



**2016**  
**CORNELL LOCAL ROADS PROGRAM**  
**ROAD CONDITION REPORT**  
**FOR THE**  
**TOWN OF WILTON, NY**

Prepared By:

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Over the past nine weeks, the Town of Wilton, New York, has evaluated all roadways which it maintains. After creating an inventory of all its roads, the town surveyed the condition, traffic level, and importance of each road and input the data into a software program known as CAMP-RS (Cornell Asset Management Program – Roads & Streets). Based on the software’s repair recommendations and the municipality’s previous repair methods, the town then assigned an appropriate repair type for each surveyed road. Once each road was assigned a repair, an annual material repair budget<sup>1</sup> was assigned for the program to take into consideration. After assessing the importance, traffic level, and pavement condition of each road, as well as the municipality’s highway budget and repair options, CAMP-RS designed a timeline for future road maintenance and repair.<sup>2</sup> Based on the recommendations of CAMP-RS and an annual material repair budget of \$900,000, it will take ten years to repair all roads within the Town of Wilton. The first five years of this plan are the most important, as nearly 77% of roadways within the municipality can be maintained or repaired, with the goal of extending the life of roads that have little to moderate damage. This will allow the municipality to “catch up” on road repairs so that the time and money saved can be used toward larger, more costly projects. Roads in the Town of Wilton are noticeably in better condition than most of the roads in surrounding municipalities, and this new effort to create a more organized system of pavement management will only further ensure that Wilton roadways remain as such.

## **TOWN OF WILTON COMMUNITY**

Currently, the Town of Wilton, New York, maintains 234 roads, all of which are asphalt and total 108.9 centerline miles. Home to 16,173 people (based on the 2010 Census), Wilton’s population is expanding much like its roadways. With a population increase of more than 3,600 residents from 2000 to 2010, the correlating number of residential developments built in the last decade has added to the increase in total road miles.<sup>3</sup>

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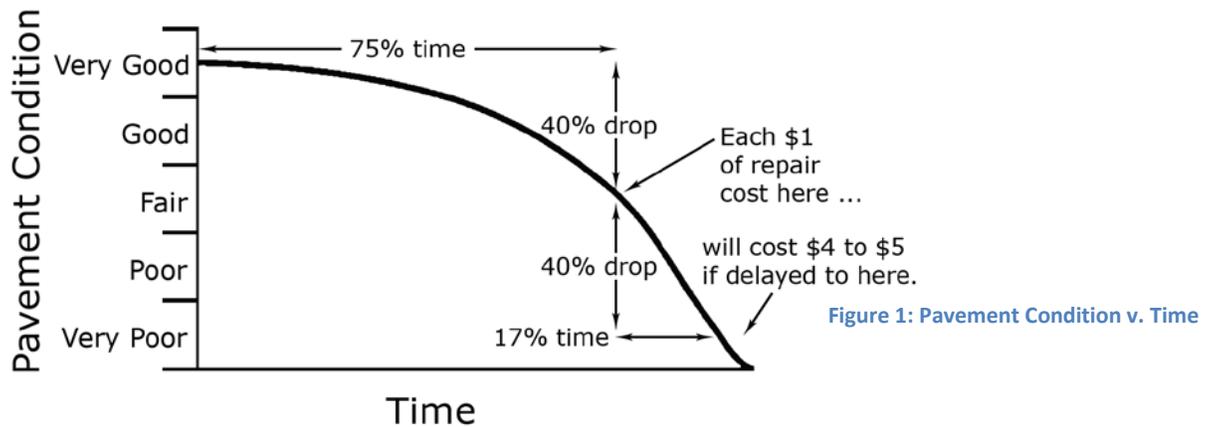
<sup>1</sup> Information regarding how an annual material repair budget was determined can be found on page 8.

<sup>2</sup> This timeline can be found in the designated CAMP-RS Budget Report attached to the end of this document.

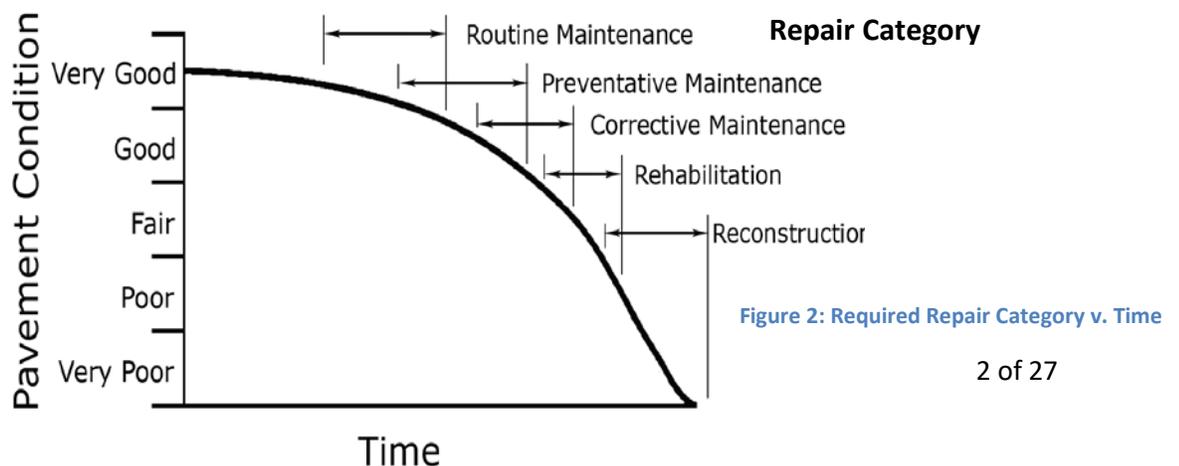
<sup>3</sup> See figure 5 on page 12.

## INTRODUCTION

The Cornell Local Roads Program (CLRP) was created by civil engineers from Cornell University in order to provide a more organized and systematic approach for local municipalities to develop a pavement management system. From the CLRP came CAMP-RS Software, which allows local roadways to be categorized and, eventually, prioritized for repair. In essence, the program is a cost analysis tool that uses extensive data relating to current road conditions, repair methods, and budgets to develop an objective report as well as plan for future road maintenance and construction. This report is based strictly on data gathered from road surveys, entirely free of partiality and politics, which sometimes affect local pavement management systems. CAMP-RS is founded on the principle of “keeping good roads good,” while repairing already failing roads within time and budget constraints. This course of action is a logical and cost-effective way to ensure that all roads remain in a condition where they allow for safe travel for years to come. The graphs below illustrate the exponential relationship between road deterioration and time.



Rapid pavement deterioration begins to occur at about 75% of a road’s life. Clearly, it is more cost-effective to perform inexpensive, routine maintenance to extend the life of a road as opposed to waiting until the road needs large, expensive repairs. The time saved by putting off cheaper repairs is minimal when compared to the cost of the rehabilitation or total reconstruction of a road.



## Why Roads Fail Prematurely

Roads may deteriorate more quickly than expected due to a handful of different reasons. A poor sub-base, resulting from the use of cheap materials or the improper construction of a road, wreaks havoc on all aspects of a pavement structure. Traffic levels and traffic loads that exceed the load posting and design of a road will also result in premature road failure. The greatest detriment to a road, however, is poor drainage, because water that cannot drain properly above or below a pavement results in sub-base weakening, soil erosion, cracking, and potholes, among other distresses. Climatic conditions, such as springtime freezing-and-thawing, further exacerbate road deterioration, so it is necessary that road crowns, ditches, shoulders, and culverts direct water away from a pavement structure. With proper knowledge, construction, and maintenance techniques, the life of a road can be dramatically extended.

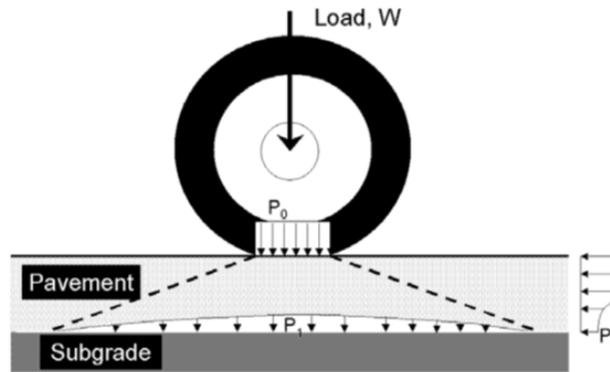


Figure 3: Wheel-Load Distribution

Figure 3 shows how a wheel load is distributed within a pavement. A thicker pavement results in a smaller force directly applied to the subgrade. Figure 4 shows the deflection of a pavement under a wheel load. Tension and compression forces in the material may result in cracking.

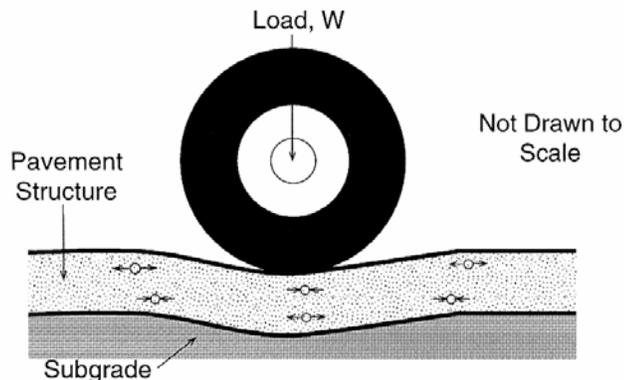


Figure 4: Deflection of Pavement Beneath a Wheel Load

## **TRAINING FOR CORNELL LOCAL ROADS PROGRAM**

In order to acquire the necessary skills to use the CAMP-RS Software, it was required by the Cornell Program that involved persons attend a three-day training program at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. The Town of Wilton sent one employee and a summer intern to learn about the essentials of a good road, various pavement distresses, methods of maintaining and repairing roads, and how to integrate the CAMP-RS Program into the municipality. Discussions were led by heads of the Cornell Local Roads Program David Orr, P.E. and Geoffrey Scott, P.E. Additionally, Orr and Scott uploaded the CAMP-RS Software onto a town laptop and facilitated (practice) road inspections on Cornell's campus.

## **PROJECT PROCESS**

### **1. INVENTORY**

The first step in designing an effective pavement management system for the municipality was creating an inventory for all roads within the town. Fortunately, readily made available to the town was an Excel file from the New York State Department of Transportation, containing a catalog of roads within the Town of Wilton. Included in this record was each road name, DOT ID Number, road length, beginning/ending points, and pavement width. It was necessary, however, to segment some long roads within the inventory for construction and budget considerations. After adjusting the Excel file to match the CAMP-RS Software format, the road inventory was able to be uploaded onto the program.

### **2. ROAD SURVEYS**

The majority of the project emphasis was directed toward surveying all town-maintained highways in the municipality. This entailed walking the length of each road, filling out a Pavement Condition Survey Form,<sup>4</sup> and taking additional notes on anything the inspector felt was important to have on record (and that might not otherwise be highlighted by the software). The Pavement Condition Survey Form focuses on eight different distresses<sup>5</sup> that cause pavements to fail, evaluating each with a numerical rating based on the extent and severity of the distress for the road being surveyed. While most pavement distresses were recorded during every road survey, the drainage rating of each road was determined by observing roadways during rain events. It is important to note that the inspector's evaluations were based on the relative condition of all roads within the municipality. To ensure objectivity and reliability among surveys, roads rated at the beginning of the project were re-evaluated at the end of the project.

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<sup>4</sup> A sample Pavement Condition Survey Form can be found on page 15.

<sup>5</sup> Pavement Distresses are explained in greater detail in Appendix A.

Additionally, on every Pavement Condition Survey Form, the inspector recorded the name of each road, where the road began and ended, the date, the weather/temperature, road importance,<sup>5</sup> traffic levels,<sup>6</sup> and name. On roads broken up into different sections, the inspector took a road condition survey of each section and carefully noted which section was being surveyed at the top of the form. Furthermore, the inspector used a measuring wheel to confirm the width of each road, as some discrepancies were found within the Department of Transportation's catalog. Any additional notes were written in the margins of the page. At the end of each day, data was transferred from the survey information from the condition forms to each corresponding road within the CAMP-RS Software Program<sup>7</sup>.

### 3. REPAIRS

A repair category is automatically assigned to a road once it has been surveyed in the CAMP-RS Program. These eight categories range from deferring maintenance, to performing crack repairs, to completely reconstructing a road, and are determined by the distresses recorded during the road condition survey and by the related decision trees.<sup>8</sup>

While these repair categories are consistent for all asphalt roads, varying budgets, equipment, availability of materials, and different opinions across municipalities result in the employment of different repair methods. While a repair category is automatically given to each road by the software, the user of the CAMP-RS Program must manually select a specific road repair to be used within that assigned repair category. On the following page is a list of repair methods used on roads by the Town of Wilton, along with its associated repair category, a brief description, and a price for each repair.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Information regarding how road importance and traffic levels were determined can be found in Appendix D.

<sup>7</sup> Information regarding how to use the CAMP-RS Software can be found in Appendix C.

<sup>8</sup> Decision trees are explained in greater detail in Appendix B.

<sup>9</sup> Information regarding how road repair costs were calculated can be found in Appendix D.

## ASPHALT REPAIR CATEGORIES AND METHODS

The cost and life of road repairs were determined by observing previous project costs, road repair requests, local pricing, and professional advice. All prices given are the material cost of each repair, unless otherwise noted. Calculations for the costs of specific road repairs can be found in Appendix D.

### Defer Maintenance

- **Do Nothing:** Pavement has little to no distresses. No maintenance necessary at present.
  - **Cost:** \$0

### Crack Repairs

- **Crack Seal:** Routine maintenance used to keep low- to medium-severity cracking from becoming an exponentially more expensive repair. Roads paved in last 2-5 years are good candidates.
- **Cost:** \$1.10/ linear foot of cracking - **Outside contract.**
  - Difficult to estimate due to varying extent and severity of cracking for each road. Typically, a day's cost ranges from \$8,000-\$10,000.
  - **Repair Life:** 2-3 years

### Patching

- **Peckham Winter Mix Cold Patch:** Routine maintenance technique targeting isolated areas of damaged pavement. Throw-and-Roll patch used to repair potholes, wide cracking, and other loss of pavement. Typically used as a temporary measure until permanent repairs are performed.
  - **Cost:** \$0.12/ ft<sup>2</sup> of patching – **Material cost only.**
    - Difficult to estimate due to varying extent and severity of pavement distresses for each road. Calculated cost is based on previous patching jobs and the expertise of workers in the Highway Department.
  - **Repair Life:** 1-2 years
- **Brunell Bag Patch:** Routine maintenance technique targeting isolated areas of damaged pavement. More durable patch used on roads with higher traffic levels.
  - **Cost:** \$0.44/ ft<sup>2</sup> of patching – **Material cost only.**
    - Difficult to estimate due to varying extent and severity of pavement distresses for each road. Calculated cost is based on previous

patching jobs and the expertise of workers in the Highway Department.

- **Repair Life:** 2-3 years

#### Surface Treatment

- **1.5” 6-Top Asphalt:** Thin application of material applied to current road surface to prevent further pavement deterioration. Additionally, consider that road elevation will change as a result of its application.
  - **Cost:** \$0.55/ ft<sup>2</sup> – **Material cost only.**
  - **Repair Life:** 5-8 years
- **2.5” 6-Top Asphalt:** Thin application of material recommended on current road surface to prevent further pavement deterioration. Thicker application generally used on larger collector roads with more traffic and heavier truck loads. Again, if applied to existing road surface, pavement elevation will change.
  - **Cost:** \$0.81/ ft<sup>2</sup> – **Material cost only.**
  - **Repair Life:** 8-10 years
- **Chip Seal:** Combines a layer of asphalt with a layer of fine aggregate, which is then rolled over into a smooth pavement surface. When applied correctly, it is an inexpensive yet effective method of pavement repair. May be used in conjunction with Fibermat® or an overlay to extend repair life.
  - **Cost:** \$0.17/ ft<sup>2</sup> (without Fibermat® or overlay); \$0.33 / ft<sup>2</sup> (with Fibermat®); \$0.72 / ft<sup>2</sup> (with 1.5” overlay) - **Town purchases and delivers stone. Outside contract installs. Outside contract for Fibermat®.**
  - **Repair Life:** 3-5 years (without Fibermat® or overlay); 6-9 years (with Fibermat®); 10 years (with 1.5” overlay)

#### Overlay

- **Fibermat® and 1.5” Overlay:** Flexible, strong, fibrous mat that is covered with stone and an asphalt overlay. Fibermat® has strength and flexibility, which helps reduce loads by dispersing forces over a greater area. **Outside contract for Fibermat®.**
  - **Cost:** \$0.92/ ft<sup>2</sup> (for both contract and overlay)
  - **Repair Life:** 7-10 years
- **Fibermat® and 2.5” Overlay:** Thicker overlay on top of the Fibermat® used on larger collector roads with more traffic and heavier truck loads. **Outside contract for Fibermat®.**
  - **Cost:** \$1.18/ ft<sup>2</sup> (for both contract and overlay)
  - **Repair Life:** 7-10 years

- **1.5” and 2.5” 6-Top Asphalt** are included in this category as well as the “Surface Treatment” category.

#### Rehabilitation

- **Cold In-Place Recycling and 1.5” Overlay:** The top 2-4 inches of existing asphalt surface are milled, removed, mixed with a recycling agent, and compacted back down. An overlay is then added on top of the newly-recycled material. Roads must be at least one mile in length and have a good sub-base in order for this method to be effective.
  - **Cost:** \$1.16/ ft<sup>2</sup> – **Material and recycling cost.**
  - **Repair Life:** 7-9 years

#### Reconstruction

- **Hammermill (with 2.5” binder course and 1.5” overlay):** Large-scale project where the entire pavement surface is milled and removed, and a binder course and asphalt overlay are applied. **Outside contract for Hammermill. Town installs binder course and overlay.**
  - **Cost:** \$1.93/ ft<sup>2</sup> (for contract, binder course, and overlay)
  - **Repair Life:** 15 years

#### Drainage Work

- **7-Top Asphalt Shim:** A thin layer of asphalt is used to fill depressions, ruts, and other areas of uneven surface to redirect water away from pavement.
  - **Cost:** \$0.72/ ft<sup>2</sup> – **Material cost only.**
  - **Repair Life:** 3-5 years

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#### 4. BUDGET

After assigning an appropriate repair method to each surveyed road, an annual material repair budget of \$900,000.00 was assigned within the CAMP-RS Program. This budget allows the software to create a timeline for future road repairs by calculating how many roads can be repaired within fiscal limits and, subsequently, prioritizes roads. The annual material repair budget amount was calculated based on previous repair budgets and expectations for next year’s material repair budget.

## RESULTS

The cost of appropriately and immediately repairing all roads in the Town of Wilton, based on current road conditions, is \$8,196,737. Based on this cost, with an annual material repair budget of \$900,000, it would take nine years to completely repair all roadways within the municipality. However, the Budget Report attached to the end of this document takes contingencies into consideration and presents a timeline for road repairs to be completed over the next ten years.

According to the timeline of the Budget Report, 83.3 out of 108.9 (76%) total centerline miles can be repaired in the next five years. This is because emphasis is placed on cost-effective routine and preventative maintenance in order to keep good roads from deteriorating to the point where they need much more expensive repairs. The latter half of this "Ten Year Plan" focuses on repairing roads that are too damaged to be corrected by less expensive repairs.

Many roads in the municipality are currently in good condition and could benefit from low-cost maintenance, like crack sealing, area patching, and thin surface treatments, over the next few years. Roughly 20% of all town roads do not even require maintenance at this time.

Based on the recommendations of CAMP-RS, the only large-scale projects that should be undertaken within the next five years are roads which have high traffic levels and importance, and whose current road conditions inhibit easy travel. For example, Loudon Road has severe cracking, rutting, and potholes. During heavy rain, the road's wheel paths fill with water because it is unable to run off the pavement properly. The potential for hydroplaning, mixed with sharp turns, could create a temporary loss of control.

Aside from a few roads, like Loudon Road, low-cost maintenance over the next five years will ensure that roadways remain in good condition for years to come. By focusing on smaller projects over the next few years, the municipality will save time and money and will allow itself to repair many more roads than it would by utilizing money on larger projects.

## CONCLUSION

When utilized properly, the CAMP-RS Software Program is a valuable asset that helps municipalities save time and money by creating an organized, effective pavement management system. With the program, the Town of Wilton now has a structured inventory of roads, as well as their respective pavement conditions and repair assignments. It has put forth a strategy for maintaining and repairing roads within the municipality based on the town's budget and repair methods. With emphasis on "keeping good roads good," the program has recommended that the next five years focus on lower-cost repairs on the many low- to moderately-damaged roads within the municipality. With an annual material repair budget of \$900,000, the Town of Wilton should be able to repair 76% of its roads within the next five years. Based on current road conditions, the remaining roads should be able to be repaired within the following five years. Although CAMP-RS estimates that it will take ten years to completely fix all 108.2 centerline miles of roadways within the municipality, it is important to note that road conditions will change over the next ten years, requiring maintenance to be performed on roads that may be in excellent condition today. This is why it is crucial for members of the Town of Wilton to be able to use CAMP-RS, keeping the condition of roads up-to-date each year and selecting appropriate repairs. Furthermore, material costs, weather, and the construction of new roads may impact the time it will take to repair all roads within the municipality. It must be understood that CAMP-RS is simply a tool that can help the Town of Wilton save time and money on its road repairs; the program's recommendations do not have to be followed verbatim. The experience, knowledge, and foresight of the town's Highway Superintendent will allow the town to make the best decisions regarding the allocation of its resources on its roadways. However, if the strategy proposed by CAMP-RS is used as a guide, the Town of Wilton can expect to have an organized, efficient, and economical pavement management system within the next 11-13 years.

## References

"Asphalt Paving Principles."

[http://www.clrp.cornell.edu/workshops/manuals/asphalt\\_paving\\_principles.pdf](http://www.clrp.cornell.edu/workshops/manuals/asphalt_paving_principles.pdf) (accessed July 24, 2014).

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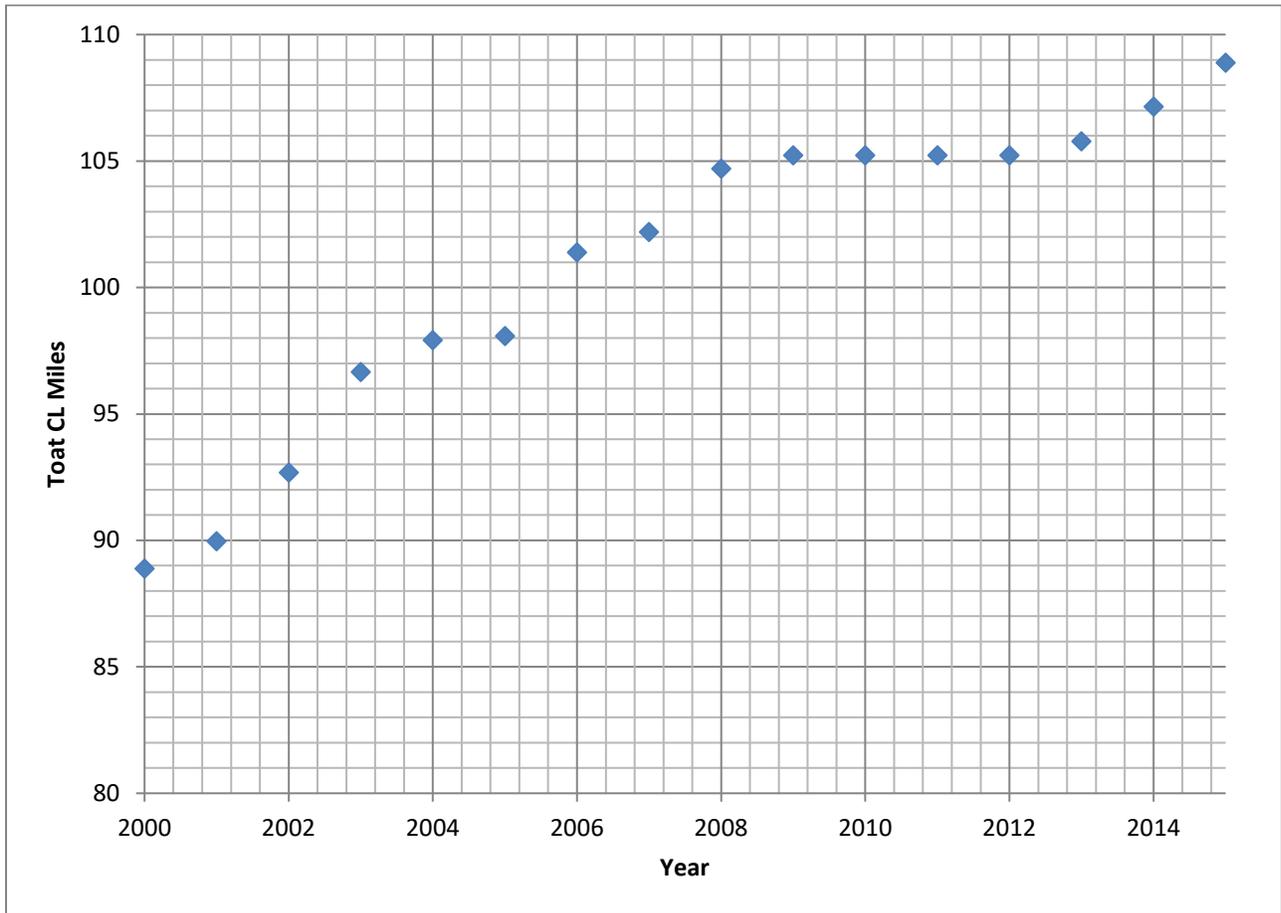
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"Pavement Maintenance."

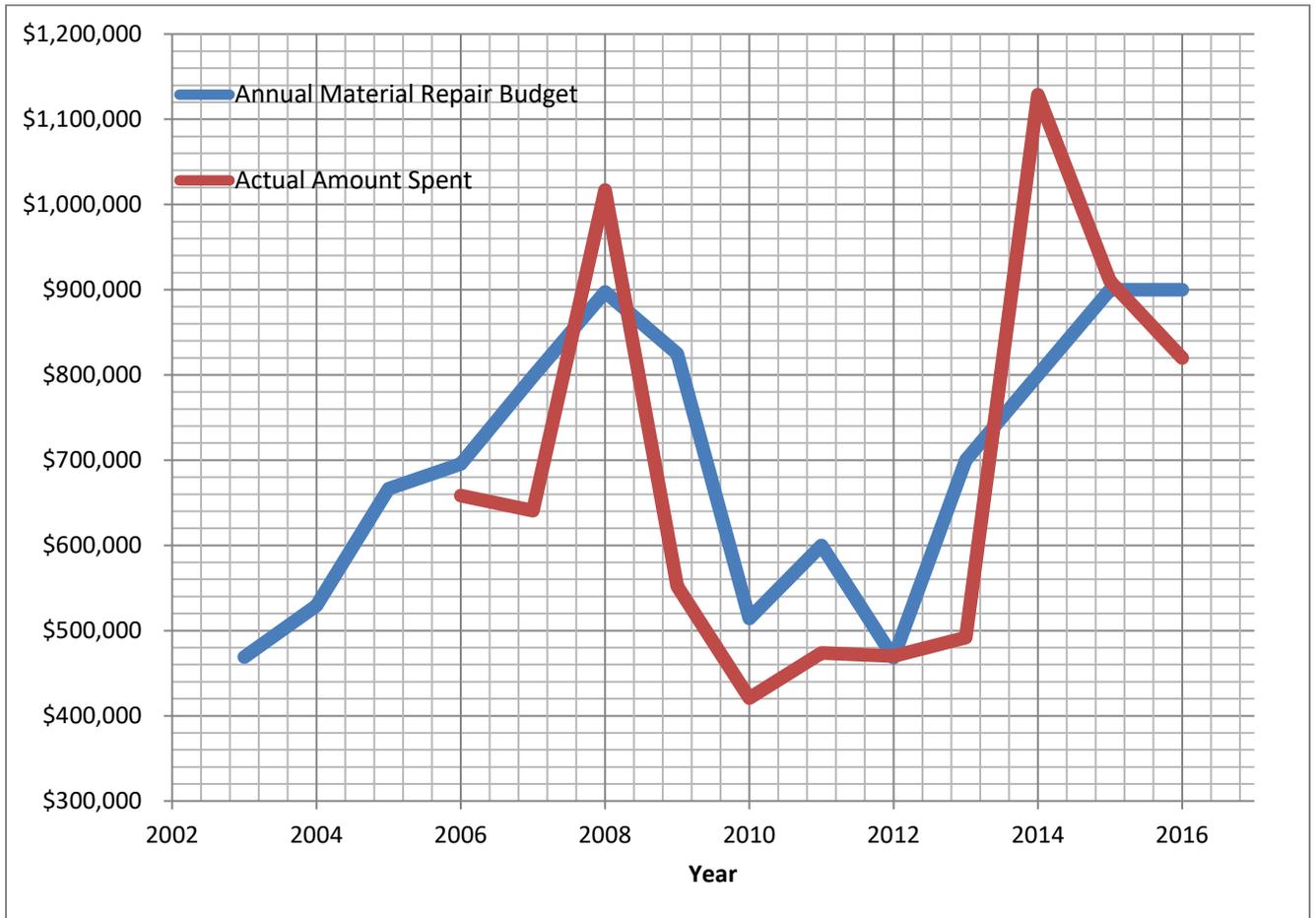
[http://www.clrp.cornell.edu/workshops/manuals/pavement\\_maintenance.pdf](http://www.clrp.cornell.edu/workshops/manuals/pavement_maintenance.pdf) (accessed July 24, 2014).

Figure 5: Town-Maintained Centerline Miles v. Year



Year	CL Miles
2000	88.88
2001	89.96
2002	92.68
2003	96.65
2004	97.91
2005	98.08
2006	101.38
2007	102.19
2008	104.7
2009	105.22
2010	105.22
2011	105.22
2012	105.22
2013	105.77
2014	107.15
2015	108.88

Figure 6: Annual Material Repair Budget & Actual Amount Spent v. Year



Year	Material Repair Budget	Actual Money Spent on Material
2003	\$468,969	
2004	\$529,400	
2005	\$666,420	
2006	\$695,420	\$658,565
2007	\$798,280	\$640,891
2008	\$897,540	\$1,016,811
2009	\$825,035	\$552,012
2010	\$514,262	\$420,698
2011	\$600,000	\$473,633
2012	\$468,270	\$470,153
2013	\$700,000	\$491,681
2014	\$800,000	\$1,128,838
2015	\$900,000	\$909,778
2016	\$900,000	\$820,000

Figure 7: Town of Wilton Map

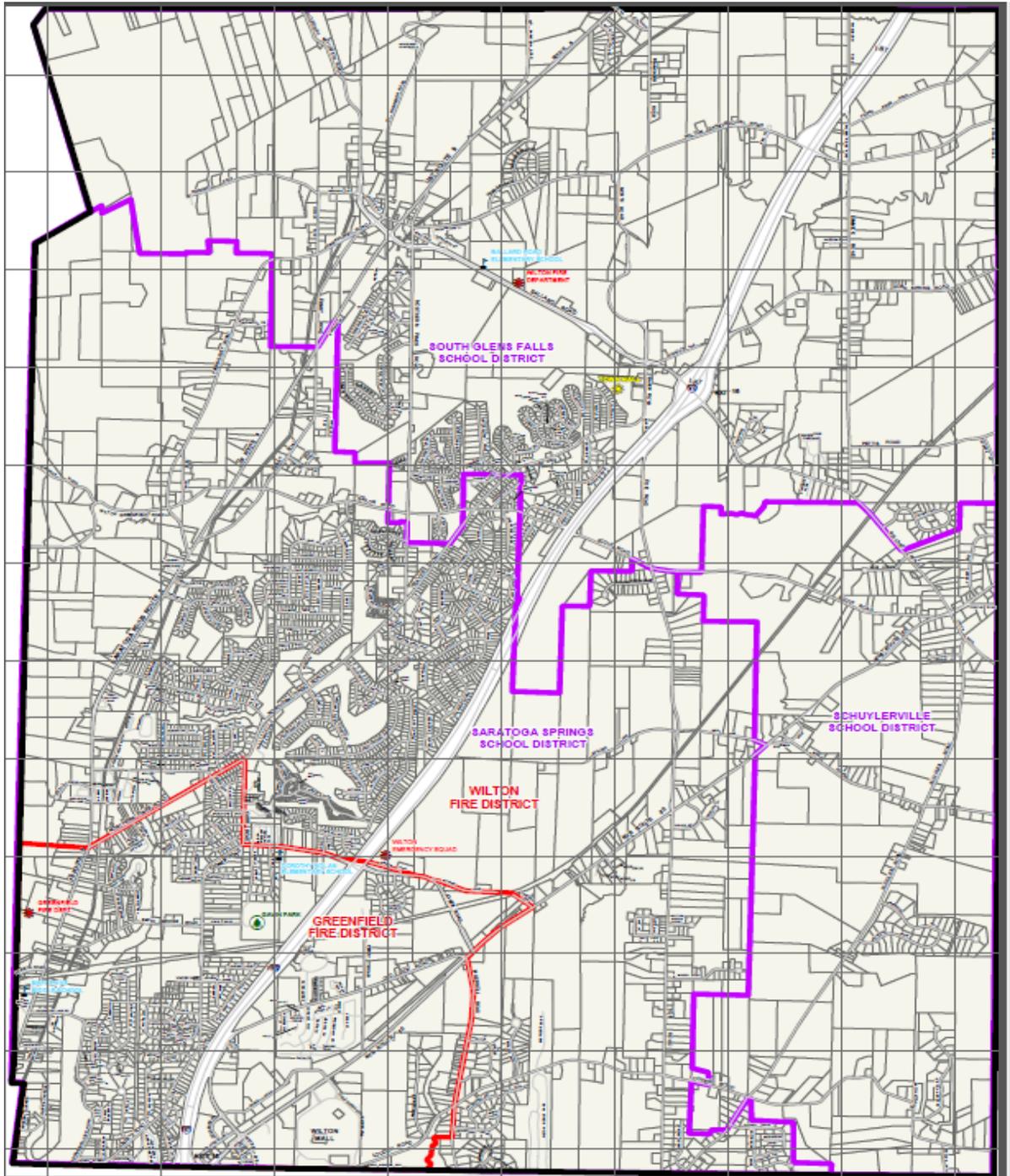
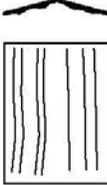
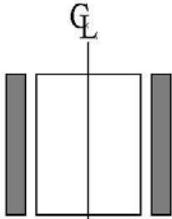


Figure 8: Sample Pavement Condition Survey Form

Street: _____	Distance: _____	Name: _____
Section #: _____	Start: _____	Date: _____
Start: _____	End: _____	Weather: _____
End: _____	Length: _____	Temp (F°/C°): _____

<p><b>LONGITUDINAL/ TRANSVERSE CRACKING</b></p>  <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">NO Defects</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EXTENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Low Med High</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SEVERITY</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Med</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">High</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</td> </tr> </table>	NO Defects	EXTENT		Low Med High	SEVERITY	Low		Med		High	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<p><b>ALLIGATOR CRACKING</b></p>  <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">NO Defects</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EXTENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Low Med High</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SEVERITY</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Med</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">High</td> </tr> </table> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</td><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</td> </tr> </table>	NO Defects	EXTENT		Low Med High	SEVERITY	Low		Med		High	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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# Appendix A

## Types of Pavement Distresses

### Longitudinal/Transverse Cracking

The semi-flexible nature of asphalt allows for greater force dispersion as well as protection against climatic contractions of the pavement. However, heavy traffic loads and seasonal conditions often result in pavement cracking.



Figure 9: Longitudinal Cracking

Longitudinal cracks run parallel to the road length and are often found in wheel paths, resulting from traffic loads, or near the centerline, where there was a joint as the road was being paved.



Figure 10: Transverse Cracking

Transverse cracks run perpendicular to the road length and are often spaced out at regular intervals along a road. This type of cracking is usually caused by the contracting and expanding of the pavement due to changing temperatures and moisture levels. Transverse cracks may form in an overlay directly above cracks in the underlying pavement. These “reflective” cracks may appear quickly in a new overlay, so it is important to consider the best methods of preventing future cracking before paving a road.

## Alligator Cracking



Figure 11: Alligator Cracking

Alligator cracking refers to a series of interconnected cracks that resemble alligator skin or chicken wire. Also referred to as fatigue cracking, this pavement distress is caused by the bending and unbending of asphalt under heavy traffic loads. Alligator cracking is indicative of a poor sub-base, drainage issues, inappropriate thickness of pavement material, or traffic loads that exceed the design of the pavement structure. Moisture and traffic can quickly turn alligator cracking into dangerous raveling asphalt and potholes.

## Edge Cracking

4411



Figure 12: Edge Cracking

Edge cracking refers to the longitudinal and, sometimes, transverse cracks that occur along the edge of a pavement surface. The main cause for this distress is a lack of shoulder support, so it is extremely common on roads with an unpaved shoulder, where the wheel path is close to the edge of the pavement. Winter sand deposits may prevent proper drainage off the shoulder, making existing edge cracking much worse. Vegetation sometimes finds its way into edge cracks, further breaking apart the pavement.

## Patching/Potholes



Figure 13: Deteriorating Patch Around Structure

A patch is an area of pavement that has been removed and replaced with new material or has had additional material added to it. Patching is commonly used to replace pavement around man-made structures, deteriorating patches, and isolated areas of damaged pavement such as severe cracks and potholes, which are often associated with a rough and uncomfortable ride.



Figure 14: Pothole Resulting from Alligator Cracking

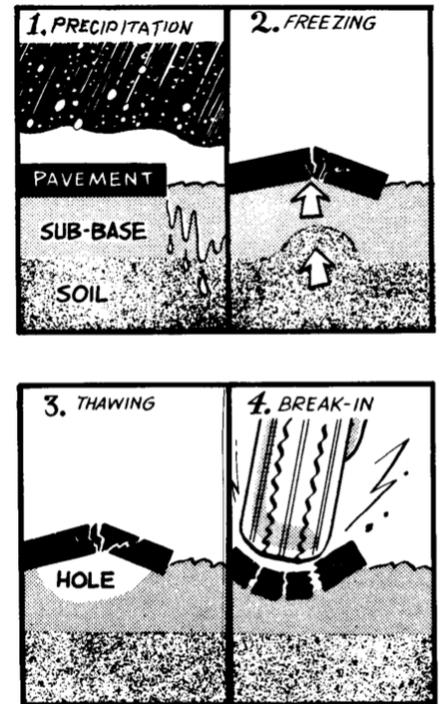


Figure 15: Formation of a Pothole

Potholes are bowl-shaped depressions in a pavement surface and can result from a weak sub-base, poor drainage, and severe cracking and are exacerbated by weather and traffic loads. These distresses create a hazard to drivers, as temporary loss of control, automobile damage, and propelling of airborne pavement can occur.

## Rutting



Figure 16: Water Gathered in Wheel Ruts

Ruts are longitudinal depressions that occur in the wheel paths of roads and can result from improper paving techniques, a weak sub-base, or heavy truck traffic. Consequently, ruts are often an early sign of future issues for a road. Rutting is an important pavement distress to address, because water that gathers in a road's wheel paths causes cars to hydroplane, as well as further rapid pavement deterioration.

## Bleeding/Raveling



Figure 17: Bleeding of Asphalt Surface

Figure 18: Raveling of Asphalt Surface

Bleeding (above, left) is the upward movement of excess asphalt to the pavement surface. Poor application of surface material or an improper concentration of the asphalt material used when paving a road may result in bleeding. Surfaces with bleeding are molten on a hot day and are extremely slippery when wet. This pavement distress poses a friction loss to drivers, especially motorcyclists.

Raveling (above, right) is the loss of aggregate from a road surface, resulting from high air voids in an asphalt material, weathering, and traffic loads. This process begins with the loss of fine aggregates and, eventually, results in the loss of larger aggregate particles. Loose material can result in a poor ride, especially for motorcyclists, and it usually takes a surface treatment or overlay to correct a raveling road surface.

## Drainage Problems



Figure 19: Water Unable to Drain off Pavement Surface

Drainage issues form an extensive category that may comprise elements of many different pavement distresses. It is crucial to direct and keep water away from a pavement structure, as water is the cause of a most pavement deterioration. Proper subbase grading, road crowns, ditches, shoulders, and drainage structures help ensure that water is kept from all layers of a road. Ruts, cracks, depressions, potholes, and ineffective structures are among the highest priority to repair in order to keep roads in good condition.

## Roughness



Figure 20: Structure Uneven with Pavement Surface

Roughness can be best described as an assessment of the “drivability” of a road. Uneven surfaces, such as humps, sags, potholes, uneven structures, etc., make for an uncomfortable ride and therefore should be repaired.

## Appendix B

### Decision Trees

For each of the eight pavement distresses, there is a decision tree that links the recorded extent and severity of the distress to a specific repair category. CAMP-RS uses these decision trees to automatically assign a repair category to a road that has been surveyed in the program. Severity refers to the degree of deterioration while extent refers to the amount of pavement affected by the distress.

**Table 1: Alligator Cracking Distress Survey**

Severity	Extent		
	Low	Moderate	High
Low	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Moderate	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
High	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

No Distress
<b>0</b>

Every pavement distress is related to a specific repair category based its recorded severity and extent through a decision tree. Table 1 shows the possible ratings (0-9) of alligator cracking on a road survey. Table 2 shows the corresponding repair category for each possible rating.

**Table 2: Decision Tree - Alligator Cracking**

Severity	Extent			No Distress
	Low	Moderate	High	<b>Defer Work</b>
Low	<b>Defer Work</b>	<b>Surface Treatment</b>	<b>Surface Treatment</b>	
Moderate	<b>Patching</b>	<b>Patching</b>	<b>Overlay</b>	
High	<b>Patching</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Reconstruction</b>	

## **Appendix C**

### How to Use CAMP-RS Software

1. Open CAMP-RS Shortcut.
2. Once in the program, open a file. The file used for this report was named “WILTON CAMP-RS FILE 2016.”
3. To input data for a new road, click “Add New” in the top left of the screen. This will open a new tab where you will enter information such as the RIN, road name, length, width, surface type, traffic, and importance, among other things. Once the road has been entered into the program, it can be surveyed.
4. Unless a new road or road section needs to be added to the program, DO NOT SELECT “Add New.” As of now, all roads within the municipality have been recorded in the program. The roads just need to be re-surveyed every couple of years.
5. After recording data on a Pavement Condition Survey Form during a road inspection, the information can be transferred into the software. Simply select the road you wish to survey on the program (the road selected is highlighted blue) and click “Survey” at the top of the page. This will open a new tab where you will enter the condition data from the road inspection. Then hit “Save.” Still select “Survey” for roads that are being re-surveyed as opposed to editing the already existing surveys, because taking a new road survey will not delete the previous survey(s) for that road. Rather, there will be a record of that road’s condition history, which can aid in understanding why a specific road might be failing. Only edit/delete surveys when deciding to change the rating of a road within the same year it has been surveyed. For example, you rated the road’s roughness too harshly when compared to other roads that were surveyed. You can view, edit, and delete specific surveys by clicking the “Surveys” tab at the top of the page, and selecting “View/Edit Surveys.”
6. AFTER SURVEYING A ROAD, GO TO THE TOP OF THE PAGE AND CLICK ON THE TAB LABELED “SURVEYS.” Select “Apply Surveys to Section.” Select “All” sections to be included and “Most recent” surveys to be included. Hit

“Continue.” The road(s) you just surveyed should now be given a PCI value, Priority Value, and Repair Category. This will allow you to select appropriate repairs for those roads.

7. Select a road you wish to repair (it will be highlighted blue) and select “Apply Repair” at the top of the page. You will be given a list of repair options based on the repair category of that road. Repair categories are automatically determined through the software’s decision trees for recorded road distresses. Select one of the provided repair options and hit “Apply.”
8. Go to the top of the page and select “Budgeting.” Then click “Assign Budget Year.” Type in a number (in American Dollars) to represent an annual material repair budget. For 2016, an annual material repair budget of (\$)900,000 was assigned. The program will automatically assign a budget year (when the road will be repaired) for each road that has been surveyed and assigned a repair option.
9. Once all roads have been assigned a budget year, a Budget Report can be created. Select the “Reports” tab on the top of the page, click on “Budget Report,” and then hit “Continue.” Give the Budget Report a specific, appropriate name (preferably with the date included in the name for easy reference) and hit “Save.” It will be saved as a CSV file and can be viewed/edited in Microsoft Excel. A Section Report can also be created in the “Reports” tab as a CSV file; it is similar to a Budget Report, but it lacks the selected repair type, the repair cost, and the budget year for each road.

More information can be found in the CAMP-RS Manuel provided to the Town of Wilton by the CLRP. Any additional questions can be emailed to Geoffrey R. Scott, Technical Assistant Engineer of the Cornell Local Roads Program.

[grs78@cornell.edu](mailto:grs78@cornell.edu)

## **Appendix D**

### Ratings/Calculations

**Traffic Levels:** Each road/road section within CAMP-RS was manually assigned a traffic level rating ranging from 1-5. The rating for each road was relative to all other town-maintained roads in Wilton, meaning that traffic levels were not compared to those of major arterial roads and freeways run by the county or the state. The highest rated roads (with a score of 5) were those which led from high-volume areas, such as freeways, shopping centers, and parks, to other high-traffic roads or smaller collector roads. Some of the roads given a traffic rating of 5 were Jones Road, Weibel Avenue, Traver Road, and most sections of Loudon Road. Slightly less-traveled roads, such as Carr Road, Gailor Road, Edie Road, and Ingersol Road, received a rating of 4. Dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs received a traffic rating of 1, while roads that provided entrances to (and exits from) larger developments were given a score of 2. All other roads in question were compared to the traffic levels of the already scored roads.

**Importance Levels:** While very similar to traffic levels, a road's importance rating was not necessarily dependent on its traffic level rating. Roads leading to schools, hospitals, and commercial centers received the highest importance rating (5), as did roads providing access to freeways and emergency sheltering locations. Major arterial roads, such as Traver Road, Weibel Avenue, and Jones Road, were given a score of 5. Jones Road, aside from having high traffic levels, provides access to Gavin Park, which is a place of refuge in the case of a town emergency. Nearly every other road was given an importance rating equivalent to its traffic level rating.

**Crack Seal:** Cost and repair life estimates were provided by a member of the Gorman Group. Costs range from \$8000-10,000/day, assuming about 300 gallons/day are used. A state contract can crack seal about 3 miles/day. Repairs last approximately 2-3 years. Crack seal has generally not been used by the Town of Wilton, but it is a viable repair method and was placed in the report for consideration.

**Peckham Winter Mix Cold Patch:** Costs based on receipts from previous town purchases, estimates for average patching areas from highway workers, and professional advice on the density of an asphalt patch.

\$86 / ton for material = roughly \$0.12 / ft<sup>2</sup> of patch.

**Brunell Bag Patch:** Costs based on receipts from previous town purchases and estimates for average patching areas from highway workers.

\$10.44 / 67lb bag = \$312 / ton = roughly \$0.44 / ft<sup>2</sup> of patch.

**1.5" 6-Top Asphalt:** Costs based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request.

Fairmount Drive: 72,000 ft<sup>2</sup> ; 720 tons of 6-Top requested at \$55.00 / ton.

$(\$55.00 / \text{ton}) * (720 \text{ ton} / 72,000 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.55 / \text{ft}^2$  for material.

**2.5" 6-Top Asphalt:** Costs based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request.

Ernst Road: 187,200 ft<sup>2</sup> ; 3042 tons of 6-Top requested at \$50.00 / ton.

$(\$50.00 / \text{ton}) * (3042 \text{ ton} / 187,200 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.81 / \text{ft}^2$

**Chip Seal (with Fibermat®):** Cost estimates were provided by a member of the Gorman Group. \$3.00 / yd<sup>2</sup> for material and outside contract. Repair life: 6-9 years.

$(\$3.00 / \text{yd}^2) * (1 \text{ yd}^2 / 9 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.33 / \text{ft}^2$

**Chip Seal (without Fibermat®):** Cost estimates were provided by a member of the Gorman Group. \$1.50 / yd<sup>2</sup> for material and outside contract. Repair life: 3-5 years without 1.5" overlay; 10 years with 1.5" overlay.

$$(\$1.50 / \text{yd}^2) * (1 \text{ yd}^2 / 9 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.17 / \text{ft}^2$$

$$\text{With 1.5" overlay: } \$0.17 / \text{ft}^2 + \$0.55 / \text{ft}^2 = \$0.72 / \text{ft}^2$$

**Fibermat® and 1.5" overlay:** Costs based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request.

Fairmount Drive: 72,000 ft<sup>2</sup> ; \$39,600 requested for 6-Top asphalt material, and \$26,480 requested for outside contract for Fibermat®.

$$(\$39,000 / 72,000 \text{ ft}^2) + (\$26,480 / 72,000 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.92 / \text{ft}^2$$

**Fibermat® and 2.5" overlay:** Costs calculated based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request.

$$\text{Fibermat® outside contract cost: } (\$26,480 / 72,000 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.37 / \text{ft}^2$$

$$\text{2.5" 6-Top Cost: } \$0.81 / \text{ft}^2$$

$$(\$0.37 / \text{ft}^2) + (\$0.81 / \text{ft}^2) = \$1.18 / \text{ft}^2$$

**Cold- In-Place Recycling with 1.5" overlay:** Cost estimates were provided by a member of the Gorman Group and derived costs from 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request. Cost: \$5.50 / yd<sup>2</sup> for recycling; \$0.55 / ft<sup>2</sup> for overlay.

$$(\$5.50 / \text{yd}^2) * (1 \text{ yd}^2 / 9 \text{ ft}^2) + (\$0.55 / \text{ft}^2) = \$1.16 / \text{ft}^2$$

**Hammermill (with 2.5" binder course and 1.5" overlay):** Costs based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request.

Ernst Road: 187,200 ft<sup>2</sup> ; \$152,100 for binder material; \$102,960 for overlay material; \$106,080 for outside Hammermill contract.

$$(\$152,100 + \$102,960 + \$106,080) / (187,200 \text{ ft}^2) = \$1.93 / \text{ft}^2$$

**7-Top Asphalt Shim:** Costs based on 2016 Road Reconstruction/Repair Request and receipt from 7-Top shim purchase.

Washburn Road: 105,800 ft<sup>2</sup> ; Shim used on 25% of road surface; \$18,785 for 7-Top material

$$(\$18,785) / (105,800 \text{ ft}^2) = \$0.18 / \text{ft}^2 \times 4 = \$0.72 / \text{ft}^2 \text{ of 7-top shim}$$

CAMP-RS Budget Report  
 Report generated on 09/13/2016

RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112454	LOUDEN RD	WEIBEL AVE	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.23	42	5	5	7-TOP SHIM (ON 30% OF ROAD SURFACE)	8671	1
132454	LOUDEN RD	INGERSOL RD	RUGGLES RD	1.66	28	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 2.5" 6-TOP	290325	1
122502	RUGGLES RD	KING RD	LOUDEN RD	1.98	24	4	4	7-TOP SHIM (5% OF ROAD SURFACE)	7026	1
257751	LOUGHBERRY LK RD	TOWN LINE	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.91	25	3	3	7-TOP SHIM (5% OF ROAD SURFACE)	3364	1
112418	GREYLOCK DRIVE	CHALLEDON DR	GLENBURNIE DR	0.47	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	63927	1
112427	HIGHGATE RD	KINGS MILLS RD	END LOOP	0.38	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	51685	1
112382	CHATHAM CT	HIGHGATE RD	END LOOP	0.1	27	1	1	7-TOP SHIM (5% OF ROAD SURFACE)	400	1
112481	OVERLOOK DR	CHALLEDON DR	END LOOP	0.13	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	17682	1
112423	HARRAN LA	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.19	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	19382	1
132487	PARKHURST RD	BIRCHWOOD RD	CORINTH MOUNTAIN RD	1.05	22	2	2	7-TOP SHIM (ON 30% OF ROAD SURFACE)	20735	1
112515	SUNSHINE DR	TRAVER RD	MOONGLOW RD	0.24	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	32644	1
112405	FAIRMOUNT DR	TRAVER RD	DAMASCUS DR	0.56	24	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	65286	1
112444	KELSO BLVD	END	DAMASCUS DR	0.11	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14962	1
112376	CARPENTER LA	SR 9	DEAD END	0.11	24	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	12824	1
112354	AMANDA CT	BROOKSIDE DR	END LOOP	0.11	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14962	1
112412	FOWLER LA	NY 9	WORTH RD	0.29	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	30992	1
112501	ROLLING HILLS DR	CASTLEBERRY DR	CASTLEBERRY DR	0.82	28	1	1	7-TOP SHIM (5% OF ROAD SURFACE)	3395	1
112479	OLD GICK RD	NY 50	NY 50	2.03	28	5	5	CRACKSEAL (VERY LOW[5%])	590	1
112514	SUFFOLK LA	KINGS MILLS RD	END LOOP	0.36	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	48965	1
112527	WEIBEL AVE	NY 50	LOUDEN RD	0.2	52	5	5	CRACKSEAL (HIGH[50%])	581	1
268581	FENIMORE PL	SHEFFIELD RD	END LOOP	0.35	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	47605	1
262799	MOONGLOW RD	SUNSHINE DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.32	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	43525	1
112504	SANTEE DR	TIMBIRA DR	TIMBIRA DR	0.36	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	48965	1
282799	MOONGLOW RD	PAVEMENT CHANGE	DAKOTA DR	0.25	28	1	1	7-TOP SHIM (5% OF ROAD SURFACE)	1035	1
112502	RUGGLES RD	TAYLOR RD	KING RD	1.03	30	4	4	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	599	1
122437	INGERSOL RD	LOUDEN RD	NY 50	0.89	28	4	4	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	517	1
112518	TAYLOR RD	NY 50	TOWN LINE	0.41	28	4	4	BRUNELL BAG PATCH (2%)	527	1
112475	NORTHERN PINES RD	CR 32	US 9	0.24	24	4	4	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	140	1
132502	RUGGLES RD	LOUDEN RD	TOWN LINE	0.58	24	4	4	AA - PATCH (2%)	177	1
112377	CARR RD	JONES RD	NORTHERN PINES RD	0.52	28	4	4	A - PATCH (1%)	93	1

CAMP-RS Budget Report  
 Report generated on 09/13/2016

RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112525	WALLER RD	NY 9	NORTHERN PINES RD	0.66	27	3	3	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	384	1
112491	PERRY RD	NY 50	OLD GICK RD	0.38	31	3	3	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	221	1
112540	WORTH RD	NY 9	NORTHERN PINES RD	0.88	26	3	3	CRACKSEAL (VERY LOW[5%])	256	1
112513	STRAKOS RD	WILTON GREENFIELD RD	TOWN LINE	0.46	21	3	3	AA - PATCH (2%)	123	1
112400	EDIE RD	TOWN LINE	LOUDEN RD	0.68	21	3	3	BRUNELL BAG PATCH (2%)	656	1
112397	DUNCAN RD	NY 50	TOWN LINE	0.16	22	3	3	AAA - PATCH (5%)	112	1
122491	PERRY RD	OLD GICK RD	DEAD END	0.34	25	3	3	AA - PATCH (2%)	108	1
112512	SMITH BRIDGE RD	JONES RD	NY 9	0.84	22	3	3	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	488	1
112536	WOODARD RD PT	CORINTH MOUNTAIN RD	DEAD END	0.95	21	2	2	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	1656	1
122386	COBBLE HILL DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	END LOOP	0.06	28	2	2	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	105	1
112374	CAREFREE LA	NORTHERN PINES RD	FIELD STONE DR	0.19	22	2	2	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	331	1
112359	APPLEBY LA	TRAVER RD	HIGHGATE RD	0.09	28	2	2	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	157	1
112379	CEDARCREST DR	INGERSOLL RD	CEDARCREST DR	0.74	22	2	2	AA - PATCH (2%)	207	1
122487	PARKHURST RD	KINGS RD	BIRCHWOOD RD	0.81	22	2	2	AA - PATCH (2%)	226	1
112487	PARKHURST RD	NY 9	KINGS RD	0.35	22	2	2	AA - PATCH (2%)	98	1
142287	PARKHURST RD	CORINTH MOUNTAIN RD	US 9	0.13	23	2	2	AAAA - PATCH (10%)	190	1
268621	NEW COUNTRY WAY	NY 50	OLD GICK RD	0.32	28	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	41396	1
112533	WHISPERING PINES RD	NORTHERN PINES RD	DEAD END	0.25	20	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	146	1
112522	TOM SAWYER DR	TRAVER RD	DEAD END	0.5	25	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	291	1
112422	HANOVER RD	WALLER RD	NEW BRITAIN DR	0.07	22	1	1	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	123	1
300685	PRIMROSE CIRCLE	DAFFODIL DR	DAFFODIL DR	0.24	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
300684	USHU CT	TRAVER RD	END LOOP	0.13	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
301896	WATERWHEEL DR	DAVIDSON DR	SAW MILL COURT	0.02	27	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
132403	ERNST RD	NY 9	PARKHURST RD	0.78	22	2	2	AA - PATCH (2%)	218	1
999998	ROSE TERRACE	LOUDEN RD	END LOOP	0.46	25	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
262685	TAWNY TERR	GAILOR RD	DAKOTA DR	0.23	24	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	134	1
112361	ARNOLDS LANE	LOUDEN RD	DEAD END	0.17	18	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	99	1
300686	DAFFODIL DR	TOWN LINE	PRIMROSE CIRCLE	0.13	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
112433	HOWE ST	JONES RD	LOUGHBERRY LAKE RD	0.19	22	2	2	AAA - PATCH (5%)	133	1
112429	HILLCREST LA	DEAD END	BRADFORD DR	0.44	22	1	1	CRACKSEAL (VERY LOW[5%])	128	1

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112434	HUCKLEBERRY FIN DR	TOM SAWYER DR	DEAD END	0.06	25	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	35	1
112366	BLACKFRIARS RD	KINGS MILLS RD	NEW KENT RD	0.1	28	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	36	1
112473	NORLAND CT	RUGGLES RD	DEAD END	0.3	22	1	1	CRACKSEAL (LOW[10%])	175	1
112469	NEWPORT RD	WALLER RD	NEW BRITAIN DR	0.07	23	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	21	1
112450	LAURIE LA	JONES RD	CHRISTINA CT	0.09	21	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	60	1
112452	LINKS RD	WORTH RD	HOPEFUL LA	0.11	22	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	31	1
112373	CANFIELD CT	RUGGLES RD	END LOOP	0.2	28	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	71	1
301902	ROLLING GREEN DR	EDIE RD	END LOOP	0.37	27	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
301895	SAW MILL CT	WATERWHEEL DR	CIDER MILL WAY	0.1	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
301894	CIDER MILL WAY	SMITH BRIDGE RD	END	0.26	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
301901	CARDIFF CIRCLE	OLDHAM PLACE	WAVERLY PLACE	0.11	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
268683	CHESTNUT HILL DR	JONES RD	FOXHOUND RUN	0.16	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
271033	KENDRICK HILL RD	LOUDEN RD	END LOOP	0.74	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
268685	RIDGE VIEW RD	WILTON GANSEVOORT RD	STONE RIDGE RD	0.39	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
268702	STONE RIDGE RD	WILTON GANSEVOORT RD	RIDGE VIEW RD	0.08	15	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
301898	OLDHAM PLACE	WAVERLY PLACE	CARDIFF CIRCLE	0.17	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
112409	FOXHOUND RUN	JONES RD	END LOOP	0.38	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
268681	BLUE LUPINE LANE	BALLARD RD	END LOOP	0.32	29	2	2	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
122454	LOUDEN RD	PAVEMENT CHANGE	INGERSOL RD	0.98	28	5	5	Do Nothing	0	1
132400	EDIE RD	SCOUT RD	BALLARD RD	1.12	30	4	4	Do Nothing	0	1
112526	WASHBURN RD	CR 32	TOWN LINE	0.87	24	3	3	Do Nothing	0	1
112471	NICHOLS RD	PARKHURST RD	WOODARD RD	0.36	21	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112492	PETTIS RD	DIMMICK RD	TOWN LINE	0.81	25	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
122403	ERNST RD	GAILOR RD	NY 9	0.91	26	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112509	SHEFFIELD RD	GLENBURNIE DR	CHALLEDON DR	0.7	28	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112403	ERNST RD	NY 9	GAILOR RD	0.48	22	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112380	CERULEAN BLVD	NY 9	PLUM CT	0.15	28	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112453	LONESOME PINE TR	NORTHERN PINES RD	SHEFFIELD RD	0.44	24	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
112500	ROBBINS RD	PETTIS RD	NY 50	0.88	25	2	2	Do Nothing	0	1
271029	BURNHAM RD	NORTHERN PINES RD	END LOOP	0.61	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112538	WOODLAND DR	LOUGHBERRY RD	HILL CREST DR	0.11	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112537	WOODCREST DR	LOUGHBERRY RD	HILLCREST DR	0.07	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
122369	BRADFORD DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	HILLCREST LA	0.08	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
271031	BUCHANAN DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	END LOOP	0.21	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
112439	JESSICA TRACE	LONESOME PINE TRAIL	JESSICA TRACE	0.39	24	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112390	DAMASCUS DR	GAILOR RD	WHIRLAWAY BLVD	1.11	24	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112448	KYER FARM RD	TRAVER RD	END LOOP	0.27	20	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112462	MELANIE DR	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.26	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
271027	KERR DR	BURNHAM DR	END LOOP	0.11	27	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
271025	CAMPBELL DR	BUCHANAN DR	BURNHAM DR	0.18	28	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
112415	GLENBURNIE DR	FENIMORE PL	GREYLOCK DR	0.57	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112456	MAHOGANY RIDGE	THISTLE RD	END LOOP	0.23	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112391	DANDELION DR	NY 9	END LOOP	0.48	29	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112532	WHIRLAWAY BLVD	FAIRMONT DR	DAMASCUS DR	0.59	24	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
999999	CRAW LA	TRAVER RD	DEAD END	0.29	24	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1
112530	WELLINGTON DR	HILLCREST LN	WELLINGTON DR	0.09	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112394	DEER RUN	HEARTHSTONE DR	DEAD END	0.32	21	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112511	SHUVEE LA	WHIRLAWAY BLVD	END LOOP	0.15	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112510	SHERMAN RD	NY 50	NY 50	0.27	22	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112507	SEPIA LA	DANDELION DR	MAHOGANY RIDGE	0.17	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112495	PLUM CT	DANDELION DR	END LOOP	0.29	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
112519	THISTLE RD	DANDELION DR	END LOOP	0.21	28	1	1	Do Nothing	0	1
278134	HILLTOP DR	US 9	END LOOP	0.29	29	1	1	DO NOTHING (LETTER OF CREDIT)	0	1

	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	<b>\$54,869</b>	<b>\$845,127</b>	<b>\$899,996</b>
<b>Number of Roads</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Length (Miles)</b>	<b>41.63</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>47.59</b>
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>	<b>5,601,394</b>	<b>850,766</b>	<b>6,452,160</b>

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
122413	GAILOR RD	US 9	TRAVER RD	1.33	28	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 2.5" 6-TOP	232610	2
112455	LOWES DRIVE	OLD GICK RD	NY 50	0.69	40	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	134070	2
122524	TRAVER RD	GAILOR RD	BALLARD RD	1.42	30	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	206934	2
112524	TRAVER RD	NORTHERN PINES RD	GAILOR RD	0.66	28	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	89769	2
122441	JONES RD	CARR RD	NY 50	1.53	27	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	200668	2
112362	AUTO PARK RD	NEW COUNTRY WAY	OLD GICK RD	0.19	28	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	24579	2
268641	SNOWBERRY DR	STONEHEDGE DR	ROLLING HILLS DR	0.12	28	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	43	2
112353	ABERDEEN WAY	SUFFOLK LN	END LOOP	0.21	28	1	1	A - PATCH (1%)	38	2
112520	THUNDER RUN	CASTLEBERRY DR	ROLLING HILLS DR	0.28	28	1	1	A - PATCH (1%)	50	2
112485	PALMER TERRACE	NICKLAUS DR	FAIRWAY BLVD	0.54	30	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	206	2
263612	LENCA COURT	GAILOR RD	END LOOP	0.16	24	1	1	A - PATCH (1%)	25	2
112517	SYDNEY HILL RD	JONES RD	END LOOP	0.42	25	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	134	2
112457	MARGARET DR	DONNA DR	GAILOR RD	0.13	25	1	1	AAAA - PATCH (10%)	206	2
112503	SADDLEWOOD DR	CEDAR CREST DR	DEAD END	0.07	22	1	1	CRACKSEAL (MED[30%])	123	2
112407	FARMINGTON AVE	AMHERST AVE	NEW BRITAIN DR	0.09	22	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	63	2
112468	NEW KENT RD	KINGS MILLS RD	ABERDEEN WAY	0.16	28	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	142	2
112488	PARNIL DR	EVERGREEN DR	FAIRWAY BLVD	0.11	23	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	81	2
112497	PULVER BLVD	WORTH RD	EVERGREEN DR	0.11	23	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	81	2
112417	GREGS CT	OLD DEER CAMP RD	END LOOP	0.17	23	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	124	2
112478	OLD DEER CAMP RD	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.47	23	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	137	2
112375	CARLYLE TERRACE	INGERSOL RD	INGERSOL RD	0.47	28	1	1	AA - PATCH (2%)	167	2
112528	WELLINGTON CT	WELLINGTON DR	END LOOP	0.11	28	1	1	AAA - PATCH (5%)	98	2
112414	GICKAWAY RD	JONES RD	END LOOP	0.12	25	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	8712	2

	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	<b>\$1,718</b>	<b>\$897,342</b>	<b>\$899,060</b>
<b>Number of Roads</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Length (Miles)</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>9.56</b>
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>	<b>501,019</b>	<b>926,904</b>	<b>1,427,923</b>

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112441	JONES RD	TOWN LINE	CARR RD	2.21	27	5	5	FIBERMAT AND 2.5" 6-TOP	372714	3
112445	KINGS MILLS RD	TRAVER RD	END LOOP	0.4	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	54406	3
142400	EDIE RD	NY 50	SCOUT RD	1.46	31	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	209102	3
112392	DANIELS RD	TOWN LINE	NY 9	0.17	26	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	21471	3
112484	PALMER RIDGE RD	CR 32	TOWN LINE	1.21	22	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	129310	3
277751	LOUGHBERRY LK RD	PAVEMENT CHANGE	NY 9	0.32	22	3	3	Thin Overlay (1")	11412	3
112388	CORINTH MTN RD	CR 101	CORINTH T/L	0.96	24	4	4	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	66909	3
112480	OLD SARATOGA RD	NY 9	TOWN LINE	0.64	22	3	3	Thin Overlay (1")	22823	3
112459	MAPLE CT	DEER RUN	DEAD END	0.12	21	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	7319	3
301891	JONES COURT	JONES ROAD	DEAD END	0.03	18	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	2623	3

	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	\$0	\$898,089	\$898,089
<b>Number of Roads</b>	0	10	10
<b>Length (Miles)</b>	0	7.52	7.52
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>	0	1,026,379	1,026,379

112413	GAILOR RD	PARKHURST RD	US 9	0.37	22	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	39541	4
112529	WELLINGTON DR	BRADFORD DR	END LOOP	0.47	28	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	38217	4
122400	EDIE RD	LOUDEN RD	NY 50	1.57	27	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	205914	4
112395	DIMMICK RD	BALLARD RD	CR 32	1.96	22	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	209461	4
112463	MIDDLEBOROUGH CT	BLACKFRIARS RD	END LOOP	0.12	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	16322	4
112419	GURNSPRING RD	BALLARD RD	DIMMICK RD	1.15	22	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	116886	4
112399	EAST LANE	NORTHERN PINES RD	DEAD END	0.12	22	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	12824	4
112437	INGERSOL RD	TOWN LINE	LOUDEN	0.39	28	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	53046	4
142454	LOUDEN RD	RUGGLES RD	TOWN LINE	1.65	22	3	3	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	167706	4
112416	GORDON LANE	BALLARD RD	DEAD END	0.17	21	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	16494	4
112426	HEATHER DR	HEARTHSTONE DR	HEARTHSTONE DR	0.27	28	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	21955	4



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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year	
112466	NEW BRITAIN DR	ANDOVER AVE	FARMINGTON AVE	0.34	23	1	1	Thin Overlay (1")	12677	5	
112372	BULLARD LANE	EDIE RD	DEAD END	0.44	21	1	1	Thin Overlay (1")	14978	5	
112467	NEWINGTON AVE	AMHERST AVE	ANDOVER AVE	0.19	23	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	20190	5	
122482	OXFORD DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	NOTTINGHAM DR	0.22	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	23511	5	
112421	HAMMOND LA	ERNST RD	DEAD END	0.19	22	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	12139	5	
									<b>Repair</b>	<b>Rehab</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>									<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$895,601</b>	<b>\$895,601</b>
<b>Number of Roads</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Length (Miles)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>10.41</b>
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>1,361,448</b>	<b>1,361,448</b>
112474	NORTH RD	BALLARD RD	WILTON GANSEVOORT R	1.3	25	4	4	SHIM AND 2.5" ASPHALT	192192	6	
258343	SEYMOUR DR	RUGGLES RD	PRESERVE WAY	0.54	25	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	62370	6	
112363	AUTUMN CT	FIELDSTONE DR	END LOOP	0.15	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	20402	6	
112446	KINGS RD	GAILOR RD	PARKHURST RD	0.34	19	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	31381	6	
112398	DUSTY TRAIL	CEDARCREST DR	DEAD END	0.14	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	18111	6	
112447	KNOLLWOOD DR	JONES RD	DEAD END LOOP	0.5	29	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	66990	6	
268502	BIRCHWOOD DR	PARKHURST RD	DEAD END	0.19	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	18434	6	
112432	HOSFORD LANE	NY 50	DEAD END	0.13	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	13893	6	
268684	PRESTON CT	NORTHERN PINES	DEAD END	0.07	24	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	7762	6	
112443	JUDYS WAY	AMY LANE	AMY LANE	0.11	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14962	6	
112381	CHALLEDON DR	GLENBURNIE DR	DAMASCUS DR	0.49	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	66647	6	
112357	AMY LA	EDIE RD	JUDYS WAY	0.37	20	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	21490	6	
112489	PEABODY PL	WEST DEAD END	EAST DEAD END	0.11	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14230	6	
112483	PADDINGTON DR	BRADFORD DR	HUNTINGTON CT	0.19	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	24579	6	
112477	NOTTINGHAM DR	OXFORD DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.16	25	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	19431	6	
122477	NOTTINGHAM DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	END LOOP	0.31	25	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	35805	6	
268682	CONNORS WAY	CARR RD	END LOOP	0.1	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	10201	6	
268481	BEVERLY ST	JONES RD	PARK ENTRANCE	0.35	30	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	51005	6	

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year	
112401	ELIZABETH LA	WOODLAKE DR	LAKE VIEW DR	0.21	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	21423	6	
277748	EVERGREEN DR	BEG W LOOP	END N LOOP	0.38	23	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	42456	6	
112368	BRACKETT LA	PALMER TERRACE	CASTLEBERRY DR	0.24	30	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	34975	6	
112369	BRADFORD DR	JONES RD	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.41	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	55765	6	
268521	BRIAR LA	BROOKSIDE DR	BROOKSIDE DR	0.22	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	29923	6	
112464	MOUNTAIN LANE	PARKHURST RD	DEAD END	0.15	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	16031	6	
112370	BRITTANY TERR	LONESOME PINE TRAIL	DEAD END	0.07	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	9522	6	
									<b>Repair</b>	<b>Rehab</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>									<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$899,980</b>	<b>\$899,980</b>
<b>Number of Roads</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Length (Miles)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.23</b>
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>970,517</b>	<b>970,517</b>
112428	HILLSIDE AVE	GREENFIELD TOWN LINE	DEAD END	0.35	20	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	34004	7	
112506	SCOUT RD	EDIE RD	DEAD END	0.45	20	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	43719	7	
112408	FIELDSTONE DR	DEAD END	COBBLE HILL DR	0.98	28	1	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	133293	7	
112451	LICARDO LA	AMELIA CT	END LOOP	0.18	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	24483	7	
258341	PEACH TREE LA	CHERRY TREE LA	END LOOP	0.33	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	44885	7	
301890	ROBERTS COURT	COBBLE HILL DR	END LOOP	0.13	28	1	1	A - 6 TOP 1.5"	10571	7	
112425	HEARTHSTONE DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	DEER RUN	0.85	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	115611	7	
112438	JENNIFER CT	BEG SW LOOP	END NE LOOP	0.23	27	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	30166	7	
268601	LEWIS RD	JONES RD	PARK ENTRANCE	0.22	22	4	4	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	23511	7	
112465	MOUNTAIN LEDGE DR	WALLER RD	ADK CIRCLE	0.2	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	27203	7	
112435	HUDSON AVE	HILLSIDE AVE	GREENFIELD TOWN LINE	0.21	20	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	20402	7	
112387	COMMERCE PARK DRIVE	BALLARD RD	COMMERCE PARK	0.39	28	3	3	SHIM AND 2.5" ASPHALT	64577	7	
268602	LORIANN DR	JONES RD	BEVERLY ST	0.4	30	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	58292	7	
112389	DAKOTA DR	GAILOR RD	MOONGLOW RD	0.29	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	39445	7	
112460	MAYA DR	GAILOR RD	TIMBIRA DR	0.23	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	31283	7	
258342	CHERRY TREE LA	BEG S LOOP	END N LOOP	0.49	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	66647	7	

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year	
112420	HAMMOND DR	ERNST RD	DEAD END	0.18	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	18362	7	
112476	NORTHWOODS RD	NORTHERN PINES RD	CHERRY TREE LA	0.24	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	32644	7	
112402	ERINN CT	HEARTHSTONE DR	END LOOP	0.13	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	17682	7	
112534	WHITE BIRCH LANE	US 9	END LOOP	0.3	25	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	36432	7	
112383	CHEYENNE CT	SANTEE DR	END LOOP	0.11	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14962	7	
301893	WHITE PINE LANE	HOWE STREET	DEAD END	0.1	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	10687	7	
									<b>Repair</b>		
									<b>Rehab</b>		
									<b>Total</b>		
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>									<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$898,861</b>	<b>\$898,861</b>
<b>Number of Roads</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Length (Miles)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>6.99</b>
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>972,206</b>	<b>972,206</b>
112371	BROOKSIDE DR	JONES RD	CARR RD	0.69	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	93850	8	
112378	CASTLEBERRY DR	GAILOR RD	ROLLING HILLS DR	0.73	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	99290	8	
112436	HUNTINGTON CT	BRADFORD DR	END LOOP	0.29	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	39445	8	
112385	CHRISTINA CT	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.38	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	51685	8	
112440	JODI LANE	JONES RD	COBBLE HILL DR	0.11	28	2	2	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	14962	8	
112521	TIMBERLANE DR	WORTH RD	WORTH RD	0.31	22	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	33130	8	
112358	ANYHOW LA	FIELD STONE DR	END LOOP	0.17	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	17342	8	
112486	PARK CIR	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.19	25	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	23074	8	
112499	RACEVIEW DR	DIMMICK RD	DEAD END	0.11	20	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	10687	8	
112539	WOODLAKE DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	LAKEVIEW DR	0.25	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	25503	8	
112472	NONCHALANT DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	HO-HUM LANE	0.17	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	17342	8	
112461	MEDITATION WAY	CARR RD	CARR RD	0.43	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	43864	8	
268603	MEGHAN CT	JONES RD	END LOOP	0.2	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	27203	8	
257750	MANCHESTER CT	OXFORD DR	DEAD END	0.11	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	11222	8	
112449	LAKEVIEW DR	NORTHERN PIENS RD	WOODLAKE DR	0.27	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	27543	8	
112430	HO-HUM LANE	MEDITATION WAY	MEDITATION WAY	0.15	21	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	15302	8	
112516	SWEETBRIAR DR	COBBLE HILL DR	FIELDSTONE DR	0.36	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	48965	8	

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year
112355	AMELIA CT	BEG LOOP	END LOOP	0.2	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	27203	8
112482	OXFORD DR	RUGGLES RD	PAVEMENT CHANGE	0.34	24	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	39639	8
112424	HARVEST LA	FIELDSTONE DR	SWEENBRIAR DR	0.3	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	40804	8
268543	CAMBRIDGE CT	LOUGHBERRY LAKE	DEAD END	0.05	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	6801	8
278138	TIMBIRA DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	END LOOP	0.59	28	1	1	A - (72K-135K SF)HAMMERMILL+2.5"BINDER+1.5"	172708	8

	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	\$0	\$887,564	\$887,564
<b>Number of Roads</b>	0	22	22
<b>Length (Miles)</b>	0	6.4	6.4
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>	0	864,230	864,230

112367	BLANCHARD RD	WILTON GANSEVOO	MOREAU T/L	0.86	23	2	2	A - (72K-135K SF)HAMMERMILL+2.5"BINDER+1.5"	206788	9
112386	COBBLE HILL DR	HEARTHSTONE DR	PAVEMENT CHANGE	1.45	28	2	2	A - (135k - 225k SF)HAMMERMILL+BINDER+OVER	413731	9
112498	PUTNAM LA	JONES RD	DEAD END	0.37	22	1	1	A - (0-72000 SF) HAMMERMILL+2.5"BINDER+1.5"6-	85958	9
112360	APPLE TREE LANE	NORTHERN PINES RD	NORTHWOODS RD	0.44	28	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	59846	9
112493	PINE LEDGE TERRACE	WORTH RD	WORTH RD	0.24	20	1	1	FIBERMAT AND 1.5" OVERLAY	23317	9
112508	SHAWNEE CT	MAYA DR	END LOOP	0.11	27	1	1	A - (0-72000 SF) HAMMERMILL+2.5"BINDER+1.5"6-	31364	9

	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	\$0	\$821,004	\$821,004
<b>Number of Roads</b>	0	6	6
<b>Length (Miles)</b>	0	3.47	3.47
<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>			

112470	NICKLAUS DR	NORTHERN PINES RD	BRACKETT LA	0.79	24	1	1	A - (72K-135K SF)HAMMERMILL+2.5"BINDER+1.5"	198216	10
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	Repair	Rehab	Total
<b>Cost (Dollars)</b>	\$0	\$198,216	\$198,216
<b>Number of Roads</b>	0	1	1

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RIN	Name	From	To	Length	Width	Traffic	Importance	Repair Type	Cost (\$)	Budget Year	
				<b>Length (Miles)</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
				<b>Area (Square Feet)</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>100,109</b>	<b>100,109</b>