, jetties, drift removal.
	27. Maintenance General Expense.

Each charge is further broken down to one or more of the categories:

1. Labor Expense
2. Material Expense
3. Equipment Rental
4. Other Expense

Cost records are kept separately for two major maintenance classifications--routine and special. Routine maintenance covers normal requirements and is performed by county (district) maintenance crews. Special maintenance covers extraordinary heavy maintenance work performed either by special division crews or by contract.

SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

Originally more than 200 subsections consisting of over 1500 miles of highways were chosen from across the state. These were chosen to vary by construction type, traffic volume, and age. Primary consideration in choosing the sample was given to availability of maintenance and construction records. Therefore, the sample was neither random nor representative.

One mile was randomly chosen from each subsection to be observed annually to determine the amount of routine and special maintenance required to bring the mile to its original constructed or reconstructed condition.

The sample that was analyzed in detail consisted of the following:

Const. Code	Type of Construction	# of Subsections	Range as of 1964	
			Age	ADT
2000	Gravel Surfaced	5	7-33	75-400
3000	Asphalt Surfaced -1" thick	18	0-17	75-2700
4000	Asphalt Surfaced +1" thick	12	3-33	475-3000
6000	Bituminous Concrete Surface	23	3-15	800-6400
7000	Portland Cement Concrete	20	1-38	475-7700

The sample was drawn from four divisions and the costs from the years 1957-1964 represented 530 years of maintenance operation.

COLLECTION OF THE DATA

Detailed maintenance costs were compiled by operation and category for the years 1957 through 1964. Both routine and special maintenance costs were collected. Prior to 1957, costs were recorded only by operation; hence, category breakdowns were not available. Both construction and maintenance costs were updated to a 1964 basis by use of BPR cost trends. When a subsection had been reconstructed, its construction cost was taken as

$$C = \left[\frac{i_r}{2i_c} C_o + C_r \right] \frac{i_b}{i_r}$$

Where C = Updated Construction Cost

i_c = Composite Index for Year of Original Construction

i_r = Composite Index for Year of Reconstruction

C_o = Original Construction Cost of Roadway

C_r = Actual Cost of Reconstruction

i_b = Composite Index for Base Year (1964)

For the case where no reconstruction has occurred the equation is

$$C = \frac{i_b}{i_c} C_o$$

A search was made for factors that might affect maintenance costs. These were then codified and the associated data gathered. The final list of factors and their method of representation follows:

MAINTENANCE DESIGN CODING FACTORS

1. Surface Type

- 1 = P. C. Concrete
- 2 = Asphaltic Concrete
- 3 = Rock Asphalt
- 4 = Mixed Bituminous (oil mat)
- 5 = Double Bituminous
- 6 = Single Bituminous
- 7 = Gravel
- 8 = Soil

2. Surface Width - in feet

3. Surface Thickness - in inches

4. Surface Base Type

- 1 = Old P. C. Concrete
- 2 = Black Base
- 3 = HMSA
- 4 = SABC
- 5 = Soil Cement
- 6 = Soil Asphalt
- 7 = Sand Cushion or Good Subgrade
- 8 = Fair Subgrade
- 9 = Poor Subgrade

5. Surface Base Width¹ - in inches

6. Surface Base Thickness² - in inches

¹A subgrade base or subbase width is represented as the width of the surface, as is a base or subbase with a homogeneous thickness throughout.

²In the case of a subgrade representation for base or subbase, the combined thickness of the subgrade represented as base or subbase will equal 2 feet.

7. Subbase Type
 - 1 = 306 Special Subbase
 - 2 = 306 Subbase or Sand Cushion or Good Subgrade
 - 3 = Select Material or Fair Subgrade
 - 4 = Poor Subgrade
8. Subbase Width¹ - in feet
9. Subbase Thickness² - in inches
10. Shoulder Type - same rankings as 1.
11. Shoulder Surface Width - in feet
12. Shoulder Base Type - same rankings as 4.
13. Shoulder Base Width - in feet
14. Shoulder Base Thickness² - in inches
15. Shoulder Subbase Type - same rankings as 7.
16. Shoulder Subbase Width - in feet
17. Shoulder Subbase Thickness² - in inches
18. R/W Width - in feet
19. Median Width³ - in feet
20. Construction Type Code - based on Department of Commerce codes for highway improvements.
21. ADT - based on 1964 traffic surveys
22. % Heavy Commercial - based on 1964 ATR & Vehicle Classification Surveys
23. Age = 1964 - (year that 1964 construction type code was acquired)

¹A subgrade base or subbase width is represented as the width of the surface, as is a base or subbase with a homogeneous thickness throughout.

²In the case of a subgrade representation for base or subbase, the combined thickness of the subgrade represented as base or subbase will equal 2 feet.

³Applicable to 4-lane only.

24. General Topography

- 1 = Flat
- 2 = Rolling
- 3 = Hilly

25. Subgrade Soil Texture

- 1 = Sand
- 2 = Loam
- 3 = Clay Loam
- 4 = Clay

26. Geology Type (subgrade suitability)

- 1 = Good
- 2 = Fair
- 3 = Poor

27. Construction Cost Per Mile - to nearest dollar (see page 3)

28. # of Signs and Markers - actual count on random mile as of 1964.

29. Linear Feet of Guard Rail - measured on random mile (1964)

30. # of Guide Posts & Delineators - counted on random mile (1964)

31. Wet-Dry Cycles - Total # for 10-year period (from weather map, Oklahoma Flexible Paving Research Project, Oklahoma Highway Department, 1962.)

32. Mean # of Days Below 32° - mean # per year for 10-year period 1951-1960 (U.S. Weather Bureau Climatology Data)

33. Mean # of Days Above 90° - mean # per year for 10-year period 1951-1960 (U.S. Weather Bureau Climatology Data)

34. Frost Penetration - Max. computed penetration for coldest wet period over a 10-year period (weather map, Oklahoma Flexible Paving Research Project, Oklahoma Highway Department, 1962)

Soils, geology, and topography information was obtained by actual survey of the random mile. Design factors were obtained from historical records. Where variation was encountered within a subsection weighted averages were used.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

In order to develop a systematic method of estimating future maintenance costs, it was decided to use the method of multiple regression analysis. Initial analysis was made using both routine and total maintenance costs from Division Three as dependent variables. Although the equations developed in this manner had associated with them low errors of estimate and high degrees of multiple correlation, they would not adequately predict maintenance cost for subsections which were not included in the sample from which the equations were developed. In searching for an explanation for this, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Due to a difference between accounting procedures for the interstate system and the state primary and secondary system, the analysis of the two should be done separately.
2. The analysis of routine and special maintenance costs should initially be done separately.
3. The sample size from Division III was too small.

Data from Division Two and Three were added to the sample. In making an analysis of the larger sample it was found that the resultant equation still had drawbacks. The factors which best explained the variance in maintenance cost in one division did not necessarily give the best explanation for another division or for two or three divisions in combination. In searching for an explanation, several things became clear:

1. Several subsections were included which had only one or two years of maintenance cost charged to them. In a subsection's early years, maintenance funds will be spent which cannot be clearly defined as maintenance costs. Examples of such costs are original signing and delineation of a project and work done on an uncompleted project to protect the earthwork before surfacing, sodding, seeding, etc. are complete.
2. Routine maintenance funds have been used in some cases to perform maintenance that might ordinarily fall under reconstruction or special maintenance.
3. Charges for material might be made to a certain subsection, when in reality part or all of the material was used on other subsections. The preceding problems are due primarily to accounting procedures and little can be done about them from a statistical analysis point of view. In short they support the view that an analysis of maintenance operations and expenditures by use of historical records is indeed difficult if not dubious. In addition, the mathematical relationships between the factors under consideration and maintenance cost were not necessarily linear. This fact had been suspected all along, but prior to the enlargement of the sample nothing had been done to discover the actual relationships. Several functional relationships were investigated for those factors for which it appeared the "fit" might be improved.

In order to develop an equation which would satisfactorily predict maintenance cost, the following additional steps were taken:

1. The subsections under study in Division Eight were added to the analysis. With this division added, the entire eastern half of the state was represented in the analysis. It is felt that the four eastern divisions form a natural grouping with similar climate, soils, geology, and topography.
2. An in depth study was made of maintenance costs as broken down into four categories and twenty-seven maintenance operations (see page 2).

Mathematical Discussion

In general statistical analysis was made at the 5% level of significance. Using average routine maintenance cost per mile per year as the dependent variable, the following equations were developed.

Division 3, 17 observations

$$y = 72 x_1 - 208 x_2 + 583 x_3 + 623 x_4 - 16 x_5 + 517$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = surface thickness
 x_2 = surface base type
 x_3 = general topography
 x_4 = subgrade suitability
 x_5 = mean number of days below 32° F.

$$R^2 = 0.85 \quad s_{y.x} \text{ (standard error of estimate)} = 212$$

Division 1, 17 observations

$$y = -191 x_1 + 41 x_2 - 14 x_3 + 5177$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = surface width
 x_2 = surface thickness
 x_3 = average number of signs and markers per mile

$$R^2 = 0.71 \quad s_{y.x} = 142$$

Division 2, 21 observations

No independent variables were significant at the 5% level.

In order to develop an equation for more than one division in combination, it was necessary to make the analyses at the 10% level.

Divisions 1 & 3, 34 observations

$$y = -104 x_1 - 208 x_2 + 289 x_3 + 74 x_4 + 0.13 x_5 + 13 x_6 - 802$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = surface width
 x_2 = base width
 x_3 = subbase width
 x_4 = shoulder base thickness
 x_5 = average daily traffic
 x_6 = mean number of days above 90° F.

$$R^2 = 0.58 \quad s_{y.x} = 260$$

Divisions 1, 2, & 3, 55 observations

$$y = -386 x_1 + 376 x_2 + 17 x_3 + 608$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = surface subbase type
 x_2 = shoulder subbase type
 x_3 = age

$$R^2 = 0.25 \quad s_{y.x} = 295$$

Transformations of independent variables were made as follows:

Variable	Transformation	Linear Corr. Coefficient	Corr. Coefficient After Transformation
General Topography	$1.1x^2 - 15.8x + 784.7$	.05	.23
Age	$-163.0x^2 + 646.9x + 189.6$	.32	.37
Construction Type Code	x^3	-.11	.57

Using the transformed independent variables with the data from Divisions 1, 2, & 3, the following equation was developed.

$$y = 105.8 x_1 + 3.6 x_2 + 428.4$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = subgrade suitability
 x_2 = construction type code

$$R^2 = 0.38 \quad s_{y.x} = 223$$

With the addition of Division Eight, the sample consisted of 78 subsections. The previous analyses had been made with maintenance costs represented as average annual cost per mile. For the analysis of costs from Divisions One, Two, Three, and Eight, annual cost per mile (updated to a 1964 base) was used as the dependent variable. Maintenance costs prior to 1957 were not included. Age and ADT were converted to their

actual values for the years 1957 to 1964. As a result, 530 observations were available for analysis. The resultant equation was:

$$y = 11.7 x_1 + 3.0 x_2 + 19.1 x_3 + 71.3 x_4 - 118.3$$

Where: y = maintenance cost
 x_1 = age
 x_2 = # guide posts and delineators
 x_3 = # wet - dry cycles
 x_4 = construction type code

$$R^2 = 0.09 \quad s_{y.x} = 591$$

Analysis of Maintenance Cost Records

The updated yearly routine maintenance cost per mile was plotted for each subsection under study in Divisions One, Two, Three, and Eight - See Fig. 2, page 11. Starting with the 18th year of road life, the number of observations per year is too small to draw conclusions. Typically, the distribution of yearly routine maintenance cost is skewed to the right. A more idealized distribution curve is shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1.
IDEALIZED DISTRIBUTION OF YEARLY ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS

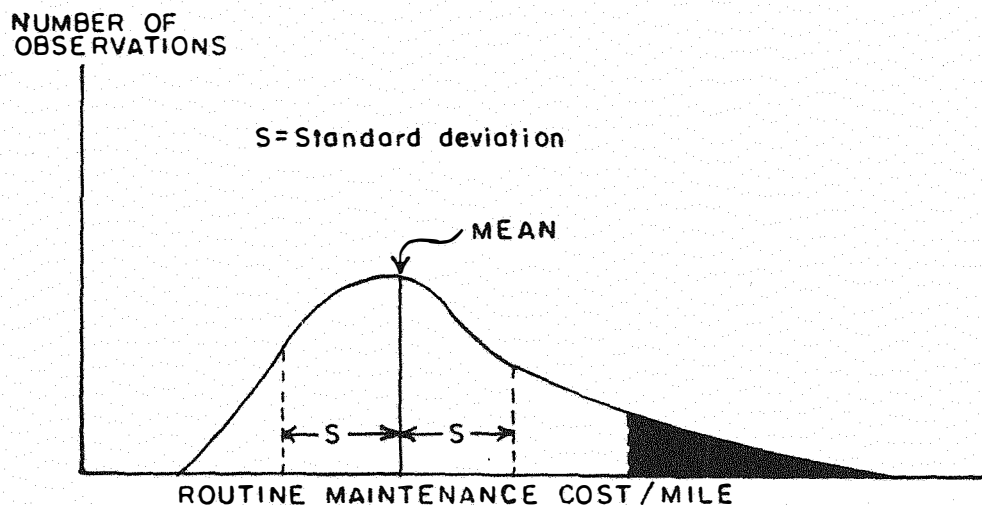
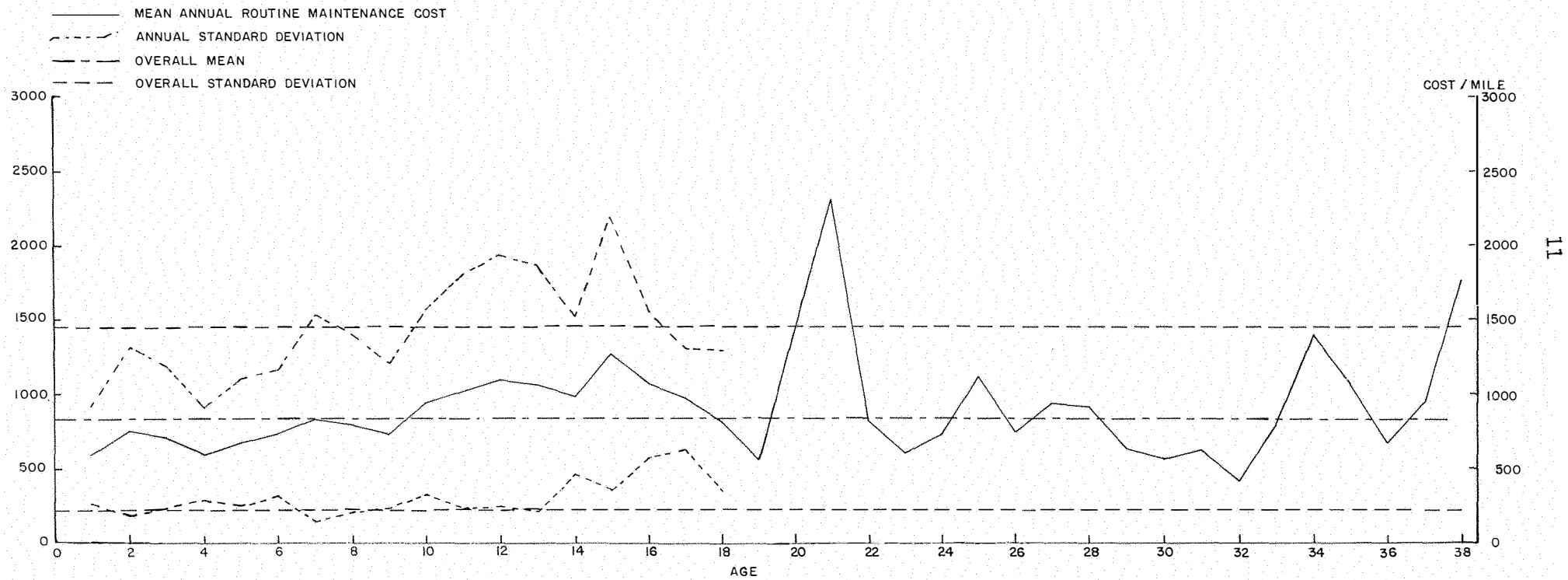


FIGURE 2.
UPDATED YEARLY ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST/MILE



Those yearly charges which fell more than two standard deviations away from the overall mean (shaded area in Fig. 1, page 10) were investigated to determine what made them extraordinarily high. Table A shows the subsections involved and the specific charge(s) which caused them to be out of bounds.

Of the 530 years of routine maintenance cost data, 26 fell more than two standard deviations away from the mean. Fifteen individual subsections were involved, with four of the subsections accounting for 12 years of the extreme charges. The operations involved most often are: patching (12), resurfacing (7), and disaster work (5). The one time that maintenance general expense appears is probably due to miscoding. It is interesting to note that in Division One, four of five charges involve resurfacing. In Division Two, four of five charges involve patching. All six of the charges in Division Three involve patching. In Division Eight, four of ten charges involve disaster work.

Table B deals with special maintenance charges. Special maintenance is supposed to be charged to maintenance operations 5, 6, 7, 14, 19, and 21 only. During the eight chargeable periods from 1957 - 1964, 304 charges were made to subsections under study for special maintenance. The number of charges made to each operation and the percent of each are shown. 37% of the charges were made to operations that are not considered to be special maintenance. This points out the problem involved in defining routine and special maintenance.

TABLE A.
SUBSECTIONS WITH YEARLY ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES GREATER THAN TWO
DEVIATIONS FROM MEAN (\$840)

Div.	Subsection Number	Year	Construction Type Code	MAJOR OPERATION(S) CHARGED			Total Cost/Mile
				Oper. #	Operations	Cost/Mile	
1	01-08-000	1957	4001	5	Resurfacing.	2131	3282
	51-20-000	1957	4001	1,5	Patching and Resurfacing.	1724	2719
	51-20-000*	1961	4001	5	Resurfacing.	662	2008
	73-16-027	1957	3212	1, 21	Patching and Disaster Work.	1605	2342
	73-27-000	1960	2010	5	Resurfacing.	1955	2452
2	07-24-000	1959	4221	1, 2, 5, 6	Patching, Reshaping, Resurfacing, Armor Coat.	3683	4134
	45-04-186	1958	3212	1, 6	Patching and Armor Coating.	3826	5252
	45-04-186*	1960	3212	27	Maintenance General Expense.	845	2184
	48-16-019	1959	4252	1	Patching.	2438	2880
	64-02-000	1963	4232	1, 7	Patching - Roadway and Shoulders	1707	2192
3	15-06-014	1957	4243	1	Patching.	2067	2885
	15-06-014*	1962	4243	1	Patching.	2928	3527
	15-06-014**	1963	4243	1, 10	Patching & Repair Slopes, Drainage	3074	4009
	25-28-000	1962	3212	1	Patching.	2133	2479
	50-04-000	1964	6706	1, 8, 9, 10	Patching, Sodding, Stabilizing, Slopes	4416	5689
	63-30-000	1959	4251	1, 5	Patching and Resurfacing.	2138	2335
8	18-02-055	1961	6202	1	Patching.	1664	3702
	18-02-055**	1962	6202	1	Patching.	1954	4053
	18-02-055**	1963	6202	5	Resurfacing.	529	2242
	18-14-123	1957	6202	21	Disaster Work.	1437	2126
	18-14-123*	1959	6202	1, 2	Patching, Blading & Reshaping.	1849	2583
	18-14-123**	1960	6202	21	Disaster Work.	4460	5003
	18-14-123**	1961	6202	10	Repair Slopes & Drainage	848	2082
	72-06-180	1958	7011	1, 21	Patching & Disaster Work.	1895	2727
	72-06-180**	1959	7011	21	Disaster Work.	1849	2311
	72-06-180*	1964	7011	13, 22	Trash Removal & Clean, Repair Culverts	1867	2509

*A subsection repeats with an out of bound charge

**A subsection repeats with an out of bound charge in consecutive years

TABLE B
SPECIAL MAINTENANCE CHARGES BY OPERATION

OPERATION	DIVISION 1		DIVISION 2		DIVISION 3		DIVISION 4		OVERALL	
	# of Charges	% of Total	# of Charges	% of Total	# of Charges	% of Total	# of Charges	% of Total	# of Charges	% of Total
1 Patching, sanding, spot sealing, etc.	10	20	34	27	7	17	17	19	68	22.4
2 Blading, scarifying, reshaping, etc.			5	4			5	5	10	3.3
3 Joints and cracks.			1	1			1	1	2	0.7
4 Mud-jacking.			3	2					3	1.0
5 Resurfacing.	21	42	20	16	14	34	23	25	78	25.7
6 Armor Coating	11	22	37	30	12	29	12	13	72	23.7
7 Patching, blading, reshaping, etc.	4	8	10	8	3	7	11	12	28	9.2
8 Seeding, sodding, planting.										
9 Stabilizing.			1	1					1	0.3
10 Repairing cuts, fills, slopes, drainage	1	2	4	3	2	5	4	4	11	3.6
11 Retaining walls, rip-rap, fences, etc.										
12 Mowing.							1	1	1	0.3
13 Cutting brush, removing trash.					1	2	2	2	3	1.0
14 Heavy grading.							2	2	2	0.7
15 Traffic lines.										
16 Signs and markers.					1	2	2	2	3	1.0
17 Guardrails and guideposts.							4	4	4	1.3
18 Roadside parks.										
19 Watchmen, road magnet, pull traffic, detour.			2	2					2	0.7
20 Snow and ice removal, snow fences, sanding.							2	2	2	0.7
21 Disaster work, floods, remove debris, washouts.	3	6	5	4			2	2	10	3.3
22 Cleaning and repairing culverts.							2	2	2	0.7
23 Installing culverts.					1	2	1	1	2	0.7
24 Cleaning and repainting.										
25 Repairing bridges and underpasses.										
26 Bank protection, jetties, drift removal.										
27 Maintenance General Expense										
OVERALL	50	X	122	X	41	X	91	X	304	X

A closer look at routine maintenance charges by operation shows:

1. Missing charges within categories. There are four categories within each operation -- labor, equipment, material, and other. In many cases no charge is made to one or more categories, when logically there should have been. (see Table C)
2. Distribution of charges by size. Tables D through D-4, pages 17-21 show the frequency of various sizes of charges for each maintenance operation. These are broken into eight classes:
 - 1 = no charge
 - 2 = insignificant charge: $\leq \$2$
 - 3 = low charge with fairly normal distribution; standard deviation $\leq 2/3$ mean; $\$2 - \30
 - 4 = medium charge with fairly normal distribution; $\$30 - \75
 - 5 = high charge with fairly normal distribution; $> \$75$
 - 6 = low erratic charge; standard deviation $> 2/3$ mean; $\$2 - \30
 - 7 = medium erratic charge; $\$30 - \75
 - 8 = high erratic charge; $> \$75$

Figure 3, page 22, combines classes 3 and 6, 4 and 7, and 5 and 8. 258 of 2025 charges or 12.74% have an average yearly cost of $\leq \$2$.

3. Low or infrequent charges. Eleven of the maintenance operations had low, infrequent, or no charges made to them in the majority of subsections. Only 3.86% of the total cost was accounted for by these eleven operations.
 4. Mud-jacking.
 8. Seeding, sodding, planting.
 9. Stabilizing.
 11. Retaining walls, rip-rap, fences, etc.
 14. Heavy grading.
 18. Roadside parks.
 19. Watchmen, road magnet, pull traffic, detour, etc.
 22. Cleaning and repairing culverts.
 23. Installing culverts.
 24. Cleaning and repainting.
 26. Bank protection, jetties, drift removal.
4. Constant charges. Only two of the maintenance operations had relatively constant charges. (See Fig. 3, page 22)
 16. Signs and markers.
 27. Maintenance General Expense.

The reason that these appear as constant charges is that the overhead account and the sign shop operations are distributed to the subsections on a pro rata basis.

TABLE C

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES BY CATEGORY AND OPERATION

OPERATION	OTHER			MATERIAL			EQUIPMENT			LABOR			TOTAL	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	III
	% of Operation Charges	% of Total # of Charges	% of Total Routine Cost	% of Operation Charges	% of Total # of Charges	% of Total Routine Cost	% of Operation Charges	% of Total # of Charges	% of Total Routine Cost	% of Operation Charges	% of Total # of Charges	% of Total Routine Cost	% of Total # of Charges	% of Total Routine Cost
1. Patching, sanding, spot sealing, etc.	8	7.62	.10	57	50.99	8.06	90	79.85	6.02	92	81.85	10.71	81.30	24.91
2. Blading, scarifying, reshaping, etc.	1	.54		10	3.08	.11	83	24.31	2.39	80	23.41	1.85	29.03	4.36
3. Joints and cracks.	2	.90		45	14.33	.34	83	26.31	.37	81	25.58	1.34	31.57	2.06
4. Mud-jacking.	19	.72		64	2.35	.02	79	2.90	.05	69	2.54	.13	3.62	.21
5. Resurfacing.	7	2.17	.03	24	7.07	1.31	77	22.32	1.26	83	24.13	1.56	28.85	4.18
6. Armor coating.	10	1.27		29	3.62	.59	71	8.71	.34	71	8.71	.42	12.15	1.36
7. Patching, blading, reshaping, etc.	3	2.17		11	6.89	.66	91	55.71	2.10	95	57.89	2.48	60.79	5.26
8. Seeding, sodding, planting.				29	1.45	.14	77	3.81	.10	77	3.81	.12	4.90	.37
9. Stabilizing.	3	.54		8	1.45	.02	89	15.42	.36	89	15.42	.54	17.24	.93
10. Repairing cuts, fills, slopes, drainage.	7	5.08	.04	12	9.07	.23	91	66.06	2.52	94	67.87	3.72	71.86	6.52
11. Retaining walls, rip-rap, fences, etc.	2	.36		22	2.90	.01	74	9.43	.07	75	9.61	.18	12.70	.28
12. Mowing.		.18			.90		40	37.38	1.15	99	92.55	7.62	93.10	8.78
13. Cutting brush, removing trash.	1	.90	.01	4	3.44	.02	93	77.67	.93	98	81.85	4.75	82.75	5.73
14. Heavy grading.				14	.36		57	1.45	.06	92	2.35	.04	2.54	.11
15. Traffic lines.	35	15.60	.05	97	42.10	2.40	94	41.19	.41	94	41.19	.86	43.37	3.74
16. Signs and markers.	26	26.86	.01	98	99.63	4.87	61	61.88	.25	64	64.97	1.53	100.00	6.67
17. Guardrails and guideposts.		.36		34	20.14	.10	85	50.63	.33	89	52.99	1.47	59.16	1.92
18. Roadside parks.	10	.90		22	1.99	.01	85	7.44	.08	93	8.16	.20	8.71	.30
19. Watchmen, road magnet, pull traffic detour, etc.				29	1.63	.08	79	4.35	.07	69	3.81	.16	5.44	.32
20. Snow and ice removal, snow fences, sanding, etc.	2	1.63		14	8.16	.06	90	51.72	.48	92	52.99	1.01	57.35	1.57
21. Disaster work, floods, remove debris, washouts.	4	1.08	.01	30	7.62	1.70	76	19.05	1.13	89	22.32	2.18	25.04	5.05
22. Cleaning and repairing culverts.	2	.72	.03	19	5.08	.04	78	20.32	.21	83	21.41	.42	25.77	.71
23. Installing culverts.	2	.36		30	3.81	.05	71	8.89	.09	72	9.07	.17	12.52	.32
24. Cleaning and repainting.				12	1.99		81	13.24	.04	88	14.51	.18	16.33	.23
25. Repairing bridges and underpasses.	4	.90		63	12.15	.33	73	13.97	.14	75	14.33	.49	19.05	.98
26. Bank protection, jetties, drift removal.				9	.72		75	5.62	.01	85	6.35	.06	7.44	.08
27. Maintenance General Expense	39	39.92	.36	100	100.00	1.72	100	100.00	1.90	100	100.00	8.92	100.00	12.91

This table represents 530 years of routine maintenance charges. Type I shows the percent of the times a given operation was charged that a given category charge was made. Type II shows the percent of the times any charge was made that a given category or operation charge was made. Type III shows the percent of the total routine maintenance cost that was charged to a given category or operation.

FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATION, BY SIZE OF CHARGE, DIVISIONS 1,2,3,AND8.

Construction Type Code 2000 Series

Size of Charge	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge			2	5		4	1	4	2		1	1		4	3			5	3	2	1		3	2	1	4		
Insignificant			2			1								1			1		2	3	3	1		2	1	1		
Low Normal																	1											
Medium Normal							1									5											1	
High Normal		5																									4	5
Low Erratic	1				1		2	1	2	3	4	3	2		2		4				1	4	2	1	2			
Medium Erratic	2		1		2		1		1	1		1	3								1		2		1			
High Erratic	2				2					1																		

Construction Type Code 3000 Series

Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total	
No Charge		3	13	17	3	10	1	14	14		9			14	3		4	15	14	4	7	5	10	11	11	13			
Insignificant	1	7	3	1	3	3	2	2		2	3	1	1	2				2	3	3	3	6	3	5	2	4			
Low Normal													1				1				1								
Medium Normal									1			11	5		1	17													
High Normal	2	2					2			2		3	1			1													
Low Erratic	1	6	2		10	3	9	1	3	6	6	2	7	2	7		10	1	1	10	4	7	5	2	3	1	15	16	
Medium Erratic	4				1	2	1	1		7		1	3		7		3				3					1			
High Erratic	10				1		3			1											1					1		3	2

Construction Type Code 4000 Series

Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		1	2	12	1	4	1	12	4		3			11				7	9	1	3		4	8	7	6		
Insignificant		1	4			1	1		3	1	6			1				3	2	1		6	5	3	3	5		
Low Normal												1						1			1							
Medium Normal												7	4		1	12	1											
High Normal	6									1		1	2														12	10
Low Erratic		9	5		4	4	6		5	3	3	2	3		5		10	1		10	4	6	3	1	2	1		
Medium Erratic			1		3	2	2			5			3		5		1		1		1							
High Erratic	6	1			4	1	2			2		1			1						3							2

Construction Type Code 6000 Series

Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge			8	1	19	5	6		16	8	1	12			18				17	16		9	6	11	14	11	11	
Insignificant			7	5	2	3	5		1	4		6		1	2				1	3	4	2	3	7	2	3	8	
Low Normal							1					1					3											
Medium Normal	1		2								1		7	7		2	19		1		1							
High Normal	1		1									1	5			1	2										21	20
Low Erratic	2	4	7		10	4	14	2	8	9	2	1	6	1	9		14	2	2	13	6	12	3	5	5	2		
Medium Erratic	3	1	4		1	4	6	1		7		4	6		8		3			2	2				2			
High Erratic	14	1	1		2	2		1	1	3		3	1		1		1			1	2							1

Construction Type Code 7000 Series

	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
Size of Charge*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		4	1	7	7	16	1	12	9		10			16	1			12	12	2	4	4	10	9	5	13		
Insignificant		4	2	4	4	2			1		6			1				5	3		4	7	5	4	5	6		
Low Normal													1				2			2								
Medium Normal	2		1									4	3		1	15				1								
High Normal	1						3			3		11	5														16	17
Low Erratic	1	11	6	7	8	1	5	7	7	5	3		4	1	7	1	16	2	2	11	3	7	4	6	5		2	
Medium Erratic	8		6	1			5		2	8		1	2	1	9	2	1		2	3	2				3			
High Erratic	7		3				5			3		3	4		1	1					6	1			1		1	2

Construction Type Code Overall Series

	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
Size of Charge*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		16	19	60	16	40	4	58	37	1	35	1		63	7		4	56	54	9	24	15	38	44	35	47		
Insignificant	1	19	16	7	10	12	3	3	8	3	21	1	2	7			1	11	13	11	12	23	20	16	14	24		
Low Normal							1					2	2				6	1		3	1							
Medium Normal	3		3				1		1	1		29	19		5	68	1	1		2							1	
High Normal	10	7	1			5	3			6	1	20	8		1	3											68	68
Low Erratic	5	30	20	7	33	12	36	11	25	26	18	8	22	4	30	1	54	6	5	44	18	36	17	15	17	4	2	
Medium Erratic	17	1	12	1	7	8	15	2	3	28		7	17	1	29	2	8		3	5	8				7			
High Erratic	39	2	4		9	3	10	1	1	10		7	5		3	1	1			1	12	1			2		4	7

TABLE D-1

FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATION, BY SIZE OF CHARGE, DIVISION I.

Construction Type Code 2000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge				2		2		1						2	2			2	1	1			2	2		1		
Insignificant			1														1		1	1	2	1			1	1		
Low Normal																2												
Medium Normal							1																					
High Normal		2																									2	
Low Erratic								1	1		2	1	1					1				1			1			
Medium Erratic	1		1		1		1		1	1		1	1															
High Erratic	1				1					1																		

Construction Type Code 3000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge				2	4		4	4	4		2			3			2	3	3	1	2		3	2	3	3		
Insignificant	1	1	1		2					1	1			1						1	1	1	1	2		1		
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal												3	1		1	3												
High Normal										1			1			1											4	
Low Erratic		3	1		2		4			1	1	1	2		2		1	1	1	2		3					3	
Medium Erratic	1									1					1		1											
High Erratic	2																				1				1		1	

Construction Type Code 4000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge					2			2						1				1	1		1					2		
Insignificant			1				1		1		2			1				1				1	2	2	2			
Low Normal												1																
Medium Normal													1	1			2											
High Normal	2									1			1														2	
Low Erratic		2	1			1	1		1				1				2				2	1	1				1	
Medium Erratic	1									1					1				1									
High Erratic					2										1												1	

Construction Type Code 6000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge				4	1	2		3	2		3			4				4	2		2	1	3	2	3	3		
Insignificant		3	1	1	1				1		1			1					2	2	1		2	1		1		
Low Normal																	1											
Medium Normal												2	1		1	5												
High Normal			1							1		1			1												5	
Low Erratic	1	2	3		2	3	5	1	2		1		2				2	1	1	2	1	4		2	2	1		
Medium Erratic	1				1			1		2			1		2		1				1							
High Erratic	3									2		2	1		1		1			1								

Construction Type Code 7000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge				1		4		2	2		1			3				3	2	1	1	1	1	2		2		
Insignificant			1		1						3			1												1		
Low Normal																	1											
Medium Normal													1			4												
High Normal							1			2		4	3														4	
Low Erratic		4		3	3		2	2	2								3			2	1	3	2	2	2			
Medium Erratic	4						1			2					3				1	1	1				1			
High Erratic			3												1													

Construction Type Code Overall Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
No Charge			2	13	1	12		12	8		6			13	2		2	13	9	3	6	2	9	8	6	11		
Insignificant	1	4	5	1	4		1		2	1	7			4			1	2	4	4	5	3	6	5	4	5		
Low Normal												1					2											
Medium Normal							1			1		6	4		2	16												
High Normal	2	2	1				1			4		5	5		1	1											17	
Low Erratic	1	1	5	3	7	4	12	4	6	1	4	2	5		2		9	2	2	8	3	12	2	4	5	1		
Medium Erratic	7		1		2	1	2	1	1	7		1	2		7		2		2	1	2				1			
High Erratic	6		3		3						3		2	1		3		1			1	1			1		2	

TABLE D-2

FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATION, BY SIZE OF CHARGE, DIVISION 2

Construction Type Code 2000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge				1		1		1	1			1		1				1	1	1	1					1		
Insignificant			1																									
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal																1												
High Normal		1																										
Low Erratic							1			1	1				1		1					1	1	1	1		1	1
Medium Erratic	1				1								1									1	1	1	1			
High Erratic													1															

Construction Type Code 3000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge				3	1	1		2	1		1			2				1	2		1			2	2	2		
Insignificant		2	2		1		1											2	1	1	1	2	1			1		
Low Normal																	1											
Medium Normal												3	2			3												
High Normal	1						2			1		2															2	3
Low Erratic		1	1		1	2			2		2			1	1					2	1	1	2	1	1			
Medium Erratic	1							1		2			1		2		2											
High Erratic	1																									1		

Construction Type Code 4000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge				4	1	2		4	1					4				2	4	1	1		1	4	3	1		
Insignificant									2		3							1		1		1	2		1	3		
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal												2	2			4	1											
High Normal												1	1														4	3
Low Erratic		3	3		2	1	1		1	2	1	1			3		2	1		2	1	3	1					
Medium Erratic			1		1	1	2			2			1		1		1				1							
High Erratic	4	1					1														1							1

Construction Type Code 6000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		4		6	1	2		6	2	1	4			6				4	5		2	2	2	3	3	2		
Insignificant		1	2		1	2			1		2							1		1	1	3	1	1	4			
Low Normal							1					1					1											
Medium Normal	1		2									1	4		1	6												
High Normal	1											1															6	6
Low Erratic	1	1	1		4		3		3	4		1			3		5	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	2			
Medium Erratic	1		1			1	2			1		1	2		2					1	1							
High Erratic	2					1						1																

Construction Type Code 7000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		2		3	1	4		4	1		2			4	1			4	5		2	1	2	2	2	3		
Insignificant				1	1				1		2							1			2	2	2	2	2	2		
Low Normal																	1			1								
Medium Normal	2		1									2	2		1	4											4	5
High Normal							2			1		2	2														1	
Low Erratic	1	3		1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1				3	1	3			3	1	2	1	1				
Medium Erratic			4				1		1	2			1	1			1			1						1		
High Erratic	2						1					1																

Construction Type Code Overall Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		6		17	4	10		17	6	1	7	1		17	1			12	17	2	7	3	5	11	10	9		
Insignificant		3	5	1	3	2	1		4		7							5	1	3		4	6	8	3	4	10	
Low Normal							1					1					3											
Medium Normal	3		3									8	10		2	18	1											
High Normal	2	1					4			2		4	3													17	18	
Low Erratic	2	8	5	1	10	4	6	1	8	9	5	2		1	11	1	11	2	1	12	5	10	6	5	4	1		
Medium Erratic	3		6		2	2	5	1	1	7		1	6	1	5		4			2	2				1			
High Erratic	9	1					1	2				2									1					1	1	

FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATION, BY SIZE OF CHARGE, DIVISION 3

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TABLE D-4

FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATION, BY SIZE OF CHARGE, DIVISION 8

Construction Type Code 2000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge			1	1		1	1	1							1			1	1				1		1	1		
Insignificant														1						1				1				
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal																1												
High Normal		1																									1	1
Low Erratic	1				1				1	1	1	1					1				1	1						
Medium Erratic													1															
High Erratic																												

Construction Type Code 3000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		1	7	6	2	3	1	4	7		3			6	3		2	7	6	2	1	4	4	4	3	6		
Insignificant		4		1		2	1	2			1	1	1	1					1			1		2	1	1		
Low Normal												1	2			7				1								
Medium Normal																												
High Normal		2										3															6	7
Low Erratic	1				3	1	4	1		3	3	1	2		1		5			4	3	2	3	1	2			
Medium Erratic	2				1	1				3		1	2		3						3				1			
High Erratic	4				1		1			1																	1	

Construction Type Code 4000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge			2	3		2	1	3	1		3			3				2	3				2	3	3	3		
Insignificant		1	1							1								1				3	1					
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal												1			1	3												
High Normal	1																										3	3
Low Erratic		2			1		2		2			1	2		1		3			3	1							
Medium Erratic					2					2			1		1													
High Erratic	2					1						1									2							

Construction Type Code 6000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		3		6	2	2		4	3		3			5				5	5		1	2	5	6	3	3		
Insignificant		1	1		1	1		1	1		1			1					1			2	1			3		
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal												2	2			4		1		1								
High Normal											1	3				2											6	5
Low Erratic			3		1		5	1	2	5	1		2		3		6			5	3	2			1			
Medium Erratic	1	1	2			3	1					1	2		3										2			
High Erratic	5	1			2					1											2							1

Construction Type Code 7000 Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		1		3	5	6	1	6	4		5			6				4	2	1		2	5	4	3	5		
Insignificant		2		2		1					1							2	2			3	1	1	1	2		
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal																5				1								
High Normal	1											5															5	5
Low Erratic		4	5	1	2		1	1	2	3	1		2	1	3		7	1	2	4		1	1	2	1		1	
Medium Erratic	1		2	1			2		1	2			1		4	2				1	1				1			
High Erratic	5						3			2		2	4								6	1			1		1	2

Construction Type Code Overall Series																												
Size of Charge*	MAINTENANCE OPERATION																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
No Charge		5	10	19	9	14	4	18	15		14			20	4		2	19	17	3	2	8	17	19	13	18		
Insignificant		8	2	3	1	4	1	3		1	3		1	1	3			3	4	1		9	3	4	2	6		
Low Normal																												
Medium Normal																												
High Normal	2	3									1	11				2											21	21
Low Erratic	2	6	8	1	8	1	12	3	7	12	6		3	8	1	8	22	1	2	16	8	6	4	1	4		1	
Medium Erratic	4	1	4	1	3	4	3		1	7			2	7		11	2			1	1	4			4			
High Erratic	16	1			3	1	4			4			3	4							10	1			1		2	3

FIGURE 3.
DISTRIBUTION OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CHARGES TO OPERATIONS, BY SIZE OF CHARGE

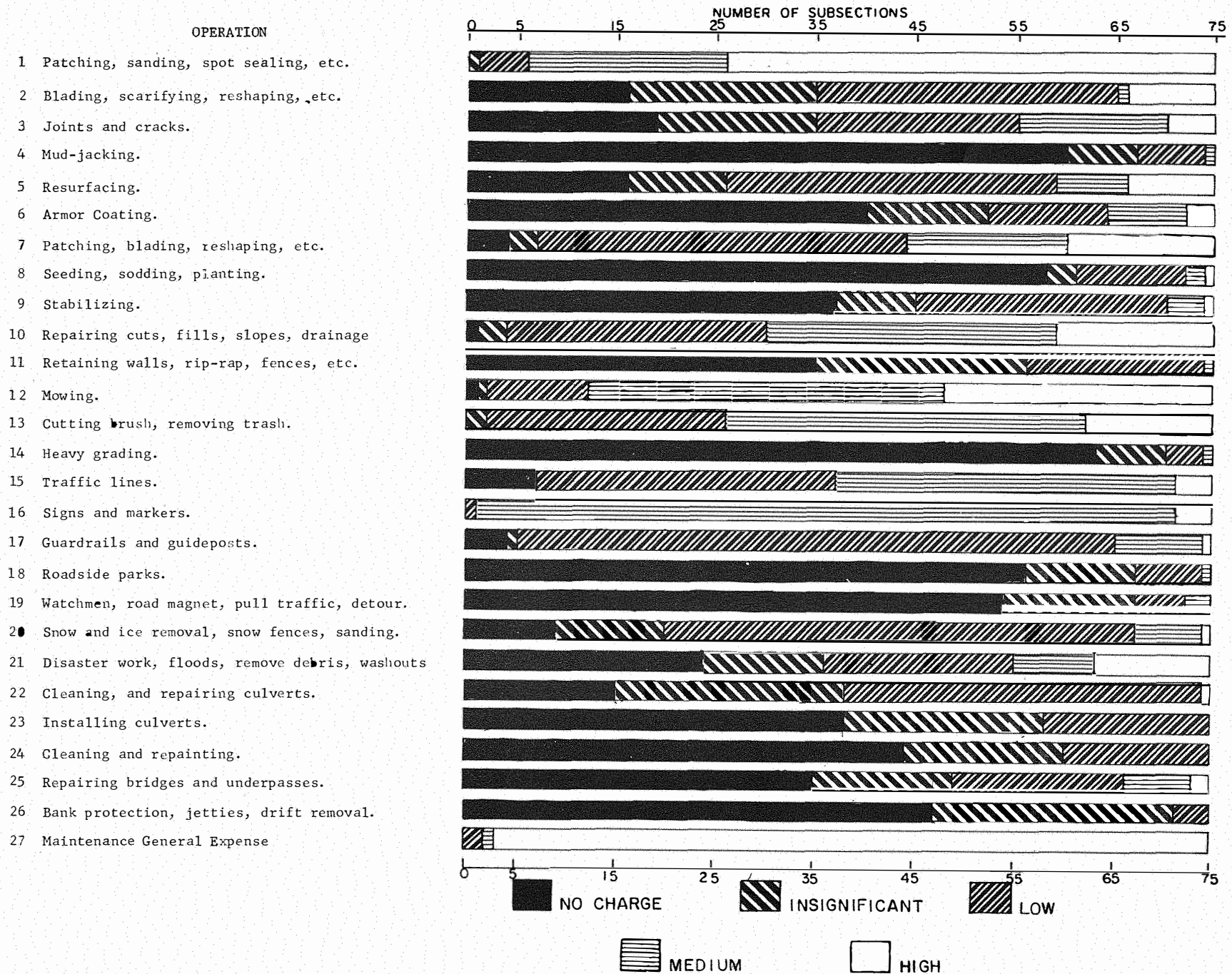


Table E summarizes the updated costs for each code type and division. Comparisons of the means shows that there are large differences in average cost per mile for routine maintenance between divisions for each code type (See Fig. 4, page 25). The same holds true for special maintenance costs (Fig. 5, page 26). Comparisons of the standard deviations also show large variability between divisions. All of this is due to several factors:

1. Sampling error - Columns 15 and 16 compare the mean costs per mile for the sample with that of all roads for the eight chargeable periods from 1957 to 1964.
2. Inherent differences in maintenance requirements.
3. Differences in maintenance practices.
4. Differences in methods of charging maintenance costs.

TABLE E

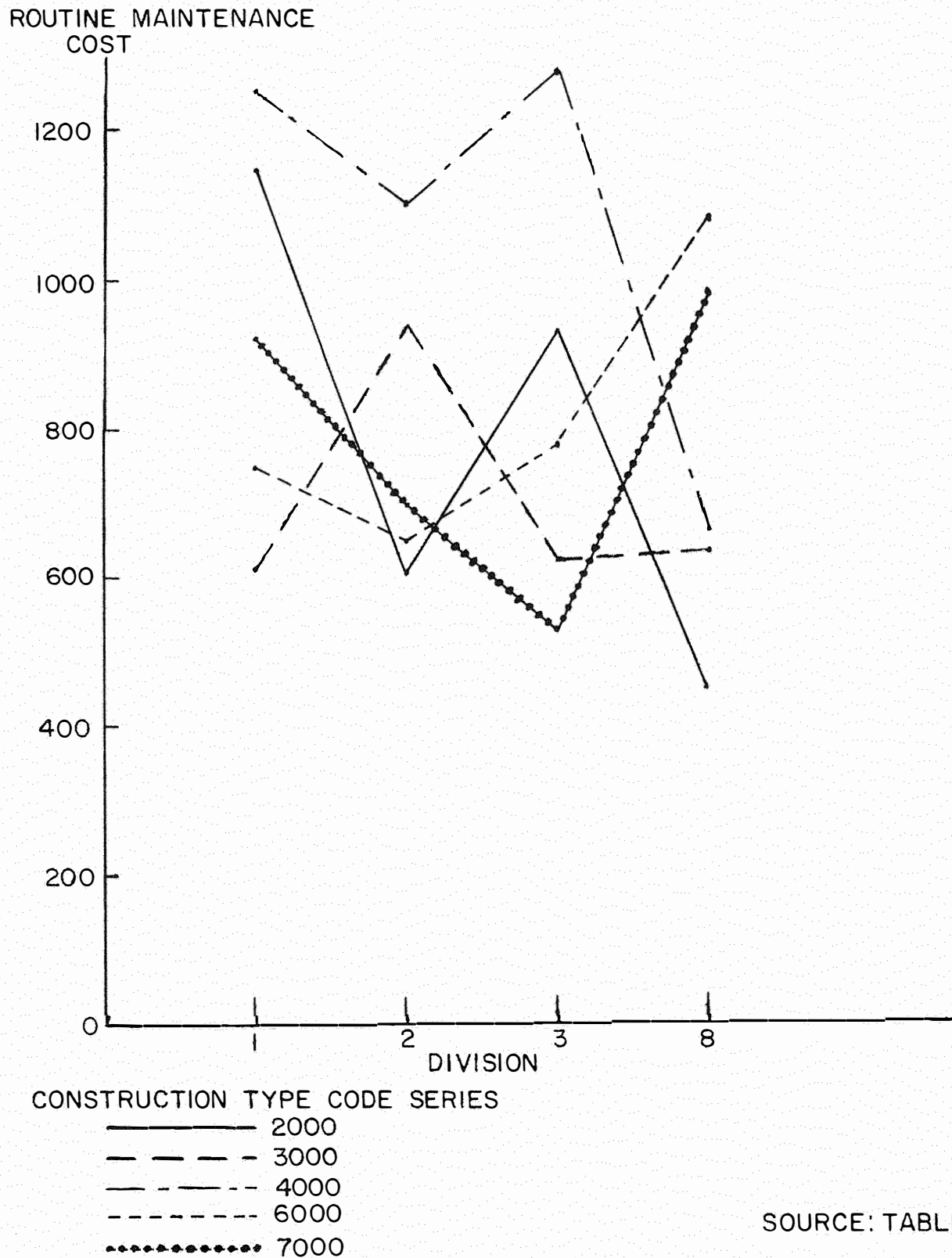
MAINTENANCE COSTS BY DIVISION AND CONSTRUCTION TYPE CODE.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE								SPECIAL MAINTENANCE						TOTAL		
Div.	Code Type Series	Within Code Types			Within Divisions			Within Code Types			Within Divisions			Actual Cost Mile		
		n_i	m_i	s_i	n_j	m_j	s_j	n_i	m_i	s_i	n_j	m_j	s_j	Sample	State	1964
1	2000	15	1149	459	121	879	487	1	2448		27	2715	3463	1312	1169	1667
	3000	27	613	392				5	3185	2476				1203	1215	1304
	4000	16	1253	743				8	2073	1709				2290	1628	1482
	6000	33	755	394				7	4916	5414				1798	1198	919
	7000	30	922	234				6	656	337				1053	1379	1566
2	2000	7	605	302	134	814	550	3	593	609	45	1980	1896	859	752	904
	3000	20	946	660				7	1923	1177				1619	949	948
	4000	32	1104	787				13	2082	1692				1950	2136	2329
	6000	42	655	328				18	2289	2408				1636	1106	935
	7000	33	698	243				4	1398	305				867	768	1419
3	2000	8	935	399	120	801	647				17	3782	3094	935	826	1006
	3000	30	623	529				5	2078	1067				969	929	734
	4000	24	1279	839				8	5120	3396				2986	1589	1624
	6000	34	780	643				4	3236	2945				1161	1257	1704
	7000	24	529	228										529	824	1088
8	2000	8	449	58	190	858	678				34	1730	2046	449	1146	3308
	3000	55	635	327				14	1802	2570				1094	1392	1028
	4000	24	762	368				6	1356	1108				1101	1508	1863
	6000	47	1085	1007				10	1915	1876				1492	1416	2718
	7000	56	986	639				4	1578	1222				1099	1101	1421
Overall	2000	38	856	465	565	840	606	4	1057	961	123	2321	2626	967	942	1260
	3000	132	675	345				31	2097	2169				1167	1163	1159
	4000	96	1087	741				35	2650	2540				2053	1669	1537
	6000	156	833	698				39	2762	3297				1524	1230	2026
	7000	143	829	474				14	1131	823				940	1013	1407

 n_i = Number of years of data within code types m_i = Mean cost within code types s_i = Standard deviation within code types n_j = Number of years of data within divisions m_j = Mean cost within divisions s_j = Standard deviation within divisions

FIGURE 4

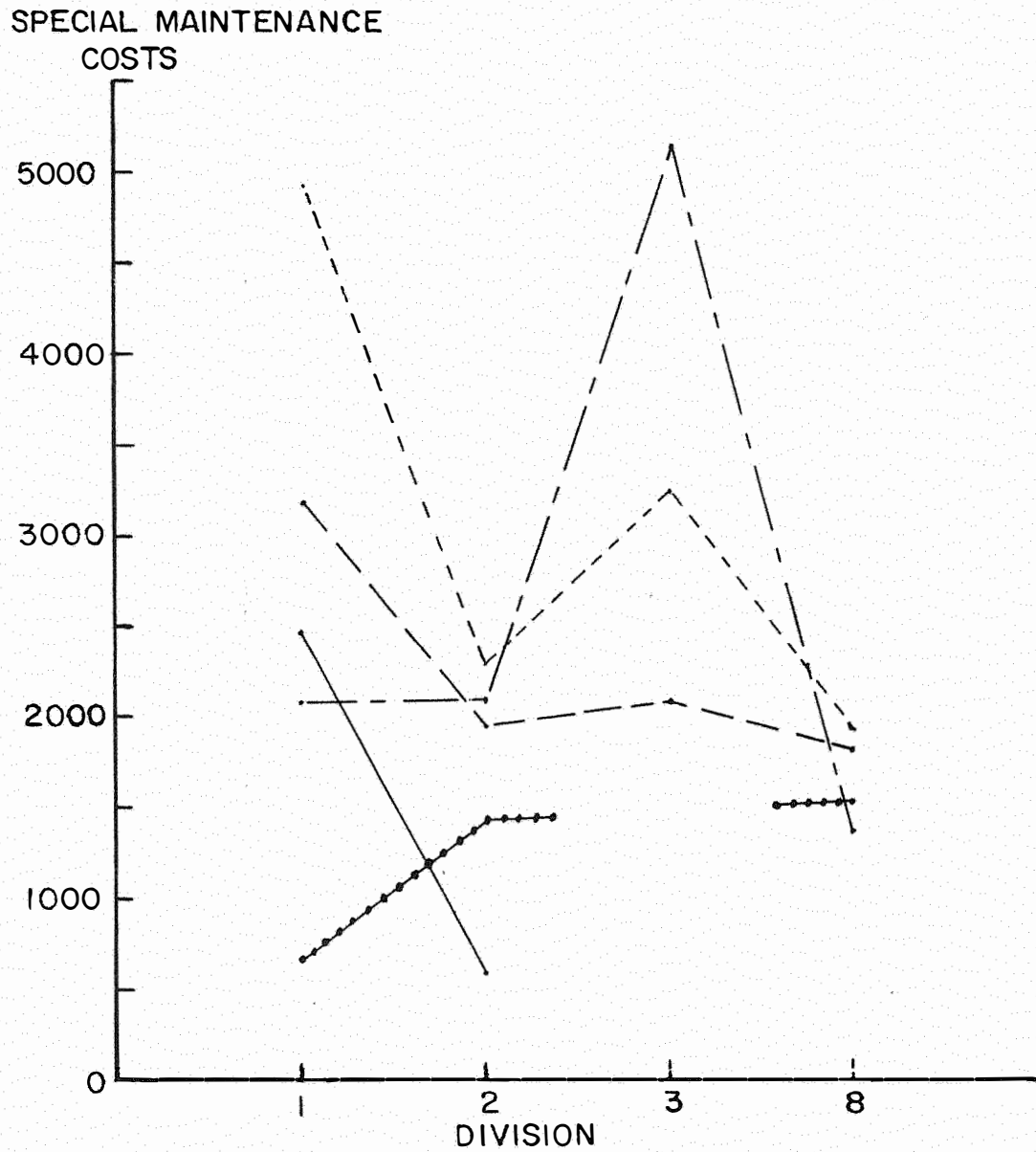
GRAPH OF MEAN ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST FOR EACH CODE TYPE, BY DIVISION.



SOURCE: TABLE E

FIGURE 5.

GRAPH OF MEAN SPECIAL MAINTENANCE COST FOR EACH CODE TYPE, BY DIVISION



CONSTRUCTION TYPE CODE SERIES

———— 2000
 — — — — 3000
 — — — — 4000
 - - - - 6000
 7000

SOURCE: TABLE E

Analysis of Estimated Cost Data

Surveys were made in 1964, 1965, and 1966 to estimate the amount of money required to return the subsections under study to an "as constructed" condition. The cost estimates were made only for existing deficiencies and did not include such operations as mowing or emergency services. The actual expenditures for each subsection were also gathered. All costs were adjusted to a 1964 base.

The unpaid rate of deterioration was defined as:

$$r = \frac{M_e}{C} ;$$

Where: M_e = estimated maintenance cost
 C = original construction cost

The unpaid rate of deterioration reflects the relative degree to which a given subsection has deteriorated.

Table F, page 28, lists the subsections under study in Division 3. Of the 17 subsections, ten had an increase in estimated maintenance costs from 1964 to 1965, indicating a worsening of conditions. Estimated costs remained constant for four subsections, which suggests that actual maintenance expenditures only held conditions at the same level. Estimated costs for three subsections decreased to show improvement in conditions. The picture was much the same for the years 1965 to 1966 with estimated costs increasing in nine cases, remaining constant in five cases, and decreasing in 3 cases. The trend in the unpaid rate of deterioration is the same as for estimated costs.

Figure 6, page 29 shows the trends of average actual expenditures and average estimated costs. Theoretically the trend in actual costs should be reflected in the next years estimated costs. Thus the drop in actual expenditures from 1964 to 1965 is followed by a sharp rise in estimated costs from 1965 to 1966.

The average increase in the unpaid rate of deterioration was from .045 in 1964 to .050 in 1965. In 1966 it increases to .070.

TABLE F
COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS ON RANDOMLY CHOSEN MILES.*

Subsection Number	Const. Code	Const. Cost	Actual Maintenance Cost			Estimated Maintenance Cost			Unpaid Rate of Deterioration		
			1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
35-16-070	2,000	16,655	926	937	1,449	-0-	243	243	-0-	.015	.015
67-33-000	3,113	13,936	930	332	517	897	2,324	1,201	.064	.167	.086
25-28-000	3,212	60,631	428	882	1,002	1,155	1,155	3,036	.019	.019	.050
54-12-000	3,212	59,608	699	540	415	799	799	959	.013	.013	.016
67-34-000	3,212	66,248	517	544	429	1,729	2,653	3,881	.026	.040	.059
50-20-000	4,221**	41,214	1,625	630	433	1,916	53	-0-	.046	.001	.000
15-06-014	4,243**	22,416	1,012	815	715	2,233	4,651	11,078	.100	.207	.494
63-30-000	4,251	40,565	5,194	1,618	2,252	9,968	1,424	1,424	.246	.035	.035
35-18-000	6,202	46,451	1,699	695	1,435	900	900	900	.019	.019	.019
67-02-034***	6,202	136,649	1,280	1,496	1,180	3,947	1,846	1,616	.029	.014	.012
44-34-000	6,222	52,488	455	622	594	708	3,368	5,287	.013	.064	.101
67-14-017***	6,222	80,193	411	702	390	1,437	1,437	1,905	.018	.018	.024
15-04-000	7,102	139,295	956	771	969	10,288	10,536	10,577	.074	.076	.076
54,02-000	7,111	144,774	724	547	2,396	1,854	4,252	4,746	.013	.030	.033
67-02-085	7,111	188,917	444	301	1,108	3,964	5,566	5,566	.021	.029	.029
25,02-034	9,670	105,302	666	1,640	1,765	1,399	1,418	1,452	.013	.013	.014
50,04-000	9,670	145,465	2,680	4,791	2,938	7,978	14,092	14,092	.055	.097	.097

* Estimated costs are for the random miles only. Actual costs are average per mile costs for the whole subsection.

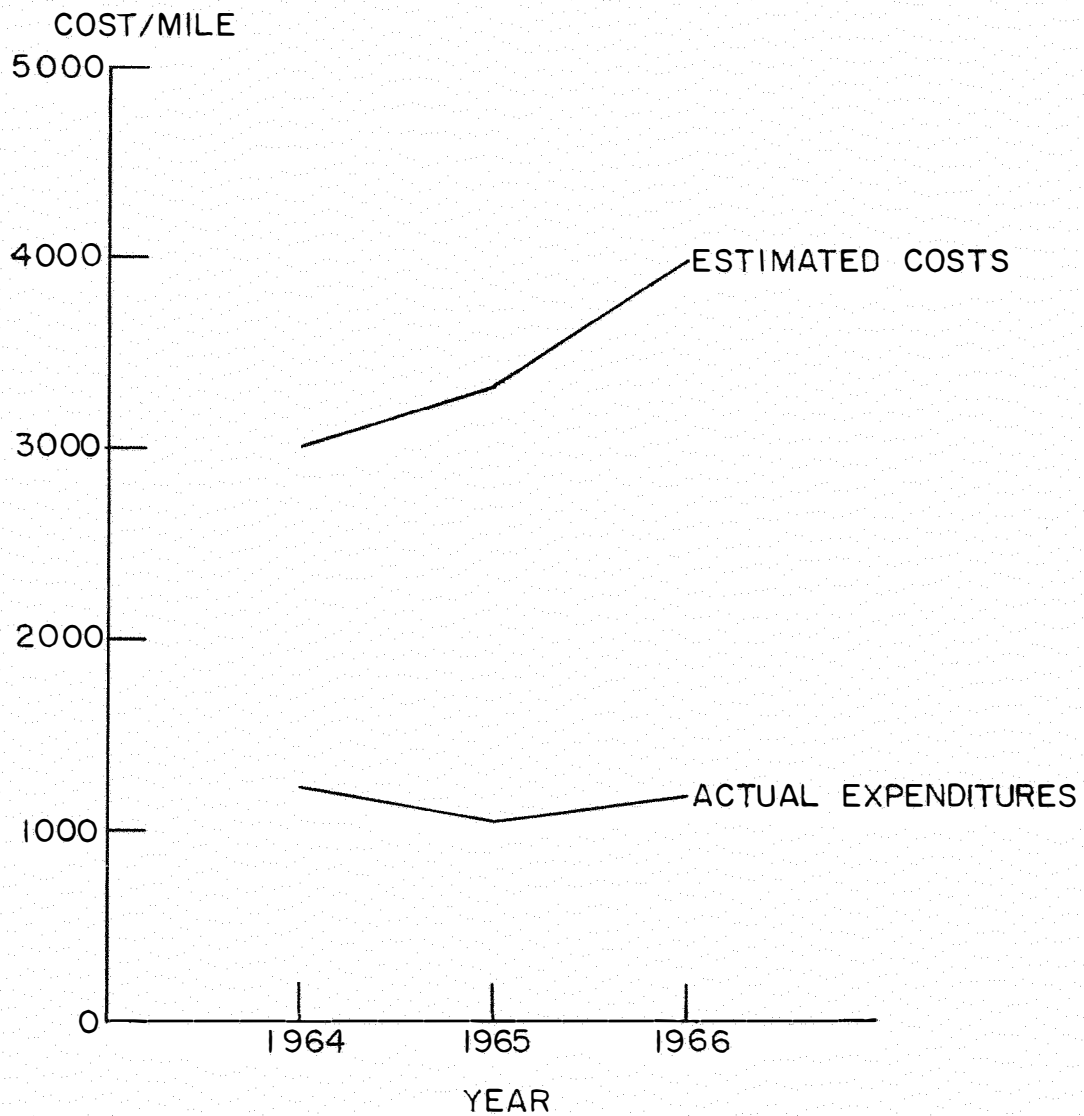
All costs are adjusted to 1964 base.

** Construction code type changed in 1964.

*** Subsection length changed in 1966.

FIGURE 6

GRAPH OF AVERAGE COST/MILE SHOWING BOTH ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR 17 RANDOMLY CHOSEN MILES IN DIVISION 3.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Yearly costs data do not adequately represent maintenance performed on a particular subsection. Although detailed records are kept, the fact that expenditures were charged to a given subsection does not necessarily mean that maintenance was performed as charged. No provision is made for stock piling of routine maintenance materials in making proper distribution to subsections when the materials are used.

Routine and special maintenance do not appear to be well defined as indicated by the accounting procedures.

The purpose of the random mile approach of observing maintenance and its costs was inhibited by a lack of records of actual costs of maintaining the miles.

Various designs and environmental factors seemed to have no mathematical relationship with maintenance costs. It is not known how much of this is due to invalid cost record or how much is caused by inadequate or improper representation of factors.

An objective method of estimating future maintenance costs must wait for a definition of the level at which maintenance will be performed.

Eleven out of the twenty-seven maintenance operations had low infrequent or no charges made to them in the majority of subsections. These eleven operations account for only 3.86% of the total cost of the maintenance operation.

Only two of the operations had consistent charges. This is accounted for by the prorata distribution of these charges to the subsections. Suggestions made during this study have led to the adoption of chapter seven maintenance accounting "AASHO Manual of Uniform Highway Accounting Procedures" of October 17-20, 1967, with slight modifications with regard to the maintenance operation code or maintenance activity code. This has resulted in the reduction of the number of activity codes to 15 as presented here.

OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
PROPOSED MAINTENANCE OPERATION CODE

Physical or General Maintenance	410 Routine Roadway Surface
	420 Special Maintenance Operations
	430 Shoulders and Side Approaches
	460 Drainage
	470 Roadside and Landscape Maintenance
	471 Mowing
	472 Chemical Control of Vegetation
Traffic Services	480 Structures
	510 Snow and Ice Control
	530 Traffic Control & Motorists Service
	531 Traffic Line Markings
	532 Modern Rest Areas
Unusual or Disaster Maintenance	540 Litter Cleaning and Control
	610 Emergency or Disaster Operation
	650 Maintenance General Expense

In addition to the above revisions, action has been taken to revise the subsection numbering system to provide a more accurate cost record of maintenance operations.

