

**Final Report** 

# Road Inventory and Condition Assessment of Paved Routes Redwood National Park

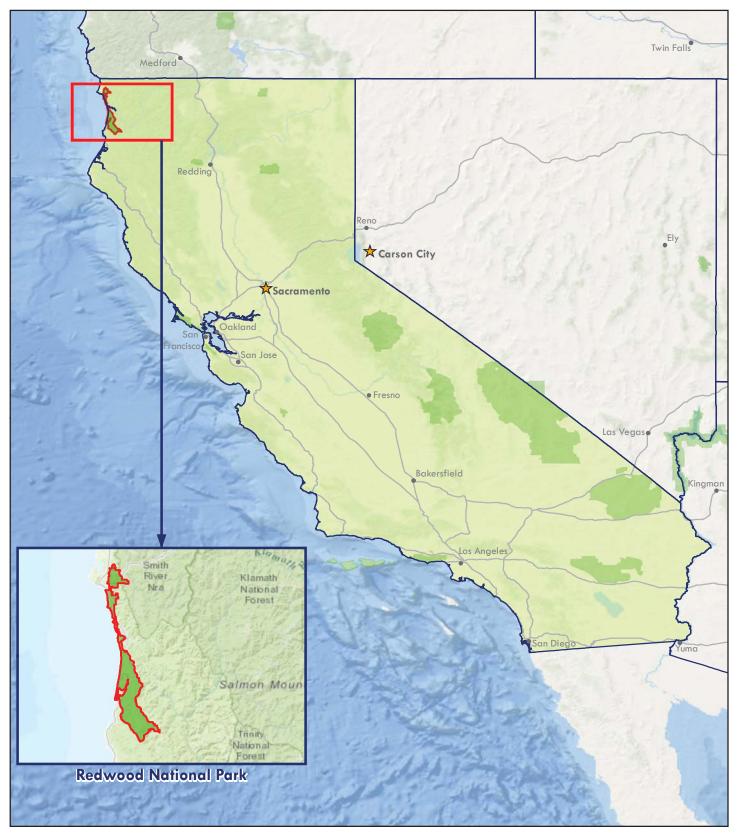




Federal Lands Highway Road Inventory Program Prepared By: Federal Highway Administration Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division Road Inventory Program (RIP)

**Report Date: September 2015** 

#### Redwood National Park in California



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

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# Section 1 Introduction



## **Redwood National Park**



#### Introduction

The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA), Road Inventory Program (RIP) inventories all roads and parking areas in the National Park System, and performs condition inspections on all paved roads and parking areas for the National Park Service (NPS). This report contains the results of the Cycle 6 condition assessment of paved roads and parking lots for this park unit. This assessment was done using an automated, state-of-the-art pavement inspection vehicle as well as manual ratings. This information represents the condition of the paved assets at the time of the inspection. The pavement management system utilized by FHWA and the NPS uses these assessments to estimate future conditions and help prioritize pavement maintenance and rehabilitation projects. Further information about RIP data and its role in managing paved roads and bridges can be obtained by contacting the NPS Regional Transportation Program Manager.

#### A History of the Road Inventory Program:

The FHWA, in the mid-1970s, was charged with the task of identifying surface condition deficiencies and corrective priorities on NPS roads and parkways. Additionally, FHWA was tasked with establishing an integrated maintenance features inventory, locating features such as culverts, guardrails, and signs, among others, along NPS roads and parkways. As a result, in 1976 the NPS and FHWA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which established the RIP. This MOA was revised in 1980 to update RIP data collection standards and develop a long-range program to improve and maintain NPS roads to designated condition standards and establish a pavement management program.

The FHWA completed the initial phase of inventory in the early 1980s. As a result of this effort, each NPS unit included in the collection received a RIP Report known as the "Brown Book" which contained information that was inventoried during this first RIP phase. In the 1990s, a cyclical program was developed, and since then five cycles of collection have been completed. Cycle 6 is currently in progress. A summary of the RIP collection cycles is shown in the table below.

Cycle	Years	Parks Collected
Cycle 1	1994 - 1997	° 44 Large Parks
Cycle 2	1997 - 2001	<ul><li> 79 Large Parks</li><li> 5 Small Parks</li></ul>
Cycle 3	2001 - 2004	<ul><li> All Large Parks</li><li> All Small Parks</li></ul>
Cycle 4	2006 - 2010	<ul> <li>86 Large Parks</li> <li>Several Small Parks</li> </ul>
Cycle 5	2010 - 2014	<ul> <li>All Large Parks (Only functional class 1, 2, 7, and new/modified routes collected)</li> <li>All Small Parks (all roads and parking areas collected)</li> </ul>
Cycle 6	2014 – 2020 ( <b>±)</b>	<ul> <li>All roads and parking areas collected at all Parks</li> <li>Additional partial collections of functional class 1, 2, and 7 roads at Large Parks</li> <li>Cycle 6 is expected to last 6 years</li> </ul>

Note: Large Parks have  $\geq$  10 Paved Miles; Small Parks have < 10 Paved Miles

Since 1984, the Road Inventory Program has been funded through the Federal Lands Highway Park Roads and Parkways (PRP) Program. Currently, coordination of the RIP with Federal Lands Highway (FLH) is under the NPS Washington Headquarters Park Facility Management Division. The FLH Washington office coordinates policy and prepares national reports and needs assessment studies for Congress.

In 1998, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) amended Title 23 U.S.C., and inserted Section 204(a)(6) requiring the FHWA and NPS, to develop by rule, a Pavement Management System (PMS) applied to park roads and parkways serving the National Park System.

In 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) amended Title 23 U.S.C., and under Section 203(c)(1-2) stated that the National Park Service in cooperation with the DOT/FHWA, shall maintain a comprehensive national inventory of their transportation facilities, with the goal of quantifying transportation infrastructure needs within the National Park System.

#### A History of the Pavement Management System:

In 2005, the FHWA began implementing the use of a pavement management system to assist the NPS in prioritizing Pavement Maintenance and Rehabilitation activities. The system used by FHWA is the Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA), which has the ability to store inventory and condition data from RIP and forecast future performance using prediction models. Outputs include performance and condition reports at the National, Regional, Park, or Route level. Regional prioritized lists and optimizations have been produced for most regions, and the Service's overall roadway Deferred Maintenance is calculated via the HPMA.

#### **Overview of Cycle 6:**

Cycle 6 launched in the spring of 2014 and will again comprise all NPS park units that are served by paved roads and/or parking areas. For Cycle 6, all paved roads (approximately 5,700 miles) and parking areas will be collected in all parks at least once, while the primary routes (functional class 1, 2, and 7 roads) at Large Parks will have additional collections. These multiple collections will provide updated condition data on a majority of the NPS's primary road network and help build a better pavement management system, allowing for more accurate pavement performance prediction models.

FLH is responsible for the accuracy of all data presented in this report. Any questions or comments concerning the contents of this report should be directed to the national RIP Coordinator located in Sterling, Virginia.

Respectfully,

FHWA RIP Team

FHWA/Eastern Federal Lands 21400 Ridgetop Circle Sterling, VA 20166 (703) 404-6371 FHWA/Central Federal Lands 12300 West Dakota Ave Lakewood, CO 80228 (720) 963-3556

# Section 2 Park Route Inventory



## **Redwood National Park**



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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

Report Date: 10/02/2015

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
				DCV = Data Collection Vehicle

Red text denotes:

\*Unpaved route data was obtained from the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inventory Program (RIP).

DCV = Data Collection Vehicle MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

PKG = Parking Areas

#### NC = Not Collected

	ROAD INVENTORY (1100 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)														
Route No.	ycle ollected	lteration Collected	FMSS Number	oncessio	Route Name	Route Des	cription To	Maintenance District	Paved Miles	Unpaved Miles	Total Milegge	unctior lass	Area (SQ FT)	Surf. Type	Area Map
0100	6	1	3456	Ŭ	ENDERTS BEACH ROAD	FROM PARK BOUNDARY ON ENDERT BEACH ROAD / NON NPS	TO ROUTE 0919 (NICKEL CREEK CAMPGROUND ACCESS PARKING)		1.74	0.00	1.74	2		AS	1
0102	6	1	3443		ALDER CAMP ROAD	FROM KLAMATH BEACH ROAD	TO ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)		2.09	0.00	2.09	2		AS	2
0110	6	1	3447		RED ALDER ROAD	FROM END OF ROUTE 5110 (RED ALDER ROAD (NON NPS SECTION))	TO ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)		0.18	0.00	0.18	2		AS	3
0115	6	1	3454		DAVISON ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0913 (ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING) ON LET AND BEGINNING OF ROUTE 0207 (DAVISON ROAD UNPAVED)		0.36	0.00	0.36	2		AS	4,4B
0116	NC		11034		HIGH BLUFF ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)	TO ROUTE 0936 (HIGH BLUFF PARKING)		0.00	0.30	0.30	2		GR	
0117	NC		20927		HOSTEL ACCESS ROAD	FROM WILSON CREEK ROAD	TO ROUTE 0931 (DEMARTIN HOSTEL PARKING)		0.00	0.20	0.20	2		GR	
0118	NC		3452		TALL TREES ACCESS ROAD	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0930 (TALL TREES ACCESS PARKING)		0.00	6.15	6.15	2		GR	
0119	NC		3458		FRESHWATER LAGOON ACCESS ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0933 (FRESHWATER LAGOON BOAT LAUNCH PARKING)		0.00	0.30	0.30	2		GR	
0120	NC		3472		SKUNK CABBAGE ROAD - SOUTH	FROM PRIVATE ROAD	TO ROUTE 0929 (SKUNK CABBAGE TRAILHEAD PARKING)		0.00	0.50	0.50	2		GR	
0121	NC		3474		WOLF CREEK ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0935 (WOLF CREEK OUTDOOR SCHOOL PARKING)		0.00	0.55	0.55	2		GR	
0202	NC		3450		COASTAL DRIVE	FROM END OF ROUTE 0110 (RED ALDER ROAD)	TO END OF KLAMATH BEACH ROAD		0.00	4.77	4.77	3		GR	

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(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



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	ROAD INVENTORY (1100 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)														
Route	cle Ilected	lteration Collected	FMSS	ncessio		Route Des	•	Maintenance	Paved	Unpaved Miles	Total	nction ass	Area	Surf.	Area
No.	ပိပိ	° He	Number	ů	Route Name	From	То	District	Miles	Miles	Mileage	50	(SQ FT)	Туре	Мар
0205	6	1	15653		LOST MAN CREEK ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0932A (LOST MAN CREEK PARKING)		0.21	0.68	0.89	3		AS	4,4B
0207	NC		13451		DAVISON ROAD UNPAVED	FROM ROUTE 0913 (ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING) AND END OF ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD, PAVED SECTION)	TO PARK BOUNDARY		0.00	3.00	3.00	3		GR	
0210	6	1	11047		REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO ROUTE 091 <i>5</i> (REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD PARKING)		0.43	0.00	0.43	3		AS	4 <b>,</b> 4B
0215	6	1	11049		THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)		0.26	0.00	0.26	3		AS	4,4A
0406	NC		11024		SCHACH HOUSE/JED SMITH SERVICE ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO MAINTENANCE YARD		0.00	0.17	0.17	5		GR	
0415	6	1	15655		THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER SERVICE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.07	0.00	0.07	5		AS	4 <b>,</b> 4A
0416	6	1	3445		OFF HIGHWAY ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0205 (LOST MAN CREEK ROAD)		1.03	0.00	1.03	6		AS	4,4B
0417	NC		11033		FIRING RANGE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0102 (ALDER CAMP ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.50	0.50	6		GR	
0418	NC		11038		LANE RANCH ROAD	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.13	0.13	6		GR	
0419	NC		11048		ROBBERS GULCH ROAD	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.00	1.00	6		GR	
0420	NC		11050		SOUTH OPERATIONS CENTER ACCESS ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0460 (HILTON ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.50	0.50	6		GR	
0421	NC		11051		TRUCK SHOP ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.50	0.50	6		GR	

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(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



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	ROAD INVENTORY (1100 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)														
Route	Cycle Collected	ation llected	FMSS	ncessic		Route Des	cription	Maintenance		Unpaved	Total Mileage	nctior	Area	Surf.	Area
No.	ပ်ပိ	° ŧ	Number	ŝ	Route Name	From	То	District	Miles	Miles	Mileage	ЪΩ	(SQ FT)	Туре	Мар
0422	NC		13169		BRUSH DANCE ROAD	FROM KLAMATH BEACH ROAD	TO END		0.00	0.15	0.15	6		GR	
0423	NC		13468		ROGERS PEAK ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.40	1.40	5		GR	
0424	NC		13490		Y - LINE ROAD	FROM B-LINE ROAD	TO END		0.00	2.80	2.80	6		GR	
0425	NC		13493		C-12 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0454 (A-9-9 ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.10	1.10	6		GR	
0426	NC		13494		M-11 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0453 (A-9 ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.90	1.90	6		NV	
0427	NC		13996		G-LINE/C-LINE (S) ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.50	0.50	6		GR	
0428	NC		13997		G-6-1 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0425 (C-12 ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.30	1.30	6		GR	
0429	NC		14483		L-1 (E) ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0464 (L-1-1 ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.70	1.70	6		GR	
0430	NC		14486		205 ROAD / SKUNK CABBAGE - NORTH	FROM ROUTE 0913 (ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING)	TO END		0.00	2.90	2.90	6		GR	
0431	NC		14487		205 SPUR ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0430 (205 ROAD / SKUNK CABBAGE - NORTH)	TO END		0.00	0.60	0.60	6		GR	
0432	NC		3468		LYONS RANCH ROAD	FROM BALD HILLS ROAD	TO END		0.00	2.40	2.40	6		GR	
0433	NC		14500		LONG RIDGE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0432 (LYONS RANCH ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0449 (RANCH ROAD)		0.00	0.70	0.70	6		NV	
0434	NC		14504		SPRING ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.50	0.50	6		GR	
0435	NC		14506		LOWER SPRING ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.40	0.40	6		GR	
0436	NC		14507		ORICK HILL BOUNDARY ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0120 (SKUNK CABBAGE ROAD - SOUTH)	TO END		0.00	0.30	0.30	6		NV	

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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

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	ROAD INVENTORY (1100 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)											la			
Route	cle llected	lteration Collected	FMSS	ncessic		Route Des	•	Maintenance	Paved	Unpaved Miles	Total	nctior ass	Area		Area
No.	ပ်ပိ	°≗	Number	ů	Route Name	From	То	District	Miles	Miles	Mileage	ΞÖ	(SQ FT)	Туре	Мар
0437	NC		14508		MID BASIN ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.90	0.90	6		GR	
0440	NC		14513		LOWER ROCK FORK ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.30	0.30	6		GR	
0441	NC		14514		SCHOOLHOUSE PASTURE/PEAK ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0432 (LYONS RANCH ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.53	0.53	6		NV	
0442	NC		14527		A-9-7 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.10	1.10	6		NV	
0443	NC		14530		L-2-2 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0463 (L-1 ROAD ON THE ORICK HORSE TRAIL OVERNIGHT LOOP)	TO END		0.00	2.20	2.20	6		NV	
0444	NC		14992		GENEVA ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0205 (LOST MAN CREEK ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0461 (HOLTER RIDGE ROAD)		0.00	4.35	4.35	6		GR	
0445	NC		15324		B-5 (WSA) ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO B-LINE ROAD		0.00	4.80	4.80	6		GR	
0446	NC		15328		M-2-1/2 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0465 (M-LINE ROAD)	TO END		0.00	6.00	6.00	6		NV	
0447	NC		15563		COYOTE PEAK ROAD	FROM BALD HILLS ROAD	TO END		0.00	1.60	1.60	6		NV	
0448	NC		15564		LOOKOUT ROAD	FROM BALD HILLS ROAD	TO END		0.00	0.45	0.45	6		NV	
0449	NC		15565		RANCH ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0433 (LONG RIDGE ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)		0.00	2.55	2.55	6		NV	
0450	NC		15566		ROCK FORK ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0449 (RANCH ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0447 (COYOTE PEAK ROAD)		0.00	2.75	2.75	6		GR	
0451	NC		15567		ROCK FORK SPUR ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0450 (ROCK FORK ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.35	0.35	6		NV	
0452	NC		16657		DAVISON RANCH ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.20	0.20	6		GR	

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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

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	ROAD INVENTORY (1100 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)													
Route	Cycle Collected Iteration	FMSS	ncessic		Route Des	cription	Maintenance	Paved	Unpaved Miles	Total	nctior	Area		Area
No.		אַס <mark>Numbe</mark> r	ŝ	Route Name	From	То	District	Miles	Miles	Mileage	чэ	(SQ FT)	Туре	Мар
0453	NC	3440		A-9 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	2.61	2.61	6		GR	
0454	NC	3442		A-9-9 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0425 (C-12 ROAD)		0.00	2.60	2.60	6		NV	
0456	NC	3448		B-LINE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0445 (B-5 (WSA) ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0465 (M-LINE ROAD)		0.00	4.30	4.30	6		NV	
0457	NC	3449		COYOTE CREEK ROAD	FROM SCHOOL LOOP ROAD	TO END		0.00	1.50	1.50	6		NV	
0458	NC	3453		C-LINE WEST ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	0.85	0.85	6		GR	
0459	NC	3459		HOWLAND HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL ROAD	FROM HOWLAND HILL ROAD	TO END		0.00	0.70	0.70	6		GR	
0460	NC	3460		HILTON ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)		0.00	1.20	1.20	5		GR	
0461	NC	3461		HOLTER RIDGE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0444 (GENEVA ROAD)	TO ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)		0.00	6.20	6.20	6		NV	
0462	NC	3462		K&K ROAD	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO END		0.00	3.30	3.30	6		GR	
0463	NC	3463		L-1 ROAD ON THE ORICK HORSE TRAIL OVERNIGHT LOOP	FROM ROUTE 0464 (L-1-1 ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0443 (L-2-2 ROAD)		0.00	2.80	2.80	6		GR	
0464	NC	3464		L-1-1 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0466 (WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0463 (L-1 ROAD ON THE ORICK HORSE TRAIL OVERNIGHT LOOP)		0.00	3.30	3.30	6		GR	
0465	NC	3469		M-LINE ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0456 (B-LINE ROAD)	TO END		0.00	5.25	5.25	6		GR	
0466	NC	3476		WEST SIDE ACCESS ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0460 (HILTON ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0445 (B-5 (WSA) ROAD)		0.00	10.90	10.90	6		GR	
0467	NC	14534		240 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0121 (WOLF CREEK ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0469 (MILL CREEK HORSE TRAIL ROAD)		0.00	2.70	2.70	6		GR	

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5 1

## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

Report Date: 10/02/2015

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



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RED ALDER ROAD (NON NPS FROM ROUTE 5001 (NEWTON B.

PARKWAY))

DRURY PARKWAY (SCENIC

DCV = Data Collection Vehicle MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

PKG = Parking Areas NC = Not Collected

1.12

0.00

1.12

AS

3

## **REDW** Redwood National Park

SECTION)

				Ę		ROAD INVENTORY (	1100 SERIES FMSS I	OCATIONS)				a			
Route No.	Cycle Collected	lteration Collected	FMSS Number	Concessio	Route Name	Route Des	cription To	Maintenance District	Paved Miles	Unpaved Miles	Total Mileage	Function Class	Area (SQ FT)	Surf. Type	Area Map
0469	NC		13170		MILL CREEK HORSE TRAIL ROAD	FROM STATE PARK ROAD	TO END AT MILL CREEK HORSE TRAIL		0.00	4.50	4.50	6		NV	
0470	6	1	15134		AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD	FROM ELK VALLEY ROAD	TO PAVEMENT CHANGE		0.38	0.00	0.38	5		AS	1
0471	NC		15137		NOC WATER TANK ACCESS ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0470 (AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD)	TO WATER TANK AT END		0.00	0.12	0.12	6		GR	
0472	NC		14498		UPPER LYONS ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0441 (SCHOOLHOUSE PASTURE/PEAK ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0432 (LYONS RANCH ROAD)		0.00	0.60	0.60	6		NV	
0473	NC		15272		A-160 ROAD	FROM ROUTE 0461 (HOLTER RIDGE ROAD)	TO BEGINNING OF ROUTE 0474 (A-170 ROAD)		0.00	2.00	2.00	6		GR	
0474	NC		15959		A-170 ROAD	FROM END OF ROUTE 0473 (A-160 ROAD)	TO END		0.00	1.30	1.30	6		GR	
				c		NON-NPS	ROADS INVENTOR	Y				-			
Route No.	Cycle Collected	lteration Collected	FMSS Number	Concessio	Route Name	Route Des	cription To	Maintenance District	Paved Miles	Unpaved Miles	Total Mileage	Function Class	Area (SQ FT)	Surf. Type	Area Map
5000	4	1	_		BALD HILLS ROAD	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO BALD HILLS ROAD AND ROUTE 0923 (DOLASON TRAILHEAD PARKING)		11.10	0.00	11.10			AS	4,4B
5001	4	1			NEWTON B. DRURY PARKWAY (SCENIC PARKWAY)	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO SOUTH U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)		9.00	0.00	9.00			AS	3

TO BEGIN ROUTE 0110 (RED

ALDER ROAD)

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Report Date: 10/02/2015

## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	= Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
			-	DCV = Data Collection Vehicle

Red text denotes:

\*Unpaved route data was obtained from the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inventory Program (RIP).

MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

PKG = Parking Areas

NC = Not Collected

				-	PAR	KING AREA INVENTORY (	1300 SERIES FMSS LOCATIO	ONS)				
Route No.	/cle bllected	lteration Collected	FMSS Number	oncession			escription	Maintenance District	Access Level	Area (SQ FT)	Surf. Type	Area Map
INO.	ΰŭ	≚ŭ	Nomber	Ŭ	Route Name	From	Το			(0411)	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	map
0900	6	1	15619		THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)	TO END OF ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)		PUBLIC	46,702	AS	4,4A
0901	6	1	15620		REDWOOD CREEK PICNIC AREA PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	25,096	AS	4,4A
0902	6	1	11020		PARK HEADQUARTERS PARKING	FROM 3RD STREET IN CRESCENT CITY	TO PARKING		NONPUBLIC	10,955	AS	1
0903	6	1	15612		HIOUCHI INFORMATION CENTER PARKING	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	29,808	AS	1
0904	6	1	15616		CRESCENT CITY VISTA PARKING	ADJACENT TO U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)			PUBLIC	19,215	AS	1
0905	6	1	13408		CRESCENT BEACH PICNIC AREA PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	38,068	AS	1
0906	6	1	15614		CRESCENT BEACH OVERLOOK PARKING	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)			PUBLIC	2,798	AS	1
0907	6	1	11037		LAGOON CREEK DAY USE/ PICNIC PARKING	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	38,817	AS	2
0910	6	1	11018		KLAMATH OVERLOOK PARKING	FROM PJ MURPHY DRIVE	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	10,908	AS	2
0911	6	1	15613		CRESCENT BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	29,070	AS	1
0912	6	1	15617		DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0102 (ALDER CAMP ROAD)	TO ROUTE 0102 (ALDER CAMP ROAD)		PUBLIC	6,819	AS	2
0913	6	1	15658		ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	45,452	AS	4,4B
0914	6	1	11036		LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE PARKING	FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	10,754	AS	4,4B
0915	6	1	13407		REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0210 (REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	24,190	AS	4,4B

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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

Report Date: 10/02/2015

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
				DCV = Data Collection Vehicle

Red text denotes:

\*Unpaved route data was obtained from the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inventory Program (RIP).

MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

PKG = Parking Areas

NC = Not Collected

	PARKING AREA INVENTORY (1300 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)											
Route	e ected	lteration Collected	FMSS	cessior		Route De	escription	Maintenance	Access	Area	Surf.	Area
No.	р II С С	ltero Coll	Number	Con	Route Name	From	То	District	Level	(SQ FT)	Туре	Мар
0916	6	1	11045		REDWOOD CREEK OVERLOOK PARKING	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)			PUBLIC	4,075	AS	4
0918	6	1	11023		HIOUCHI TRAILER PARKING	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO PARKING		NONPUBLIC	9,552	AS	1
0919	6	1	15615		NICKEL CREEK CAMPGROUND ACCESS PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	8,651	AS	1
0920	6	1	3457		FALSE KLAMATH COVE PARKING	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)		PUBLIC	9,611	AS	2
0921ZZ	6	1	15659		DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING AREAS	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)			PUBLIC	7,361	AS	4,4B
0922	6	1	15645		HIOUCHI DORM PARKING	FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)	TO PARKING		NONPUBLIC	3,544	AS	1
0923	NC		11032		DOLASON TRAILHEAD PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 5000 ( BALD HILLS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	8,575	GR	
0924	NC		11039		MOUTH OF REDWOOD CREEK ROAD PARKING	FROM HUFFORD ROAD	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	72,467	GR	
0925	NC		11040		ORICK HORSE TRAIL PARKING	FROM DRYDENS ROAD	TO DRYDENS ROAD		PUBLIC	26,539	GR	
0926	NC		11269		LYONS RANCH TRAILHEAD PARKING	ADJACENT TO BALD HILLS ROAD			PUBLIC	1,989	GR	
0927	NC		13404		FLINT RIDGE PARKING	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)			PUBLIC	3,796	GR	
0928	NC		13405		HOWLAND HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL PARKING	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0459 (HOWLAND HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL ROAD)			PUBLIC	4,561	GR	
0929	NC		13406		SKUNK CABBAGE TRAILHEAD PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0120 (SKUNK CABBAGE ROAD - SOUTH)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	9,135	GR	
0930	NC		14876		TALL TREES ACCESS PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0118 (TALL TREES ACCESS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	8,432	GR	

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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

Report Date: 10/02/2015

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
				DCV = Data Collection Vehicle

Red text denotes:

\*Unpaved route data was obtained from the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inventory Program (RIP).

MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

PKG = Parking Areas

NC = Not Collected

				-	PAR	KING AREA INVENTORY (1	300 SERIES FMSS LOCATI	ONS)				
Route No.	/cle ollected	lteration Collected	FMSS Number	oncessio		Route De	· ·	 District	Access Level	Area (SQ FT)	Surf. Type	Area Map
140.	ΰŭ	≚ŭ	Number	Ŭ	Route Name	From	То		10101	(0411)	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	map
0931	NC		14983		DEMARTIN HOSTEL PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0117 (HOSTEL ACCESS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	1,670	GR	
0932A	NC		15684		LOST MAN CREEK PARKING	FROM END OF 0205 (LOST MAN CREEK ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	8,107	GR	
0932B	6	1			LOST MAN CREEK HANDICAPPED PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0932A (LOST MAN CREEK PARKING)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	619	AS	4,4B
0933	NC		15975		FRESHWATER LAGOON BOAT LAUNCH PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0119 (FRESHWATER LAGOON ACCESS ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	53,278	GR	
0934	NC		16031		WOLF CREEK FIRE CACHE PARKING	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0121 (WOLF CREEK ROAD)			NONPUBLIC	13,800	GR	
0935	NC		16034		WOLF CREEK OUTDOOR SCHOOL PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0121 (WOLF CREEK ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	17,100	GR	
0936	NC		28017		HIGH BLUFF PARKING	FROM END OF ROUTE 0116 (HIGH BLUFF ROAD)	TO PARKING		PUBLIC	7,000	GR	
0937	NC		28037		FRESHWATER DAY USE AREA PARKING	ADJACENT TO U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)			PUBLIC	339,440	GR	
0938	6	1	15118		NOC PARKING	FROM ROUTE 0470 (AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD)	TO PARKING		NONPUBLIC	109,733	AS	1
0939	6	1	16030		WOLF CREEK HOUSING COMPLEX	FROM ROUTE 0121 (WOLF CREEK ROAD)	TO PARKING		NONPUBLIC	8,586	AS	3
0940	NC		11041		OLD STATE HIGHWAY OVERLOOK	ADJACENT TO OLD STATE HIGHWAY			PUBLIC	5,709	GR	

Page 10 of 11 Report Date: 1		Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Rou (Numerical By Summary Route and S	•	Federal Lands Highway Road Inventory Program
Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	= Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
	Red text denotes: *Unpaved route data was obtained from	m the NPS and was not collected by the Road	l Inventory Program (RIP).	DCV = Data Collection Vehicle MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon PKG = Parking Areas NC = Not Collected

#### Cycle 6 Summary Totals for Redwood National Park

Cycle 6 Route Totals								
	NPS Maintained	Concessionaire Maintained	Park Totals					
Paved Roads, Data Collection Vehicle Rated (Miles)	5.51	0	5.51					
Paved Roads, Manually Rated Length (Miles)	1.24	0	1.24					
Paved Roads, Manually Rated Area (Sq. Ft.)	0	0	0					
Unpaved Roads (Miles)	122.71	0	122.71					
Paved Parking (Sq. Ft.)	500,384	0	500,384					
Unpaved Parking (Sq. Ft.)	581,598	0	581,598					

Cycle 6 Lane Miles and Overall Pavement Condition				
	Lanes Miles*	Pavement Condition Rating**		
Data Collection Vehicle Routes	11.41	97		
Manually Rated Roads	1.29	88		
Parking Areas	8.61	90		

 $^{\ast}$  Equivalent Lane Miles are calculated by route using the following equations:

\*\*Parking and Manually Rated Routes are assigned the following PCR values based on the type of observed distresses:

- DCV and MRLs = - MRPs and PKGs =

- = (PAVE\_WIDTH x PAVED\_MI) / 11 foot lane = SQ\_FEET / 5280 / 11 foot lane
- -Excellent = 97 -Good = 90 -Fair = 73 -Poor = 53, 30, or 0 -Construction / Not Rated = -1

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## Cycle 6 NPS / RIP Route ID Report

Report Date: 10/02/2015

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Non-NPS Routes	= Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
	Red text denotes:			DCV = Data Collection Vehicle

\*Unpaved route data was obtained from the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inventory Program (RIP).

MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon

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NC = Not Collected

#### General Park Road Functional Classification (FC) Table

FC	Туре	User Access	Description	Route Numbers	Surface Types
1	Principal Park Road Rural Parkway	Public	Roads which constitute the main access route, circulatory tour, or thoroughfare for park visitors. Rural Parkways (e.g. Natchez Trace) are numbered 0001 - 0009.	0001 - 0009 0010 - 0099	AS - Asphaltic Concrete Pavement BR - Brick or Pavers Road Bed
2	Connector Park Road	Public	Roads which provide access within a park to areas of scenic, scientific, recreational or cultural interest, such as overlooks, campgrounds, etc.	0100 - 0199	CB - Cobble Stone Road Bed
3	Special Purpose Park Road	Public	Roads which provide circulation within public areas, such as campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor center complexes, concessionaire facilities, etc. These roads generally serve low-speed traffic and are often designed for one-way circulation.	0200 - 0299	CO - Portland Cement Concrete Pavement GR - Gravel Road Bed
4	Primitive Park Road	Public	Roads which provide circulation through remote areas and/or access to primitive campgrounds and undeveloped areas. These roads frequently have no minimum design standards and their use may be limited to specially equipped vehicles. Note: Functional Classes 3 and 4 have the same route numbers because, historically, they were numbered similarly.	0200 - 0299	NV - Native or Dirt Material Road Bed
5	Administrative Park Road	Public	All public roads intended for access to administrative developments or structures such as park offices, employee quarters, or utility areas.	0400 - 0499	OT - Other Materials Road Bed
6	Administrative Park Road (Restricted Access)	Nonpublic	All roads normally closed to the public, including patrol roads, truck trails, and other similar roads. Note: Functional Classes 5 and 6 have the same route numbers because historically they were numbered similarly and often there is little distinction between these routes. For example, because utility areas and employee housing are often closed to the public, this restriction would result in classification of FC 6 rather than FC 5.	0400 - 0499	
7	Urban Parkway	Public	These facilities serve high volumes of park and non-park related traffic and are restricted, limited-access facilities in an urban area. This category of roads primarily encompasses the major parkways which serve as gateways to our nation's capital. Other major park roads or portions thereof, however, may be included in this category.	0001 - 0009	
8	City Street	Public	City streets are usually extensions of the adjoining street system that are owned and maintained by the National Park Service. The construction and/or reconstruction should conform with accepted local engineering practice and local conditions.	0600 - 0699	]
N/A	Non-NPS Roads	Public	State, County, or City owned roads which border, traverse, or provide access to Park Facilities or Locations. Non-NPS roads are not assigned functional classes and are driven for GPS and Video Log only.	5000 - 5999	]

A park road system contains those roads within or giving access to a park or other unit of the NPS which are administered by the NPS, or by the Service in cooperation with other agencies. The assignment of a functional classification (FC) to a park road is not based on traffic volumes or design speed, but on the intended use or function of that road or route.

The historic route numbering system also included a 300 series for interpretive roads, and a 500 series for one-way roads. There are approximately 250 roads nationwide which are designated by the 300 and 500 series. The numbers for these roads will be maintained for reporting consistency. However, since these interpretive and one-way routes are not as clearly tied to a specific functional class, the 300 and 500 series will be discontinued for future use.

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Report Date: 10/02/2015

#### NPS / RIP Subcomponent Details for REDW

(Numerical By Summary Route and Subcomponent #)



Shading Color Key	White = Paved Routes, DCV Driven	Grey = Paved Routes, DCV not Driven	Black = Paved Routes, Non-NPS	Concession Route
	Yellow = Unpaved Routes, DCV not Driven	Blue = Paved Parking Areas	Green = Unpaved Parking Areas	
	Red text denotes: *Unpaved route data was obtained from	n the NPS and was not collected by the Road Inv	ventory Program (RIP).	DCV = Data Collection Vehicle MRL = Manually Rated Line MRP = Manually Rated Polygon PKG = Parking Areas

#### NC = Not Collected

## **REDW** Redwood National Park

#### SUMMARY ROUTE INVENTORY FOR PARKING AREAS (1300 SERIES FMSS LOCATIONS)

Route	FMSS	le ected	ation ected	cessic		Route De	escription	User	Area
Numbe	Number	Cycl	Coll	Cor	Route Name	From	То	Access	(SQ FT)
0921ZZ	15659	6	1		DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING AREAS	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)		PUBLIC	7,361

REDW-	0921Z	Z Su	bco	mp	onent Breakdown				
Route Number	FMSS Number		eration ollected	oncessio	Route Name		escription	User Access	Area (SQ FT)
Nomber	Nomber	ΰŭ	≚ŭ	Ŭ	Koole Nulle	From	То		
0921AZ	15659	6	1		DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING A	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)		PUBLIC	2,830
0921BZ	15659	6	1		DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING B	ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)		PUBLIC	4,531

## Route Identification Changes to Paved Routes from Previous Cycle Redwood National Park

	<b>ROUTES REMOVED FROM PREVIOUS INVENTORY:</b>					
Route No.	Route Name	Type of Change	Comments			
0407	REQUA HOUSING/CCC COMPLEX ROAD	CLOSED/ABANDONED	PARKING AREA WAS REMOVED DURING THE CYCLE 6 ROUTE ID MEETING BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN DECOMMISSIONED.			
0908	REQUA MAINTENANCE FACILITY AREA PARKING	CLOSED/ABANDONED	PARKING AREA WAS REMOVED DURING THE CYCLE 6 ROUTE ID MEETING BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN DECOMMISSIONED.			
0909	CCC COMPLEX PARKING	CLOSED/ABANDONED	PARKING AREA WAS REMOVED DURING THE CYCLE 6 ROUTE ID MEETING BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN DECOMMISSIONED.			
0917	REQUA HOUSING PARKING	CLOSED/ABANDONED	PARKING AREA WAS REMOVED DURING THE CYCLE 6 ROUTE ID MEETING BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN DECOMMISSIONED.			

	ROUT	TES MODIFIED FROM PL	REVIOUS INVENTORY:
Route No.	Route Name	Type of Change	Comments
0205	LOST MAN CREEK ROAD	OTHER	PAVED ROUTE LENGTH DECREASED BECAUSE THIS ROUTE IS MOSTLY UNPAVED WITH SOME INTERMITTENT SECTIONS OF ASPHALT. TOTAL ROUTE LENGTH REMAINS UNCHANGED.
0902	PARK HEADQUARTERS PARKING	OTHER	USER ACCESS CHANGED TO NONPUBLIC BECAUSE THIS IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ROUTE.
0905	CRESCENT BEACH PICNIC AREA PARKING	OTHER	PARKING AREA DECREASED BECAUSE THE SHAPE HAS CHANGED SINCE CYCLE 5 DATA COLLECTION.
0911	CRESCENT BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER PARKING	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA DECREASED BECAUSE THE SHAPE HAS CHANGED SINCE CYCLE 5 DATA COLLECTION.
0912	DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA INCREASED BECAUSE THE GPS WAS UPDATED TO BETTER REFLECT ITS GEOMETRY.
0914	LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE PARKING	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA DECREASED BECAUSE THE GPS WAS UPDATED TO BETTER REFLECT ITS GEOMETRY.
0922	HIOUCHI DORM PARKING	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA DECREASED BECAUSE THE GPS WAS UPDATED TO BETTER REFLECT ITS GEOMETRY.
0932B	LOST MAN CREEK HANDICAPPED PARKING	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA INCREASED BECAUSE THE GPS WAS UPDATED TO BETTER REFLECT ITS GEOMETRY.

## Route Identification Changes to Paved Routes from Previous Cycle Redwood National Park

	<b>ROUTES MODIFIED FROM PREVIOUS INVENTORY:</b>					
Route No.	Route Name	Type of Change	Comments			
0938	NOC PARKING	OTHER	USER ACCESS CHANGED TO NONPUBLIC BECAUSE THIS IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ROUTE.			
0939	WOLF CREEK HOUSING COMPLEX	SQ FEET CHANGE	PARKING AREA DECREASED BECAUSE THE GPS WAS UPDATED TO BETTER REFLECT ITS GEOMETRY.			

# Section 3 Park Summary Information



## **Redwood National Park**



#### Parkwide Paved Route Condition Summary Redwood National Park

Table 1: Paved Route Miles and Parking Area Square Footages by Access Level and PCR

	POOR (PCR of 0 - 60)	FAIR (PCR of 61 - 84)	GOOD (PCR of 85 - 94)	EXCELLENT (PCR of 95 -100)	
		PAVED	ROADS		
Functional Class	Length (miles)	Length (miles)	Length (miles)	Length (miles)	Total Mileage by FC
1					
2	0.08	0.36	0.69	3.18	4.31
3			0.29	0.61	0.90
4					
5				0.45	0.45
6	0.09		0.94		1.03
7					
8					
Total Mileage by PCR	0.17	0.36	1.92	4.24	6.69
		PAVED P	ARKING		
Access Level	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (sq. ft.)	Total Area
PUBLIC		36,004	304,437	17,573	358,014
NONPUBLIC		9,552	23,085	109,733	142,370
Total Area by PCR	0	45,556	327,522	127,306	500,384

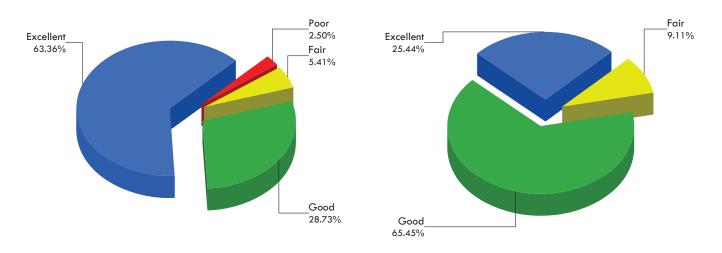
#### Breakdown of Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) Based on Access Level

#### NOTES:

1. Data are reported in the table only for paved roads and parking lots that received a condition rating.

2. Non-linear roads (MRP collected routes) are measured by area and converted to equivalent route miles based on a 22-ft pavement width in order to be included in the mileage totals for paved roads shown above.

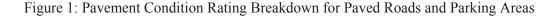
3. Quantities in the table above are derived from the route condition data within the PMS\_20, PMS\_MRL, PMS\_MRP, and PMS\_PKG tables in the Park geodatabase.



#### **Parkwide Condition Percentages**

**Road Condition Percentages** 

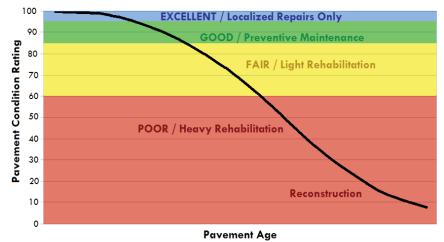
**Parking Area Condition Percentages** 



#### **Explanation of the Excellent, Good, Fair, and Poor Condition Descriptions**

The Road Inventory Program aims to provide assistance in translating the excellent / good / fair / poor rating categories into pavement needs categories. The PCR can be used to indicate the place in the Pavement Life Cycle and the type of treatments that should be considered now and into the future.

- Excellent / New: PCR of 95-100
  - o Pavements in this range will require only spot repairs
- Good: PCR of 85-94
  - o Pavements in this range will likely be candidates for Preventive Maintenance. Examples include Chip and Slurry Seals, Micro Surfacing and Thin Overlays.
- Fair: PCR of 61-84
  - Pavements in this range will likely be candidates of Light Rehabilitation (L3R). Examples include singlelift overlays up to 2.5 inches in total thickness, milling and overlays.
- Poor: PCR of 0-60
  - o Pavements in this range will likely be candidates of Heavy Rehabilitation or Reconstruction (H3R or 4R). Examples include Pulverization, Multiple Lift Overlays, and Reconstruction.



#### **CONDITION CATEGORIES AND TREATMENTS**

At this time, specific Maintenance and Rehabilitation activities should be evaluated and recommended at the project level. Site-specific conditions that influence treatment type should be determined based on performing a subsurface investigation and/or pavement condition survey, and not be based solely on RIP data. Additionally, RIP produces a snapshot of conditions at the time in which the data were collected. For further information or to obtain additional Pavement Management System's data from our Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA) please contact the Eastern Federal Lands pavement team.



#### Cycle 6 - Road Inventory Program

Road Condition Summary Report for Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rated Roads

#### **Redwood National Park**

Condition (Rating / Index) Legend

EXCELLENT (95 - 100)
GOOD (85 - 94)
FAIR (61 - 84)
POOR (0 - 60)
NR = NOT RATED

Notes:

• This condition summary report contains only the roads rated with the Data Collection Vehicle (DCV).

• Condition on roads that were manually rated and parking areas are shown in separate reports.

• Additional details on individual road ratings can be found in Section 5 of the Cycle 6 RIP Report.

• Refer to the RIP Report Appendix for an explanation of the rating system and rating methods.

Route No.	<u>Route-</u> FMSS No.	Level Condition for Roads Rated with the Data Collec	tion Vehicle (DCV) Functional Sur Class Typ	longin	Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	Structural Crack Index	Alligator Crack Index	Longitudinal Cracking Index	Transverse Cracking Index	Patch / Pothole Index	Rutting Index
REDW-0100	3456	ENDERTS BEACH ROAD	2 AS	1.74	95	92	97	99	100	99	100	100	97
REDW-0102	3443	ALDER CAMP ROAD	2 AS	2.09	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
REDW-0110	3447	RED ALDER ROAD	2 AS	0.18	64	NR	64	64	100	64	75	100	100
REDW-0115	3454	DAVISON ROAD	2 AS	0.36	98	NR	98	99	100	99	99	100	98
REDW-0210	11047	REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD	3 AS	0.43	99	NR	99	99	100	99	100	99	100
REDW-0215	11049	THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD	3 AS	0.26	97	NR	97	100	100	100	100	100	97
REDW-0415	15655	THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER SERVICE ROAD	5 AS	0.07	98	NR	98	100	100	100	100	100	98
REDW-0470	15134	AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD	5 AS	0.38	100	NR	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



#### Cycle 6 - Road Inventory Program Road Condition Summary Report for Manually Rated Roads

#### **Redwood National Park**

Notes:

- This condition summary report contains only the roads that were manually rated.
  - MRL = Manually Rated Line (a linear road)
  - MRP = Manually Rated Polygon (a non-linear road)
- Condition on roads that were rated with the Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) are shown in a separate report.
- A road is manually rated when it is determined to be unsuitable for the DCV to drive.
- Additional details on individual road ratings can be found in Section 5 of the Cycle 6 RIP Report.
- Refer to the RIP Report Appendix for an explanation of the rating system and rating methods.

Route No.	FMSS No.	Route-Level Condition for Manually Rated Line (MRL) Roads	Function Class	al Surf. Type	Paved Length (Miles)	Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	Structural Crack Index	Alligator Crack Index	Longitudinal Cracking Index	Transverse Cracking Index	Patch / Pothole Index	Rutting Index
REDW-0205	15653	LOST MAN CREEK ROAD	3	AS	0.21	90	NR	90	NR	96	96	90	97	96
REDW-0416	3445	OFF HIGHWAY ROAD	6	AS	1.03	87	NR	87	NR	91	87	90	97	97

#### Condition (Rating / Index) Legend

EXCELLENT (95 - 100)
GOOD (85 - 94)
FAIR (61 - 84)
POOR (0 - 60)
NR = NOT RATED



#### Cycle 6 - Road Inventory Program

**Parking Area Condition Summary Report** 

#### **Redwood National Park**

Notes:

- A PCR of 0 indicates a paved parking area in very poor condition. Individual distresses could not be identified.
- Additional details on individual parking areas can be found in Section 6 of the Cycle 6 RIP Report.
- Refer to the RIP Report Appendix for an explanation of the rating system and rating methods.

Condition (Rating / Index) Legend

EXCELLENT (97)
GOOD (90)
FAIR (73)
POOR* (0, 30, 53)
NR = NOT RATED

							A	sphalt	Surfa	ice Dis	stress	<u>es</u>	Conc	rete Su	urface	Distres	sses
Route No.	FMSS No.	Condition Rating Details for Parking Areas Route Name	User Access	Surf. Type	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	Alligator Cracking	Longitudinal / Tranverse Cracking	Rutting / Distortions	Potholes / Patching	HMA Patching	Surface Raveling / Bleeding	Joint Faulting	Slab Cracking	Joint Distresses	Delamination / Pop-Outs	Potholes / Patching
REDW-0900	15619	THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	46,702	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0901	15620	REDWOOD CREEK PICNIC AREA PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	25,096	73	73	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0902	11020	PARK HEADQUARTERS PARKING	NONPUBLIC	AS AS	10,955	90	97	90	90	97	97	90					
REDW-0903	15612	HIOUCHI INFORMATION CENTER PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	29,808	90	97	97	90	97	97	90					
REDW-0904	15616	CRESCENT CITY VISTA PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	19,215	90	97	90	90	97	97	90					
REDW-0905	13408	CRESCENT BEACH PICNIC AREA PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	38,068	90	90	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0906	15614	CRESCENT BEACH OVERLOOK PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	2,798	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0907	11037	LAGOON CREEK DAY USE/ PICNIC PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	38,817	90	90	90	90	97	97	90					
REDW-0910	11018	KLAMATH OVERLOOK PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	10,908	73	90	90	73	97	97	73					
REDW-0911	15613	CRESCENT BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	29,070	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0912	15617	DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	6,819	97	97	97	97	97	97	97					
REDW-0913	15658	ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	45,452	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0914	11036	LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	10,754	97	97	97	97	97	97	97					
REDW-0915	13407	REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	24,190	90	97	90	97	97	90	97					
REDW-0916	11045	REDWOOD CREEK OVERLOOK PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	4,075	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0918	11023	HIOUCHI TRAILER PARKING	NONPUBLIC	C AS	9,552	73	90	90	90	97	97	73					
REDW-0919	15615	NICKEL CREEK CAMPGROUND ACCESS PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	8,651	90	97	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0920	3457	FALSE KLAMATH COVE PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	9,611	90	90	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0921AZ	15659	DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING A	PUBLIC	AS	2,830	90	97	97	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0921BZ	15659	DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING B	PUBLIC	AS	4,531	90	97	97	90	97	97	90					
REDW-0922	15645	HIOUCHI DORM PARKING	NONPUBLIC	C AS	3,544	90	90	90	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0932B	N/A	LOST MAN CREEK HANDICAPPED PARKING	PUBLIC	AS	619	90	97	97	97	97	97	90					
REDW-0938	15118	NOC PARKING	NONPUBLIC	C AS	109,733	97	97	97	97	97	97	97					
REDW-0939	16030	WOLF CREEK HOUSING COMPLEX	NONPUBLIC	AS	8,586	90	90	90	90	97	97	90					

# Section 4 Park Route Location Maps

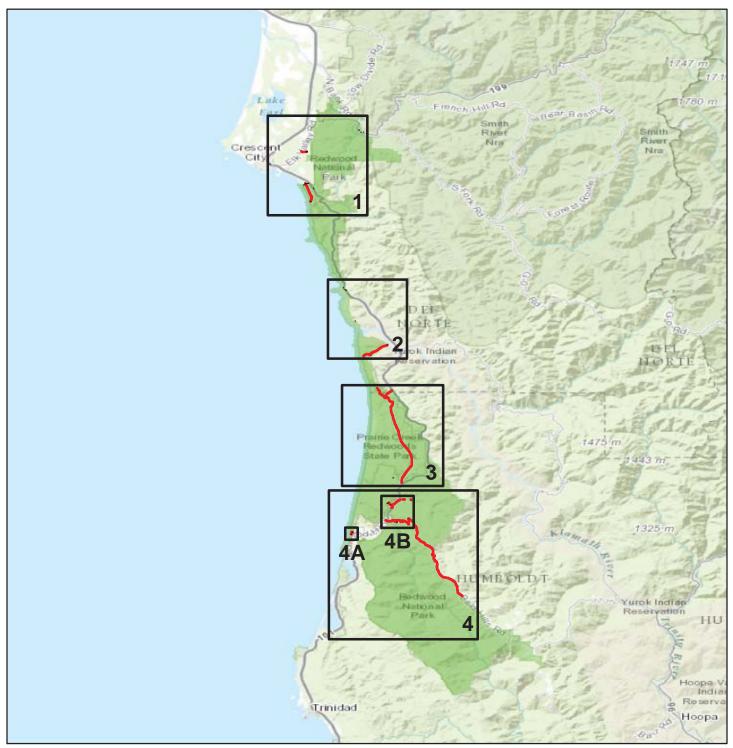


## **Redwood National Park**



**ROUTE LOCATION MAP** 

Key Map

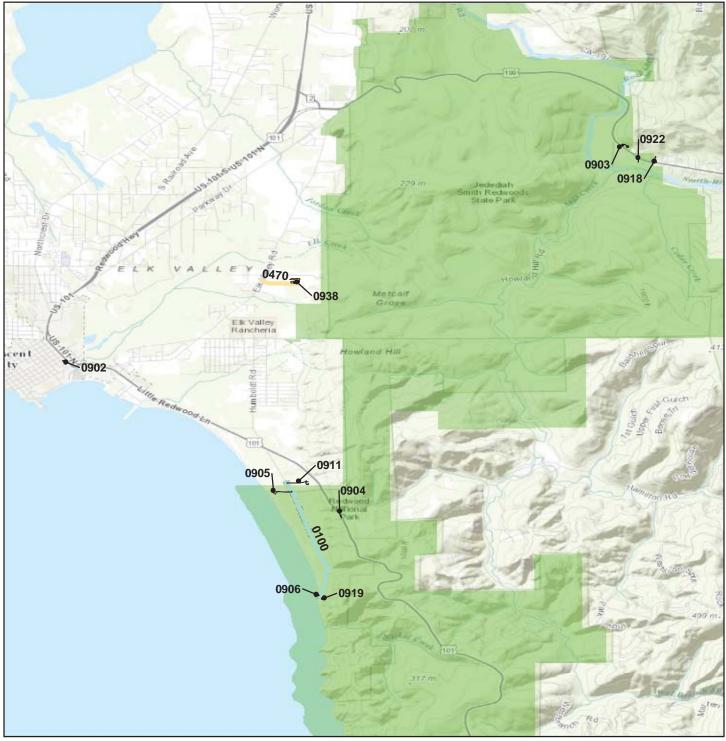


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

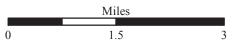


**ROUTE LOCATION MAP** 

Area Map 1



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



ROUTE LOCATION MAP

Area Map 2

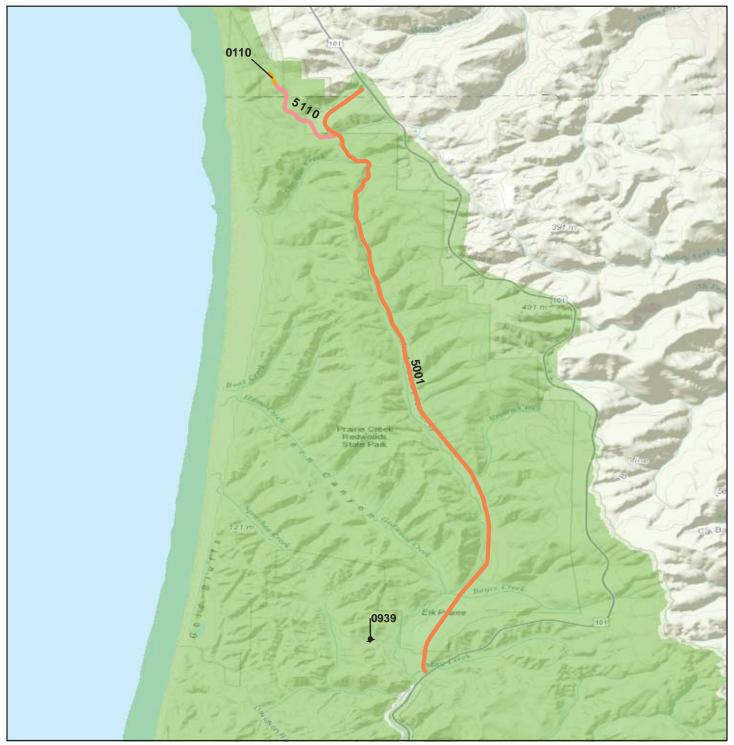


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

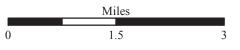


ROUTE LOCATION MAP

Area Map 3

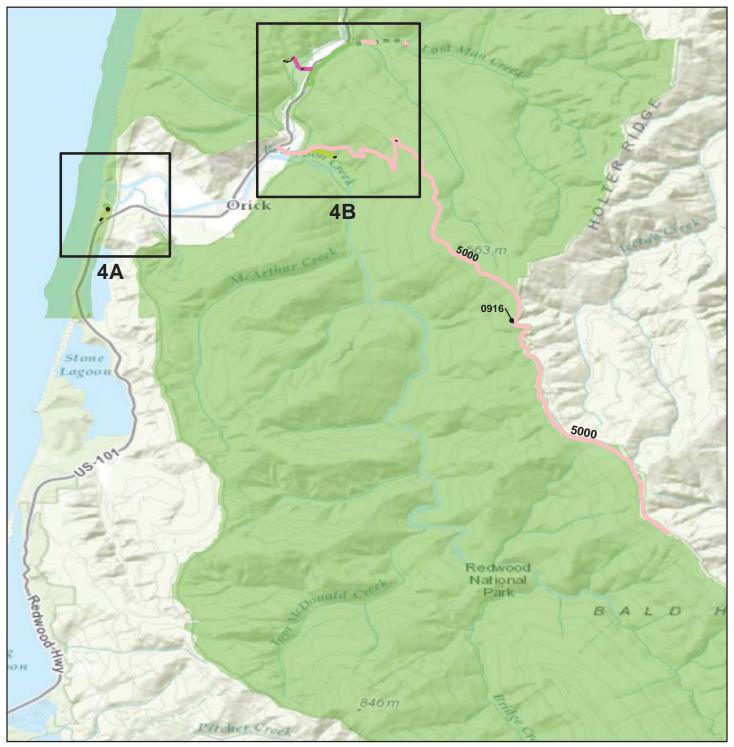


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

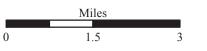


ROUTE LOCATION MAP

Area Map 4



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



ROUTE LOCATION MAP Area Map 4A



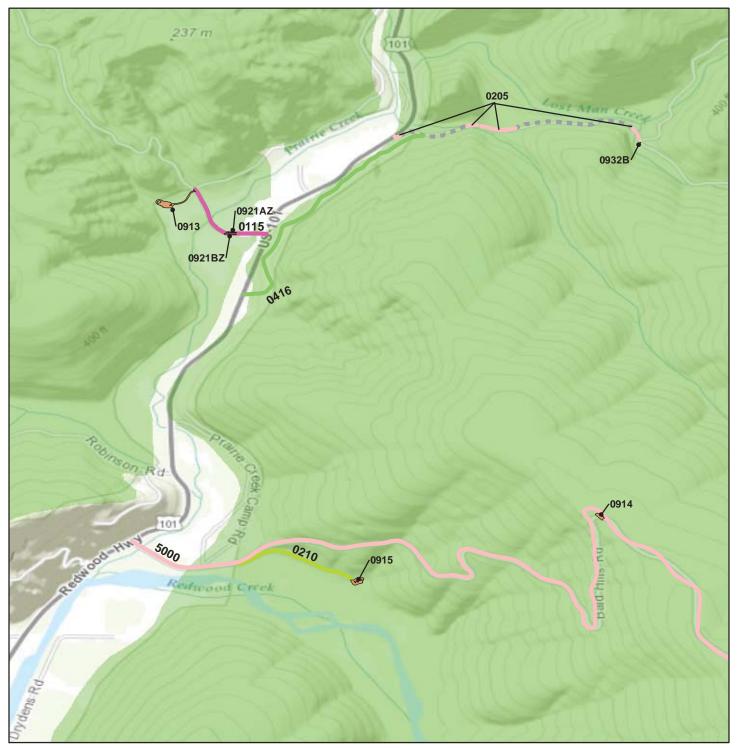
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

#### Note: Unique colors are used to differentiate routes

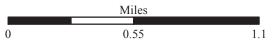
	Miles	
0	0.06	0.12

Ν

ROUTE LOCATION MAP Area Map 4B

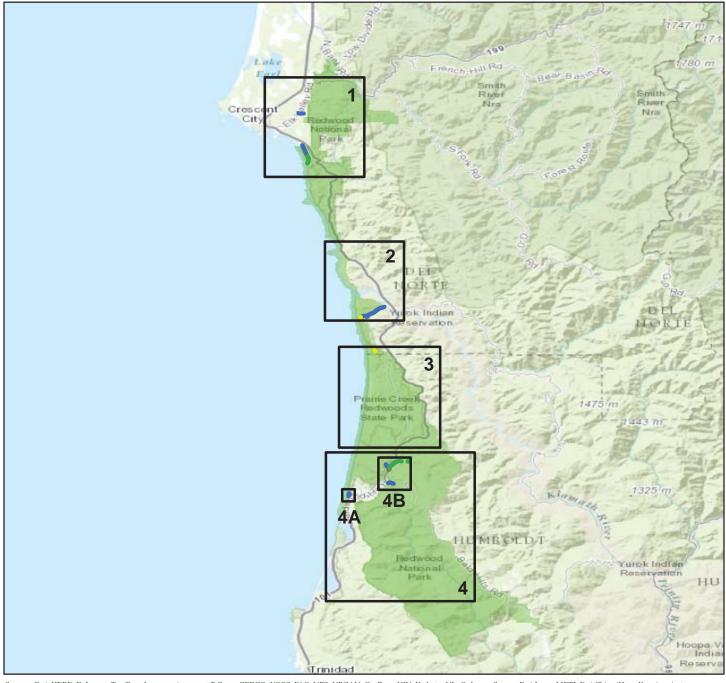


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

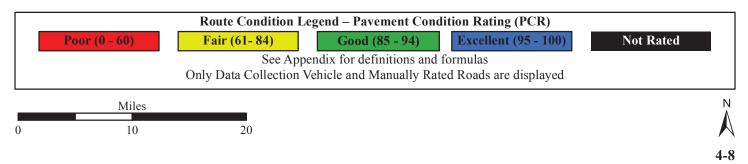


#### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE CONDITION MAP

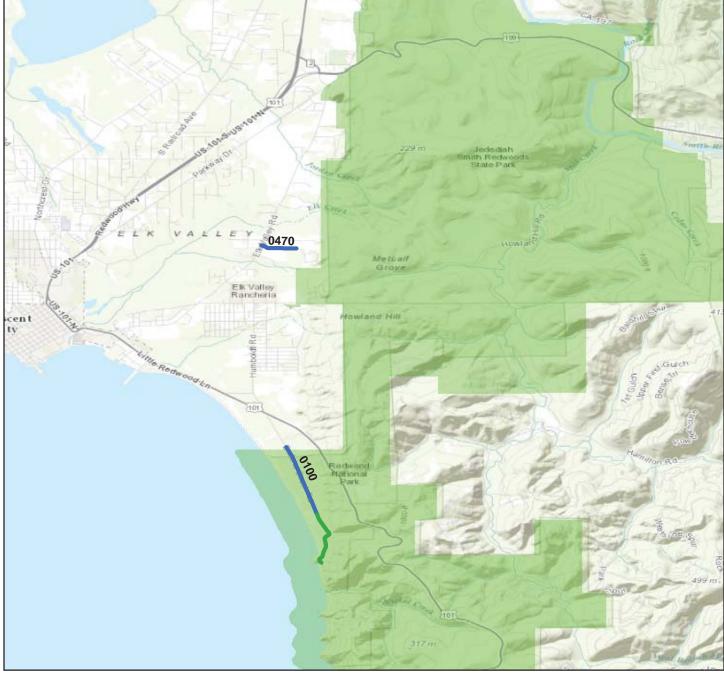
PCR - MILE BY MILE Key Map



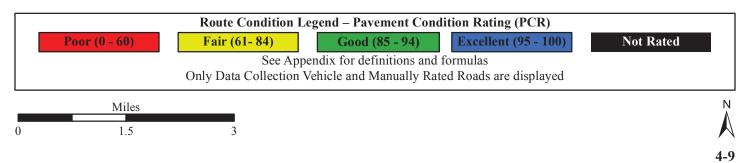
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



ROUTE CONDITION MAP PCR - MILE BY MILE Area Map 1



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

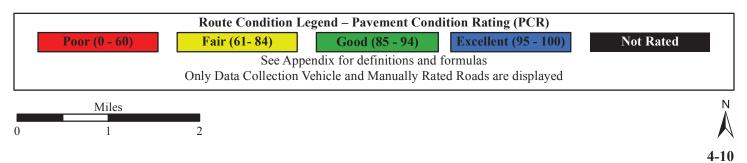


### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE CONDITION MAP PCR - MILE BY MILE

Area Map 2

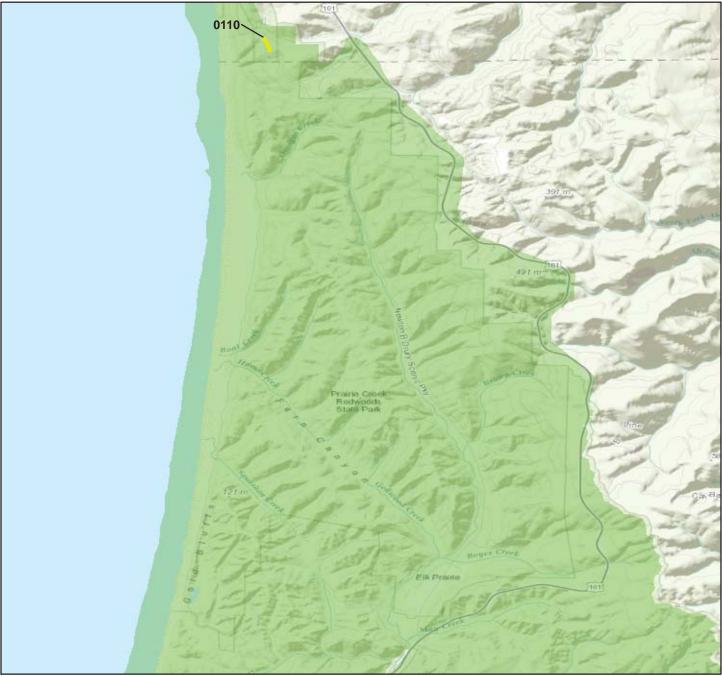


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

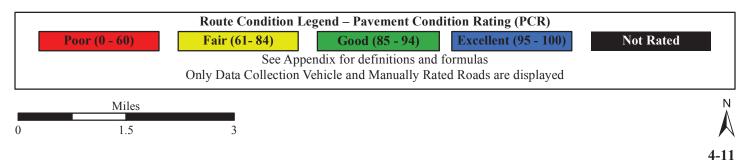


### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE CONDITION MAP

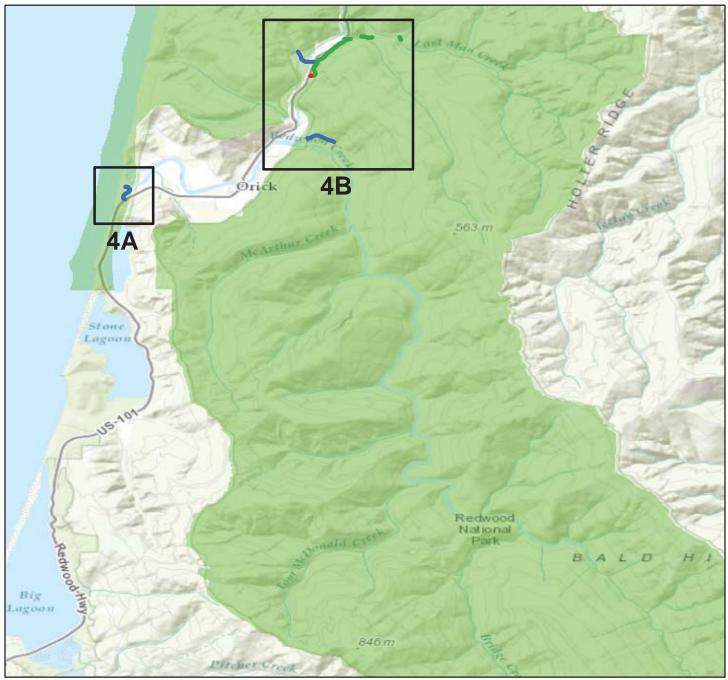
PCR - MILE BY MILE Area Map 3



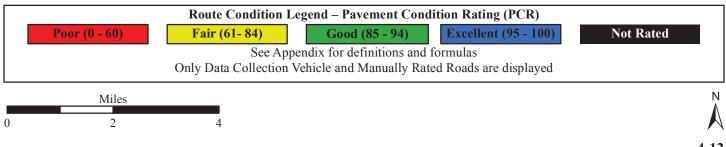
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



ROUTE CONDITION MAP PCR - MILE BY MILE Area Map 4



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



ROUTE CONDITION MAP PCR - MILE BY MILE Area Map 4A



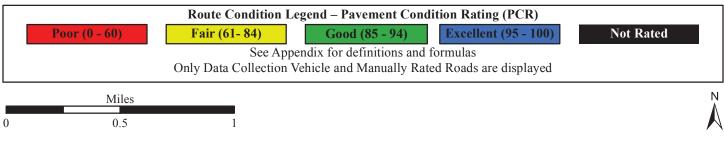
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Internap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

		Route Condition Le	egend – Pavement Cond	dition Rating (PCR)	
	<b>Poor</b> (0 - 60)	Fair (61- 84)	Good (85 - 94)	<b>Excellent (95 - 100)</b>	Not Rated
I —		See Appe	endix for definitions and	formulas	
		Only Data Collection V	ehicle and Manually Rat	ted Roads are displayed	
	Miles				Ν
0	0.065	0.13			
					4-13

ROUTE CONDITION MAP PCR - MILE BY MILE Area Map 4B



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



# Section 5 Paved Road Condition Rating Sheets



**Redwood National Park** 



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0100: ENDERTS BEACH ROAD

### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating

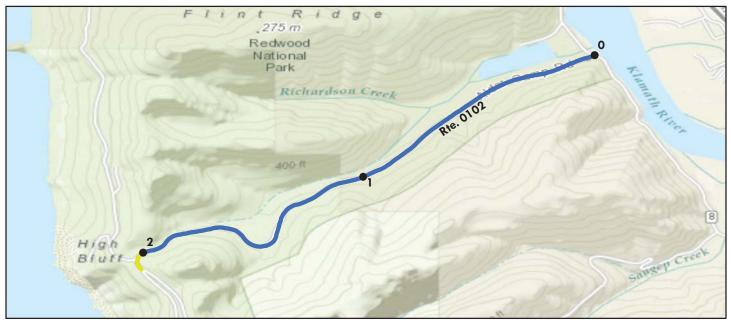


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Internap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)						
<b>Poor (0 - 60)</b> Fair (0	61- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95	- 100)	Not Rated	
See Appendix for definitions and formulas						
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0	1			
Paved Length (Miles): 1.74	Section Length (MI)	1	0.74			
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary		•	•	•	
Roadway Condition Information						
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	95	97	92			
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	97	98	96			
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	92	96	86			
Distress Index Values						
Structural Crack Index	99	99	99			
Alligator Crack Index	100	100	100			
Longitudinal Crack Index	99	99	99			
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100	100			
Patching Index	100	100	100			
Rutting Index	97	98	96			
International Roughness Index (IRI)	136	124	152			
Lane & Width Information						
Number of Lanes	2	2	2			
Paved Width (ft)	21.2	21.6	20.7			
Lane Width (ft)	10.7	11.1	10.2			

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0102: ALDER CAMP ROAD

#### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)						
Poor (0 - 60) Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	Excellent (	95 - 100)	Not Rated	
	See Appendix for def	initions and f	ormulas			
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0	1	2		
Paved Length (Miles): 2.09	Section Length (MI)	1	1	0.09		
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary				• •	
Roadway Condition Information						
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	100	100	100	74		
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	100	100	100	90		
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	99	100	100	51		
Distress Index Values						
Structural Crack Index	100	100	100	90		
Alligator Crack Index	100	100	100	91		
Longitudinal Crack Index	100	100	100	99		
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100	100	99		
Patching Index	100	100	100	97		
Rutting Index	100	100	100	96		
International Roughness Index (IRI)	117	106	114	278		
Lane & Width Information						
Number of Lanes	2	2	2	2		
Paved Width (ft)	24.1	24.3	23.9	23.8		
Lane Width (ft)	11.8	12.2	11.5	11.6		

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0110: RED ALDER ROAD

#### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating



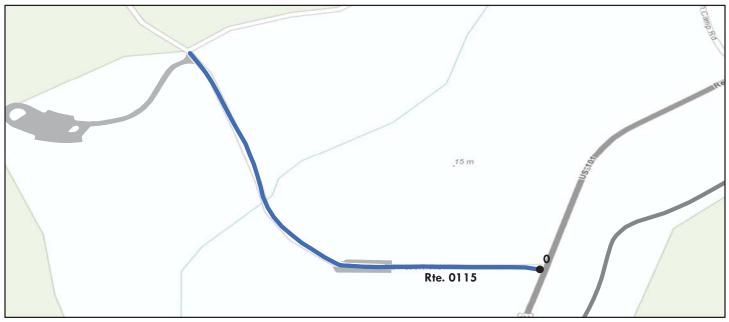
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

<b>Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)</b>									
<b>Poor (0 - 60)</b> Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95 - 10	0) Not Rated					
	See Appendix for definitions and formulas								
<b>Inspection Date:</b> 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	1.12							
Paved Length (Miles): 0.18	Section Length (MI)	0.18							
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary			• •					
Roadway Condition Information									
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	64	64							
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	64	64							
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A							
Distress Index Values									
Structural Crack Index	64	64							
Alligator Crack Index	100	100							
Longitudinal Crack Index	64	64							
Transverse Cracking Index	75	75							
Patching Index	100	100							
Rutting Index	100	100							
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A							
Lane & Width Information									
Number of Lanes	2	2							
Paved Width (ft)	22.1	22.2							
Lane Width (ft)	11.6	11.6							

Route 0110 begins at milepost 1.12 rather than milepost 0 because it is a continuation of mileage of Route 5110.

**ROUTE 0115: DAVISON ROAD** 

### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)								
<b>Poor (0 - 60)</b> Fair (0	61-84) Good	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95 - 100)	Not Rated				
See Appendix for definitions and formulas								
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	Beginning Section MP	0						
Paved Length (Miles): 0.36	Section Length (MI)	0.36						
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary							
Roadway Condition Information								
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	98	98						
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	98	98						
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A						
Distress Index Values								
Structural Crack Index	99	99						
Alligator Crack Index	100	100						
Longitudinal Crack Index	99	99						
Transverse Cracking Index	99	99						
Patching Index	100	100						
Rutting Index	98	98						
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A						
Lane & Width Information								
Number of Lanes	2	2						
Paved Width (ft)	25.5	25.5						
Lane Width (ft)	11.7	11.7						

**ROUTE 0205: LOST MAN CREEK ROAD** 

#### Manual Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)							
Poor (0 - 60) Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	85 - 94)	Excellent (	95 - 100)	Not Ra	ted	
	See Appendix for defi	initions and f	ormulas				
<b>Inspection Date:</b> 11/10/2014	Beginning Section MP	0.00	0.27	0.31	0.84	0.87	
Paved Length (Miles): 0.21	Section Length (MI)	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.02	
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary						
Roadway Condition Information							
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Distress Index Values							
Structural Crack Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alligator Crack Index	96	90	97	97	97	97	
Longitudinal Crack Index	96	90	97	97	97	97	
Transverse Cracking Index	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Patching Index	97	97	97	97	97	97	
Rutting Index	96	90	97	97	97	97	
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Lane & Width Information							
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paved Width (ft)	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	
Lane Width (ft)	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	

Route has unpaved sections (gray dashed line on the map) and two Bridge Inventory Program structures (8480-003S and 8480-004S) starting at MP 0.30 and MP 0.86.

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0205: LOST MAN CREEK ROAD

#### **Condition Photos**

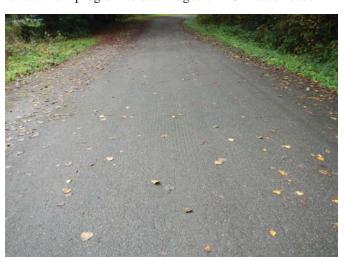
Condition photos are shown only for manually rated roads. Use the PathView program to see images of DCV rated roads.



REDW\_0205\_0130.JPG



REDW\_0205\_0133.JPG



REDW\_0205\_0131.JPG



REDW\_0205\_0136.JPG



REDW\_0205\_0142.JPG



REDW\_0205\_0140.JPG

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0210: REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD

### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

<b>Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)</b>								
<b>Poor (0 - 60) Fair (</b>	61- 84) Good	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95 - 100)	Not Rated				
See Appendix for definitions and formulas								
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	Beginning Section MP	0						
Paved Length (Miles): 0.43	Section Length (MI)	0.43						
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary		• •	•				
Roadway Condition Information								
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	99	99						
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	99	99						
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A						
Distress Index Values								
Structural Crack Index	99	99						
Alligator Crack Index	100	100						
Longitudinal Crack Index	99	99						
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100						
Patching Index	99	99						
Rutting Index	100	100						
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A						
Lane & Width Information								
Number of Lanes	2	2						
Paved Width (ft)	21.3	21.3						
Lane Width (ft)	9.8	9.8						

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0215: THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD

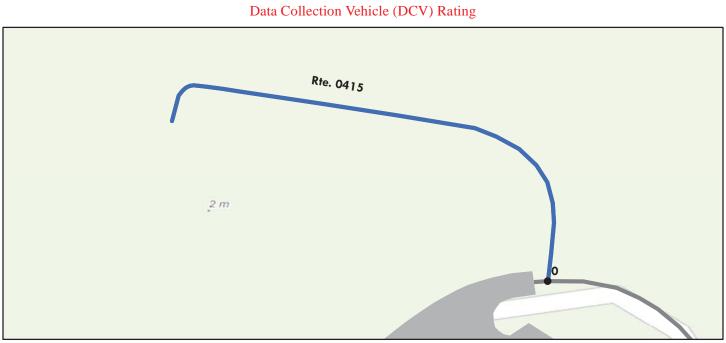
# Redwood Creek Beach 3 m Re 015 0 05:101 005:101

#### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Internap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)									
<b>Poor (0 - 60) Fair (6</b>	1- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95 - 100)	Not Rated					
	See Appendix for definitions and formulas								
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0							
Paved Length (Miles): 0.26	Section Length (MI)	0.26							
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary		•						
Roadway Condition Information									
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	97	97							
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	97	97							
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A							
Distress Index Values									
Structural Crack Index	100	100							
Alligator Crack Index	100	100							
Longitudinal Crack Index	100	100							
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100							
Patching Index	100	100							
Rutting Index	97	97							
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A							
Lane & Width Information									
Number of Lanes	2	2							
Paved Width (ft)	22.1	22.1							
Lane Width (ft)	10.1	10.1							

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0415: THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER SERVICE ROAD

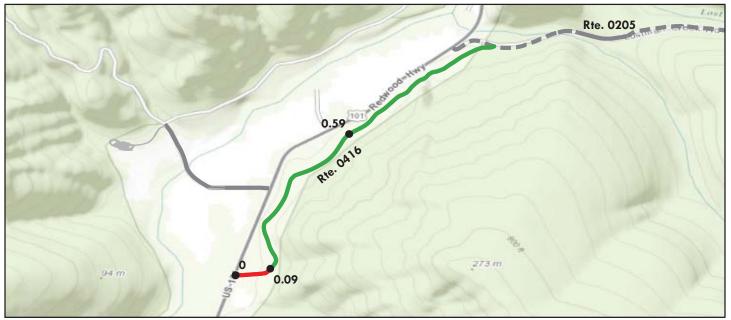


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)								
Poor (0 - 60) Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	Excellent (95 - 100)	Not Rated				
See Appendix for definitions and formulas								
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0						
Paved Length (Miles): 0.07	Section Length (MI)	0.07						
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary			- · · ·				
Roadway Condition Information								
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	98	98						
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	98	98						
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A						
Distress Index Values								
Structural Crack Index	100	100						
Alligator Crack Index	100	100						
Longitudinal Crack Index	100	100						
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100						
Patching Index	100	100						
Rutting Index	98	98						
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A						
Lane & Width Information								
Number of Lanes	1	1						
Paved Width (ft)	11.5	11.5						
Lane Width (ft)	11.5	11.5						

**ROUTE 0416: OFF HIGHWAY ROAD** 

#### Manual Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)							
Poor (0 - 60) Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	85 - 94)	Excellent (	95 - 100)	Not Rated		
	See Appendix for def	initions and f	ormulas				
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0.00	0.09	0.59			
Paved Length (Miles): 1.03	Section Length (MI)	0.09	0.50	0.44			
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary						
Roadway Condition Information							
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	85	30	90	90			
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	85	30	90	90			
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Distress Index Values							
Structural Crack Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Alligator Crack Index	87	30	97	97			
Longitudinal Crack Index	85	53	90	90			
Transverse Cracking Index	85	53	90	97			
Patching Index	97	97	97	97			
Rutting Index	97	97	97	97			
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Lane & Width Information							
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1			
Paved Width (ft)	9.5	15	9	9			
Lane Width (ft)	9.5	15	9	9			

Route was manually rated because there were low hanging branches that could damage the Data Collection Vehicle. Roughness data was not collected because this route is a low speed road.

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0416: OFF HIGHWAY ROAD

#### **Condition Photos**

Condition photos are shown only for manually rated roads. Use the PathView program to see images of DCV rated roads.



REDW\_0416\_0001.JPG



REDW\_0416\_0003.JPG



REDW\_0416\_0002.JPG



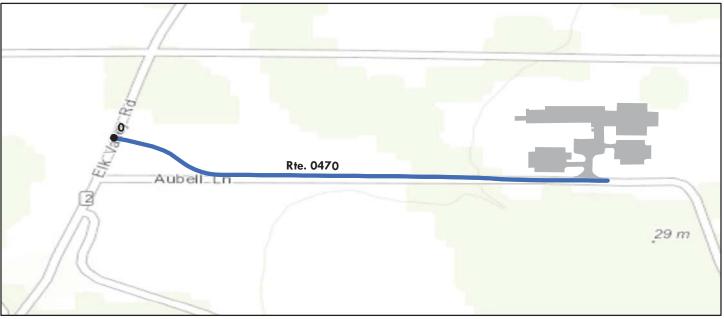
REDW\_0416\_0004.JPG



REDW\_0416\_0005.JPG

### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0470: AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD

### Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) Rating



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Route C	Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)						
<b>Poor (0 - 60)</b> Fair (6	1- 84) Good (	(85 - 94)	<b>Excellent (95 - 100)</b>	Not Rated			
See Appendix for definitions and formulas							
Inspection Date: 1/15/2015	<b>Beginning Section MP</b>	0					
Paved Length (Miles): 0.38	Section Length (MI)	0.38					
Surface Type: ASPHALT	Route Summary						
Roadway Condition Information							
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	100	100					
Surface Condition Rating (SCR)	100	100					
Roughness Condition Index (RCI)	N/A	N/A					
Distress Index Values							
Structural Crack Index	100	100					
Alligator Crack Index	100	100					
Longitudinal Crack Index	100	100					
Transverse Cracking Index	100	100					
Patching Index	100	100					
Rutting Index	100	100					
International Roughness Index (IRI)	N/A	N/A					
Lane & Width Information							
Number of Lanes	2	2					
Paved Width (ft)	25	25					
Lane Width (ft)	12.5	12.5					

# Section 6 Paved Parking Area Condition Rating Sheets



## **Redwood National Park**

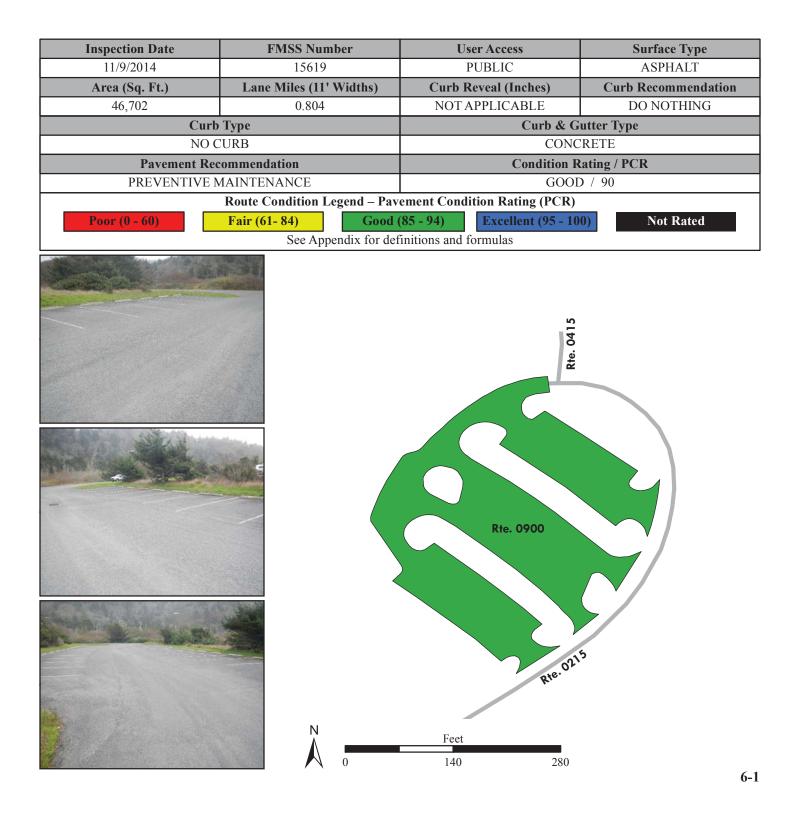


### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0900: THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING

Manual Rating

FROM ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)

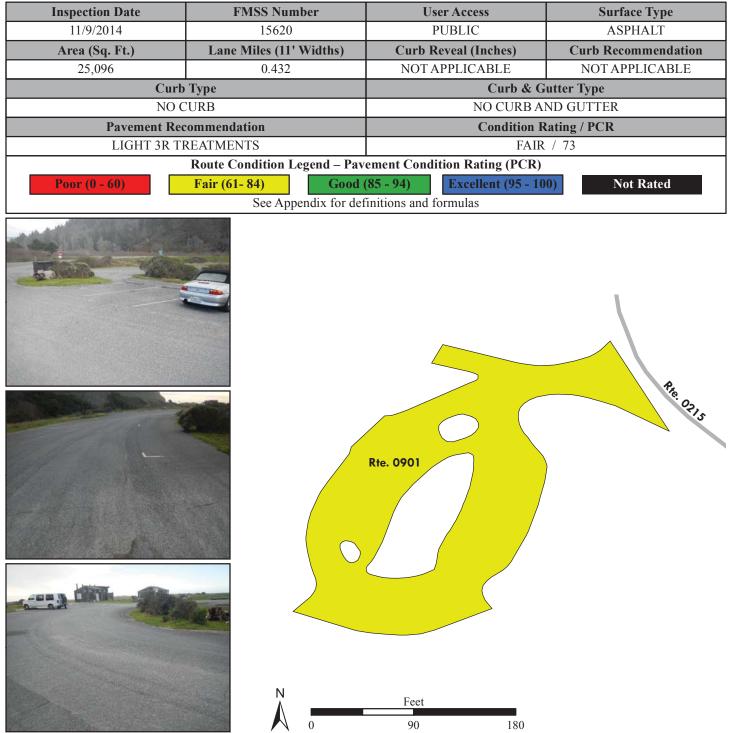
TO END OF ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0901: REDWOOD CREEK PICNIC AREA PARKING

Manual Rating

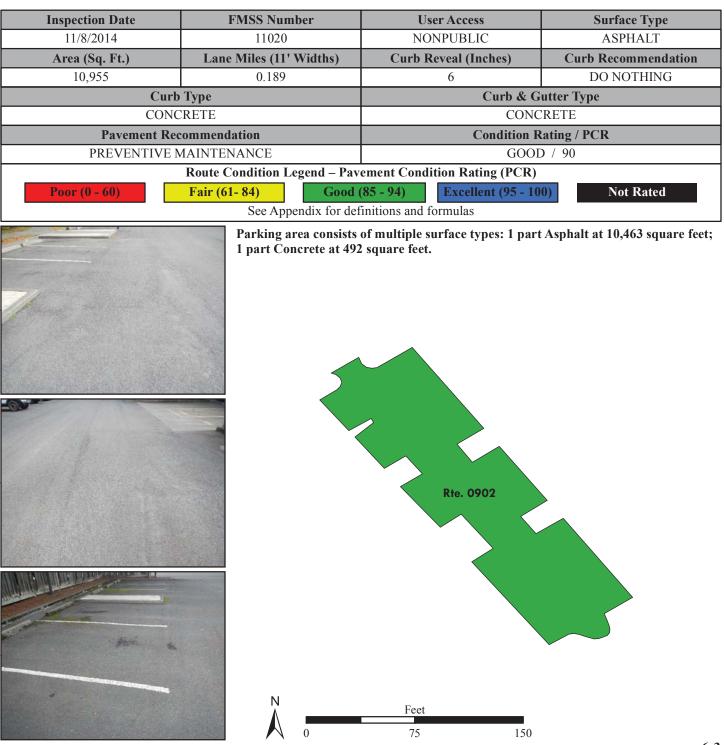
#### FROM ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0902: PARK HEADQUARTERS PARKING

### Manual Rating

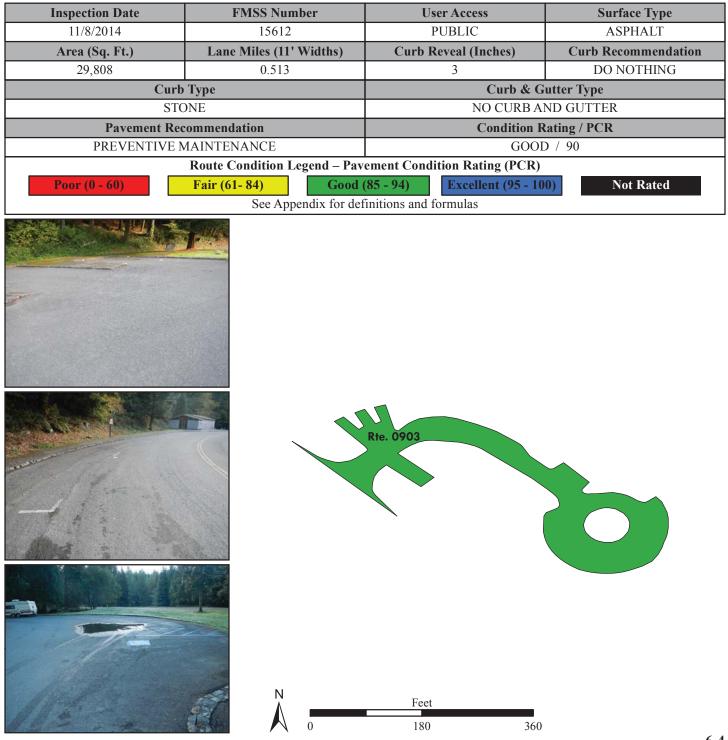
#### FROM 3RD STREET IN CRESCENT CITY



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0903: HIOUCHI INFORMATION CENTER PARKING

Manual Rating

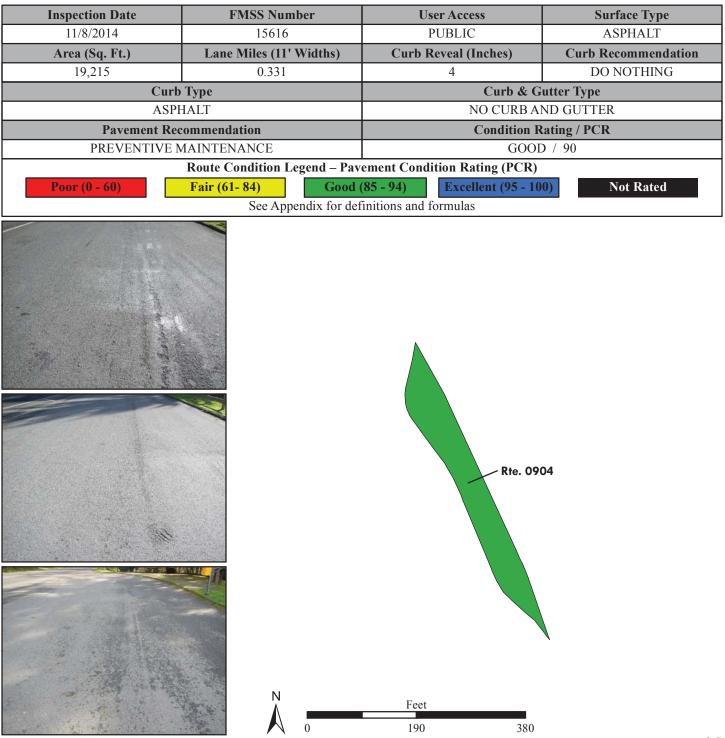
FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0904: CRESCENT CITY VISTA PARKING

#### Manual Rating

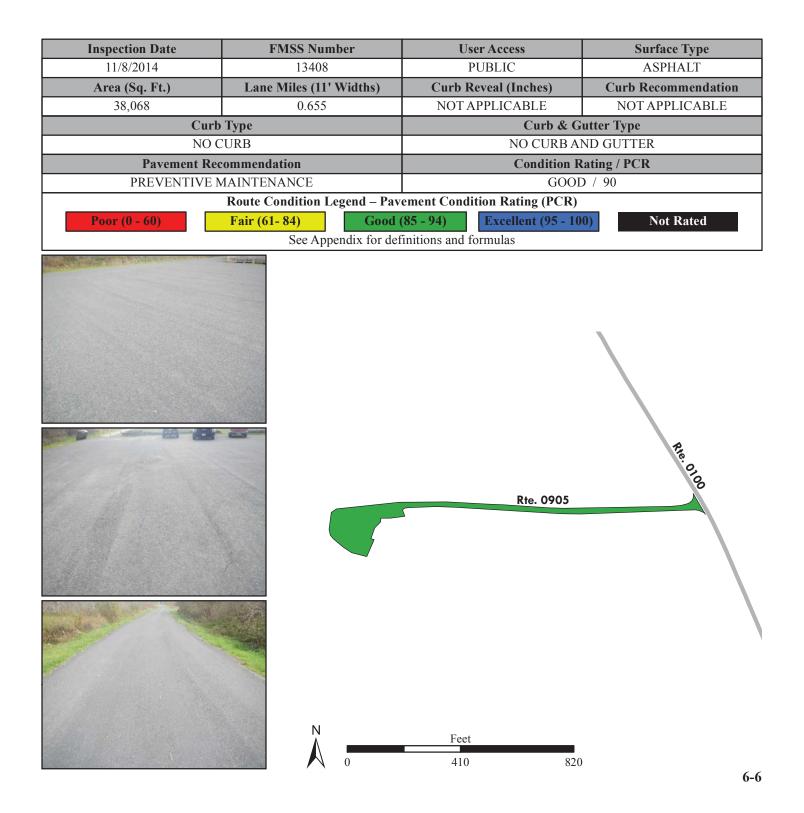
ADJACENT TO U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0905: CRESCENT BEACH PICNIC AREA PARKING

#### Manual Rating

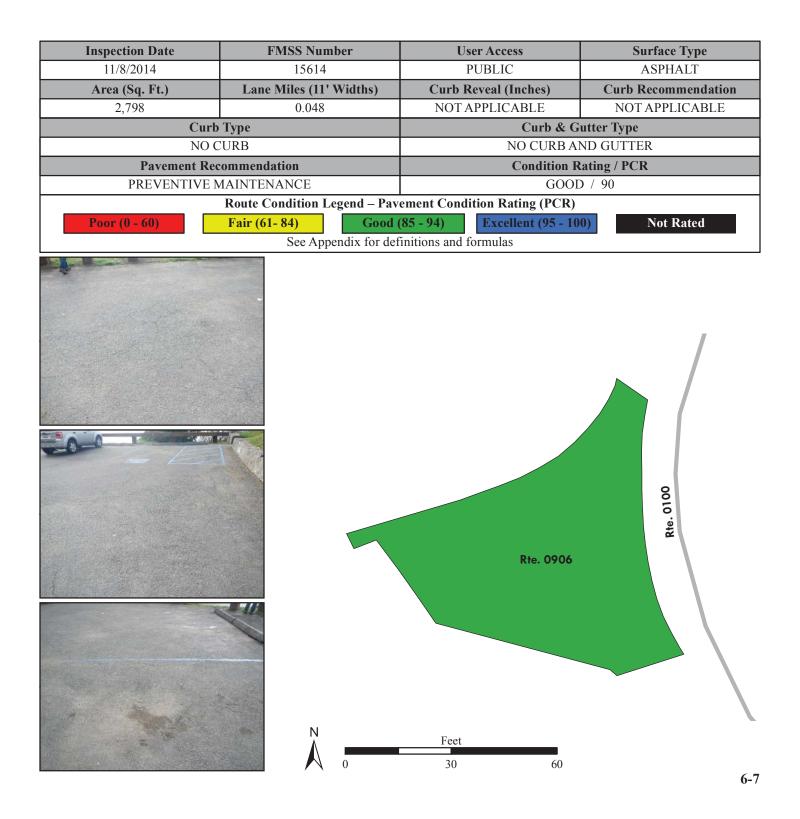
#### FROM ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0906: CRESCENT BEACH OVERLOOK PARKING

#### Manual Rating

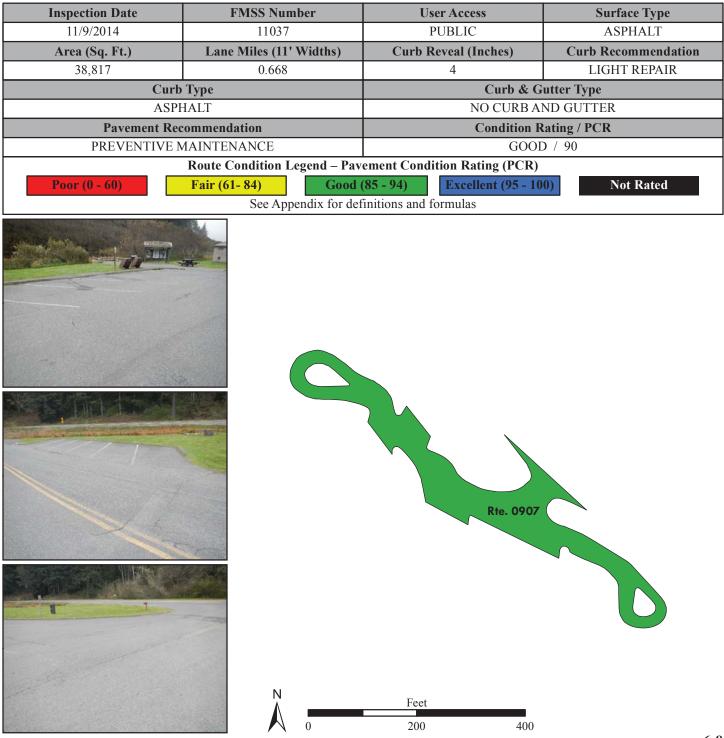
ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0907: LAGOON CREEK DAY USE/ PICNIC PARKING

Manual Rating

FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0910: KLAMATH OVERLOOK PARKING

#### Manual Rating

#### FROM PJ MURPHY DRIVE

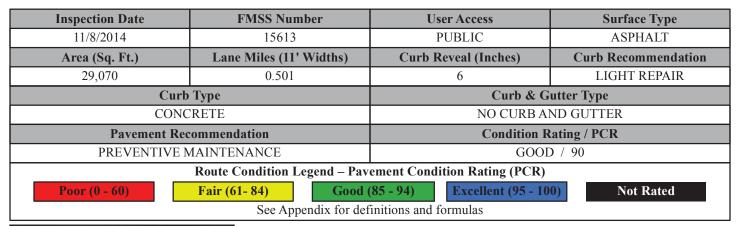


### **ROUTE 0911: CRESCENT BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER PARKING**

#### Manual Rating

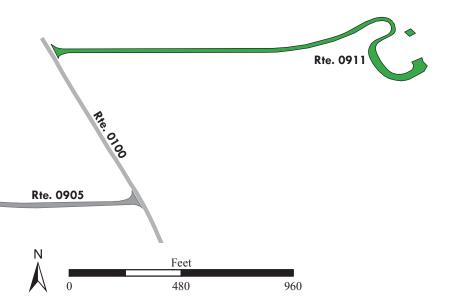
#### FROM ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)

#### TO PARKING





Parking area consists of multiple surface types: 1 part Asphalt at 18,240 square feet; 2 parts Concrete at 10,830 square feet. Concrete surface is in POOR condition.

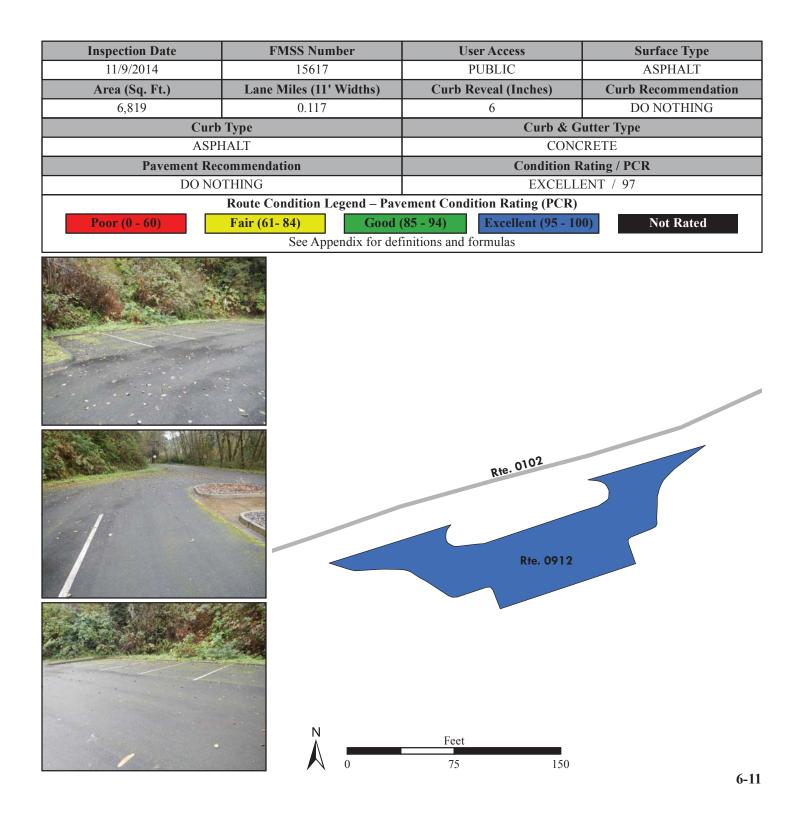


### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0912: DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING

Manual Rating

FROM ROUTE 0102 (ALDER CAMP ROAD)

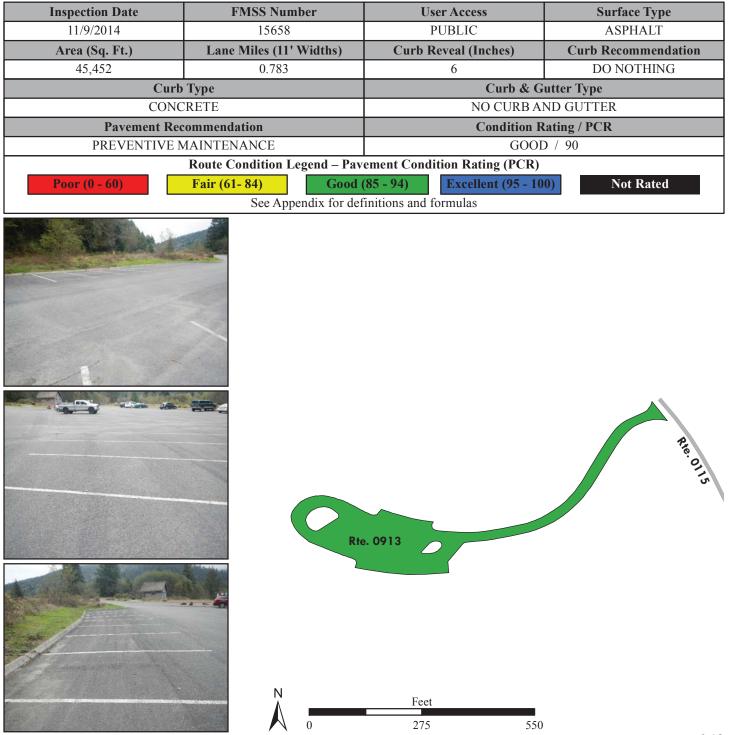
### TO ROUTE 0102 (ALDER CAMP ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0913: ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING

### Manual Rating

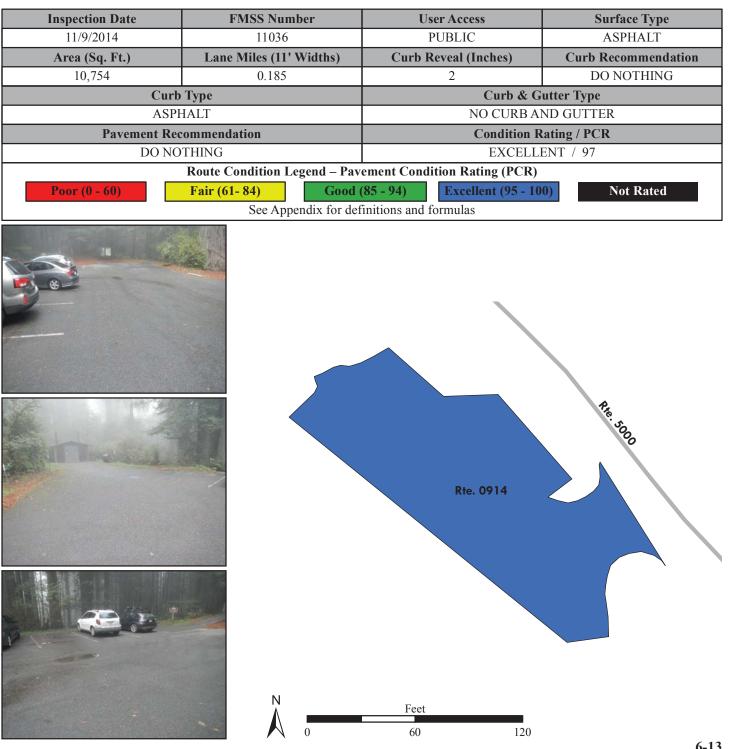
FROM ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park ROUTE 0914: LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE PARKING**

#### Manual Rating

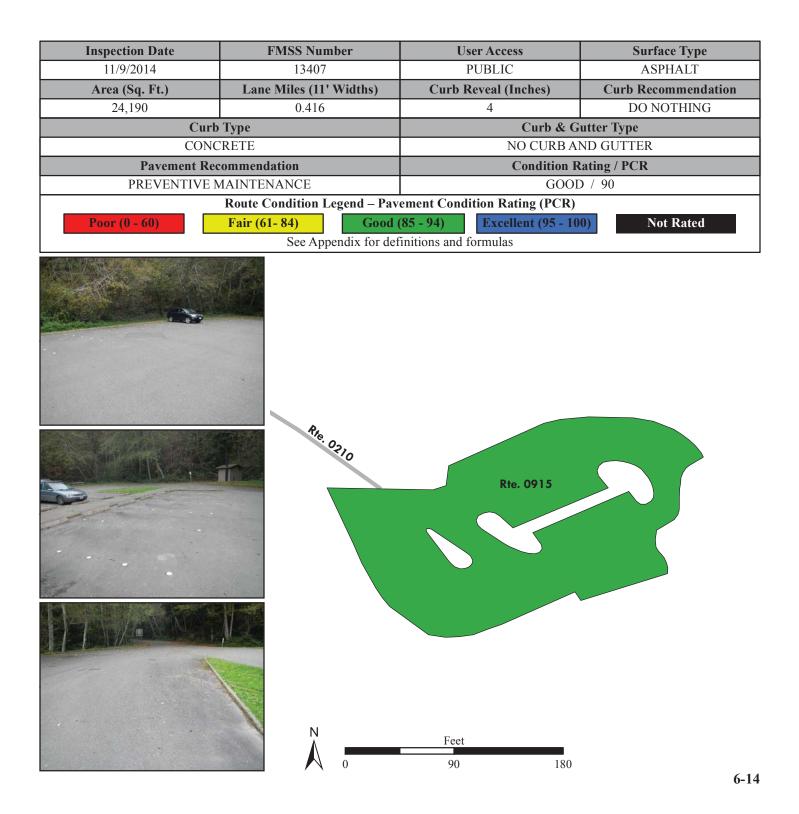
FROM ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0915: REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD PARKING

Manual Rating

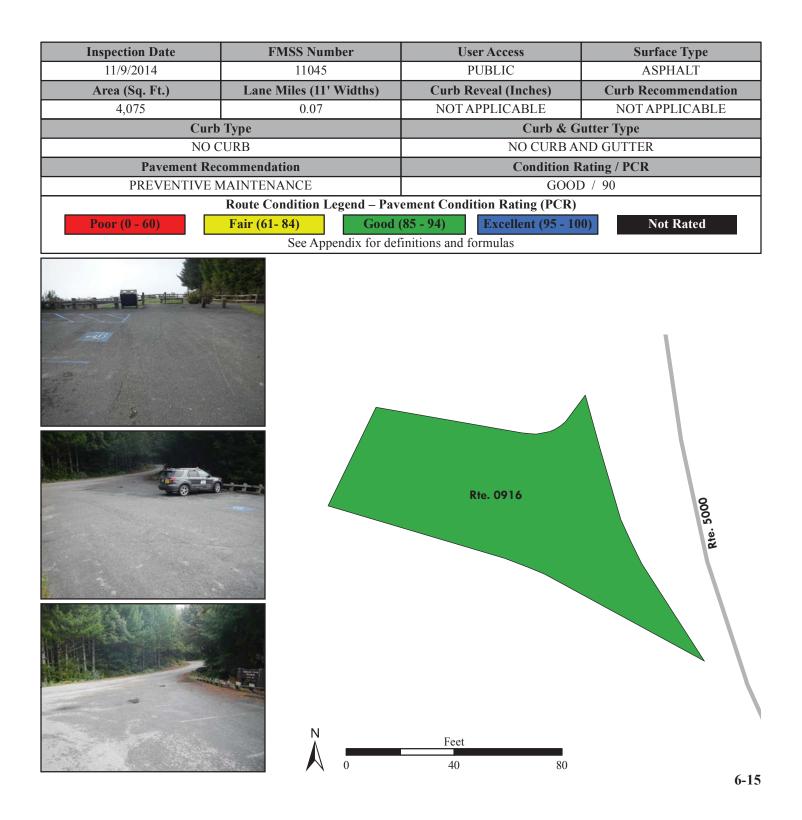
#### FROM END OF ROUTE 0210 (REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0916: REDWOOD CREEK OVERLOOK PARKING

#### Manual Rating

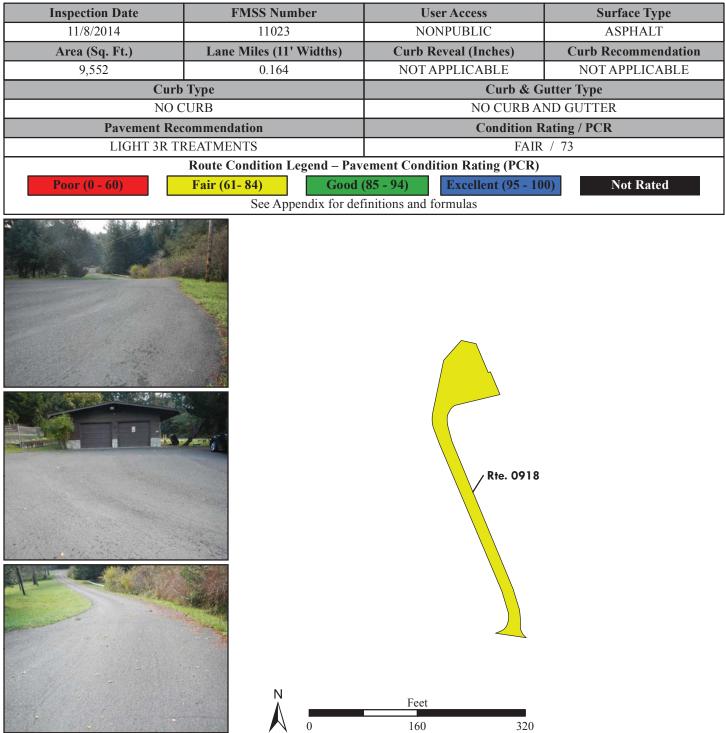
ADJACENT TO ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0918: HIOUCHI TRAILER PARKING

#### Manual Rating

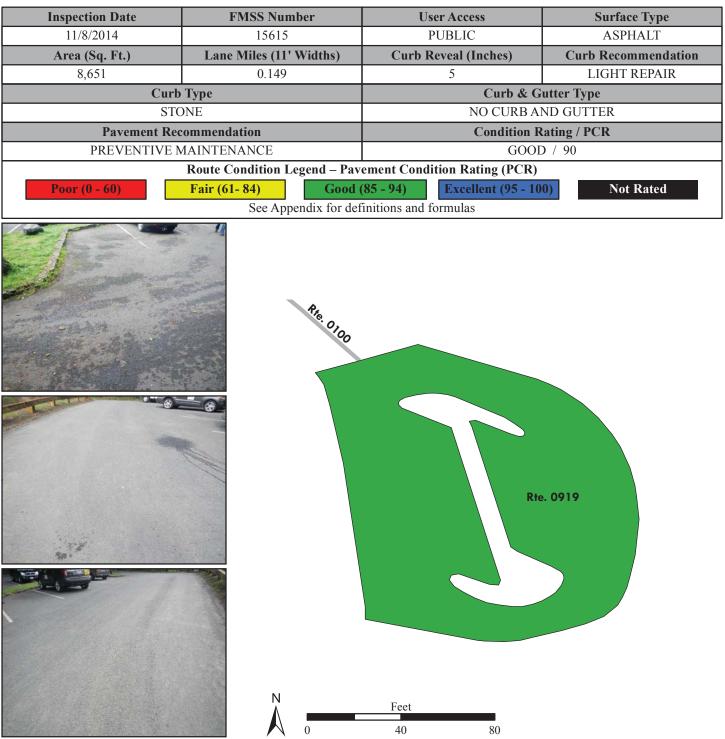
### FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0919: NICKEL CREEK CAMPGROUND ACCESS PARKING

Manual Rating

#### FROM END OF ROUTE 0100 (ENDERTS BEACH ROAD)

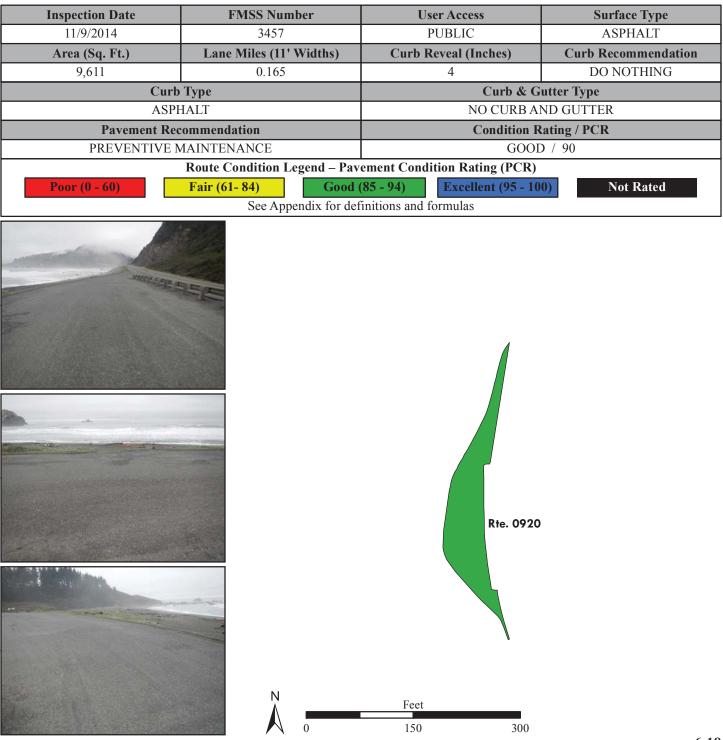


### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0920: FALSE KLAMATH COVE PARKING

Manual Rating

FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)

TO U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)



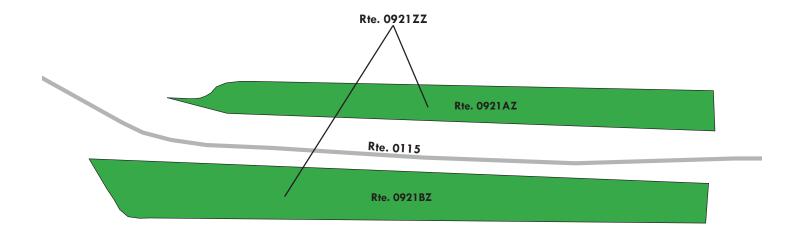
### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0921ZZ: DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING AREAS

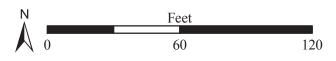
Summary Route Manual Rating

ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)

Inspection Date	FMSS Number	User Access	Surface Type	
11/9/2014	15659	PUBLIC	ASPHALT	
Area (Sq. Ft.)	Lane Miles (11' Widths)	Condition Rating / PCR		
7,361	0.127	SUMMARY / 90		
	<b>Route Condition Legend – Pav</b>	ement Condition Rating (PCR)		
<b>Poor (0 - 60)</b>	Fair (61- 84)Good (	(85 - 94) Excellent (95 - 10	0) Not Rated	
	See Appendix for def	initions and formulas		

The condition shown on this page reflects the overall route condition; it may not reflect individual subcomponent ratings.

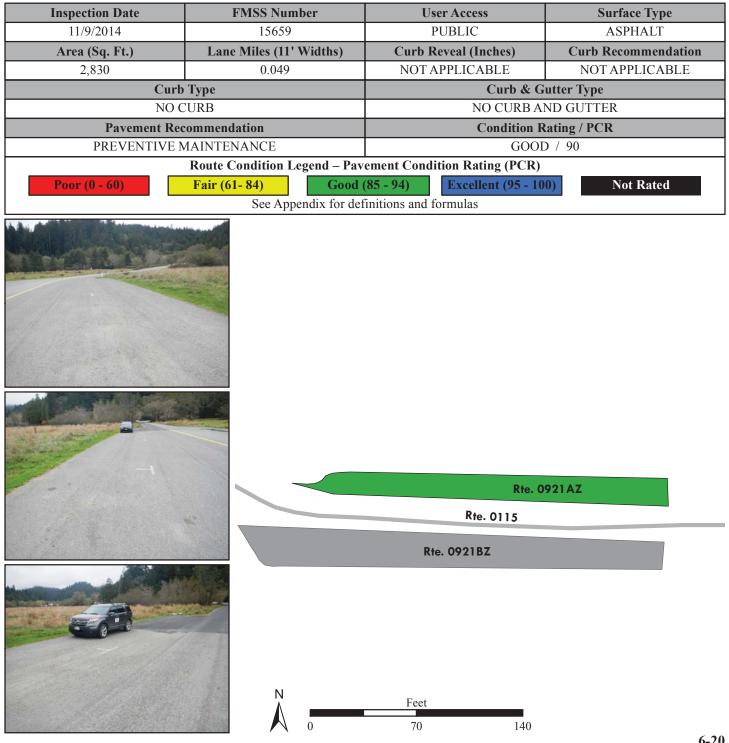




### **Redwood National Park ROUTE 0921AZ: DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING A**

Subcomponent of Route REDW-0921ZZ Manual Rating

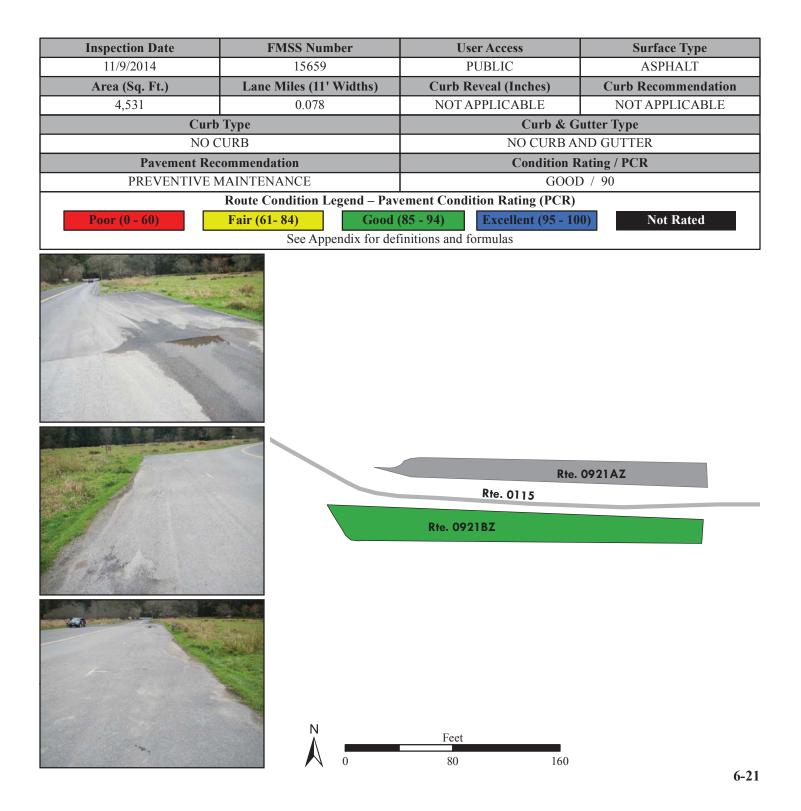
ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0921BZ: DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING B

Subcomponent of Route REDW-0921ZZ Manual Rating

ADJACENT TO ROUTE 0115 (DAVISON ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0922: HIOUCHI DORM PARKING

#### Manual Rating

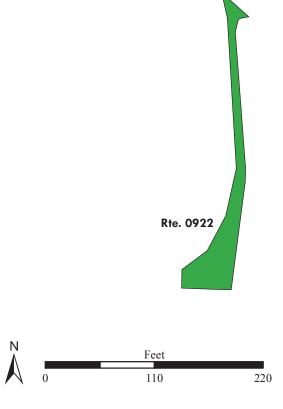
#### FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 199 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY)

#### TO PARKING

Inspection Date	FMSS Number	User Access	Surface Type				
11/8/2014	15645	NONPUBLIC	ASPHALT				
Area (Sq. Ft.)	Lane Miles (11' Widths)	Curb Reveal (Inches)	Curb Recommendation				
3,544	0.061	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE				
Curb	Туре	Curb & Gutter Type					
NO C	CURB	NO CURB AND GUTTER					
Pavement Rec	commendation	Condition Rating / PCR					
PREVENTIVE N	IAINTENANCE	GOOD / 90					
	Route Condition Legend – Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)						
Poor (0 - 60)Fair (61- 84)Good (85 - 94)Excellent (95 - 100)Not RatedSee Appendix for definitions and formulas							



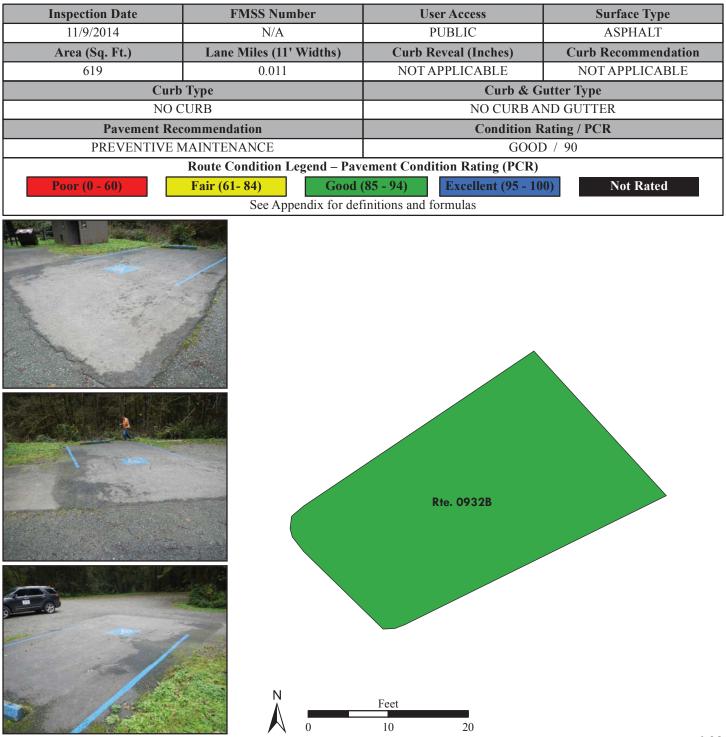
Parking area consists of multiple surface types: 1 part Asphalt at 2,967 square feet; 1 part Concrete at 577 square feet.



### **Redwood National Park** ROUTE 0932B: LOST MAN CREEK HANDICAPPED PARKING

#### Manual Rating

#### FROM ROUTE 0932A (LOST MAN CREEK PARKING)

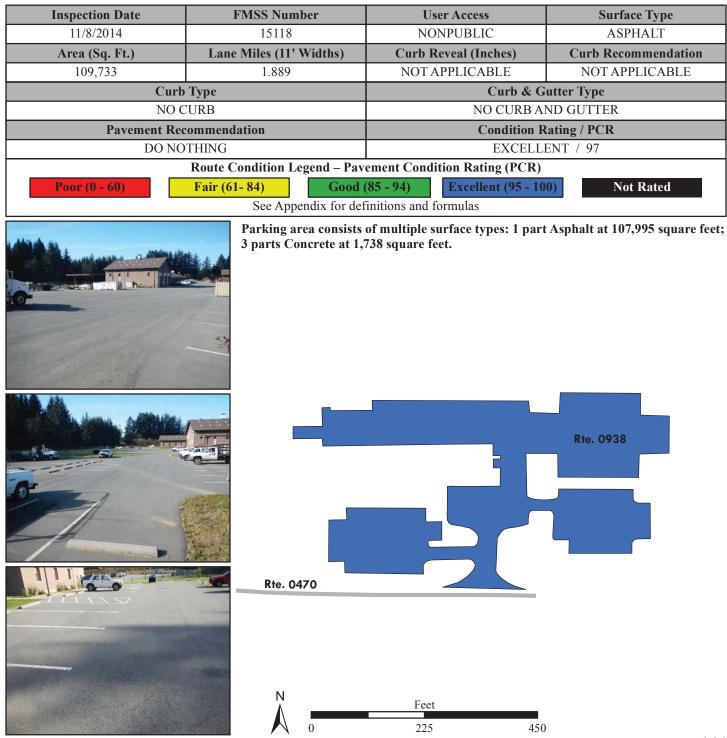


## **Redwood National Park**

**ROUTE 0938: NOC PARKING** 

#### Manual Rating

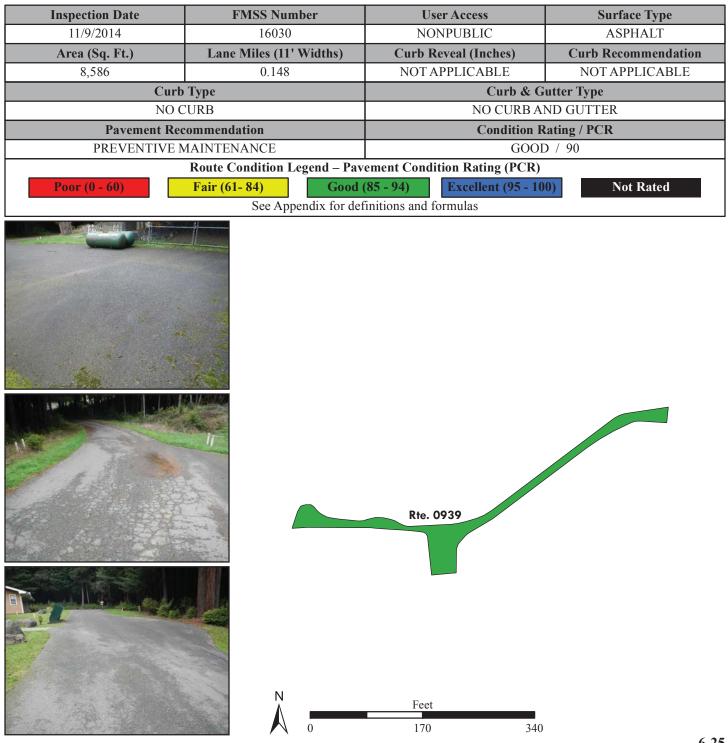
#### FROM ROUTE 0470 (AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD)



### **Redwood National Park ROUTE 0939: WOLF CREEK HOUSING COMPLEX**

#### Manual Rating

#### FROM ROUTE 0121 (WOLF CREEK ROAD)



# Section 7 Road Milepost Information



# **Redwood National Park**



### **Road Milepost Information**

This report section contains road milepost information for all paved roads in the park that were collected with the Data Collection Vehicle (DCV).

The milepost data is obtained from the DCV by using a distance measuring instrument (DMI) that is calibrated to record mileage to the nearest thousandth of a mile. Park roads that were manually rated did not have milepost data collected, and thus are not included in this report section. For routes that have mileposts signs along them, the milepost reported by RIP will most likely not line up exactly with the sign located in the field. This could be happening for many reasons, most likely due to either the error falling within the acceptable calibration range of the vehicle, or the level of accuracy that the milepost signs were placed in the field.

For Cycle 6, the information presented in this section differs from previous RIP cycles in that it does not contain the roadside features inventories for the paved park roads. Some examples of the features previously collected are signs, culverts/drop inlets, guardrails, curbing, pullouts, etc. If the park was collected in a previous RIP cycle, then the latest features data can be obtained by referencing the following:

#### Where to find the latest Features Inventories for NPS Parks:

- For Small Parks (parks with less than 10 miles of paved roads):
  - Refer to Cycle 5 data (collected 2010 2014)
    - Features were reported in Section 9 of the *Cycle 5* RIP report
    - Video of features can be viewed using the *PathViewVO* program and *Cycle 5* data
- For Large Parks (parks with more than 10 miles of paved roads):
  - Refer to Cycle 4 data (collected 2006 2009)
    - Features were reported in Section 9 of the *Cycle 4* RIP report
    - Video of features can be viewed using the *VisiData* program and *Cycle 4* data
  - Note: Features inventories were updated in Large Parks in *Cycle 5* only on a route by route basis if the route was new or modified in *Cycle 5*. If this is the case for a particular route, then features for the route can be obtained using the *PathViewVO* program and *Cycle 5* data (same as above for Small parks).

#### Milepost Events Collected in Cycle 6

In Cycle 6, the following events were collected and reported in Section 7 of this report:

- Intersections with roads and parking areas
- One-Way travel directions
- All bridges and culverts with BIP Numbers (bridge inspection program numbers)
- Overpasses
- Tunnels
- Low Water Crossings (LWCR)
- Surface type changes
- Construction areas where no pavement condition data was obtained

### **ROUTE 0100: ENDERTS BEACH ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	N/A	PAVED ROUTE (ENDERT BEACH ROAD / NON NPS)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0911 (CRESCENT BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER PARKING)
0.00	0.00	PARK BOUNDARY	N/A	N/A
0.14	0.14	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0905 (CRESCENT BEACH PICNIC AREA PARKING)
0.78	0.78	INTERSECTION	R	UNPAVED ROUTE (GATED)
1.70	1.70	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0906 (CRESCENT BEACH OVERLOOK PARKING)
1.74	1.74	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0919 (NICKEL CREEK CAMPGROUND ACCESS PARKING)

### **ROUTE 0102: ALDER CAMP ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (KLAMATH BEACH ROAD / NON NPS)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	PAVED ROUTE (KLAMATH BEACH ROAD / NON NPS)
0.01	0.01	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0912 (DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING)
0.04	0.04	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0912 (DOUGLAS BRIDGE PARKING)
1.99	1.99	INTERSECTION	R	UNPAVED ROUTE (GATED)
2.05	2.05	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)
2.07	2.07	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (ALDER CAMP ROAD / NON NPS)
2.09	2.09	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)

### **ROUTE 0110: RED ALDER ROAD**

FROM MILEPOS	TO ST MILEPOS	Г FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
1.12	1.12	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 5110 (RED ALDER ROAD (NON NPS SECTION))
1.30	1.30	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0202 (COASTAL DRIVE)

Route 0110 begins at milepost 1.12 rather than milepost 0 because it is a continuation of mileage of Route 5110.

### **ROUTE 0115: DAVISON ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY) / NON NPS)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	PAVED ROUTE (U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY) / NON NPS)
0.12	0.12	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0921AZ (DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING A)
0.12	0.12	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0921BZ (DAVISON ROAD ELK VIEWING PARKING B)
0.20	0.22	BRIDGE	N/A	8480-017 (DAVISON ROAD BRIDGE)
0.24	0.24	INTERSECTION	R	UNPAVED ROUTE
0.31	0.31	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (BERRY GLENN ROAD / NON NPS)
0.33	0.33	INTERSECTION	R	PAVED ROUTE
0.35	0.35	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0913 (ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA PARKING)
0.36	0.36	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0207 (DAVISON ROAD UNPAVED)

### **ROUTE 0210: REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 5000 (BALD HILLS ROAD)
0.43	0.43	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0915 (REDWOOD CREEK TRAILHEAD PARKING)

### **ROUTE 0215: THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY) / NON NPS)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	PAVED ROUTE (U.S. HIGHWAY 101 (REDWOOD HIGHWAY) / NON NPS)
0.03	0.03	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0901 (REDWOOD CREEK PICNIC AREA PARKING)
0.18	0.18	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.19	0.19	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.21	0.21	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.22	0.22	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.26	0.26	INTERSECTION	N/A	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.26	0.26	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0415 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER SERVICE ROAD)

### **ROUTE 0415: THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER SERVICE ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	ROUTE 0215 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER ACCESS ROAD)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0900 (THOMAS KUCHEL VISITOR CENTER PARKING)
0.04	0.04	INTERSECTION	R	UNPAVED PARKING
0.07	0.07	INTERSECTION	N/A	DEAD END

### **ROUTE 0470: AUBELL LANE/ NOC MAINTENANCE ROAD**

FROM MILEPOST	TO MILEPOST	FEATURE	SIDE	COMMENT
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	L	PAVED ROUTE (ELK VALLEY ROAD / NON NPS)
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	UNPAVED ROUTE
0.00	0.00	INTERSECTION	R	PAVED ROUTE (ELK VALLEY ROAD / NON NPS)
0.36	0.36	INTERSECTION	L	ROUTE 0938 (NOC PARKING)
0.38	0.38	INTERSECTION	N/A	PAVED ROUTE (AUBELL LANE / NON NPS)

# Section 8 Appendix



# **Redwood National Park**



### Improvements to the RIP Index Equations and Determination of PCR

In 2005, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) began implementing the use of a Pavement Management System (PMS) to assist the National Park Service (NPS) in prioritizing Pavement Maintenance and Rehabilitation activities. The PMS used by FHWA is the Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA) which has the ability to store inventory and condition data from the Road Inventory Program (RIP) and forecast future performance using prediction models. Outputs include performance and condition reports at the National, Region, Park, or Route level. A regional prioritized list and optimization have been produced for most regions and the Federal Highway Deferred Maintenance is calculated via the HPMA as well.

In an effort to improve the accuracy of treatment recommendations and pavement condition descriptions the distresses and indexes that comprise the Pavement Condition Rating (PCR), an extensive study was completed throughout 2010 that has resulted in changes to the RIP condition reporting method and specifically, the calculation of PCR. It was determined that a better representation of PCR could be achieved by modifying the relative impact certain distresses would have on the overall rating.

Through the use of HPMA data, it was noted that false failure indicators existed with the existing PCR model, and that it would be necessary to reduce their impact. The distresses affected in this way were Rutting and Roughness. Conversely, experience showed that roadways with extensive cracking present were often shown to have a high PCR. Therefore, the crack index models were adjusted to be more sensitive to changes in crack severity or quantity. It was also determined that these issues were not due to a problem with data acquisition (i.e. the RIP "van"), but with the way the collected data was processed. The final change was to provide guidance on when to use the Roughness Condition Index (RCI) in the PCR calculation. Roughness data is of little value to determining overall condition on routes that, due to their length or geometrics, have lower vehicle operating speeds. Therefore, in Cycle 5, only routes that have lengths of one half mile or greater and posted speed limits of 25 mph or greater will have RCI reported and included in the PCR calculations.

Additionally, methodologies were updated in 2013 for Manually Rated Routes (paved routes that the collection vehicle is unable to drive) as well as Parking Areas to provide more accurate condition data to the HPMA. These updated methodologies allow for the efficient assessment of pavement conditions using a visual inspection method to denote specific distresses. These distresses are indicative of current conditions, the causes for current and future deterioration, and identify the level of targeted repair and rehabilitation practices required.

The changes that were implemented were endorsed by management at both the FHWA and NPS. In order to show the effectiveness of these changes, several sites were ground truth tested in early 2014 to ensure that an improvement was achieved between the relationship of PCR and the actual Maintenance and Rehabilitation needs that were represented. The changes will allow greater use of RIP and HPMA data for not simply condition data reporting, but also as a reliable tool for project identification and selection.

### **Description of the Rating System**

The Federal Highway Administration, National Park Service Road Inventory Program (NPS-RIP), collects roadway condition data on paved surfaces (asphalt, concrete, brick, and cobblestone) on roads, parkways, and parking areas in national parks nationwide. The road surface condition data is collected using an automated Data Collection Vehicle (DCV) and manually using Manually Rated Route (MRR) procedures. Roads having brick or cobblestone surfacing are not normally surveyed with the DCV, but are manually rated for condition rating.

The FHWA RIP is implemented based on the premise that an accurate pavement surface condition assessment can be accomplished using automated crack detection technology as applied to digital images. Various methods of pavement condition assessment have been developed over the years with varying degrees of accuracy and acceptance. The use of digital photography to record pavement images and subsequent crack detection and classification has undergone continuous improvements over the past decade. Digital cameras with increasingly superior resolution and high definition have become more affordable, and the proprietary programming code and algorithms have been improved in crack detection software.

With the use of quality digital photography and automated crack detection software, FHWA RIP is tasked with executing a pavement condition assessment on a network of roughly 5,700 miles of National Park Service roads and parkways. Because a subset of roads will be collected multiple times this cycle, the total collection length will be around 13,000 miles. Foremost in setting up the basis of pavement distress identification is employing the distress identification protocols used by FHWA. There is no single distress identification system that is universal among entities conducting a program of distress identification. For the purpose of the NPS RIP, FHWA employs distress identification protocols that are specific to this program.

FHWA has referenced the "Distress Identification Manual for the Long-Term Pavement Performance Program", Publication No. FHWA-RD 03-031, June 2003, as the point-of- reference for distress types on NPS pavement. In truth, the FHWA RIP distress types are similar to those described in the LTPP manual with some modifications. This document, "Distress Identification Manual for the NPS Road Inventory Program, Cycle 6, 2014-2020" was developed using the "Distress Identification Manual for the Long-Term Pavement Performance Program" as a guideline. Definitions of severity levels based on crack width contained in this document adhere to the LTPP Distress ID Manual. Modifications have been made to the definition of Alligator and Longitudinal Cracking and determination of Alligator Cracking severity. This manual also addresses Rutting and Roughness and its application to RIP.

Cycle 6 has launched in the spring of 2014 and will again comprise all parks, large and small, that are served by paved roads and/or parking areas. For Cycle 6, roughly 333 large and small parks will have all paved routes and parking areas collected at least once in the cycle, some will have multiple collections depending on the size of the park and the functional class of the route.

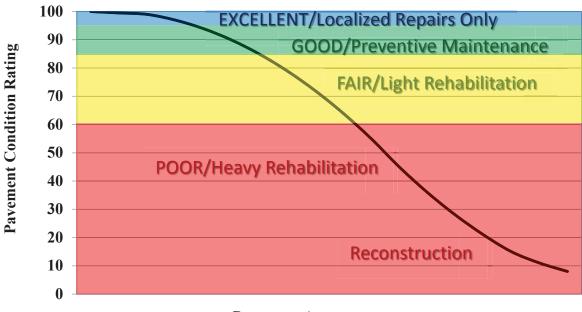
This "Distress Identification Manual for the NPS Road Inventory Program, Cycle 6, 2014-2020" will be used as a reference resource in crack detection and classification, determination of distress severity and extent, and in the calculation of distress index values for the FHWA RIP Cycle 6.

### **Explanation of the Condition Descriptions**

In addition to the RIP Index changes that were implemented in Cycle 5, we will also aim to provide greater assistance in translating good/fair/poor categories into pavement needs categories. The PCR can be used to indicate the place in the Pavement Life Cycle and the types of treatments that should be considered now and into the future.

- Excellent/New: PCR of 95-100. Pavements in this range will require only spot repairs
- Good: PCR of 85-94. Pavements in this range will likely be candidates for preventive maintenance. Examples include Chip and Slurry Seals, Micro Surfacing and Thin Overlays.
- Fair: PCR of 61-84. Pavements in this range will likely be candidates of Light Rehabilitation (L3R). Examples include single-lift overlays up to 2.5 inches in total thickness, milling and overlays.
- Poor: PCR of 60 or below. Pavements in this range will likely be candidates of Heavy Rehabilitation or Reconstruction (H3R or 4R). Examples include Pulverization, Multiple Lift Overlays, and Reconstruction.

At this time, specific maintenance and rehabilitation activities should be evaluated and recommended at the project level. Site-specific conditions that influence treatment type should be determined based on performing a subsurface investigation and/or pavement condition survey, and not be based solely on RIP data. Additionally, RIP produces a snapshot of conditions the year in which the data was collected. For further information or to obtain additional PMS data from our (HPMA) please contact the Eastern Federal Lands pavement team.



### **Condition Categories and Treatments**

#### **Pavement Age**

### **Description of Pavement Treatment Types**

- 1. Preventive Maintenance is a planned strategy of cost-effective treatments to an existing roadway system and its appurtenances that preserves the system, retards future deterioration, and maintains or improves the functional condition of the system (without significantly increasing the structural capacity). Preventive maintenance is typically applied to pavements in good condition having significant remaining service life. As a major component of pavement preservation, preventive maintenance is a strategy of extending the service life by applying cost-effective treatments to the surface or near-surface of structurally sound pavements. Examples of preventive treatments include asphalt crack sealing, chip sealing, slurry or micro-surfacing, thin and ultra-thin hot-mix asphalt overlay, concrete joint sealing, diamond grinding, dowel-bar retrofit, and isolated, partial and/or full-depth concrete repairs to restore functionality of individual slabs.
- 2. Pavement Rehabilitation consists of structural enhancements that extend the service life of an existing pavement and/or improve its load carrying capacity. Rehabilitation techniques include restoration treatments and structural overlays. Rehabilitation projects extend the life of existing pavement structures either by restoring existing structural capacity through the elimination of age-related, environmental cracking of embrittled pavement surface or by increasing pavement thickness to strengthen existing pavement sections to accommodate existing or projected traffic loading conditions. Two sub-categories result from these distinctions, which are directly related to the restoration or increase of structural capacity.
  - Light Rehabilitation (L3R) Examples include single-lift overlays up to 2.5 inches in total thickness and milling and overlays for flexible pavements
  - Heavy Rehabilitation (H3R) Requires rehabilitation with grade improvement. H3R stands for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation projects. H3R projects typically involve multi-depth (overlays greater than 2.5 inches) pavement improvement work (short of full-depth replacement) and targeted safety improvements. H3R projects generally involve retention of the existing three-dimensional alignment.
- 3. Reconstruction (4R) is defined as the replacement of the entire existing pavement structure by the placement of the equivalent or increased pavement structure. Reconstruction usually requires the complete removal and replacement of the existing pavement structure. Reconstruction may utilize either new or recycled materials incorporated into the materials used for the reconstruction of the complete pavement section. Reconstruction is required when a pavement has either failed or has become functionally obsolete.

# Appendix A

Methodology for Determining Condition Ratings with the Data Collection Vehicle (DCV)

### Surface Distresses Identified by the Data Collection Vehicle

#### **Surface Condition Rating – SCR**

Surface distresses are measured in the primary lane only. In the classification and measurement of all paved surface condition data, results will be reported in the database in record intervals of 0.02 miles (105.6 feet) (smallest granularity) along the route.

Surface distresses and rutting are determined from digital images that provide both the longitudinal and transverse profile. The images also provide an elevation profile of the road, creating a 3-dimensional image of the paved surface.

- Transverse Cracks
- Longitudinal Cracks
- Alligator Cracks
- Patching/Potholes
- Rutting

Each of the five surface distresses is assigned a computed surface distress index

- Transverse Crack Index
- Longitudinal Crack Index
- Alligator Crack Index
- Patching/Pothole Index
- Rutting Index

Surface distress data are classified as listed above, measured for severity, and quantified for extent. Classification, severity, and extent of these five surface distresses comprise the three main elements for calculation of Surface Condition Rating (SCR).

In addition to the five surface distresses, a Structural Crack Index is computed, which is a combination of the Longitudinal Crack Index and the Alligator Crack Index. The Structural Crack Index is then used in lieu of the LC and AC indices to compute SCR.

#### **Roughness Condition Index - RCI**

Additional condition data measured by DCV (lasers and accelerometers)

• Roughness (IRI)

Roughness is measured by FHWA's DCV and reported as International Roughness Index (IRI) in inches/mile. Using IRI, the Roughness Condition Index (RCI) is computed.

#### **Pavement Condition Rating - PCR**

Using the SCR (computed from the five surface distresses) and the RCI, an overall Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) is computed. The formula for PCR is:

**Asphalt PCR** = (0.60 \* SCR) + (0.40 \* RCI) **Concrete PCR** = RCI

A detailed description of each distress index formula, roughness index formula, SCR and PCR is provided in this document.

Each classified surface distress will fall into one or more severity - LOW, MEDIUM, or HIGH based on criteria listed. For each severity, an extent is established based on the measured quantity of the distress within that severity. Within each severity individual distresses are assigned a Maximum Allowable Extent (MAE). For example, LOW severity transverse cracking may be allowed up to 21.1 cracks within a 0.02 mile interval before it reaches MAE and fails.

The index formulas are based on a scale of 0 to 100. A PCR index value of 100 would indicate a "new" road with no measurable distresses or rough ride. A PCR value of 60 is determined to be terminable serviceability and the road is considered failed. The range of index values with condition descriptors is:

**POOR** = (less than or equal to 60), **FAIR**= (61 – 84), GOOD= (85 - 94), **EXCELLENT**= (95 - 100)

Index values are generally computed based on cumulative deducts of the measured severities. As shown in the index formulas below, as any single severity reaches or exceeds MAE, the index computes to a value of 60 or less, and the road fails for that 0.02 interval.

<u>Note:</u> As a result of a unique combination of measured surface distresses and IRI, index values occasionally compute to less than 0 or greater than 100. In this instance, an index value less than 0 defaults to 0. Index values greater than 100 defaults to 100. For all indices, a higher value indicates a better road condition, and a lower value indicates a poorer road condition.

On the following page, Table 1 summarizes the different types of distresses measured.

ASPHALT-SURFACED PAVEMENT DISTRESS TYPES WITH RUTTING AND ROUGHNESS							
Distress TypeUnits Of MeasureCo		Converted To	Defined Severity Levels?	Measured By			
Alligator Cracking	Square Feet	Percent of Lane Per 0.02 Mile	Yes	3 Dimensional pavement imaging system			
Transverse Cracking	Linear feet	Number of Cracks Per 0.02 Mile	Yes	3 Dimensional pavement imaging system			
Longitudinal Cracking	Linear feet	Percent of Lane Length Per 0.02 Mile	Yes	3 Dimensional pavement imaging system			
Patching / Potholes	Square Feet	Percent of Lane Per 0.02 Mile	No	3 Dimensional pavement imaging system			
Rutting	Inches	Rut Depth Per 0.02 Mile	Yes	3 Dimensional pavement imaging system			
Roughness	IRI	*RCI Per 0.02 Mile	No	DCV – Lasers / Accelerometers			

\*Note: Roughness is measured on concrete roadways, but surface distresses and rutting are not measured. For concrete, PCR = RCI

#### Table 1. Distress summary

#### **Alligator Cracking**

#### **Description:**

Alligator cracking is considered a combination of fatigue and block cracking. It is a series of interconnected cracks in various stages of development. Alligator cracking develops into a many-sided pattern that resembles chicken wire or alligator skin. It can occur anywhere in the road lane. Alligator cracking must have a quantifiable area.

#### Severity Levels:

#### LOW

An area with little to no interconnecting cracks with no visible spalling. Cracks are less than or equal to a mean width of 0.25 in. (6mm). Cracks in the pattern are no further apart than 1 foot (0.328 m). May be sealed cracks with sealant in good condition and a crack width that cannot be determined.

#### MEDIUM

An area of interconnected cracks that form a complete pattern. Cracks may be slightly spalled. Cracks are greater than 0.25 in. (6 mm) but less than or equal to 0.75 in. (19 mm) or any crack with a mean width less than or equal to 0.75 in. (19 mm) and adjacent low severity cracking. Cracks in the pattern are no further apart than 6 in. (150 mm).

#### HIGH

An area of interconnected cracks forming a complete pattern. Cracks are moderately or severely spalled. Cracks are greater than 0.75 in. (19mm) or any crack with a mean width less than or equal to 0.75 in. (19mm) and adjacent medium to high severity random cracking.

A combination of observed crack width and crack pattern is used to determine overall severity of alligator cracking. Based on above description of each severity, the highest level of crack width and crack pattern determines overall severity as shown in Table 2.

ALLIGATOR CRACKING SEVERITY LEVELS								
	CRACK CRACK PATTERN							
	SEVERITY	LOW	MED	HIGH				
CRACK WIDTH	LOW	LOW	MED	HIGH				
	MED	MED	MED	HIGH				
	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH				

 Table 2. Alligator Crack Severity Levels

#### **Longitudinal Cracking**

#### **Description:**

Longitudinal cracking occurs predominantly parallel to the pavement centerline. It can occur anywhere within the lane. Longitudinal cracks occurring in the wheelpath may be noteworthy.

#### Severity Levels:

#### LOW

Cracks with a mean width less than or equal to 0.25 in. (6 mm). This also includes sealed cracks with sealant in good condition and a width that cannot be determined.

#### **MEDIUM**

Cracks with a mean width greater than 0.25 in. (6 mm) but less than 0.75 in. (19 mm). Also, any crack with a mean width less than 0.75 in. (19 mm) and adjacent random low severity cracking.

#### HIGH

Cracks with a mean width greater than 0.75 in. (19 mm). Also, any crack with a mean width less than 0.75 in. (19 mm) and adjacent random medium to high severity cracking.

#### **Transverse Cracking**

#### **Description:**

Transverse cracking occurs predominantly perpendicular to the pavement centerline. It can occur anywhere within the lane.

#### Severity Levels:

#### LOW

Cracks with a mean width of less than or equal to 0.25 in. (6 mm). Sealed cracks with sealant in good condition and a width that cannot be determined.

#### **MEDIUM**

Cracks with a mean width greater 0.25 in. (6 mm) and less than or equal to 0.75 in. (19 mm). Also, any crack with a mean width less than 0.75 in. (19 mm) and adjacent random low severity cracking.

#### HIGH

Cracks with a mean width greater than 0.75 in. (19 mm). Also, any crack with a mean width less than 0.75 in. (19 mm) and adjacent random medium to high severity cracking.

#### **Patching and Potholes**

#### **Description:**

Patching is an area of pavement surface that has been removed and replaced with patching material or an area of pavement surface that has had additional patching material applied. Patching may encompass partial lane or full lane width. On full lane width patching; the total, contiguous length of patch may not exceed 0.100 mi. (0.161 km). (Any full-lane patch exceeding 0.100 mi. in length is considered a pavement change). Patching must have a quantifiable area.

Potholes are bowl-shaped holes of various sizes occurring in the pavement surface.

Manhole covers should not be rated as patches unless there is obvious patching around the manhole.

Speed bumps should not be rated as patches

#### **Severity Levels:**

There are no stratified severities for Patching and Potholes. They either are present or they are not.

#### **RUTTING**

#### **Description:**

Rutting is a longitudinal surface depression in the wheelpath.

#### **Severity Levels:**

#### LOW

Ruts with a measured depth of 0.20 inches to 0.49 inches Ruts less than 0.20 in. are not included in the distress calculations.

#### **MEDIUM**

Ruts with a measured depth of 0.50 inches to 0.99 inches

#### HIGH

Ruts with a measured depth greater than 1.00 inch

#### **ROUGHNESS**

#### **Description:**

Roughness is the measurement of the unevenness of the pavement in the direction of travel. It is measured in units of IRI (International Roughness Index), inches per mile, and is indicative of ride comfort.

#### **Severity Levels:**

There are no stratified severity levels for roughness. The roughness (or smoothness) of a road surface can be defined by IRI in the following table.

IRI DESCRIPTIONS	
Type of Road	Typical IRI (in/mile)
New Road, no noticeable roughness	<90
Small level of roughness	90 - 126
Road of average roughness	126 - 190
Road with above average roughness	190 - 253
Road with severe roughness	253 - 380
Nearly impassable	>380

#### Table 3. International Roughness Index

#### **Roughness Collection Parameters**

On shorter roads with a lower speed limit the usefulness in collecting and reporting IRI is negligible. Lower, inconsistent speeds can lead to a less accurate IRI value. Therefore RIP has put in place the following protocols for reporting IRI.

International Roughness Index (IRI) is not reported on routes with the following criteria:

- Posted speed limit is less than 25 mph
- Length of route is less than 0.50 miles

When a collected route has a posted speed limit of at least 25 mph and length of at least 0.50 miles, IRI will be collected except on road sections where the speed is less than 20 mph

Other situations may arise where the speed and length factors are met, but reporting IRI could lead to an inaccurate PCR. RIP will determine whether or not it is reasonable to report IRI on these routes on a case by case basis.

#### **Index Formulas**

Note: All index formulas listed below contain MAE applicable to 0.02 mile (105.6 feet) interval.

#### **Alligator Crack Index**

 $AC_INDEX = 100 - 40 * [(\%LOW / 35) + (\%MED / 15) + (\%HI / 5)]$ 

#### Where:

The values %LOW, %MED and %HI report the percentage of the observed pavement (0.02 mile, primary lane) that contains alligator cracking within the respective severities. These values range from 0 to 100.

%LOW = Percent of total area (primary lane, 0.02 in length), low severity %MED = Percent of total area (primary lane, 0.02 in length), medium severity %HI = Percent of total area (primary lane, 0.02 in length), high severity

Percent of total area is computed as:

square foot area of alligator crack severity (0.02 mile)\*(lane width)

In AC\_INDEX, the denominators 35, 15, and 5 are the Maximum Allowable Extents (MAE) for each severity. In other words, we will allow up to 35% of low severity alligator cracking for a 0.02 interval before failure, 15% for medium severity, and so on. As you can see, if any single severity reaches MAE the resulting index value is 60, or failure.

#### **Longitudinal Crack Index**

 $LC_{INDEX} = 100 - 40 * [(\% LOW / 175) + (\% MED / 75) + (\% HI / 25)]$ 

#### Where:

The values %LOW, %MED, and %HI report the length of longitudinal cracking within each severity as a percent of the section length (0.02 mile, primary lane). These values are greater than or equal to 0 and can exceed 100.

%LOW = Percent of interval length (primary lane, 0.02 in length), low severity %MED = Percent of interval length (primary lane, 0.02 in length), medium severity %HI = Percent of interval length (primary lane, 0.02 in length), high severity

Percent of interval length is computed as:

length of respective longitudinal cracking (0.02 mile)\*(105.6 ft.)

In LC\_INDEX, the denominators 175, 75, and 25 are the Maximum Allowable Extents (MAE) for each severity. In other words, we will allow up to 175% of low severity longitudinal cracking for a 0.02 interval before failure, 75% for medium severity, and so on. As you can see, if any single severity reaches MAE the resulting index value is 60, or failure.

#### **Structural Crack Index**

 $SC_INDEX = [100 - ((100 - AC_INDEX) + (100 - LC_INDEX))]$ 

Structural Crack Index is a combination of Alligator Cracking and Longitudinal Cracking, and is used in the SCR formula in lieu of AC and LC separately.

#### **Transverse Crack Index**

 $TC\_INDEX = 100 - 40 * [(LOW / 21.1) + (MED / 4.4) + (HI / 2.6)]$ 

#### Where:

The values LOW, MED and HI report a count of the total number of transverse cracks (reported to three decimals) within each severity level, where one transverse crack is equal to the lane width. These values are greater than or equal to 0.

LOW = Number of cracks in interval (primary lane, 0.02 in length), low severity MED = Number of cracks in interval (primary lane, 0.02 in length), medium severity HI = Number of cracks in interval (primary lane, 0.02 in length), high severity

Number of cracks is computed as:

Total length of transverse cracks Lane width

In TC\_INDEX, the denominators 21.1, 4.4, and 2.6 are the Maximum Allowable Extents (MAE) for each severity. In other words, we will allow up to 21.1 low severity transverse cracks for a 0.02 interval before failure, 4.4 cracks for medium severity, and so on. As you can see, if any single severity reaches MAE the resulting index value is 60, or failure.

#### **Patching Index**

**PATCH\_INDEX** = (100 - 40) \* (%PATCHING / 80)

#### Where:

The value %PATCHING reports the percentage of the observed pavement (0.02 mile, primary lane) that contains patching/potholes. This value ranges from 0 to 100.

%PATCHING = Percent of total area (primary lane, 0.02 in length)

Percent of total area is computed as:

square foot area of patching/potholes (0.02 mile)\*(lane width)

There are no severity levels for patching. It either exists or does not.

There are no severity levels for patching. It either exists or does not. In PATCH\_INDEX, the denominator 80 is the Maximum Allowable Extent (MAE) for each severity. In other words, we will allow up to 80% patching for a 0.02 interval before failure. As you can see, if patching/potholes reaches MAE the resulting index value is 60, or failure.

#### **Rutting Index**

**RUT\_INDEX** = 100 - 40 \* [(% LOW / 535) + (% MED / 205) + (% HI / 40)]

#### Where:

20 rut depth measurements are taken per 0.02 interval for each of 2 wheel paths (left and right), resulting in a total of 40 measurements taken for both wheel paths. Each wheelpath is analyzed independently for rut severities. The values %LOW, %MED and %HI report the percentage of the 40 measurements within that severity. These values range from 0 to 200.

- %LOW = Percent of LOW ruts in left wheelpath based on 20 ruts, plus percent of LOW ruts in right wheelpath based on 20 ruts.
- %MED = Percent of MED ruts in left wheelpath based on 20 ruts, plus percent of MED ruts in right wheelpath based on 20 ruts.
- %HI = Percent of HI ruts in left wheelpath based on 20 ruts, plus percent of HI ruts in right wheel path based on 20 ruts.

Percent of rut measurements within each severity can also be computed as:

#### (total number of ruts within each severity in both wheelpaths) 20 × 100

In RUT\_INDEX, the denominators 535, 205, and 40 are the Maximum Allowable Extents for each severity; Low, Medium, and High, respectively. Only the MAE for high severity rutting can fail a section, since 200% of *only* low severity ruts would yield a rut index of 85 and 200% of *only* medium severity ruts would yield a rut index of 61.

#### **Roughness Condition Index (Asphalt)**

$$\mathbf{RCI} = 32 * [5 * (2.718282^{(-.0041 * AVG IRI)})]$$

#### Where:

The value AVG IRI reports the average value of the Left IRI and Right IRI measurements for the interval (0.02 mile, primary lane). This value can range from approximately 40 to 999.0.

Average IRI is computed as:

(Left wheelpath IRI) + (Right wheelpath IRI) 2

There is no applicable threshold for failure for this index.

#### **Roughness Condition Index (Concrete)**

 $\mathbf{RCI} = (-0.0012)(\mathrm{IRI}^2) + (0.0499)(\mathrm{IRI}) + 99.542$ 

For concrete, PCR = RCI

#### **Surface Condition Rating Index**

**SCR** = Lowest Index Value Of: [SC\_INDEX, TC\_INDEX, PATCH\_INDEX, RUT\_INDEX]

*Note:* The modified SCR equation above combines AC\_INDEX and LC\_INDEX, and considers that a single AC/LC index value of the Structural Crack Index (SC\_INDEX). The lowest of the four computed index values (SC\_INDEX, TC\_INDEX, PATCH\_INDEX, or RUT\_INDEX) becomes the SCR.

#### Where:

See above for determinations of SC\_INDEX, TC\_INDEX, PATCH\_INDEX and RUT\_INDEX.

The threshold for failure for this index is SCR = 60.Data Collection Vehicle Subsystems

Data on paved roads is collected by FHWA using a Pathway Services Inc. Data Collection Vehicle (DCV), called a PathRunner. The DCV is driven in the primary-direction lane at posted speed limits and less.

### Cameras

Forward-facing and rear-facing video is collected as jpeg digital imagery files at a frequency of every 26.4feet.

Two forward-facing cameras are mounted above the vehicle cab, one pointed straight ahead and the other to the right shoulder providing seamless roughly 120 degree viewing. A third camera is mounted in the rear of the vehicle, recording the left shoulder.

CAMERA SPECIFICATIONS TWO FORWARD / ONE REAR FACING CAMERA		
Camera lens/type	Prosilica GT 2750 (GigE Technology)	
Image format	*.jpg	
Image resolution	2750 x 2200, 18 frames/second	
Image pixel size	depends on distance	
Zoom ratio	16mm Fixed	
	Aperture Range F 1.8 – Infinity (P-Iris,	
Iris range	Automatic	

#### **Pavement Imaging and Rutting**

High resolution rutting data and surface imaging are collected in a single data stream using a threedimensional (3D) pavement surface transverse profile data acquisition system. The 3D camera captures a laser line as it is projected over the pavement surface and uses the location of this line to measure the height deviations of the pavement surface. These height deviations can be used to calculate rutting in both wheelpaths. These deviations also provide a grayscale image detailing the change in height throughout the surface, i.e. providing depth measurements for cracking.

PAVEMENT SURFACE AND TRANSVERSE PROFILE DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM Surface Image Specifications		
Image width	4 meters (3950 mm nominal)	
Laser class	3B	
Power	16W (Two lasers @ 8W Ea)	
Vehicle speed limitations	62 mph	
Environment	Dry pavement, day or night	
Sensor size (approximate)	1536 pixels x 512 pixels	
Image display length	26.4 feet	
<b>Rutting Specifications</b>		
Reported rut depth units	Inches	
Vehicle speed limitations	Up to 62 mph	
Sampling rate	3000 profiles/second	
Transverse resolution	1536 points/profile	
Transverse field-of-view	14 feet	
Depth accuracy (nominal)	<1mm	
Environment	Dry pavement, day or night, above 32 degrees F	
Adherence to specifications	ASTM E1703M-95 (reapproved 2005)	

# **THREE-DIMENSIONAL**

#### **Distance Measuring Instrument (DMI)**

The DMI (Distance Measuring Instrument) obtains road length measurements that are accurate to 0.15% for speeds up to 60 mph. The DMI is connected to the hub of the rear wheel on the driver's side, and is calibrated to the revolutions of the rear vehicle axle on a regular basis.

#### **Roughness (IRI)**

IRI SPECIFICATIONS	
Reported IRI units	Inches/mile
Vehicle speed limitations	12-62 mph
IRI equipment certification	Texas Transportation Institute (TTI)
Wavelengths accommodated	0.5 feet to 300 feet
IRI computed & reported	World Bank Technical Paper Number 46
Environment	Dry pavement, day or night, above 32 degrees
Adherence to specifications	ASTM E950 Class 1 & AASHTO M 328

The collection system includes a South Dakota type laser profiler manufactured based on active Class 1 ASTM E950 standards. The dynamic profile of the pavement surface is collected from which the IRI roughness data is computed. The sensors include one accelerometer on each wheelpath, one height sensor (laser) on each wheelpath, and a distance transducer.

#### **GPS & Inertial Systems**

GPS is collected by an onboard system employing Omnistar real time correction and a spinning gyroscope to provide accurate positioning data in instances of satellite obstruction. All GPS coordinates are tied to an image and linear distance measurements.

GPS SPECIFICATIONS		
Static accuracy	Sub-meter	
Dynamic accuracy	2-3 meters	
Receiver	12 satellite tracking	
Coordinate system	Lat Lon WGS 84	
Environment	Day or night	
Cross-slope	± 1.75%	
Grade	± 1.75%	
Adherence to specifications	ASTM E1703M-95 (reapproved 2005)	

\*NOTE – GPS accuracy is dependent on many different factors. Satellite constellation, tree coverage, GPS receiver quality, and real-time correction availability can all affect the locational and elevation accuracies. The elevation (z coordinate) accuracy is less dependable than locational or horizontal accuracy (x/y coordinates or latitude/longitude). In areas of heavy tree coverage or poor satellite constellations, elevation data can vary by as much as +/- 100 feet.

# **Appendix B**

## Methodology for Determining Condition Ratings Using Manual Rating Procedures

## **Description of Manual Rating Methods**

In 2013, the Federal Highway Administration updated existing Manual Rating Procedures in an effort to better align pavement conditions for Manually Rated Routes and Parking with the Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA). HPMA is the Pavement Management System used by the FHWA to store inventory and condition data from the Road Inventory Program (RIP) and forecast future performance using prediction models. HPMA uses pavement condition data (collected by the Road Inventory Program) to develop life cycles for pavements and recommend treatments to maximize useable pavement life while minimizing costs associated with maintenance and repair.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) developed a set of manual rating methods for pavement that are appropriate for Federal Roadways. Two different methods were developed for linear roads and a separate method was developed for parking areas and nonlinear roads. These methods employ a 0 to 100 rating scale and improve consistency and objectivity in the manual evaluation of surface distresses. They are compatible with ratings that are collected by the automated Data Collection Vehicle (DCV).

- The first of the two manual evaluation methods for roads uses rating criteria to assign index values to each distress type based on a visual evaluation of severity and extent.
- The second manual evaluation method for roads is very time demanding and is best employed on only a select set of routes which may have the highest visitor use and require a more intensive assessment. This method will be used for the Manual Rating of Function Class 1, 2, 7, and 8 Roads. This method is based on measurements that are recorded for each instance of a surface distress. These measurements are converted into index values using conversion formulas.
- Parking areas and non-linear roads are rated similar to the first method shown above, however, there are some slight differences due to the non-linear nature.

The details and criteria used for each of these rating methods are outlined below.

## **Visual Inspection Method for Manually Rating Secondary Roads**

The visual inspection method for manually rated roads uses condition rating criteria that have been developed by FHWA. This criteria is based on a visual evaluation of the severity and extent of distresses to determine the overall condition of the roadway. This method is used for secondary roads that are Functional Class 3, 4, 5, and 6. This constitutes the majority of manually rated roads collected by the Road Inventory Program.

#### **Rating Section Lengths**

For this method, Manually Rated Roads are rated in sections. These sections may be made based on length of changes in surface type or condition as described below. The ratings are then aggregated to give an overall rating for the Route:

- Rating sections should be no longer than 0.25 miles in order to keep the area being rated manageable.
- A new rating section may be started based on changes in condition, width, or surface type if these changes represent a significant portion of the route (are not isolated instances).
- If the road condition, width, and surface type remain constant then new sections do not need to be created unless the road exceeds 0.25 miles.

#### **Rating** Criteria

For this method, Manually Rated Roads are evaluated using a visual inspection of the six distress types listed below. Each distress is assigned one of five index values. An overall Surface Condition Rating (SCR) and Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) are calculated based on these index values.

- Alligator Cracking
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Longitudinal Cracking
  - o Rating based on severity level (crack width) and percentage of road section length of longitudinal cracks
- Transverse Cracking
  - o Rating based on crack width, crack spacing, and percentage of surface affected
- Patching
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Rutting
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Roughness
  - o Only included if the overall roadway length is greater than 0.5 miles and the posted speed limit is greater than or equal to 25 mph. Subjective rating based on the overall ride comfort of the section.

Concrete Routes also receive a PCR rating based on visual evaluation of the following six distress types.

- Slab Faulting at Joints
- Slab Cracking and breakup
- Surface Delamination and Pop-outs
- Joint Distresses
- Patching

## **Distress Measurement Method for Manually Rating Primary Roads**

A more intensive and time demanding assessment than our standard method was developed for Primary roads that are functional class 1, 2, 7, or 8. These high visitation roads are usually accessible by the automated Data Collection Vehicle but in rare instances may need to be manually rated. The method developed is based on measuring each instance of a distress. These measurements are totaled over each section length being measured and are then converted into index values between 0 to 100 (100 being a road with no distress) using index formula equations outlined below. The goal of this method is to produce measured index values which are directly comparable to the automated DCV.

#### **Rating Section Lengths**

For the distress measurement method roads are broken into sections in order to rate. Distress measurements are totaled for each section separately in order to determine the index value for that particular section. The section length to be rated is determined based on the following rules:

- Rating sections are between 0.25 and 0.50 miles long
- A new rating section is created if there is a significant change in condition or pavement width
- If there are no significant changes in condition or pavement width, rating sections are broken at equal intervals, typically 0.50 miles

#### **Manual Distress Measurements**

#### Alligator Cracking

- Alligator cracking is measured by area (square feet). Instances of Alligator cracking are measured along the length and multiplied by the average width of the distressed area.
- The index for alligator cracking takes the total area of cracking compared to the interval length and converts it to a percentage. That percentage is then input into an index formula that yields a value between 0 and 100 (0 being the most distressed).
- Severity levels are not defined for manually measured Alligator cracks. The Alligator Crack Index formula is calculated based on an assumption of medium severity.

#### Longitudinal Cracking

- Longitudinal cracking (cracking in the direction parallel to the roadway) is measured by length (ft.).
- The index for longitudinal cracking takes the total length of cracking compared to the interval length and converts it to a percentage broken down by severity. That percentage is then input into a formula that yields a value between 0 and 100 (0 being the most distressed).
- Two severity levels are defined for manually measured Longitudinal Cracks. Lower severity cracks are those with a mean width of less than 0.25 inches. Sealed cracks with sealant in good condition are also considered lower severity. Higher severity cracks are those with a mean width of greater than 0.25 inches.

#### **Transverse Cracking**

- Transverse cracking (cracking in the direction perpendicular to the roadway) is measured by length (ft).
- The index for transverse cracking takes the total number of cracks (1 crack would encompass the full lane) broken down by severity. The total numbers of each severity are then put into a formula that yields a value between 0 and 100 (0 being the most distressed).
- Two severity levels are defined for manually measured Transverse Cracks. Lower severity cracks are those with a mean width of less than or equal to 0.25 inches. Sealed cracks with sealant in

good condition are also considered lower severity. Higher severity cracks are those with a mean width of greater than 0.25 inches.

#### **Patching and Potholes**

- Patching and Potholes are measured by area (square feet). Instances of Patching are measured along the length and multiplied by the average width of the patch.
- Instances of full lane width patching cannot be longer than 0.100 miles, otherwise is should be considered a pavement change rather than a distress.
- There are no stratified severities for Patching. It is either present or it is not.

#### Rutting

- Visible rutting is measured by length (ft) in each wheelpath. Rutting needs only to be visible for it to be rated.
- Severity levels are not defined for manually measured rutting.

#### Roughness

• Roughness is given a subjective rating of Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor based on the overall riding comfort of the section. Roughness is only included if the overall roadway length is greater than 0.5 miles and the posted speed limit is greater than or equal to 25 mph.

#### **Index Formulas for Distress Measurement Method:**

The method used to convert distress measurements into index values is shown below. The Surface Condition Rating and Pavement Condition Rating are calculated based on these index values.

#### **Alligator Crack Index for Manual Rating:**

**AC\_INDEX** = 100 – 40 \* (%ALLIGATOR / 15)

#### Where:

%ALLIGATOR = Percent of total area of section being rated that contains Alligator cracking.

#### Longitudinal Crack Index for Manual Rating:

LC\_INDEX = 100 - 40 \* [(%LOW / 175) + (%MED / 75)]

#### Where:

%LOW = Percent length of longitudinal cracks where crack width less than or equal to 0.25 inches

%HIGH = Percent length of longitudinal cracks where crack width greater than 0.25 inches

#### **Transverse Crack Index for Manual Rating:**

 $TC_INDEX = (100 - 40) * [(LOW / 21.1) + (MED / 4.4)]$ 

#### Where:

LOW = Count of the total number of transverse cracks within the section length whereone transverse crack is equal to the lane width and the crack width <= 0.25 inchesHIGH = Count of the total number of transverse cracks within the section length whereone transverse crack is equal to the lane width and the crack width > 0.25 inches Number of cracks is computed as: Total length of transverse cracks/Lane width

#### **Patching Index for Manual Rating:**

**PATCH\_INDEX** =(100 – 40) \* (%PATCHING / 80)

Where:

**%PATCHING** = Percentage of pavement section that contains patching/potholes.

#### **Rutting Index for Manual Rating:**

**RUT\_INDEX** = 100 - 40 \* (%RUTTING / 205)

#### Where:

**%RUTTING** = Percentage length of rutting within the section being measured.

## Method for Manually Rating Paved Parking Areas and Non-Linear Roads

Parking areas are evaluated based on a visual inspection using condition rating criteria that has been developed by FHWA. This criteria is based on a visual evaluation of the severity and extent of distresses to determine the overall condition of the parking area. This overall condition rating is linked to the level of repair and rehabilitation practices required.

A distress index is determined for each of the distresses listed below for Asphalt and Concrete Parking areas. The overall Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) of the parking lot is driven by the most severe distress present.

#### **Rating Criteria:**

#### **Asphalt Parking Distress Types**

- Alligator Cracking
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Longitudinal, Transverse and Block cracking
  - o Rating based on crack width, crack spacing, and percentage of surface affected
- Rutting and Distortions
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Hot Mix Asphalt Patches
  - o Rating based on overall percentage of HMA patches
- Potholes and Cold Patches
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected
- Surface Raveling and Bleeding
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected

#### **Concrete Parking Distress Types**

- Slab Faulting at Joints
  - o Rating based on height differential between adjacent slabs or pieces of broken slabs
- Slab Cracking and breakup
  - o Rating based on quantity of cracks and if slab is acting to able distribute load as designed
- Surface Delamination and Pop-outs
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected to include pop-outs, spalls and surface delamination
- Joint Distresses
  - o Rating based on sealant condition and concrete distresses at/or adjacent to joints
- Patching
  - o Rating based on percentage of road surface affected

#### **Curb Inspection and Treatments**

During inspections of manually rated parking lots and routes, the curb reveal and overall curb condition are evaluated. The curb condition is used to determine a recommendation.

#### **Curb Reveal**

The vertical distance on the curb face from the gutter flow line or pavement surface to the top of curb. When resurfacing adjacent to curb, the resulting curb reveal should be no less than 4 inches. Additionally, when resurfacing adjacent to a gutter, the resulting pavement surface should be flush with the gutter pan. In cases where a resurfacing would violate either of these parameters, the surface may need to be milled or removed to adjust to these field conditions.

#### **Curb Recommendations**

The following treatment categories are based on the overall percentage of distresses along the entire curb structure for a specific pavement structure. Distresses include spalling, cracking, loss of material and any other damage which prevents the curb from conveying storm runoff or failing to perform in its intended function.

- Overall curb damage ranging 0%-5%: o DO NOTHING
- Overall curb damage ranging 5%-20% o LIGHT REPAIR
- Overall curb damage ranging 20%-50% o MODERATE REPAIR
- Overall curb damage greater than 50%: o REPLACE

## GPS for Manually Rated Roads and Parking

GPS information for Manually Collected Cycle 6 Routes will be recorded using the latest hardware and software by TRIMBLE 6000 Series GeoXT. Cycle 6 GPS collection units will allow access to GPS and GLONASS, improving overall GPS reliability, accuracy and precision to submeter accuracy. Additionally, the new GPS units have an enhanced ability to collect accurate signals underneath tree cover or adjacent to buildings or natural terrain with extreme vertical gradations that typically reduce GPS accuracy. Trees and buildings create "satellite shadows", limiting the areas where you can reliably collect high-accuracy GPS data. The updated GPS receiver will deliver improved usable data under tree canopy or in natural or urban canyons. Routes that were previously collected accurately will not be recollected in Cycle 6.

TRIMBLE 6000 SERIES GeoXT GPS SPECIFICATIONS		
Receiver	Trimble Maxwell <sup>™</sup> 6 GNSS chipset	
Channels	220 channels	
Systems	GPS / GLONASS / WAAS	
Accuracy	Sub-meter	
Operation Temperature	-20 °C to +60 °C (-4 °F to +140 °F)	
Cellular and Wireless	UMTS / HSDPA / GPRS / EDGE / Wi-Fi / Bluetooth	
Internal Still Camera w/ GEOTAG ability	Autofocus 5 MP (JPG) and WMV w/ Audio	

# Appendix C Description of Cycle 6 Deliverables

## **Interim Report Delivery**

Partial report will be primarily focused on manually collected routes. The report will be released approximately four months after manual collection of parking lots and other manually collected routes to provide NPS an immediate report on the condition of routes collected manually.

The Interim Report Delivery consists of an Interim Report PDF that contains the following:

- Parking lot and manually rated route conditions
- Route ID Reports
- Route ID Changes Report.

Please note that since the Data Collection Vehicle will have not collected data at this point in time, the following will not be in the Interim Report:

- No park summary information will be provided in the report
- No DCV data will be provided in report
- No road logs will be provided in report
- No maps will be provided in report
- Any mileages collected will be approximate

All data provided in the Interim Report will also be included in the Final Report.

## **Final Report Delivery**

The Final Report will contain all data collected by Manual Inspection and the Data Collection Vehicle. All information provided in the Interim Report will be included in the Final report. Manually collected information reported in the Interim Report may be updated in the Final Report if pavement conditions have substantially changed between the Manual Inspection and Data Collection Vehicle Inspection or other unforeseen circumstances.

The final report will be released approximately 8 months after the Data Collection Vehicle completes its collection of that specific park.

Data included in the Final Report package consists of the following:

- Condition Photos: All photos taken during Cycle 6.
- **Data Video:** Data and video of each route collected by the DCV will viewable through PATHVIEW software. PATHVIEW Software and training will be provided to NPS personnel by Eastern Federal Lands.
- **GPS on All Rated Routes:** All GPS data collected from the DCV will be provided. Parking areas, some roads, and other paved areas that are not fully drivable with the DCV are collected manually by field technicians. GPS is collected for these routes using portable Trimble GPS units.
  - o GPS will be provided as Shapefiles and KMLs
  - o All GPS data related to road collection with be linear referenced to the collected length
- Geodatabase Background and Metadata: In addition to this park report, a geodatabase containing both tabular and spatial data specific to this park has been provided.
  - All data disseminated in the preceding report has been obtained from the tables and fields within said geodatabase. The geodatabase can be referenced for tabular data via Microsoft Access or for both tabular and spatial data via ESRI's ArcGIS Suite of software which consists of; ArcMap, ArcCatalog and ArcExplorer.
  - Consolidating the RIP data into one database creates a seamless relationship of tables and geographic data. It allows RIP to facilitate easier updates and enhancements in the future. A geodatabase can be thought of as simply a database containing spatial data. A complete and thorough description of the tables and fields contained within this geodatabase can be found in the metadata. The metadata is attached directly within the geodatabase and can be accessed via ESRI's ArcCatalog.
- **Report (RIP Report and Route ID):** A PDF report will be provided that includes a list of all routes and key data. Condition reports for each route will be included. All changes, additions and deletions to any route will be included in the report. Features along routes will not be collected in Cycle 6.

## **Partial DCV Collections**

Additional Partial DCV Collections may be done on specific parks depending on their size and overall mileage of routes within its boundaries during Cycle 6. Parks with greater than 10 miles of paved roadways will receive at least one additional Partial DCV collection during Cycle 6. Data collected during these Partial DCV Collections will not result in the delivery of an additional report to the park.

Data collected by the DCV during Partial DCV Collection will be used to improve HPMA modeling by providing additional "snapshots in time" of park pavement conditions. This improved HMPA modeling will assist in the programing and budgeting of future projects which will help maximize the life of pavement infrastructures.

Instead of receiving a report of conditions collected during the Partial DCV collection, the park will receive a formal letter from the Road Inventory Program requesting coordination for the additional Partial DCV collection, identifying the dates of the Partial DCV Collection and will reinforce the purpose and importance of the Partial DCV Collection.

# **Appendix D**

# **Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations**

## **Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations**

TERM OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION OR DEFINITION
AC	Alligator Cracking
CRS	Condition Rating Sheets (Section 5)
Curb Recommendation	Curb remediation based on overall percentage of curb distress
Curb Reveal	Height of curb exposed from gutter flow line to top of curb
DCV	Data Collection Vehicle
Excellent	Excellent rating with an index value of 95 to 100
Fair	Fair rating with an index value from 61 to 84
FUNCT_CLASS	Functional Classification (see Route ID, Section 2)
Good	Good rating with an index value from 85 to 94
IRI	International Roughness Index
НРМА	Highway Pavement Management Application
Lane Width	Width from road centerline to fogline, or from centerline to edge- of-pavement when no fogline exists
LC	Longitudinal Cracking
MRR	Manually Rated Route
MRL	Manually Rated Line
MRP	Manually Rated Polygon
N/A	Not Applicable
NC	Not Collected
РАТСН	Patching and Potholes
Paved Width	Width from edge-of-pavement to edge-of-pavement
PCR	Pavement Condition Rating
PKG	Parking Area
Poor	Poor rating with an index value of 0 to 60
RCI	Roughness Condition Index
SC	Structural Cracking
SCR	Surface Condition Rating
ТС	Transverse Cracking