



# **NATIONAL ASPHALT TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH & INITIATIVES**

Kent Hansen

Kalamazoo, MI – March 29, 2016



# OVERVIEW

## Unified Industry & Pavement Economics Effort Explained

- Government Partnership

## Pavement Economics Case Studies

- Deliverables
- Marketing and Implementation

## Pavement Performance



### Research & Technology

**Pavement Economics Committee**  
Six Task Groups

**Other Research**

- Asphalt Institute
- NCAT

**Future Research**



### Market Research & Communications

**Go-To-Market Task Group**



### Deployment Activities

**Deployment Task Group**



# What Does NAPA's Pavement Economics Effort Mean?

**Smart**

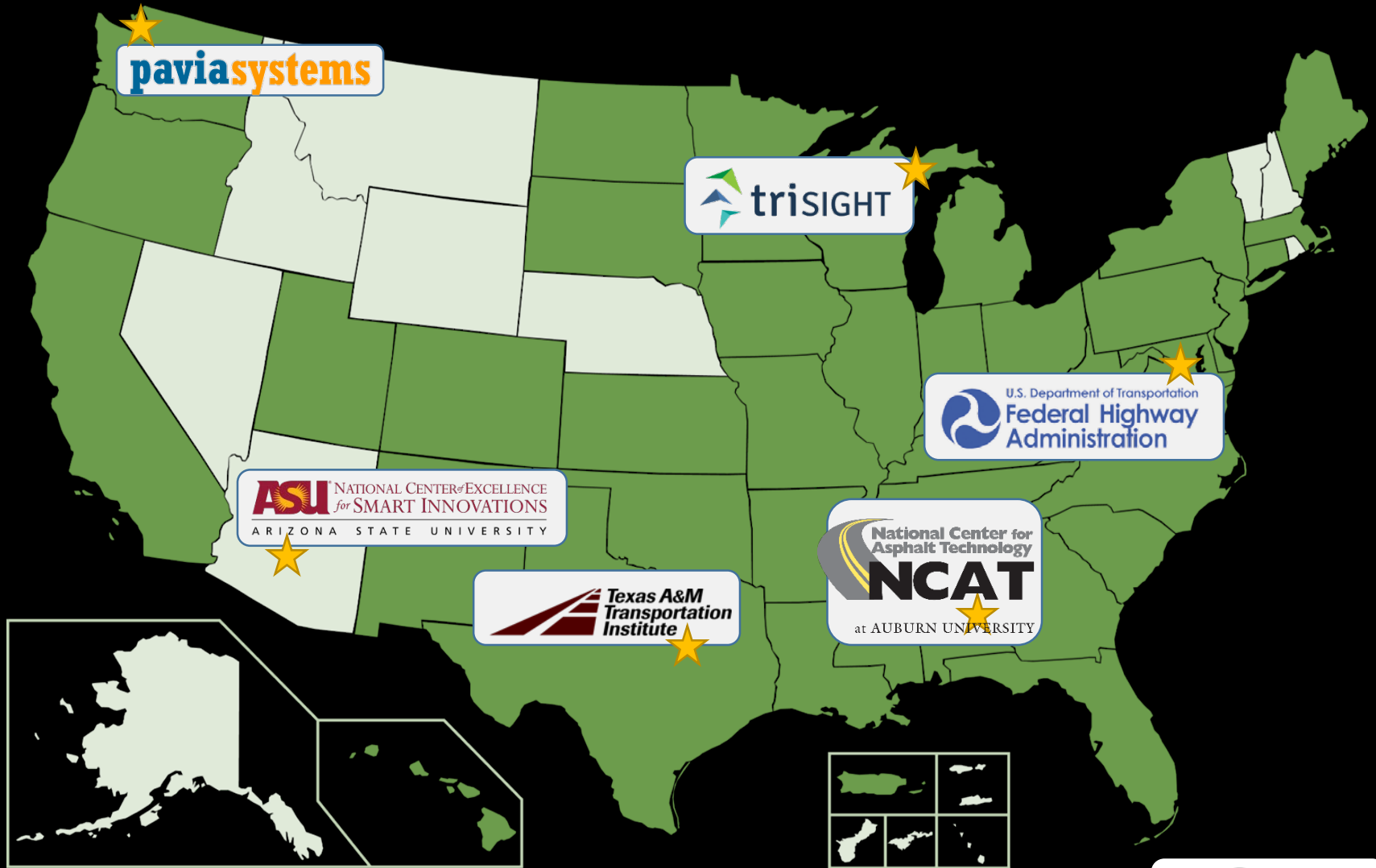
**System - Resilient**

**Sustainable**

*The pavement of the future...*



# Project Partners



**paviasystems**

**trisIGHT**

**ASU** NATIONAL CENTER OF EXCELLENCE  
for SMART INNOVATIONS  
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

**Texas A&M  
Transportation  
Institute**

National Center for  
Asphalt Technology  
**NCAT**  
at AUBURN UNIVERSITY

U.S. Department of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

**SAPA**  
State Asphalt Pavement Associations

# THE TEAMS



Best Quality and  
Competitiveness

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Environmental  
Sustainability

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Legislative

---



Pavement  
Type  
Selection

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Pavement  
Design

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Pavement  
Preservation



## **LEGISLATIVE**

Highway Funding &  
National Legislation

State Legislation  
Tracking

Market Analysis and  
Annual Report





# AID-PT IMPACT

Provided training & advice to more than 11,400 pavement professionals.

Produced & distributed more than 100 technology transfer publications and articles.

Met and advised over 25 State DOTs on specific pavement issues

Knowledge exchange tour of Japan for asphalt industry and AASHTO representatives

# *Partnership for Innovation in Asphalt Pavements*



ADVANCED ASPHALT TECHNOLOGIES, LLC  
Engineering Services for the Asphalt Industry



***Where to find  
the latest  
survey report:***

Information Series 138

**Asphalt Pavement  
Industry Survey on  
Recycled Materials and  
Warm-Mix Asphalt Usage  
2014**



[www.asphaltpavement.org/recycling](http://www.asphaltpavement.org/recycling)

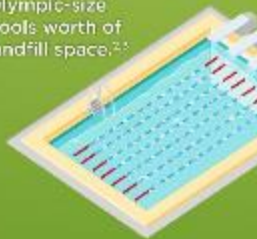


## THE IMPACT OF ASPHALT SUSTAINABILITY

About **4.16M** scrap tires were used to make quiet, rubberized asphalt pavements.<sup>1</sup>

About **1.9M** tons of roofing shingles were put to use in new pavement mixes and other road-building uses.<sup>2</sup>

Reuse of old pavements saves **13,500** Olympic-size pools worth of landfill space.<sup>3</sup>



**72M** tons of old pavements were put to use in new pavement mixes and other road-building activities.<sup>4</sup>

**99%+** of the material removed from old asphalt

**99%+** of the material removed from old asphalt pavements is reused in new pavements.<sup>5</sup>

**\$2.8B+** SAVINGS from recycled materials compared to the cost of raw materials.<sup>6</sup>

**WARM-MIX ASPHALT** technologies have the benefit of reducing energy consumption which decreases the production of greenhouse gases.<sup>7,8</sup>

**32%+**

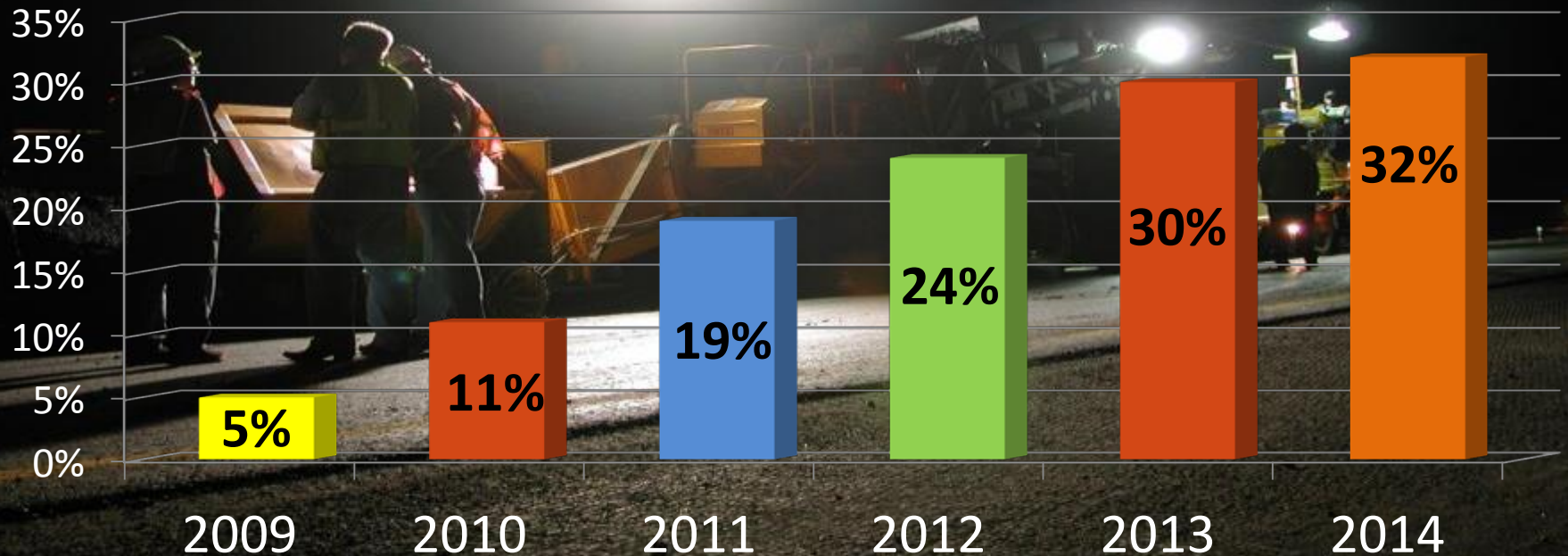
Nearly a third of all asphalt pavement mixtures are produced using warm-mix technologies!<sup>9</sup>

1. Lawton, J.R. & A. Cavaland. (2009). Asphalt Pavement Quality Performance Metrics to Measure the Quality of Work. USARPA 2011. US Annual Survey Report No. 10-01. National Asphalt Pavement Association, Lanham, Maryland.  
2. Bost, Alex. (2010). Analysis of Reuse of Asphalt Shingles in Pavement Mixes from a Life Cycle Perspective. Portland, OR: LWV2010000. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Report 6. Sewell, Colorado.

3. Newbery, D.C., J.A. Case, & E. Zhai. (2003). The Use of Recycled Asphalt Pavement in Road and Parking Surfaces in High-Risk Areas. Research Report. Asphalt Institute. 4. Source: National Asphalt Pavement Association, Lanham, Maryland.  
4. FHWA. (2004). 2003 US State Traffic Maintenance Survey. Public Maintenance Association, Washington, DC.  
5. Crowley, J.M., S. B. Wynn. (2009). Warm Mix Asphalt: Field Technologies & Specifications. Symposium Proceedings of Conference of the Transportation Association of Canada. 10/2009. 21-24, 20-9, 140-16, 1204-5, 1206-9.

# WMA Usage

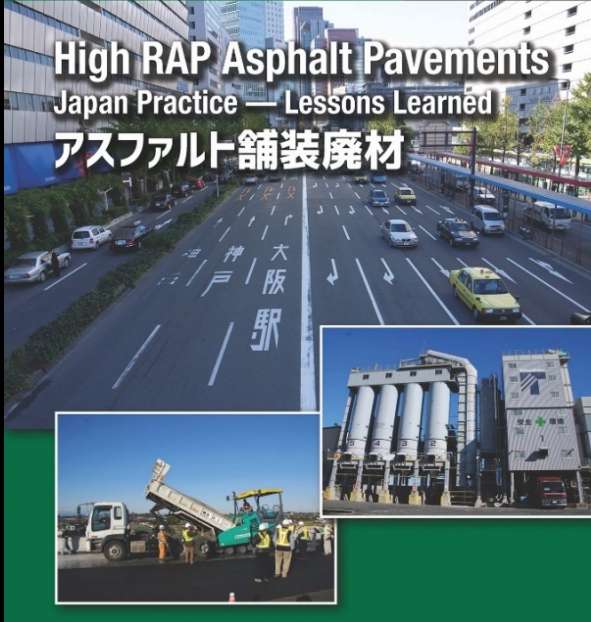
## *Percentage of Total Asphalt Production in US*



Information Series 139



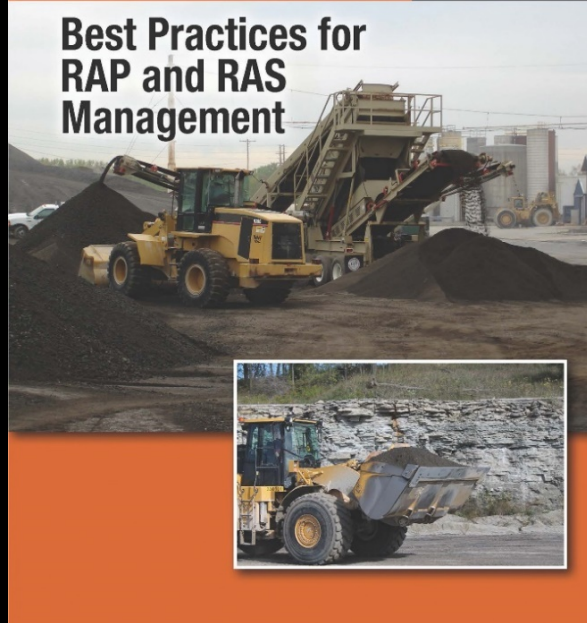
## High RAP Asphalt Pavements Japan Practice — Lessons Learned アスファルト舗装廃材



Quality Improvement Series 129



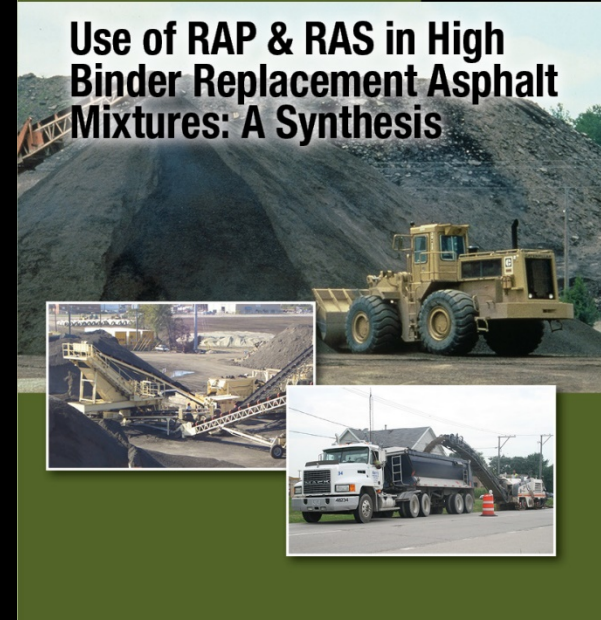
## Best Practices for RAP and RAS Management



Special Report 213



## Use of RAP & RAS in High Binder Replacement Asphalt Mixtures: A Synthesis



[store.AsphaltPavement.org](http://store.AsphaltPavement.org)



# Resources on Recycled Materials

# TechBrief

The Asphalt Pavement Technology Program is an integrated national effort to improve the long-term performance and cost effectiveness of asphalt pavements. Managed by the Federal Highway Administration through partnerships with state highway agencies, industry and academia, the program's primary goals are to reduce congestion, improve safety, and foster technology innovation. The program was established to develop and implement guidelines, methods, procedures and other tools for use in asphalt pavement materials selection, mixture design, testing, construction and quality control.



U.S. Department of Transportation  
**Federal Highway Administration**

Office of Asset Management,  
Pavements, and Construction

FHWA-HIF-15-009

April 2015

## Porous Asphalt Pavements with Stone Reservoirs

*This Technical Brief provides an overview of the benefits, limitations and applications of porous asphalt pavements with stone reservoirs. Considerations for design and construction, as well as maintenance, are discussed.*

### Introduction

Porous asphalt pavements with stone reservoirs are a multifunctional low impact development (LID) technology, which integrates ecological and environmental goals for a site with land development goals, reducing the net environmental impact for a project. Not only do they provide a strong pavement surface for parking, walkways, trails, and roads; they are designed to manage and treat stormwater runoff. With proper design and installation, porous asphalt pavements can provide a cost-effective solution for stormwater management in an environmentally friendly way. As a result, they are recognized as a best practice by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and many state agencies (EPA n.d.; PDEP 2006; NJDEP 2004).

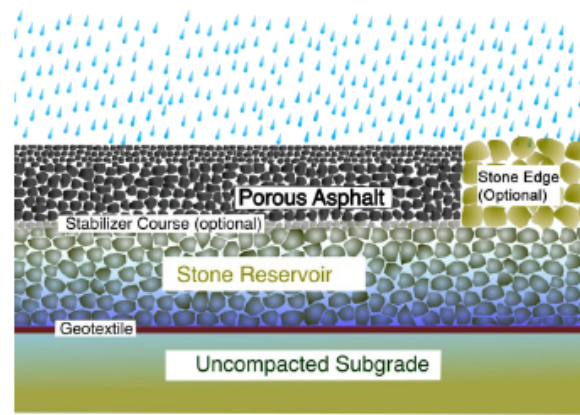


Figure 1: Typical porous asphalt pavement with stone reservoir cross section



# RESEARCH PROJECT SUMMARY



IRI  
Explorer



PaveXpress

***THINLAY***

SAFE. SMOOTH. DURABLE.



# Environmental Sustainability

## The Risks

Pavement Reflectivity  
Mandates

The Story on Pavement and  
Fuel Economy

Lack of Information on Smooth  
Roads and Sustainability &  
Performance

Quantifying Environmental  
Impact

## The Strategies

Awareness of Multiple  
Variables

Further Develop Sound Data  
and Science

Partnerships for Sustainability

Lead Industry in Life Cycle  
Analysis



# Unintended Consequences

A Research Synthesis Examining the Use of Reflective Pavements  
to Mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect

by Jiachuan Yang, Zhihua Wang, Ph.D., and Kamil E. Kalousti, Ph.D., P.E.  
Arizona State University National Center of Excellence for SMART Innovations

October 2013

# Fuel Economy and Pavements



**Surface texture**  
the roughness of the  
aggregate materials in  
a pavement



**Smoothness**  
surface unevenness  
that affects perceived  
ride quality



**Pavement stiffness**  
how the pavement deflects  
under a vehicle's weight



Surface texture  
the roughness of the  
aggregate materials in  
a pavement



Smoothness  
surface unevenness  
that affects perceived  
ride quality



Pavement stiffness  
how the pavement deflects  
under a vehicle's weight

## The forces that Matter for Pavement-Vehicle Interaction

Almost 75 percent of the oil consumed in the United States is used as vehicle fuel. Despite increases in vehicle fuel economy over the past few decades, fuel costs remain a significant item for the public and business alike. Numerous factors influence the fuel economy: aerodynamic properties, engine, tire pressure, and air temperature. However, just three factors always affect fuel economy: vehicle internal friction, air drag, and rolling resistance. While these factors always affect fuel economy, they vary in importance based on the vehicle speed.<sup>1</sup> For example, when a vehicle is traveling at 30 miles per hour, 40 percent of the energy needed to move the car is used to overcome rolling resistance, but at 70 miles per hour, the rolling resistance only comprises about 20 percent of the energy requirement.

The rolling resistance forces a vehicle must overcome to maintain speed are linked to its suspension system, bearings, transmission, tire pressure, and in part, the properties of the pavement. Three pavement properties are commonly understood to influence rolling resistance:



Surface texture  
the roughness of the  
aggregate materials in  
a pavement



Smoothness  
surface unevenness  
that affects perceived  
ride quality



Pavement stiffness  
how the pavement  
deflects under a  
vehicle's weight

Research has been conducted over the past 40 years to determine how each of these factors affects rolling resistance. Pavement texture influences fuel economy through the tire and the contacted area of the pavement. As the tire deforms, energy converts into heat in the rest of the tire and the atmosphere. Pavement stiffness may influence rolling resistance as tires and pavements interact: the pavement compresses causing the tire to compress. Smoothness influences the fuel consumption through energy lost by the shock absorber as the vehicle moves down the roadway and these systems work to make the ride more comfortable.

Highway Research Board | 1300 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706 | Phone: 800.376.6300 | Toll Free: 877.445.7429  
The Asphalt Pavement Institute is a partnership of the Asphalt Institute, National Asphalt Pavement Association, and the United Asphalt Pavement Association.



## How Pavement influences vehicle Fuel Economy

About 75 percent of the oil consumed in the United States is used as vehicle fuel. Despite increases in vehicle fuel economy over the past few decades, fuel costs remain a significant budget item for the public and business alike. Numerous factors influence the fuel economy: aerodynamic properties, engine, tire pressure, and air temperature. However, just three basic forces impact fuel economy: vehicle internal friction, air drag, and rolling resistance. While these three forces always affect fuel economy, they vary in importance based on the vehicle speed.<sup>1</sup> For example, when a vehicle is traveling at 30 miles per hour, 40 percent of the energy needed to move the car is used to overcome rolling resistance, but at 70 miles per hour, the rolling resistance only comprises about 20 percent of the energy requirement.

### Vehicle Energy Consumption by Speed<sup>1</sup>

|                    | 30 mph | 70 mph |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Rolling Resistance | 40%    | 20%    |
| Internal Friction  | 30%    | 15%    |
| Aerodynamic Drag   | 25%    | 65%    |



The rolling resistance forces a vehicle must overcome to maintain speed are linked to its suspension system, bearings, transmission, tire pressure, and in part, the properties of the pavement. Three pavement properties are commonly understood to influence rolling resistance:



Surface texture  
the roughness of the  
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Smoothness  
surface unevenness  
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Pavement stiffness  
how the pavement deflects  
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## Vehicle Fuel Economy and the role of pavement Smoothness

When it comes to America's roads, drivers want surfaces that are safe, durable and support fuel efficiency. Pavement smoothness is critical to achieving each of these goals, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) recently determined that smoothness is a key factor in ensuring satisfaction for road users.<sup>1</sup>

Thanks to advanced materials and construction techniques, asphalt provides a smooth, comfortable surface that means drivers spend less time adding to pavement longevity and requiring less maintenance than rougher roads<sup>2</sup> and lowering vehicle operating costs.<sup>3</sup>

As drivers, administrators and regulators grow increasingly concerned with fuel economy, the impact of smoothness on vehicle efficiency is receiving greater attention. These pavement properties are commonly thought to affect fuel consumption:



Texture  
how rough the surface is



Smoothness  
how rough the road  
feels to a driver



Pavement stiffness  
how much the pavement  
deflects under a  
vehicle's weight

No study has grasped how all these pavement properties simultaneously impact vehicle fuel economy.<sup>4</sup> However, the current scientific consensus is that pavement smoothness typically has the greatest influence, and that the effect of texture is smaller on well-maintained pavements. No real agreement has been reached as to the effect of pavement stiffness.<sup>5</sup>

All told, Americans burn nearly 170 billion gallons of fuel driving approximately 3 trillion miles a year.<sup>6</sup> If roads across the nation were built and maintained to ensure a smoother ride, drivers could see an approximately 1.5 percent decrease in fuel consumption<sup>7</sup> — the equivalent of saving about 10¢ per gallon.<sup>8</sup> Similarly, rough and poorly maintained roads increase wear and tear on vehicles — about \$277 per year for the average driver.<sup>9</sup>

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PAVEMENT  
HEALTH  
ANALYSIS  
TOOL

IRI  
Explorer 

[www.IRIExplorer.com](http://www.IRIExplorer.com)

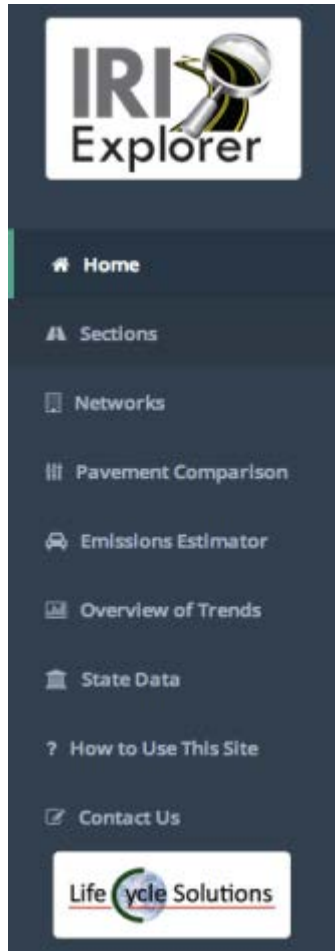
- Utilizes LTPP Data
- Free
- Web Based
- Customizable
- Life-Cycle Emission Benchmarking

# Background — IRI Explorer

The IRI Explorer was created to allow users to easily interface with the LTPP data

- Easy-to-read graphs
- Statistical rigor
- Look at the effects of pavement selection on IRI and vehicle emissions

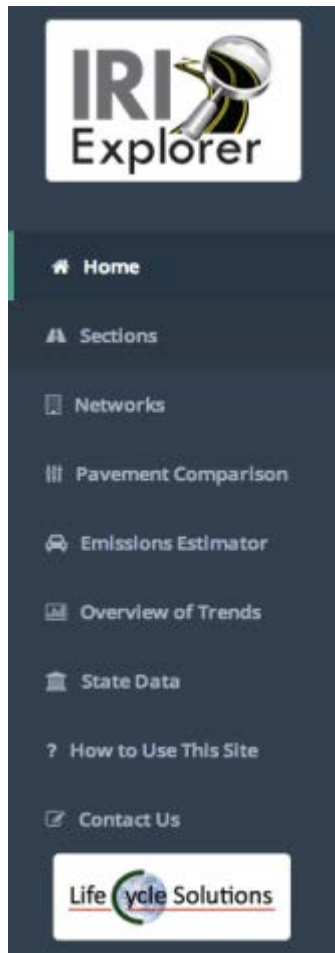
# IRI Explorer — Tabs and Tools



- Sections: Search for a single section and look at its IRI performance over time
- Networks: Examine the performance of broad categories of pavement types within a regionalized network
- Pavement Comparison: Compare two pavement types. Many filters available to make specific comparisons

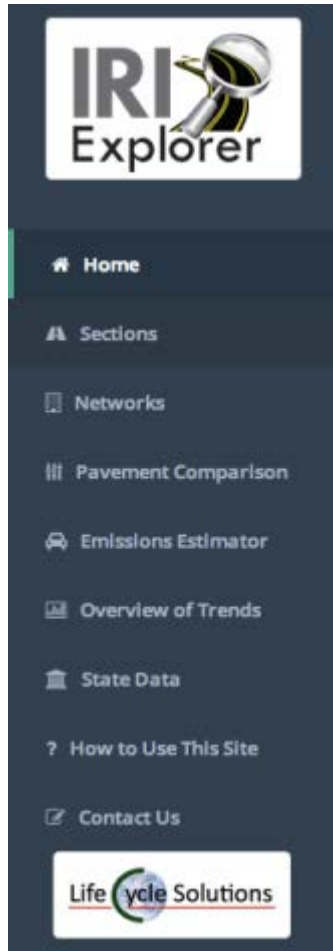


# IRI Explorer — Tabs and Tools



- Emissions Estimator: Find the GHG emissions associated with a roadway over its entire lifetime, including use, construction, and maintenance phases.
- Overview of Trends: A discussion of trends seen in the LTPP data.
- State Data: Houses additional data gathered by certain states. Access is limited to the funding agencies.

# IRI Explorer — Goals and Caveats



- Goal: To let users craft their own queries to the LTPP database; to see how different pavements perform in their region, application, road type, and so on
- Avoid making general assumptions from specific data sets
- All of engineering is trade-offs

# Quantifying the Asphalt Industry's Environmental Impact

## Environmental Facts

Functional Unit: 1 metric ton of Asphalt Cement

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Primary Energy Demand (MJ)</b>                     | <b>4.0×10<sup>3</sup></b>  |
| <i>Non-Renewable Energy (MJ)</i>                      | <i>3.9×10<sup>3</sup></i>  |
| <i>Renewable Energy (MJ)</i>                          | <i>5.5×10<sup>1</sup></i>  |
| <b>Global Warming Potential (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b> | <b>79</b>                  |
| <b>Acidification Potential (kg SO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>  | <b>0.23</b>                |
| <b>Eutropication Potential (kg Neq)</b>               | <b>0.012</b>               |
| <b>Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-11eq)</b>        | <b>7.3×10<sup>-9</sup></b> |
| <b>Smog Potential (kg O<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>            | <b>4.4</b>                 |

Boundaries: Cradle-to-Gate

Company: XYZ Asphalt

RAP: 10%



### General Program Instructions for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) Program National Asphalt Pavement Association

Version 1  
September 15, 2014



5100 Forbes Blvd. | Lanham, MD 20706 | 301-731-4748  
[www.AsphaltPavement.org/EPD](http://www.AsphaltPavement.org/EPD)



# Education Program



# Pavement Design

## The Challenges

Economics and Overdesign

Mechanistic-Empirical  
Pavement Design

Need for user friendly,  
AASHTO-based pavement  
design tool

Pavement Design Guidance

## The Solutions

State-of-the-Practice for  
MEPDG Implementation &  
Challenges

Pavement Design & Material  
Improvements

Web-based Pavement Design  
Software

# Advancements in Flexible Pavement Design


NCAT Report 14-08


RECALIBRATION PROCEDURES FOR THE  
STRUCTURAL ASPHALT LAYER COEFFICIENT IN  
THE 1993 AASHTO PAVEMENT DESIGN GUIDE

By

Dr. David H. Timm, P.E.  
Dr. Mary M. Robbins  
Dr. Nam Tran, P.E.  
Dr. Carolina Rodezno

November 2014



  
National Center for  
Asphalt Technology  
**NCAT**  
at AUBURN UNIVERSITY

277 Technology Parkway • Auburn, AL 36830


NCAT Report 14-04


FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT DESIGN –  
STATE OF THE PRACTICE

By

Dr. David H. Timm, P.E.  
Dr. Mary M. Robbins  
Dr. Nam Tran, P.E.  
Dr. Carolina Rodezno

August 26, 2014



  
National Center for  
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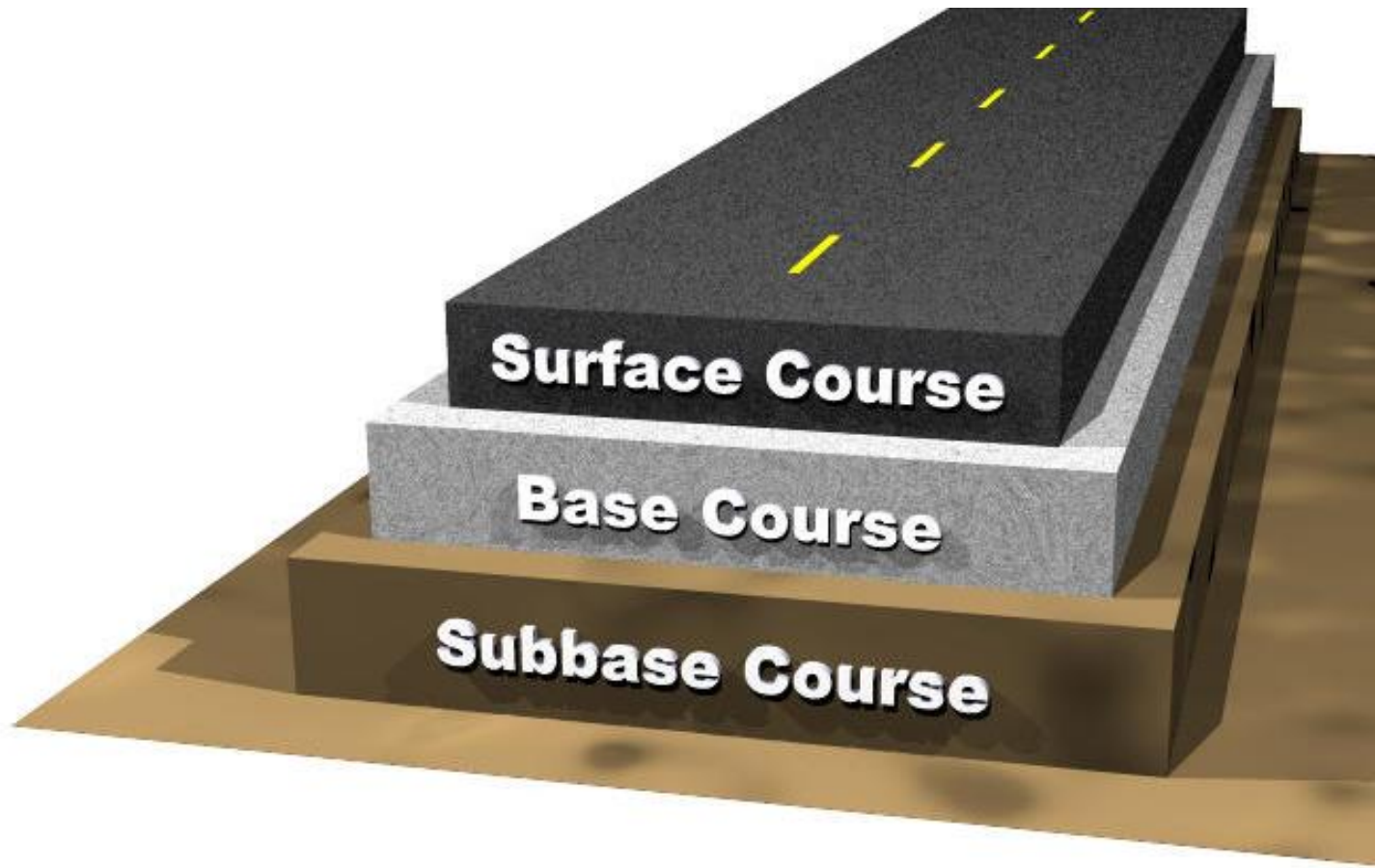
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<http://ncat.us/files/research-synopses/synopsis14-08.pdf>



# PaveXpress

*A Simplified Pavement Design Tool*

[www.PaveXpressDesign.com](http://www.PaveXpressDesign.com)



**AASHTO has been developing MEPDG for high volume roads, but a gap has developed for local roads and lower volumes**

Pavement Interactive



# PAVEMENT DESIGN

## Simplified

### Web-Based Pavement Design Tool

Designing the right pavement for the job just got easier thanks to PaveXpress, a free web-based pavement design tool for roadway and parking lot pavements.

Projects created in PaveXpress can be printed, shared, and saved, and design options can easily be evaluated in a side-by-side comparison. As a browser-based tool, PaveXpress is always up to date and can be accessed from any computer or mobile device, regardless of screen size or operating system.

[PaveXpressDesign.com](http://PaveXpressDesign.com)



# Guiding Principles

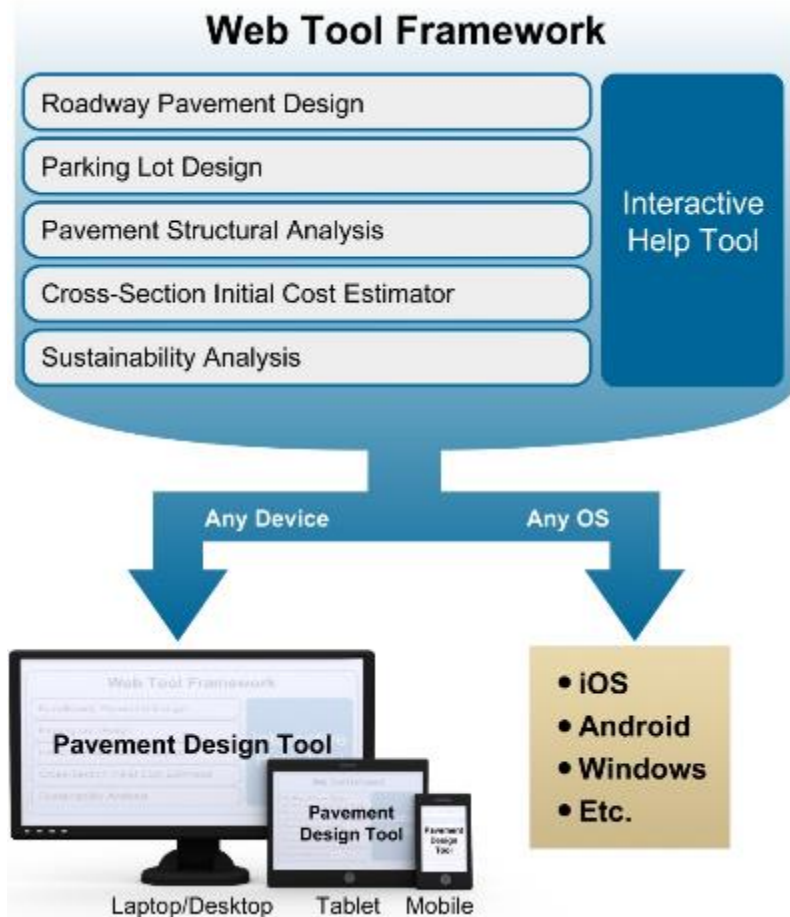
- Provide accurate un-biased results...**be a trusted resource**
- Only ask the user for what is required to perform a technically sound design
- Where appropriate suggest industry accepted defaults to minimize user input
- Provide context sensitive help and guidance
- Assume users aren't pavement design experts

# Application Users

- State Transportation & Highway Agencies
- Local Government Agencies
- A/E/C Firms
- FHWA
- Engineering Students
- Foreign Companies & Governments



# Approach: Web Delivery



- Browser based delivery
- Available via the web
- Supports all kinds of devices/OS
  - Desktops
  - Laptops
  - Tablets (7" – 10" - includes iPad Mini on up.
  - Handheld device capabilities
- Easily scalable and updatable

# Approach: Technical

- Provide technically sound designs using:
  - Flexible: AASHTO '93
  - Rigid: AASHTO '93 w/ '98 Supplement
  - Parking lot guidance (Flexible only)
- Use industry accepted standards and guidance
- Linkages to State and Local guidance
- Linkages to Pavement Interactive

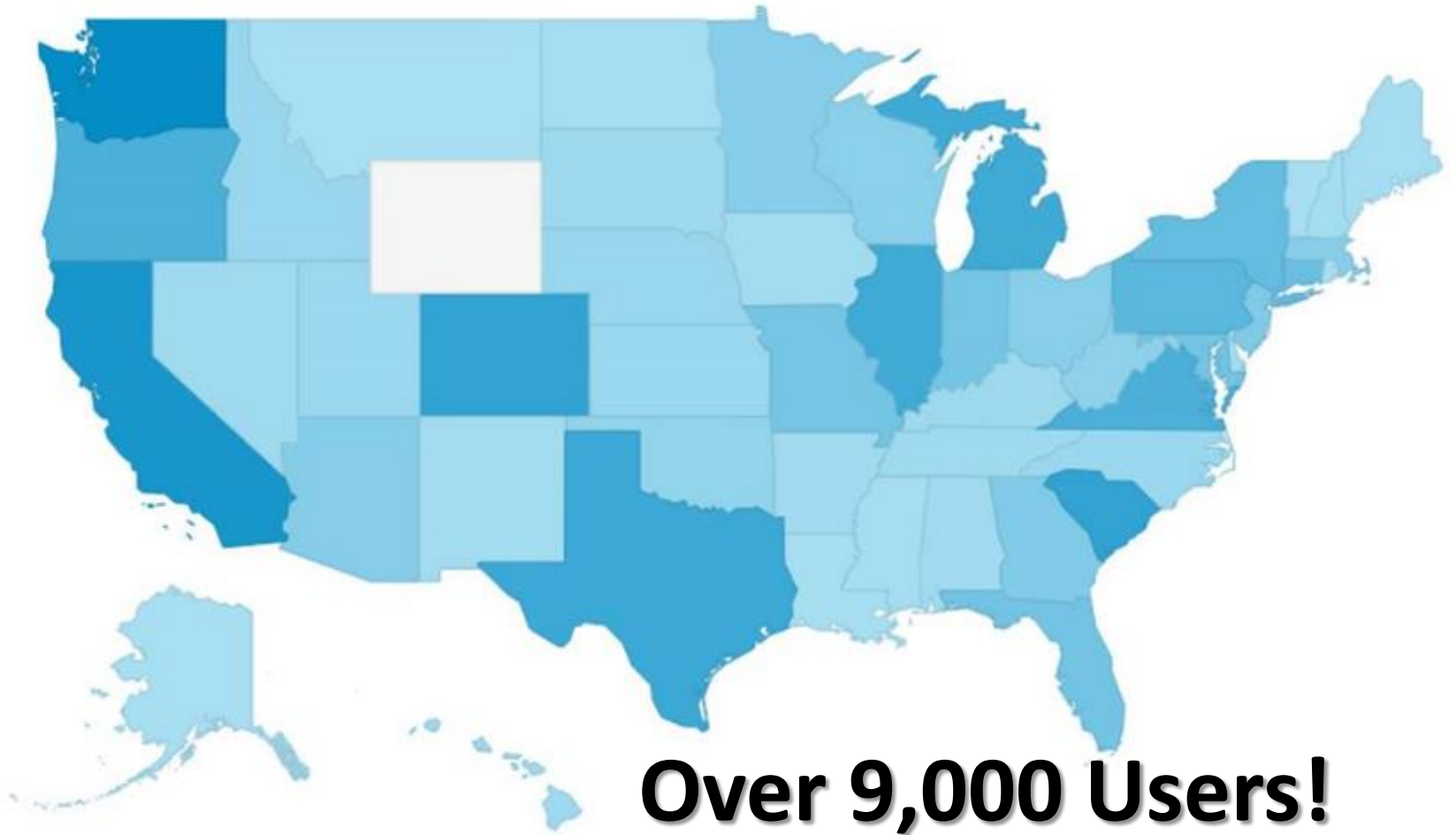
# PaveXpress Knowledge Transfer

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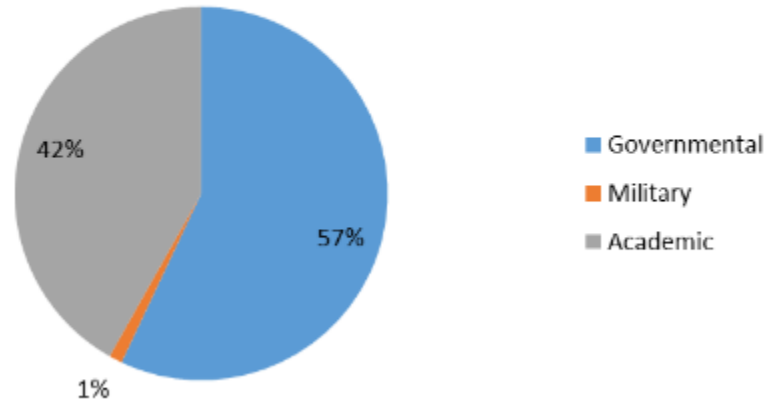
**1,650 people  
reached**

# PaveXpress

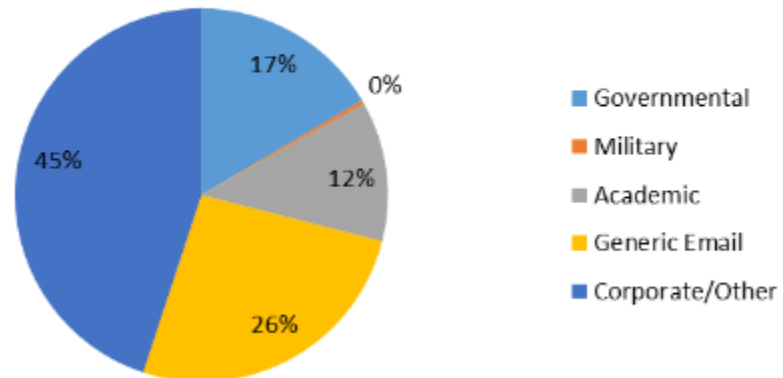


# PaveXpress

## Governmental/Academic Users



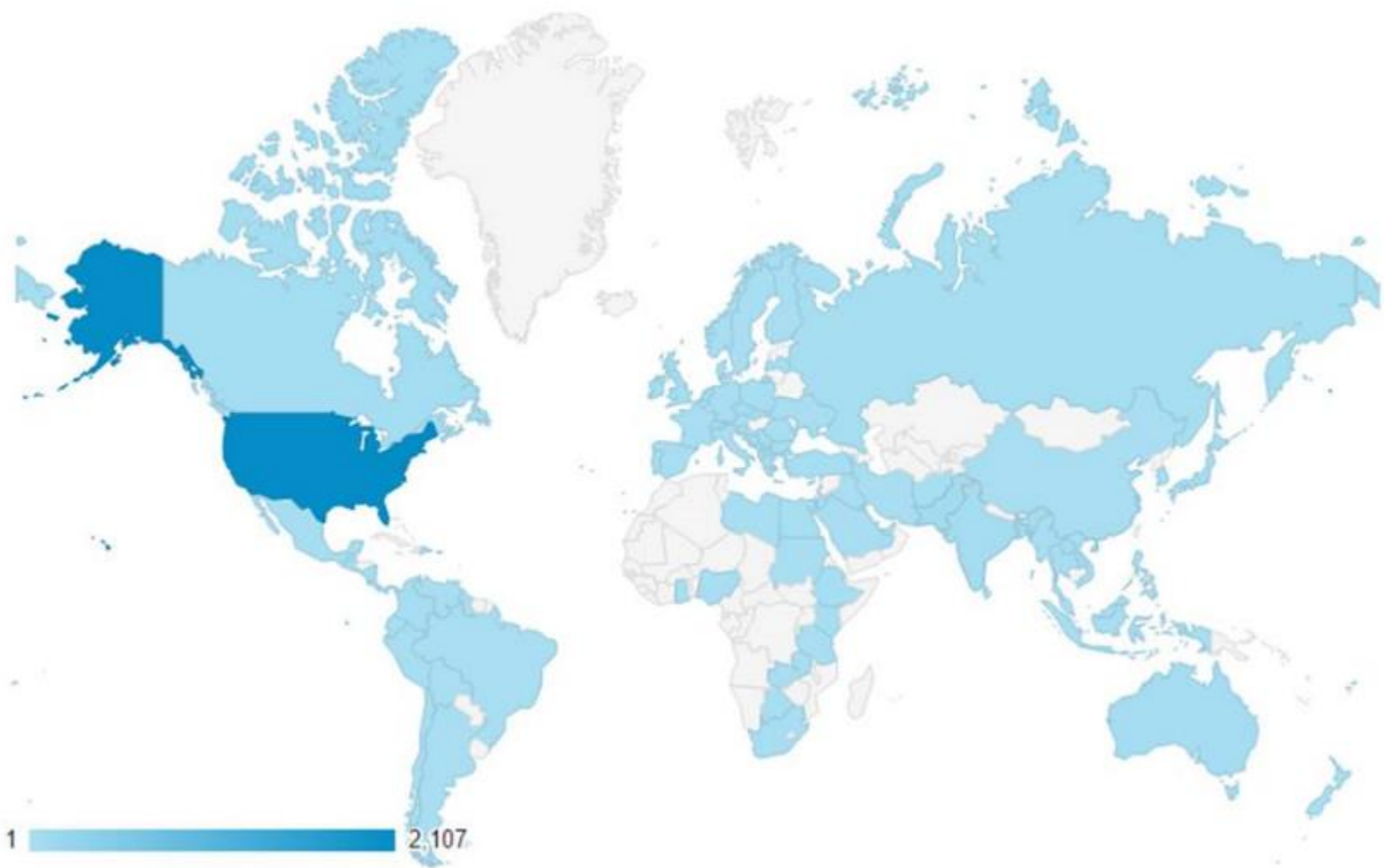
## All Registered Users



*as of July 2015*



# PaveXpress



# Future of **PaveXpress**

- Simplified mechanistic design for asphalt pavements
- Pavement cost estimating module
- Porous pavement design tool
- Suggestions?



# Pavement Preservation

## The Challenges

Focus from construction to preservation

The value of the US highway and road system is estimated at \$1.75 trillion

Preservation of the existing system is the challenge for pavement managers

## The Strategy

Develop and place high quality Thinlay mixes

Improve cost competitiveness while maintaining quality & performance

Market Thinlays as an effective preservation method

# Thinlays for Preservation: From Drawbacks to Innovative Solutions

- May have higher initial cost than other preservation strategies.
  - *Provide longer life*
  - *Thinner lifts*
  - *Use low-cost screenings and recycled materials (RAP, RAS, rubber)*
- Construction & application in cooler temperatures
  - *Warm Mix Asphalt*
- Durability versus permanent deformation
  - *Higher asphalt contents*
  - *Engineered binders (e.g. polymer, rubber, etc.)*

# POSITION PAPER



NATIONAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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TF: 888.468.6499 PH: 301.731.4748 FX: 301.731.4621

[www.asphaltpavement.org](http://www.asphaltpavement.org)

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## **Thinlays: The Pavement Preservation Tool of Choice** *NAPA Position on Thin Asphalt Overlays for Pavement Preservation*

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Every day in 2011, more than 48 million tons of goods, worth some \$46 billion, were transported across nation's highways. 99 percent of vehicle crashes are attributed to a standard of "good" pavement condition. A more stringent "acceptable" standard would reduce vehicle operating costs. Poor pavement causes economic loss. Given the value of

# THINLAY

**SAFE. SMOOTH. DURABLE.**

road condition on costs, time, and safety for the public, it is critical that our nation's highways and roads be kept in proper condition.

was carried over the reauthorization (FHWA), 49.4 percent of states failed to meet the goal. The FHWA failed to reach the less than 50 percent goal. A "... direct impact on safety and repair costs. The impact on crash rates."³ roads, and the effect of

Many agencies apply pavement preservation techniques to cost effectively maintain or

### Asphalt Pavement

#### Overview

#### Contractor How-To Tools

- > How to Determine Quantities
- > How to Determine Mix Cooling Time

#### Diamond Paving Commendation

#### Diamond Quality Commendation

#### Energy Conservation Symposium

#### Engineering & Research

- > National Asphalt Roadmap
- > Airfield Research

#### FAQ's

#### History of Asphalt

#### Materials and Mix Design

- > Statistical Specifications

#### Mechanistic-Empirical Design

#### Mix Type Selection

- > Life-cycle Cost

#### Online Asphalt Pavement Resource

#### Library

#### Other Resources

#### Recycling

#### Thin Overlays

#### Training

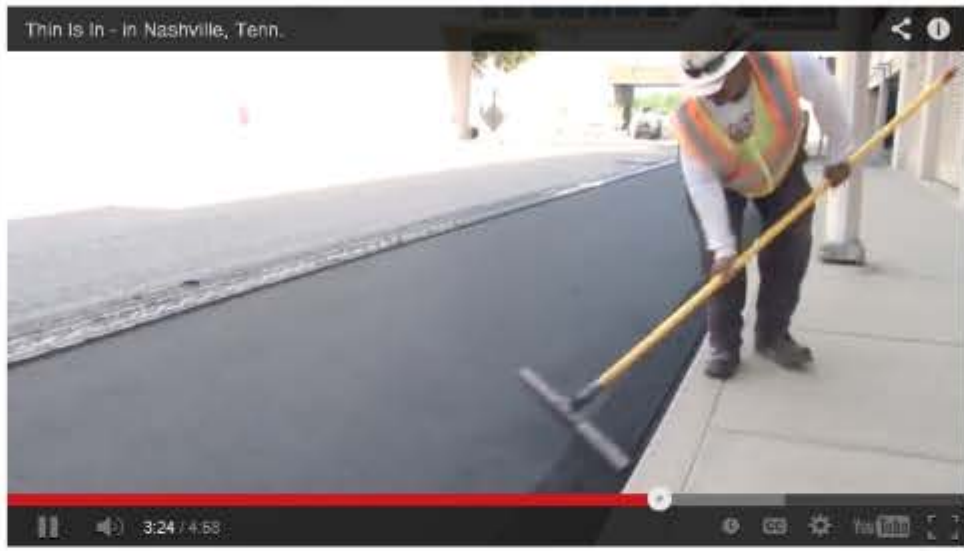
#### Types of Asphalt Pavement

- > Perpetual Pavement
- > Porous Asphalt
- > Quiet Pavement
- > Warm-Mix Asphalt

### Thin Overlays



Thin asphalt overlays, also known as Thinlays™, are a popular approach to pavement preservation because of their ability to provide improved ride quality, reduce pavement distresses, maintain surface geometrics, reduce noise levels, reduce life-cycle costs, and provide long-lasting service. Recently, NAPA helped organize a thin asphalt overlay using warm-mix asphalt and recycled materials in Nashville, Tenn.



Tenth Street in downtown Nashville, an urban pavement with many utility cuts, was given 10 years more of life with this green (economically and environmentally) thin asphalt overlay preservation treatment. This is a NAPA instructional demonstration for those interested in asphalt paving processes and procedures. Mike Humer, Director of Technical Services for the Tennessee Road Builders Association, is the presenter. Special thanks go to the contractor, LoJac Enterprises Inc. of Lebanon, Tenn. The Tenth Street project was completed in August 2012.

NAPA has outlined the benefits of Thinlay thin asphalt overlay mixes in a 2014 position paper, [Thinlays: The Pavement Preservation Tool of Choice](#). When used for pavement preservation, Thinlays can help agencies better manage both pavement condition and scarce funds. Thinlays can also help increase the structural capability of a roadway when used with well-built pavements.



Information Series 135



# Thin Asphalt Overlays for Pavement Preservation



[www.asphaltpavement.org/ThinIsIn](http://www.asphaltpavement.org/ThinIsIn)



NCAT Report 13-05

## THIN HMA OVERLAYS FOR PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND LOW VOLUME ASPHALT ROADS

By  
E. Ray Brown  
Michael Heitzman

May 2013



277 Technology Parkway • Auburn, AL 36830

[www.ncat.us/files/reports/2013/rep13-05.pdf](http://www.ncat.us/files/reports/2013/rep13-05.pdf)

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**NAPA**  
NATIONAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Intro Construction Smoothness Noise Safety Sustainability Innovation

# America depends on high-performing, safe roads.

LEARN MORE

## How to Design a Road

To Withstand Time, Traffic, and Taxpayers

### Perpetual Pavement Design

**Top Surface**  
The top surface is designed to resist a high level of traffic, heavy loads, and the effects of weather. It is typically made of a dense, bituminous mixture with a high percentage of aggregate.

**Intermediate Layer**  
The intermediate layer is designed to provide additional strength and stability to the pavement structure. It is typically made of a dense, bituminous mixture with a high percentage of aggregate.

**Subgrade**  
The subgrade is the natural ground upon which the pavement is constructed. It is typically made of soil or rock and is designed to provide a stable base for the pavement structure.

### A Design That Limits Distress

A specially designed Perpetual Pavement is designed with optimized layers to provide a durable structure that will not deteriorate. It is designed to resist distresses such as potholes, ruts, and cracking. The pavement structure is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years.

### This Could Be Your Grandfather's Pavement

Perpetual Pavement is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years. It is designed to resist distresses such as potholes, ruts, and cracking. The pavement structure is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years.

### The Overachieving Pavement

The Perpetual Pavement is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years. It is designed to resist distresses such as potholes, ruts, and cracking. The pavement structure is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years.

### Optimized Design = Optimized Budgets

The Perpetual Pavement is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years. It is designed to resist distresses such as potholes, ruts, and cracking. The pavement structure is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years.

### Maintaining Reliability

The Perpetual Pavement is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years. It is designed to resist distresses such as potholes, ruts, and cracking. The pavement structure is designed to provide a high level of performance and to last for many years.

The Place to Be

**IN TUNE**

Asphalt: The Answer to Road Age

Ensuring Reliability. Ensuring Durability. Challenges and Solutions for America's Roads.



## Improved Performance with Premium Materials

- Quantify the increased improvements in service life when premium materials are utilized:
  - Polymer Modification
  - High-Polymers
  - Stone-Matrix Asphalt
  - Rubber Modification
  - Additives

## Porous Pavements

- Structural Design
  - Low Volume Applications
  - Structural Value, Thickness, Material Properties
- Mix Design
  - Investigate Permeability and Scuffing Resistance



# New 2016 Projects





**Pavement Economics  
Webinars have reached  
about 400 people in two  
years.**

## **UPCOMING WEBINARS**

- **Best Practices in Paving Series: Best Practices in Positioning Technology in Asphalt Pavement**
- **2016 NAPA Legislative and Regulatory Policy Outlook**
- **Best Practices in Paving Series: Best Practices for Residential and Commercial Paving**

# Pavement Performance

## The Issues

Long-term funding and lack of proper funding for preservation and maintenance

Possible dry mixtures with low asphalt content

Construction practices, lack of inspection, and need for training.

## The Strategy

Pavement Performance Task Group

Issues and Industry Strategies

Partnerships

Recommendations for Ensuring Durability

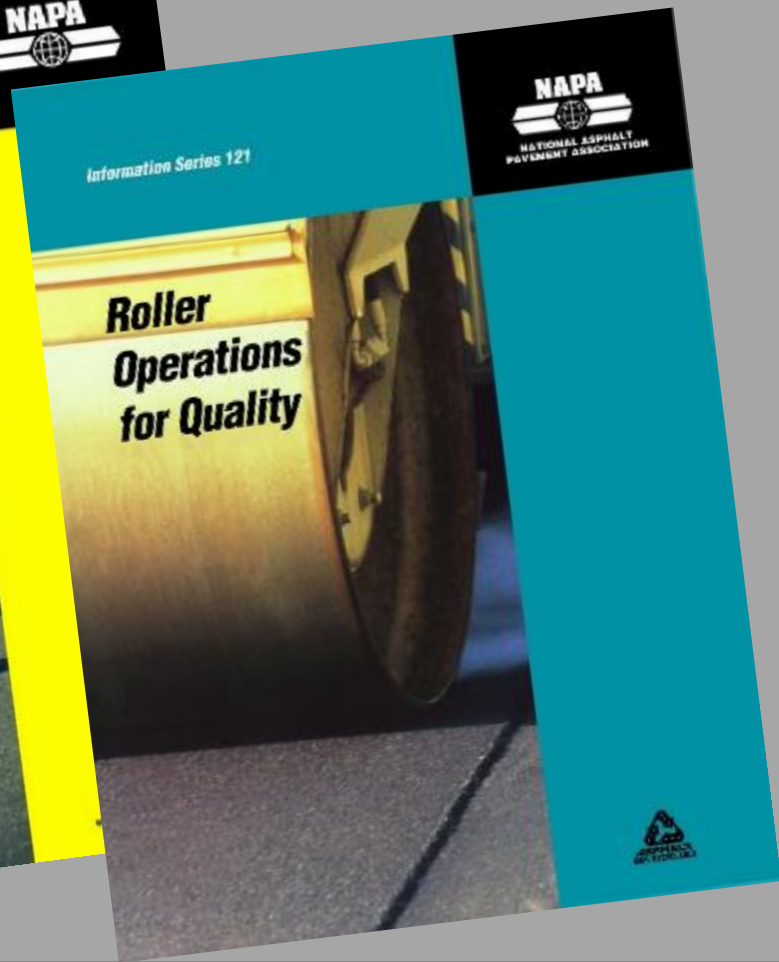
## The Focus

Refocused Engineering Committee

Focus on Durability in Partnership with FHWA & SAPAs

Rethinking Asphalt Mixture Design & Simplifying Specifications

TRB Workshop  
NAPA Workshop  
FHWA Task Group



# 2016 NAPA MIDYEAR MEETING



July 17-19 • Renaissance Seattle Hotel • Seattle, Washington • [www.AsphaltPavement.org/midyear](http://www.AsphaltPavement.org/midyear)

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