Winterset Municipal Airport

Pavement Management Report

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JULY 2024







WINTERSET MUNICIPAL AIRPORT PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT REPORT

Prepared For:



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Introduction July 2024

INTRODUCTION

Applied Pavement Technology, Inc. (APTech), with assistance from Robinson Engineering Company Consulting Engineers (Robinson), updated the Airport Pavement Management System (APMS) for the Iowa Department of Transportation, Modal Transportation Bureau – Aviation (Iowa DOT). The APMS provides a means to monitor the condition of the pavements within the State of Iowa and to proactively plan for their preservation.

As part of this project, pavement conditions at Winterset Municipal Airport were visually assessed in November 2023 using the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) procedure. During a PCI inspection, the types, severities, and amounts of distress present on the pavement surface are quantified. This information is then used to develop a composite index that represents the overall condition of the pavement in numerical terms, ranging from 0 (failed) to 100 (excellent). The PCI provides an overall measure of condition and an indication of the level of work that will be required to maintain or repair a pavement. The distress information also provides insight into what is causing the pavement to deteriorate, which is the first step in selecting the appropriate repair action to correct the problem.

Programmed into an APMS, PCI information is used to determine when preventive maintenance actions (such as crack or joint sealing) are advisable and to identify the most cost-effective time to perform major rehabilitation (such as an overlay or whitetopping). Delaying maintenance and rehabilitation (M&R) until a pavement structure has seriously degraded can cost many times more than if M&R was applied earlier in a pavement's life cycle, as shown in Figure 1. From a safety perspective, pavement distresses, such as cracks and loose debris, may pose risks in terms of the potential for aircraft tire damage and the ability of a pilot to safely control aircraft.

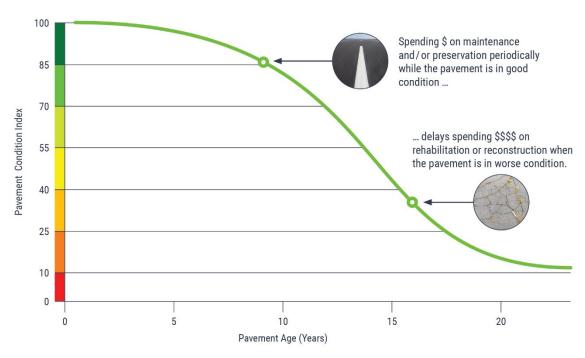


Figure 1. Pavement condition versus cost of repair.

Introduction July 2024

The pavement evaluation results for Winterset Municipal Airport are presented within this report and can be used by Winterset Municipal Airport, the Iowa DOT, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to identify, prioritize, and schedule pavement M&R actions at the airport. In addition to this report, the web-based interactive pavement data visualization tool IDEA, containing the information collected during this project, was updated and may be accessed from the Iowa DOT's website or directly (Iowa APMS IDEA).

Pavement Inventory July 2024

PAVEMENT INVENTORY

The project began with a review of the existing inventory information pertaining to the pavements at Winterset Municipal Airport. The date of original construction, along with the date of any subsequent rehabilitation; the location of completed work; and the type of work undertaken were gathered. The information was used to update the pavement management database and associated maps, as necessary, to account for pavement-related work that had been undertaken since the last time the airport was evaluated in 2020.

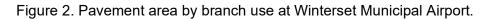
The pavement network at Winterset Municipal Airport was then divided into branches, sections, and sample units. A branch is a single entity that serves a distinct function. For example, a runway is considered a branch because it serves a single function (allowing aircraft to take off and land). Taxiways, aprons, and T-hangars are also separate branches.

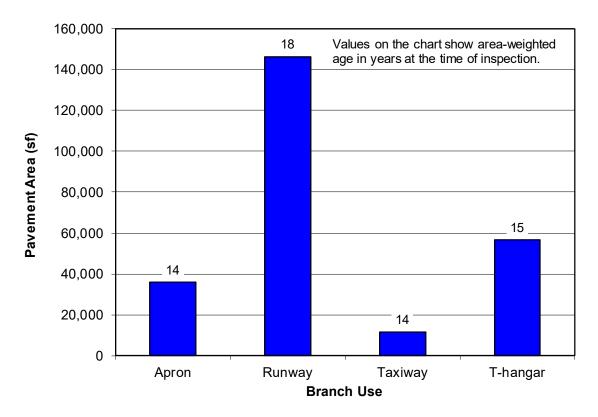
Each branch was further divided into sections. Traditionally, sections are defined as parts of the branch that share common attributes, such as cross-section, date of last construction, traffic level, and performance. Using this approach, if a runway was built in 1968 and then extended in 1984, it would contain two separate sections.

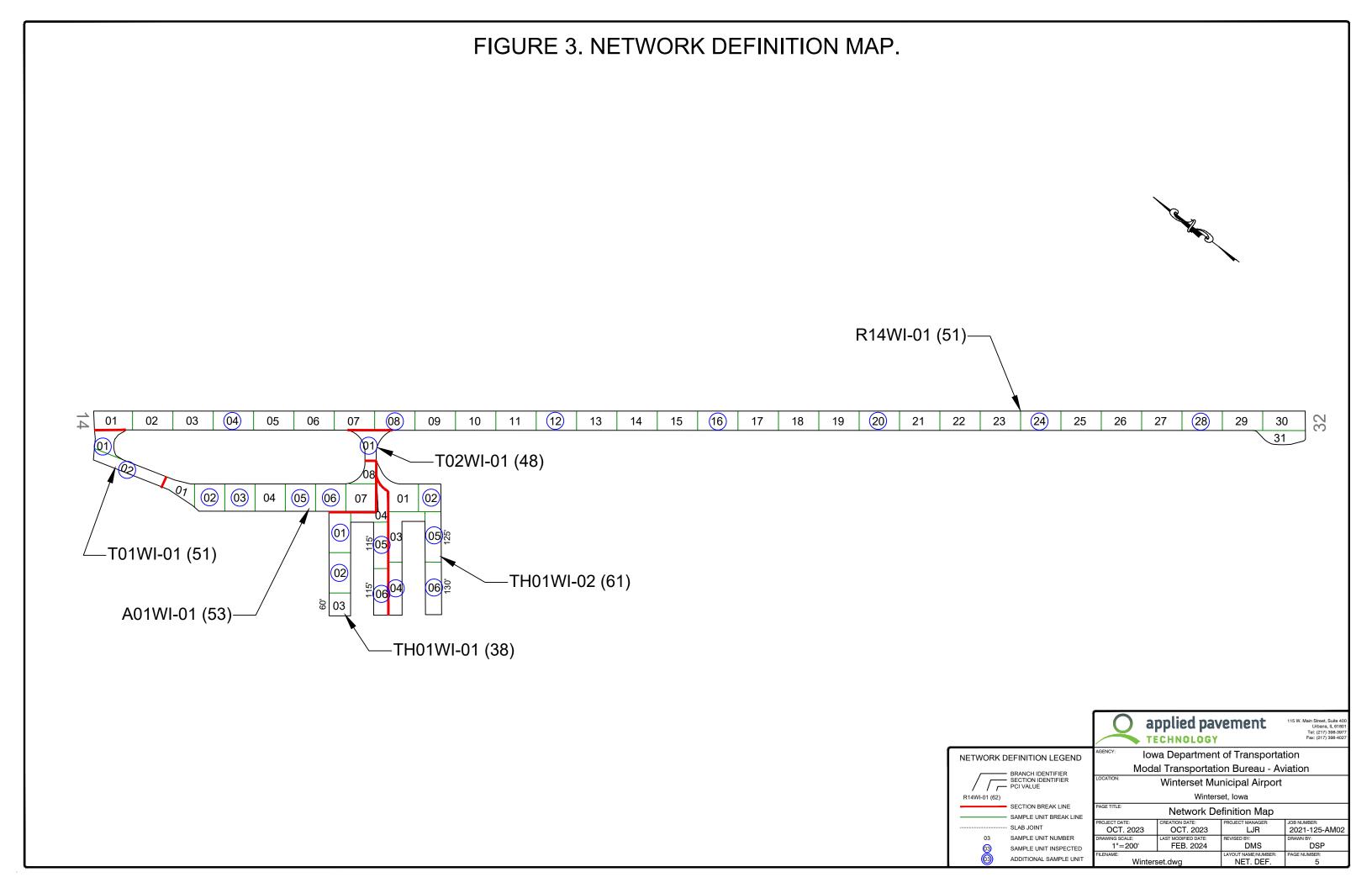
To estimate the overall condition of a pavement section, each section was subdivided into sample units. Portions of these sample units were evaluated during the pavement inspection, and the collected information was extrapolated to predict the overall section condition and quantities of distress.

Approximately 250,300 square feet of pavement were evaluated at Winterset Municipal Airport, as illustrated in Figure 2. This figure also shows the area-weighted age in years of the pavements at the time of the inspection. Figure 3 provides a map that details how the pavement network was divided into management units and identifies the sample units that were evaluated during the pavement inspection at Winterset Municipal Airport.

Pavement Inventory July 2024







PAVEMENT EVALUATION

Pavement Evaluation Procedure

APTech visually inspected the pavements at Winterset Municipal Airport using the PCI procedure described in:

- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5380-6C, <u>Guidelines and Procedures for Maintenance of</u> Airport Pavements.
- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5380-7B, <u>Airport Pavement Management Program (PMP)</u>.
- ASTM D5340-20, Standard Test Method for Airport Pavement Condition Index Surveys.

During the PCI inspection, a cursory inspection of the entirety of a pavement section was performed. Sample units identified for more detailed inspection were verified, and adjustments to the selected sample units for inspection were made as needed to ensure an accurate assessment of the pavement's condition. Data pertaining to the types, severities, and quantities of observed pavement distresses were then collected within each sample unit. These data were then used to calculate the composite PCI of each pavement section. The PCI provides a numerical indication of overall pavement condition, as illustrated in Figure 4. The PCI ranges from a value of 0, which represents a pavement in a failed condition, to a value of 100, which represents a pavement in excellent condition with no visible signs of deterioration. It is important to note that factors other than overall PCI need to be considered when identifying the appropriate type of repair, including types of distress present and rate of deterioration. Also, since the PCI does not assess the structural integrity or capacity of the pavement structure, further testing may be needed to validate and refine the treatment strategy.

PCI: 100

PCI: 83

Figure 4. Visual representation of PCI scale on typical pavement surfaces.

Note: Photographs shown are not specific to Winterset Municipal Airport.

PCI: 39

PCI: 66

Generally, pavements with relatively high PCIs that are not exhibiting significant load-related distress will benefit from preventive maintenance actions, such as crack sealing or joint resealing. As the PCI drops, the pavements may require major rehabilitation, such as an overlay or whitetopping. In some situations where the PCI has dropped low enough, reconstruction may be the only viable alternative due to the substantial damage to the pavement structure. Figure 5 illustrates how the appropriate repair type varies with the PCI of a pavement section and provides the corresponding colors used for the maps and charts in this report for each range of PCIs.

 PCI Range
 Repair

 86-100
 Preventive Maintenance

 56-70
 Major Rehabilitation

 26-40
 Reconstruction

 0-10
 O-10

Figure 5. PCI versus repair type.

The types of distress identified during the PCI inspection provide insight into the cause of pavement deterioration, which is useful when selecting M&R strategies. Understanding the cause of distress helps in selecting a rehabilitation alternative that corrects the cause and thus eliminates or delays its recurrence. PCI distress types are characterized as:

- Load-related—These distress types are defined as being caused by aircraft or vehicular traffic and may indicate a structural deficiency. Examples of load-related distress include alligator cracking on asphalt-surfaced pavements and corner breaks on portland cement concrete (PCC) pavements.
- Climate/durability-related—These distress types often signify the presence of aged or environmentally susceptible (or both) material and include durability-related issues.
 Examples of climate/durability-related distress include weathering on asphalt-surfaced pavements, which is climate-related, and durability cracking on PCC pavements, which is durability-related.
- Other—Distress types that fall into this category cannot be attributed solely to load or climate/durability. Examples of this type of distress include depressions on asphaltsurfaced pavements and shrinkage cracking on PCC pavements.

Appendix A identifies the distress types considered during a PCI inspection and describes the likely cause of each distress type. It should be noted that a PCI is based on visual signs of pavement deterioration and does not provide a measure of structural capacity.

Pavement Evaluation Results

The pavements at Winterset Municipal Airport were inspected in November 2023. The 2023 area-weighted condition of Winterset Municipal Airport is 51, with conditions ranging from 38 to 61 (on a scale of 0 [failed] to 100 [excellent]). During the previous pavement inspection in 2020, the area-weighted PCI of the airport was 57.

Figure 6 summarizes the overall condition of the pavements at Winterset Municipal Airport, and Figure 7 presents area-weighted condition (average PCI adjusted to account for the relative size of the pavement sections) by branch use. Figure 8 is a map that displays the condition of the evaluated pavements. Table 1 summarizes the results of the pavement evaluation. Appendix B presents photographs taken during the PCI inspection, and Appendix C contains detailed information on the distress types observed during the visual survey. Appendix D includes detailed work history information that was collected during the record review process.



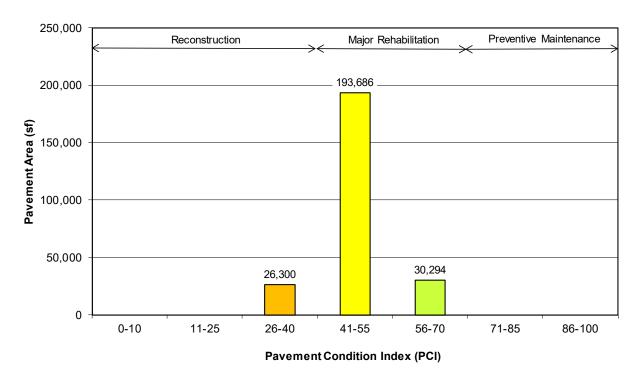
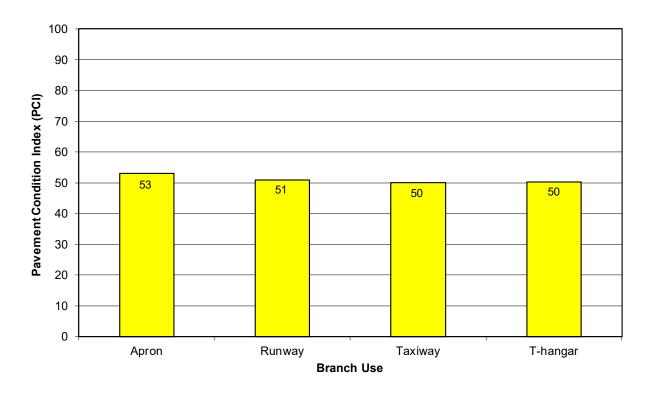


Figure 7. Area-weighted PCI by branch use at Winterset Municipal Airport.

(Values on chart are area-weighted)



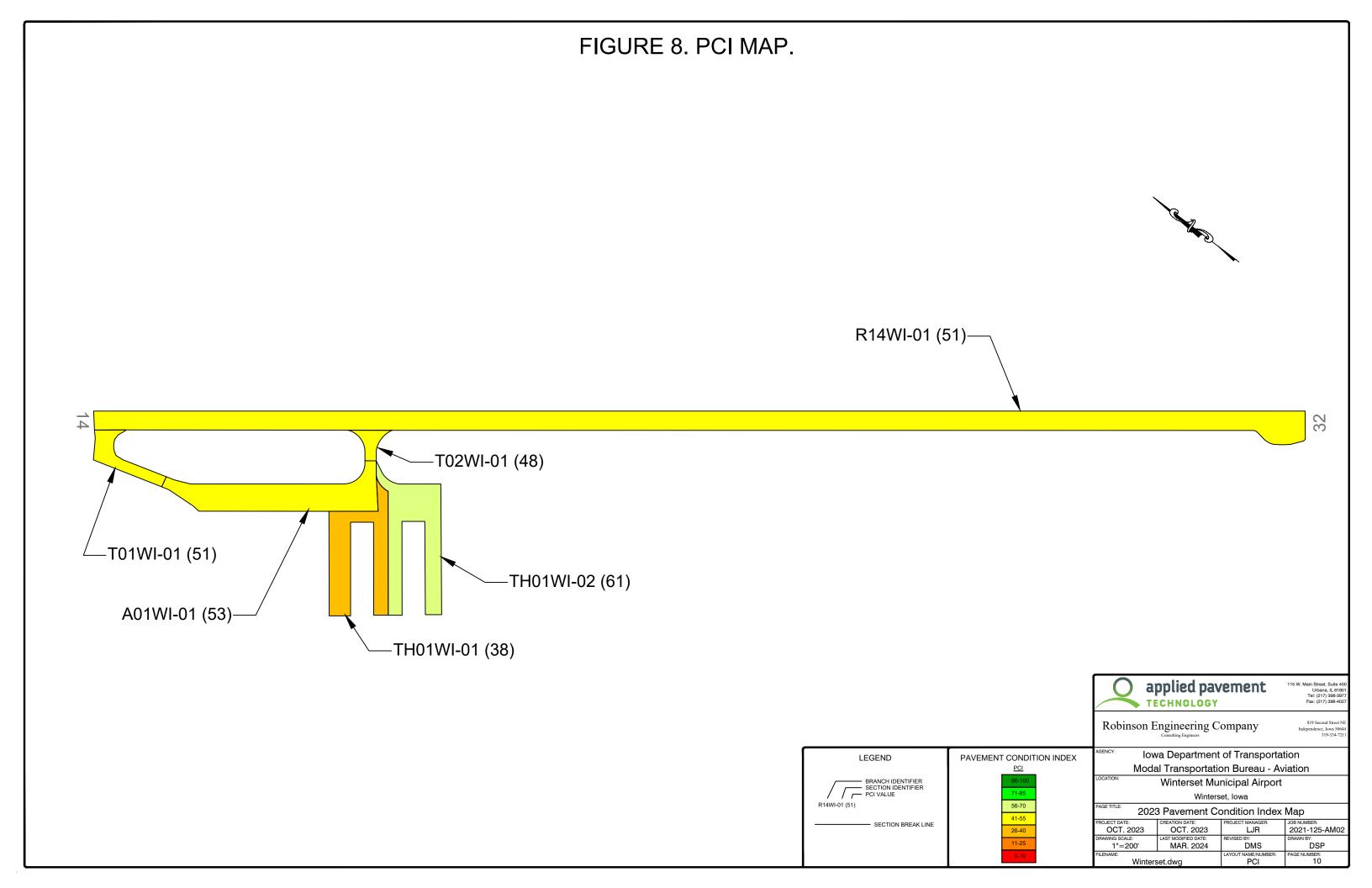


Table 1. 2023 pavement evaluation results.

Branch	Section	Surface Type	Section Area (sf)	LCD	2023 PCI	% Distress Due to Load	% Distress Due to Climate/ Durability	% Distress Due to Other	Type of Distress
A01WI	01	AC	35,854	6/4/2009	53	38	62	0	Alligator Cracking, L&T Cracking, Raveling, Weathering
R14WI	01	AAC	146,320	6/1/2005	51	51	49	0	Alligator Cracking, L&T Cracking, Raveling, Weathering
T01WI	01	AAC	8,132	6/1/2009	51	49	51	0	Alligator Cracking, L&T Cracking, Weathering
T02WI	01	AAC	3,380	6/1/2009	48	35	65	0	Alligator Cracking, L&T Cracking, Raveling, Weathering
TH01WI	01	AC	26,300	1/1/2003	38	52	45	3	Alligator Cracking, Depression, L&T Cracking, Raveling, Rutting, Swelling, Weathering
TH01WI	02	AC	30,294	1/1/2013	61	41	51	8	Alligator Cracking, Depression, L&T Cracking, Rutting, Swelling, Weathering

Table Notes:

- 1. See Figure 3 for the location of the branch and section.
- 2. Surface Type: AC = asphalt cement concrete; AAC = asphalt overlay on AC; PCC = portland cement concrete; APC = asphalt overlay on PCC.
- LCD = last construction date.
- 4. Distress due to load includes distress types that are attributed to a structural deficiency in the pavement, such as alligator cracking or rutting on asphalt-surfaced pavements or shattered slabs on PCC pavements.
- 5. Distress due to climate or durability includes distress types that are attributed to either the aging of the pavement and the effects of the environment (such as weathering, raveling, or block cracking on asphalt-surfaced pavements) or to a materials-related problem (such as durability cracking or alkali-silica reaction [ASR] on PCC pavements). If materials-related distresses were recorded during the inspection, further laboratory testing is required to definitively determine the type present.
- 6. Distress due to other refers to distress types that are not attributed to one factor but rather may be caused by a combination of factors.
- 7. Distress types are defined by ASTM D5340-20. L&T Cracking = Longitudinal and Transverse Cracking; LTD Cracking = Longitudinal, Transverse, and Diagonal Cracking; ASR = Alkali-Silica Reaction.

Inspection Comments

Winterset Municipal Airport was inspected on November 2, 2023. There were six pavement sections defined during the inspection.

Runway

Runway 14/32 was defined by one section. Low- and medium-severity longitudinal and transverse (L&T) cracking and alligator cracking, medium-severity weathering, and high-severity raveling were identified in Section 01. The low-severity L&T cracking was either sealed or unsealed. The medium-severity L&T cracking was identified where either the crack sealant was no longer satisfactory or secondary cracking had developed.

Taxiway

Taxiway 01 contained one section. Medium-severity weathering and low- and medium-severity alligator cracking and L&T cracking were identified in Section 01. The low-severity L&T cracking was either sealed or unsealed and the medium-severity L&T cracking was due to the development of secondary cracking.

Taxiway 02 was defined by one section. In Section 01, areas of low-severity alligator cracking and raveling, low- and medium-severity L&T cracking, and medium-severity weathering were observed. The low-severity L&T cracking was sealed while the medium-severity L&T cracking was identified where either crack sealant unsatisfactory or secondary cracking had developed.

Apron

The apron area consisted of one section. Section 01 was identified with low- and medium-severity alligator cracking and L&T cracking, medium- and high-severity weathering, and high-severity raveling. The low-severity L&T cracking was either sealed or unsealed while the medium-severity L&T cracking was identified where either the crack sealant was no longer satisfactory or secondary cracking had developed.

T-Hangar

The T-Hangar area was defined by two sections. Section 01 was in poor condition and with areas of low-severity depression and swelling; low- and medium-severity alligator cracking, L&T cracking, and rutting; medium-severity weathering; and medium- and high-severity raveling. The low-severity L&T cracking was primarily sealed. The medium-severity L&T cracking was due to either unsatisfactory crack sealant or the development of secondary cracking. Low-severity depression, rutting, and swelling; low- and medium-severity alligator cracking and L&T cracking; and medium-severity weathering were identified in Section 02. The low-severity L&T cracking was mostly sealed while the medium-severity L&T cracking was identified where secondary cracking had developed.

PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Using the information collected during the pavement inspection, the PAVER pavement management software was used to develop a 5-year M&R program for Winterset Municipal Airport. In addition, a 1-year plan for localized preventive maintenance (such as crack sealing and patching) was prepared.

Analysis Parameters

Critical PCIs

PAVER uses critical PCIs to determine whether localized preventive maintenance or major rehabilitation is the appropriate repair action. Above the critical PCI, localized preventive maintenance activities are recommended. Below the critical PCI, major rehabilitation actions, such as an overlay or reconstruction, are recommended. The lowa DOT set the critical PCIs at 65 for runways, 60 for taxiways, and 55 for aprons and T-hangars.

Localized Preventive Maintenance Policies and Unit Costs

Localized preventive maintenance policies were developed for asphalt-surfaced and PCC pavements. These policies, shown in Appendix E, identify the localized preventive maintenance actions that the lowa DOT considered appropriate to correct the different distress types and severities. The lowa DOT provided unit costs for each of the localized preventive maintenance actions included in these policies, and these costs are detailed in Appendix E. Please note that this information is of a general nature for the entire State. The localized preventive maintenance policies and unit costs may require adjustment to reflect specific conditions at Winterset Municipal Airport.

Major Rehabilitation Unit Costs

PAVER estimates the cost of major rehabilitation based on the predicted PCI of the pavement section. The lowa DOT provided the costs for major rehabilitation, and they are presented in Appendix E. If major rehabilitation is recommended in the 5-year program, further engineering investigation will be needed to identify the most appropriate rehabilitation action and to estimate the cost of such work more accurately.

Budget and Inflation Rate

An unlimited budget with a start date of July 1, 2024, and an inflation rate of 2.0 percent was used during the analysis.

Analysis Approach

The 5-year M&R program was prepared with the goal of maintaining the pavements above established critical PCIs. During this analysis, major rehabilitation was recommended for pavements in the year they dropped below their critical PCI. For the first year (2024) of the analysis only, a localized preventive maintenance plan was developed for those pavement sections that were above their critical PCI. If major rehabilitation was triggered for a section in 2025 or 2026, then localized preventive maintenance was not recommended for 2024. While localized preventive maintenance should be an annual undertaking at Winterset Municipal Airport, it is not possible to accurately predict the propagation of cracking and other distress types. Therefore, the airport should budget for maintenance every year and can use the 2024 localized preventive maintenance plan as a baseline for that work. As the pavements age, it can be assumed that the amount of localized preventive maintenance required will increase.

Analysis Results

A summary of the M&R program for Winterset Municipal Airport is presented in Table 2. Detailed information on the recommended localized preventive maintenance plan for 2024 is provided in Appendix F.

Year	Branch	Section	Surface Type	Type of Repair	Estimated Cost
2024	A01WI	01	AC	Major Rehabilitation	\$187,199
2024	R14WI	01	AAC	Major Rehabilitation	\$784,382
2024	T01WI	01	AAC	Major Rehabilitation	\$44,728
2024	T02WI	01	AAC	Major Rehabilitation	\$24,488
2024	TH01WI	01	AC	Major Rehabilitation	\$290,270
2026	TH01WI	02	AC	Major Rehabilitation	\$164,560

Table 2. 5-year M&R program under an unlimited funding analysis scenario.

Total Estimated Cost: \$1,496,000

Table Notes:

- 1. See Figure 3 for the location of the branch and section.
- 2. Surface Type: AC = asphalt cement concrete; AAC = asphalt overlay on AC; PCC = portland cement concrete; APC = asphalt overlay on PCC.
- 3. Type of Repair: Major Rehabilitation such as pavement reconstruction or an overlay; Localized Preventive Maintenance such as crack sealing or patching.
- 4. The estimated costs provided are of a general nature for the entire state and may require adjustment to reflect specific conditions at Winterset Municipal Airport.

The recommendations made in this report are based on a broad network-level analysis and meant to provide Winterset Municipal Airport with an indication of the type of pavement-related work required during the next 5 years. Further engineering investigation may be necessary to identify which repair action is most appropriate. In addition, the cost estimates provided are based on overall unit costs for the entire state, and Winterset Municipal Airport should adjust the plan to reflect local costs.

Because an unlimited budget was used in the analysis, it is possible that the pavement repair program may need to be adjusted to consider economic or operational constraints. The identification of a project need does not necessarily mean that State or Federal funding will be available in the year it is indicated. It is important to remember that regardless of the recommendations presented within this report, Winterset Municipal Airport is responsible for repairing pavements where existing conditions pose a hazard to safe operations.

General Maintenance Recommendations

In addition to the specific maintenance actions presented in Appendix F, it is recommended that the following strategies be considered for prolonging pavement life:

- Regularly inspect all safety areas of the airport and document all inspection activity. A
 sample form that can be used to perform these inspections is provided in Table 3 of this
 report.
- Provide a method of tracking all maintenance activities that occur because of these inspections. This documentation needs to be reported to the FAA and the lowa DOT. This information is used to update the APMS records and is required to remain in

- compliance with Public Law 103-305 (see the next section of this report for further information on this law).
- 3. Conduct an aggressive campaign against weed growth through timely herbicide applications and mowing programs of the safety areas. Vegetation growth in pavement cracks is destructive and significantly increases the rate of pavement deterioration.
- 4. Implement a periodic crack and joint sealing program. Keeping water and debris out of the pavement system by sealing cracks and joints is a proven and cost-effective method of extending the life of the pavement system.
- 5. Ensure all edges of pavement maintain the required 1.5-inch lip. This enables the water to drain away from the pavement system.
- 6. Closely monitor the movement of heavy equipment (particularly farming, construction, mowing, and fueling equipment) to make sure it is only operating on pavements that are designed to accommodate heavy loads. Failure to restrict heavy equipment to appropriate areas may result in the premature failure of airport pavements.

FAA Requirements (Public Law 103-305)

Because Winterset Municipal Airport is in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS), the airport sponsor is required to keep the airport in a viable operating condition. This includes maintaining airport pavements in accordance with Public Law 103-305. Public Law 103-305 states that after January 1, 1995, NPIAS airport sponsors must provide assurances or certifications that an airport has implemented an effective airport pavement maintenance management system (PMMS) before the airport will be considered for Federal funding of pavement replacement or reconstruction projects. To be in full compliance with the Federal law, the PMMS must include the following components at minimum: pavement inventory, pavement inspections, record keeping, information retrieval, and program funding.

This report serves as a complete pavement inventory and detailed inspection. To remain in compliance with the law, Winterset Municipal Airport will also need to undertake monthly driveby inspections of pavement conditions and track pavement-related maintenance activities.

FAA Advisory Circular 150/5380-7B provides detailed guidance pertaining to the requirements for an acceptable pavement management program (PMP). Appendix A of the FAA Advisory Circular 150/5380-7B outlines what needs to be included in a PMP to remain in compliance with this law and Grant Assurance #11. The following is a copy of this appendix, along with instructions for supplementing this report so that all requirements are met. Note that the italicized text is a direct quotation from the FAA Advisory Circular.

FAA Advisory Circular 150/5830-7B, Appendix A. Pavement Management Program (PMP)

A-1.0. An effective PMP specifies the procedures to follow to assure that proper preventative and remedial pavement maintenance is performed. The program should identify funding or anticipated funding and other resources available to provide remedial and preventive maintenance activities. An airport sponsor may use any format deemed appropriate, but the program needs to, as a minimum, include the following:

A-1.1. Pavement Inventory. The following must be depicted:

a. Identification of all runways, taxiways, and aprons with pavement broken down into sections each having similar properties.

The network definition map provided in Figure 3 of this report shows the location of all runways, taxiways, aprons, and T-hangars at Winterset Municipal Airport. If any new

pavements are constructed or any pavement areas are permanently closed, this map must be updated. Project plans should be submitted to the lowa DOT after project completion.

b. Dimensions of pavement sections.

The dimensions of all runways, taxiways, aprons, and T-hangars are stored in the PAVER database. Appendix C provides information on length, width, and area. In addition, the network definition map provided in Figure 3 is drawn to scale. Any changes to pavement dimensions must be recorded.

c. Type of pavement surface.

The type of pavement for each section at Winterset Municipal Airport is listed in Table 1 of this report and is also stored in the PAVER database. Any changes to the pavement type (through an overlay or reconstruction) must be recorded.

d. Year of construction and/or most recent major rehabilitation.

Dates for pavement construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction must be recorded. The current pavement history for Winterset Municipal Airport is provided in Appendix D of this report.

e. Whether AIP [Airport Improvement Program] or PFC [Passenger Facility Charge] funds were used to construct, reconstruct, or repair the pavement.

Funding sources for all pavement projects should be recorded.

A-1.2. PMP Pavement Inspection Schedule. Airports must perform a detailed inspection of airfield pavements at least once a year for the PMP. If a pavement condition index (PCI) survey is performed, as set forth in ASTM D5340, "Standard Test Method for Airport Pavement Condition Index Surveys," the frequency of the detailed inspection by PCI surveys may be extended to three years. Less comprehensive routine daily, weekly, and monthly maintenance inspections required for operations should be addressed.

This report consists of a detailed inspection that will extend the inspection period to 3 years. It is the airport sponsor's responsibility to perform monthly drive-by inspections. A sample pavement inspection report form is provided in Table 3 of this report.

- **A-1.3. Record Keeping.** The airport must record and keep on file complete information about all detailed inspections and maintenance performed until the pavement system is replaced. The types of distress, their locations, and remedial action, scheduled or performed, must be documented. The minimum information recorded includes:
 - a. Inspection date
 - b. Location
 - c. Distress types
 - d. Maintenance scheduled or performed

Items A through C are satisfied by this inspection report. Item D is the responsibility of the airport, as is record keeping of the monthly drive-by inspections.

A-1.4. Information Retrieval. An airport sponsor may use any form of record keeping it deems appropriate so long as the information and records from the pavement survey can generate required reports, as necessary.

Keep this report, monthly drive-by inspection reports, construction updates, and all records of maintenance activities in a readily accessible location so that they can be easily retrieved as requested by the FAA.

Pavement Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program

Table 3. Pavement inspection report.

Inspected By:	
Date Inspected:	

Branch	Section	Distress Description/Dimensions/Severity/ Recommended Action	Description of Repair	Date Performed	Cost	Funding Source
A01WI	01					
R14WI	01					
T01WI	01					
T02WI	01					
TH01WI	01					
TH01WI	02					

Table Note: See Figure 3 for the location of the branch and section.

Summary July 2024

SUMMARY

This report documents the results of the pavement evaluation conducted at Winterset Municipal Airport. A visual inspection of the pavements in 2023 found that the overall condition of the pavement network is a PCI of 51. A 5-year pavement repair program, shown in Table 2, was generated for Winterset Municipal Airport, which revealed that approximately \$1,496,000 needs to be expended on M&R. Winterset Municipal Airport should utilize these study results to assist in planning for future maintenance needs as part of the airport CIP planning process.

APPENDIX A CAUSE OF DISTRESS TABLES

Cause of Distress Tables July 2024

Table A-1. Cause of pavement distress, asphalt-surfaced pavements.

Distress Type	Probable Cause of Distress
Alligator Cracking	Fatigue failure of the asphalt surface under repeated traffic loading.
Bleeding	Excessive amounts of asphalt cement or tars in the mix or low air void content, or both.
Block Cracking	Shrinkage of the asphalt and daily temperature cycling; it is not load associated.
Corrugation	Traffic action combined with an unstable pavement layer.
Depression	Settlement of the foundation soil or can be "built up" during construction.
Jet-Blast Erosion	Bituminous binder has been burned or carbonized.
Joint Reflection Cracking	Movement of the concrete slab beneath the asphalt surface due to thermal and moisture changes.
L&T Cracking	Cracks may be caused by (1) a poorly constructed paving lane joint, (2) shrinkage of the asphalt surface due to low temperatures or hardening of the asphalt, or (3) reflective cracking caused by cracks in an underlying PCC slab.
Oil Spillage	Deterioration or softening of the pavement surface caused by the spilling of oil, fuel, or other solvents.
Patching	N/A
Polished Aggregate	Repeated traffic applications.
Raveling	Asphalt binder may have hardened significantly, causing coarse aggregate pieces to dislodge.
Rutting	Usually caused by consolidation or lateral movement of the materials due to traffic loads.
Shoving	Where PCC pavements adjoin flexible pavements, PCC "growth" may shove the asphalt pavement.
Slippage Cracking	Low strength surface mix or poor bond between the surface and the next layer of the pavement structure.
Swelling	Usually caused by frost action or by swelling soil.
Weathering	Asphalt binder and/or fine aggregate may wear away as the pavement ages and hardens.

Cause of Distress Tables July 2024

Table A-2. Cause of pavement distress, PCC pavements.

Distress Type	Probable Cause of Distress
ASR	Chemical reaction of alkalis in the portland cement with certain reactive silica minerals. ASR may be accelerated by the use of chemical pavement deicers.
Blowup	Incompressible materials in the joints.
Corner Break	Load repetition combined with loss of support and curling stresses.
Durability Cracking	Concrete's inability to withstand environmental factors such as freeze-thaw cycles.
Faulting	Upheaval or consolidation.
Joint Seal Damage	Stripping of joint sealant, extrusion of joint sealant, weed growth, hardening of the filler (oxidation), loss of bond to the slab edges, or absence of sealant in the joint.
LTD Cracking	Combination of load repetition, curling stresses, and shrinkage stresses.
Patching (Small and Large)	N/A
Popouts	Freeze-thaw action in combination with expansive aggregates.
Pumping	Poor drainage, poor joint sealant.
Scaling	Over finishing of concrete, deicing salts, improper construction, freeze-thaw cycles, and poor aggregate.
Shattered Slab	Load repetition.
Shrinkage Cracking	Setting and curing of the concrete.
Spalling (Joint and Corner)	Excessive stresses at the joint caused by infiltration of incompressible materials or traffic loads; weak concrete at the joint combined with traffic loads.

APPENDIX B INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

A01WI-01. Overview.



A01WI-01. Alligator Cracking (Sample Unit No. 06).



A01WI-01. L&T Cracking (Sample Unit No. 05).



R14WI-01. Overview.



R14WI-01. Alligator Cracking (Sample Unit No. 16).



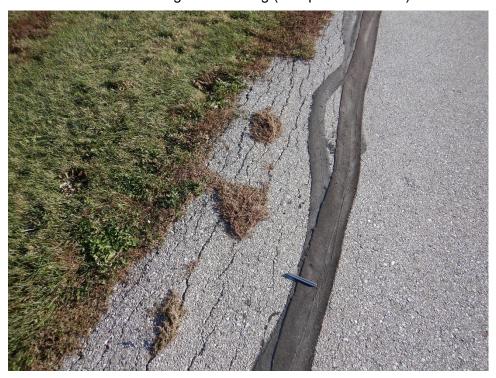
R14WI-01. L&T Cracking (Sample Unit No. 24).



T01WI-01. Overview.



T01WI-01. Alligator Cracking (Sample Unit No. 01).



Inspection Photographs

T02WI-01. Overview.



T02WI-01. L&T Cracking (Sample Unit No. 01).



TH01WI-01. Overview.



TH01WI-01. Alligator Cracking (Sample Unit No. 05).



TH01WI-02. Overview.



TH01WI-02. L&T Cracking (Sample Unit No. 02).



APPENDIX C INSPECTION REPORT

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 1

Network ID: 313				Page		
Branch Name: APRON	Branch - Section	ID: A01WI - 001		Use: APRON		
LCD: 6/4/2009 Surface Type: AC Rank: P Section Area (sf): 35,854.00 Length (ft): 485.00 Width (ft): 70.00 From: HANGERS To: TAXIWAYS 01 & 02	PCI	Family: lowaACAP_Southern				
Slabs: Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):	Section Comments:					
Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023 PCI: 53 Total Samples: 8 Surveyed: 4	Insp	ection Comments:				
Sample Number: 02						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 39 Sample Area (SF): 5,009.00	Sam	ple Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING 57 WEATHERING 57 WEATHERING	L M L L M H H	52.00 SF 30.00 SF 375.00 Ft 66.00 Ft 165.00 Ft 3.00 SF 50.00 SF 4,959.00 SF	LS 2NDY			
Sample Number: 03	IVI	4,909.00 31				
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 54 Sample Area (SF): 5,100.00	Sam	ple Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING 57 WEATHERING	M L L M H	30.00 SF 391.00 Ft 15.00 Ft 82.00 Ft 2.00 SF 5,098.00 SF	LS LU 2NDY, FS			
Sample Number: 05						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 61 Sample Area (SF): 5,100.00	Sam	ple Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING	L L L H	75.00 SF 5.00 Ft 215.00 Ft 2.00 SF	EDGE LU LS			

M

5,098.00 SF

57 WEATHERING

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 2

Sample Number: 06

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 60

Sample Area (SF): 5,100.00

 41 ALLIGATOR CR
 L
 75.00 SF
 EDGE

 48 L & T CR
 L
 169.00 Ft
 LS

 48 L & T CR
 M
 103.00 Ft
 2NDY

 57 WEATHERING
 M
 5,100.00 SF

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3

				9		
Branch Name: RUNWAY 14/32	Branch - Section ID	: R14WI - 001		Use: RUNWAY		
LCD: 6/1/2005 Surface Type: AAC Rank: P Section Area (sf): 146,320.00 Length (ft): 3,005.00 Width (ft): 50.00 From: RUNWAY END 14 To: RUNWAY END 32	PCI Fa	mily: lowaAACRW_SC&S\	V			
Slabs: Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):	Section Comments:					
Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023 PCI: 51 Total Samples: 31 Surveyed: 7	Inspection Comments:					
Sample Number: 04						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 54 Sample Area (SF): 5,000.00		e Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 57 WEATHERING	L L M M	145.00 SF 18.00 Ft 270.00 Ft 35.00 Ft 5,000.00 SF	LU LS 2NDY			
Sample Number: 08						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 45 Sample Area (SF): 5,000.00	Sample	e Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING 57 WEATHERING	L M L L M H	130.00 SF 20.00 SF 13.00 Ft 135.00 Ft 40.00 Ft 3.00 SF 4,997.00 SF	EDGE EDGE LU LS 2NDY			
Sample Number: 12						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 48 Sample Area (SF): 5,000.00	Sample	e Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR	L M L L	147.00 SF 40.00 SF 75.00 Ft 15.00 Ft	LS LU			

57 WEATHERING

5,000.00 SF

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3

Page 4

Network ID: 3Y3				Pag	ge 4
Sample Number: 16					
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 48 Sample Area (SF):	5,000.00	Sample Comments:			
41 ALLIGATOR 41 ALLIGATOR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 57 WEATHERIN	CR M L L M		167.00 Ft 5.00 Ft	EDGE EDGE LS LU 2NDY	
Sample Number: 20					
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 58 Sample Area (SF):	5,000.00	Sample Comments:			
41 ALLIGATOR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 57 WEATHERIN	L L M		77.00 Ft 10.00 Ft	EDGE LS LU 2NDY	
Sample Number: 24		,			
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 51	5,000.00	Sample Comments:			
41 ALLIGATOR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 57 WEATHERIN	L L M	1	5.00 Ft	EDGE LU LS 2NDY	
Sample Number: 28					
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 51 Sample Area (SF):	5,000.00	Sample Comments:			
41 ALLIGATOR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 57 WEATHERIN	L L M	3	301.00 Ft	EDGE LU LS FS, 2NDY	

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 5

Branch - Section	ID: T01WI - 001
------------------	-----------------

Branch Name: TAXIWAY 01 Use: TAXIWAY

LCD: 6/1/2009

Surface Type: AAC

Rank: P

Section Area (sf): 8,132.00

Length (ft): 255.00 Width (ft): 25.00 From: APRON 01 To: RUNWAY END 14

Slabs: Section Comments:

Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):

Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023

PCI: 51 Total Samples: 2 Surveyed: 2 Inspection Comments:

PCI Family: IowaAACTW SC&SW

Sample Number: 01

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 56

Sample Area (SF): 3,040.00

 41 ALLIGATOR CR
 L
 76.00 SF
 EDGE

 48 L & T CR
 L
 42.00 Ft
 LS

 48 L & T CR
 M
 60.00 Ft
 2NDY

 57 WEATHERING
 M
 3,040.00 SF

Sample Number: 02

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 49

Sample Area (SF): 5,092.00

41 ALLIGATOR CR L 105.00 SF **EDGE EDGE** 41 ALLIGATOR CR Μ 20.00 SF 48 L & T CR 64.00 Ft LU L 48 L & T CR L 356.00 Ft LS 2NDY 48 L & T CR Μ 25.00 Ft 57 WEATHERING 5,092.00 SF Μ

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 6

Branch - Section ID: T02WI - 001

Branch Name: TAXIWAY 02 Use: TAXIWAY

LCD: 6/1/2009 PCI Family: IowaAACTW SC&SW

Surface Type: AAC

Rank: P

Section Area (sf): 3,380.00

Length (ft): 75.00 Width (ft): 37.00 From: APRON 01 To: RUNWAY 14/32

Slabs: Section Comments:

Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):

Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023 Inspection Comments:

PCI: 48 Total Samples: 1 Surveyed: 1

Sample Number: 01

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 48

Sample Area (SF): 3,380.00

> 41 ALLIGATOR CR 111.00 SF **EDGE** L 48 L & T CR L 145.00 Ft LS FS, 2NDY 48 L & T CR М 50.00 Ft 52 RAVELING L 500.00 SF

57 WEATHERING М 3,380.00 SF

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3			Pag			
	Branch - Section	on ID: TH01WI - 001				
Branch Name: T-HANGAR 01			Use: T-HANG			
LCD: 1/1/2003 Surface Type: AC Rank: P Section Area (sf): 26,300.00 Length (ft): 610.00 Width (ft): 53.00 From: APRON To: SEE MAP		PCI Family: lowaAsphaltTH_Sou	thern			
Slabs: Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):	Section Comments:					
Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023 PCI: 38 Total Samples: 6 Surveyed: 4		Inspection Comments:				
Sample Number: 01						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 46 Sample Area (SF): 5,400.00		Sample Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING 53 RUTTING 56 SWELLING 57 WEATHERING	L L M M L L	55.00 SF 120.00 Ft 70.00 Ft 165.00 Ft 20.00 SF 200.00 SF 70.00 SF 5,380.00 SF	EDGE LS LU FS, 2NDY			
Sample Number: 02						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 44 Sample Area (SF): 5,400.00 41 ALLIGATOR CR	М	Sample Comments: 65.00 SF				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 53 RUTTING 56 SWELLING 57 WEATHERING	L L M L L	365.00 SF 365.00 Ft 40.00 Ft 88.00 Ft 120.00 SF 75.00 SF 5,400.00 SF	LS LU FS, 2NDY			
Sample Number: 05						
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 28 Sample Area (SF): 4,140.00		Sample Comments:				
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 52 RAVELING	M L M H	135.00 SF 368.00 Ft 170.00 Ft 15.00 SF	LS 2NDY			

L

Μ

80.00 SF

20.00 SF

4,125.00 SF

53 RUTTING

53 RUTTING

57 WEATHERING

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 8

Sample Number: 06

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 32

Sample Area (SF): 4,140.00

41 ALLIGATOR CR	L	15.00 S	F EDGE
41 ALLIGATOR CR	M	85.00 S	F
45 DEPRESSION	L	15.00 S	F
48 L & T CR	L	235.00 F	t LS
48 L & T CR	M	110.00 F	t 2NDY
52 RAVELING	M	40.00 S	F
53 RUTTING	L	30.00 S	F
56 SWELLING	L	90.00 S	F
57 WEATHERING	M	4,100.00 S	F

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 9

NCLWOIK ID. 313				i age s
Branch Name: T-HANGAR 01	Branch - Section	on ID: TH01WI - 002		Use: T-HANGAF
LCD: 1/1/2013 Surface Type: AC Rank: P Section Area (sf): 30,294.00 Length (ft): 610.00 Width (ft): 35.00 From: SEE MAP To: SEE MAP		PCI Family: lowaAsphaltTH_Sou	thern	
Slabs: Slab Length (ft): Slab Width (ft): Joint Length (ft):		Section Comments:		
Last Insp Date: 11/2/2023 PCI: 61 Total Samples: 6 Surveyed: 4		Inspection Comments:		
Sample Number: 02				
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 54 Sample Area (SF): 3,825.00 41 ALLIGATOR CR 45 DEPRESSION 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR	L L L M	82.00 SF 20.00 SF 154.00 Ft 15.00 Ft	EDGE LS	
57 WEATHERING	M	3,825.00 SF		
Sample Number: 04 Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 65 Sample Area (SF): 4,550.00		Sample Comments:		
41 ALLIGATOR CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 56 SWELLING 57 WEATHERING	M L L L	6.00 SF 14.00 Ft 184.00 Ft 330.00 SF 4,550.00 SF	LU LS	
Sample Number: 05				
Sample Type: R Sample PCI: 68 Sample Area (SF): 5,000.00		Sample Comments:		
48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 48 L & T CR 56 SWELLING	L L M L	82.00 Ft 35.00 Ft 20.00 Ft 10.00 SF	LS LU 2NDY	

5,000.00 SF

57 WEATHERING

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/16/2024

Network ID: 3Y3 Page 10

Sample Number: 06

Sample Type: R Sample Comments:

Sample PCI: 55

Sample Area (SF): 5,200.00

41 ALLIGATOR CR	M	15.00 SF EDGE
48 L & T CR	L	115.00 Ft LU
48 L & T CR	L	5.00 Ft LU
48 L & T CR	M	130.00 Ft ON 56
53 RUTTING	L	30.00 SF
56 SWELLING	L	110.00 SF
57 WEATHERING	M	5,200.00 SF

APPENDIX D WORK HISTORY REPORT

WORK HISTORY

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/30/2024

Network ID: 3Y3

Network: WINTERSET MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Branch - Section ID: A01WI - 001

 LCD: 6/4/2009
 Length (ft):
 485.00

 Use: APRON
 Width (ft):
 70.00

 Rank: P
 True Area (sf):
 35,854.00

Surface: AC

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
06-02-2022	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	-
06-04-2009	CR-AC	Complete Reconstruction - AC	\$0.00	2.00	True	P-405
06-03-2009	BA-BI	Base Course - Bituminous	\$0.00	2.00	False	P-405
06-02-2009	SB-AG	Subbase - Aggregate	\$0.00	6.00	False	modified material/lowa DOT 4123
06-01-2009	SG-ST	Subgrade - Stabilized	\$0.00	12.00	False	Fly Ash Treated
06-01-1981	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	-

Branch - Section ID: R14WI - 001

 LCD: 6/1/2005
 Length (ft):
 3,005.00

 Use: RUNWAY
 Width (ft):
 50.00

 Rank: P
 True Area (sf):
 146,320.00

Surface: AAC

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
06-02-2022	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	-
06-01-2019	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	EST
06-01-2005	OL-AS	Overlay - AC Structural	\$0.00	3.00	True	-
06-01-1981	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	-

Branch - Section ID: T01WI - 001

 LCD: 6/1/2009
 Length (ft):
 255.00

 Use: TAXIWAY
 Width (ft):
 25.00

 Rank: P
 True Area (sf):
 8,132.00

Surface: AAC

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
06-02-2022	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	-
06-01-2009	OL-AS	Overlay - AC Structural	\$0.00	2.00	True	-
06-01-1981	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	-

Branch - Section ID: T02WI - 001

 LCD: 6/1/2009
 Length (ft):
 75.00

 Use: TAXIWAY
 Width (ft):
 37.00

 Rank: P
 True Area (sf):
 3,380.00

Surface: AAC

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
06-01-2019	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	EST
06-01-2009	OL-AS	Overlay - AC Structural	\$0.00	2.00	True	-
06-01-2005	OL-AS	Overlay - AC Structural	\$0.00	0.00	True	-
01-01-1981	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	-

WORK HISTORY

Pavement Database: IA 2023 Generate Date: 4/30/2024

Network ID: 3Y3

TH01WI - 001 **Branch - Section ID:**

LCD: 1/1/2003 Length (ft): 610.00 Width (ft): Use: T-HANGAR 53.00 Rank: P True Area (sf): 26,300.00

Surface: AC

Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
06-02-2022	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	-
01-01-2003	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	EST. VIA GOOGLE EARTH; CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 9/1995-4/2003

Branch - Section ID: TH01WI - 002

LCD: 1/1/2013 Length (ft): 610.00 Use: T-HANGAR Width (ft): 35.00 Rank: P True Area (sf): 30,294.00

Surface: AC

	Work Date	Work Code	Work Description	Cost	Thickness (in)	Major MR	Comments
	06-02-2022	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	\$0.00	0.00	False	-
ſ	01-01-2013	NC-AC	New Construction - AC	\$0.00	0.00	True	LCD VIA GOOGLE EARTH

Page 2

APPENDIX E

LOCALIZED PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE POLICIES AND UNIT COST TABLES

Table E-1. Localized preventive maintenance policy, asphalt-surfaced pavements.

Distress Type	Severity Level	Maintenance Action
Alligator Cracking	Low	Monitor
Alligator Cracking	Medium	Asphalt Patch
Alligator Cracking	High	Asphalt Patch
Bleeding	N/A	Monitor
Block Cracking	Low	Monitor
Block Cracking	Medium	Crack Seal—Asphalt
Block Cracking	High	Crack Seal—Asphalt
Corrugation	Low	Monitor
Corrugation	Medium	Asphalt Patch
Corrugation	High	Asphalt Patch
Depression	Low	Monitor
Depression	Medium	Monitor
Depression	High	Asphalt Patch
Jet-Blast Erosion	N/A	Asphalt Patch
Joint Reflection Cracking	Low	Monitor
Joint Reflection Cracking	Medium	Crack Seal—Asphalt
Joint Reflection Cracking	High	Crack Seal—Asphalt
L&T Cracking	Low	Monitor
L&T Cracking	Medium	Crack Seal—Asphalt
L&T Cracking	High	Crack Seal—Asphalt
Oil Spillage	N/A	Asphalt Patch
Patching	Low	Monitor
Patching	Medium	Asphalt Patch
Patching	High	Asphalt Patch
Polished Aggregate	N/A	Monitor
Raveling	Low	Monitor
Raveling	Medium	Asphalt Patch
Raveling	High	Asphalt Patch
Rutting	Low	Monitor
Rutting	Medium	Monitor
Rutting	High	Asphalt Patch
Shoving	Low	Monitor
Shoving	Medium	Asphalt Patch
Shoving	High	Asphalt Patch
Slippage Cracking	N/A	Asphalt Patch
Swelling	Low	Monitor
Swelling	Medium	Monitor
Swelling	High	Asphalt Patch
Weathering	Low	Monitor
Weathering	Medium	Monitor
Weathering	High	Asphalt Patch

Table E-2. Localized preventive maintenance policy, PCC pavements.

Distress Type	Severity Level	Maintenance Action				
ASR	Low	Monitor				
ASR	Medium	Slab Replacement				
ASR	High	Slab Replacement				
Blowup	Low	Slab Replacement				
Blowup	Medium	Slab Replacement				
Blowup	High	Slab Replacement				
Corner Break	Low	Crack Seal—PCC				
Corner Break	Medium	Full Depth PCC Patch				
Corner Break	High	Full Depth PCC Patch				
Durability Cracking	Low	Monitor				
Durability Cracking	Medium	Full Depth Patch				
Durability Cracking	High	Slab Replacement				
Faulting	Low	Monitor				
Faulting	Medium	Grinding				
Faulting	High	Slab Replacement				
Joint Seal Damage	Low	Monitor				
Joint Seal Damage	Medium	Joint Seal				
Joint Seal Damage	High	Joint Seal				
LTD Cracking	Low	Monitor				
LTD Cracking	Medium	Crack Seal—PCC				
LTD Cracking	High	Slab Replacement				
Patching (Small and Large)	Low	Monitor				
Patching (Small and Large)	Medium	Full Depth PCC Patch				
Patching (Small and Large)	High	Full Depth PCC Patch				
Popouts	N/A	Monitor				
Pumping	N/A	Monitor				
Scaling	Low	Monitor				
Scaling	Medium	Partial Depth PCC Patch				
Scaling	High	Slab Replacement				
Shattered Slab	Low	Crack Seal—PCC				
Shattered Slab	Medium	Slab Replacement				
Shattered Slab	High	Slab Replacement				
Shrinkage Cracking	N/A	Monitor				
Spalling (Joint and Corner)	Low	Monitor				
Spalling (Joint and Corner)	Medium	Partial Depth PCC Patch				
Spalling (Joint and Corner)	High	Partial Depth PCC Patch				

Table E-3. 2024 unit costs for localized preventive maintenance actions.

Maintenance Action	Unit Cost		
Asphalt Patch—Asphalt-Surfaced Pavement	\$15.54/sf		
Crack Sealing—Asphalt-Surfaced Pavement	\$2.66/If		
Partial Depth PCC Patch—PCC Pavement	\$39.82/sf		
Full Depth PCC Patch—PCC Pavement	\$17.78/sf		
Crack Sealing—PCC Pavement	\$3.20/lf		
Joint Sealing—PCC Pavement	\$3.20/lf		
Grinding—PCC Pavement	\$0.38/sf		
Slab Replacement—PCC Pavement	\$17.78/sf		

Table Note: The unit cost estimates are based on broad statewide numbers and should be adjusted to reflect local costs.

Table E-4. 2024 unit costs (per square foot) based on pavement type and PCI ranges.

Pavement Type	PCI Range 0-40	PCI Range 40-50	PCI Range 50-60	PCI Range 60-70	PCI Range 70–80	PCI Range 80-90	PCI Range 90-100
AC	\$11.04	\$5.22	\$5.22	\$5.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
PCC	\$18.44	\$8.72	\$8.72	\$8.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Table Note: The unit cost estimates are based on broad statewide numbers and should be adjusted to reflect local costs.

APPENDIX F

YEAR 2024 LOCALIZED PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE DETAILS

Table F-1. Year 2024 localized preventive maintenance details.

No maintenance recommendations were identified from the 2023 PCI data. However, it is recommended that the airport continues to monitor pavement conditions should any unanticipated needs arise in the future.



PREPARED FOR

Iowa Department of Transportation Modal Transportation Bureau – Aviation 800 Lincoln Way Ames, Iowa 50010 515-239-1691 https://iowadot.gov/aviation

JULY 2024