

# **Infrastructure Sustainability**

Asphalt Paving Association of Indiana Summer Meeting

**July 2013** 

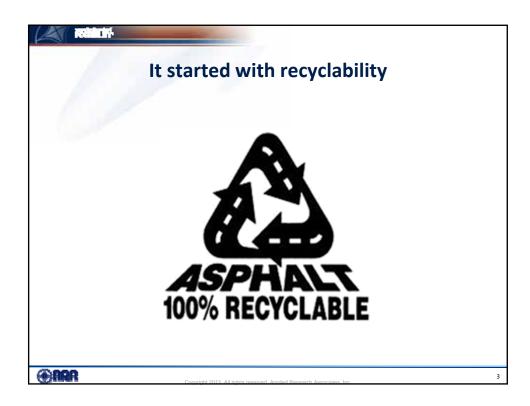


## TO SECURITY

## **Agenda**

- Welcome, Ground Rules
- Traditional Sustainability
- New Directions in Sustainability
- Sustainability Rating Systems
- Life Cycle Assessment
- **⊕Where might it go?**

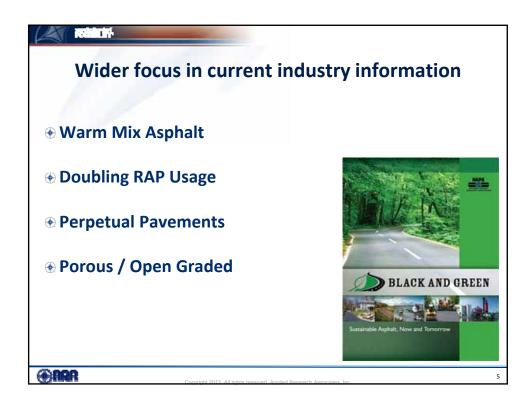
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# There was also a focus on emissions Total emissions from asphalt operations decreased by 97 percent from 1970 to 1999, while production of asphalt pavement material increased

by 250 percent

**BARA** 





## Focus areas are much the same

- **Recycled Asphalt**
- Porous Asphalt
- **Perpetual Pavements**
- **Warm-Mix Asphalt**
- **•** Green Paving Practices
- Safe for Fishing and for fish



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## **Current recycling claims are impressive**

Every year, about 100 million tons of pavement material is reclaimed, and about 95 percent of the total is returned to use in roads and highways.

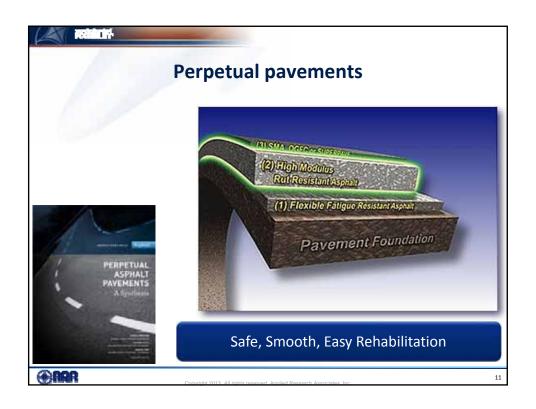
This makes asphalt pavement America's most recycled material.

Some of the reclaimed material is recycled into shoulders and road base, but by far the lion's share is reused for its original purpose.

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Sustainable Development LEED

Alternative Fuel Vehicles Recycling

Platinum Points Cost-Recovery Green Roofs
Global Warming ISO 14001 U.S. EO. 13423

Environmental Management System

Best Management Practices Economic Survival

Long term planning BALANCE Guidance

Holistic Resource Management



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# Why be sustainable?

- **⊕** Take responsibility for the impact of roadway operations
- Reduction of green house gas emissions
- Optimize the investment in renewable infrastructure
- Increase business value





**(HRH** 

## **Current status**

- Reasonably good understanding of what constitutes sustainable design and construction
- Benefits of sustainability difficult to quantify
  - ➤ noise mitigation, light emissions, improvement to indoor air quality, and wildlife and habitat conservation
- ⊕ How far back in the process (or forward) do we go to judge?
- NCHRP Report 708 Sustainability Performance Measures for State Departments of Transportation
- NCHRP Report 480 Guide to Best Practices for Achieving Context Sensitive Solutions

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# There are many tools

- **⊕** ASCE Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure (envision<sup>TM</sup>) system
- **⊕ LEED, (U.S. and Canadian Green Building Councils)**
- **⊕** Canadian Construction Association Guidelines
- Washington State Greenroads Guide
- New York State's GreenLITES System
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation's GreenPave
- ⊕ Transportation Association of Canada's Green Guide for Roads
- **FHWA Sustainable Highways Self-Evaluation Tool**
- **FHWA Green Procurement Guide**
- Saga Sustainability Database
- Dutch Dubocalc sustainability evaluation system

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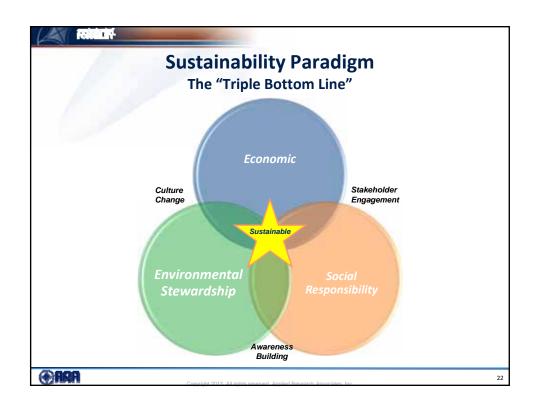
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## What is "SUSTAINABILITY"?

- "Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs"
- "An overarching conceptual framework that describes a desirable, healthy, and dynamic balance between human and natural systems"
- "A system of policies, beliefs, and best practices protecting the diversity of the planet's ecosystems, foster economic vitality and opportunity, and create a high quality life"
- "A vision describing a future that anyone would want to inhabit"

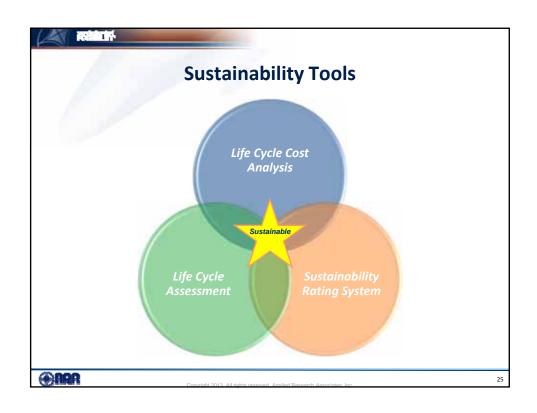
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# Why do we need to measure? To evaluate our agency performance To continue to develop and implement more green initiatives or best practices To demonstrate to the public that environmental, economic and social benefits to improved sustainability are continually improving

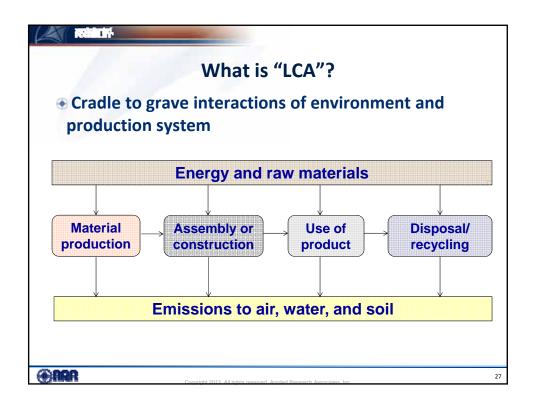






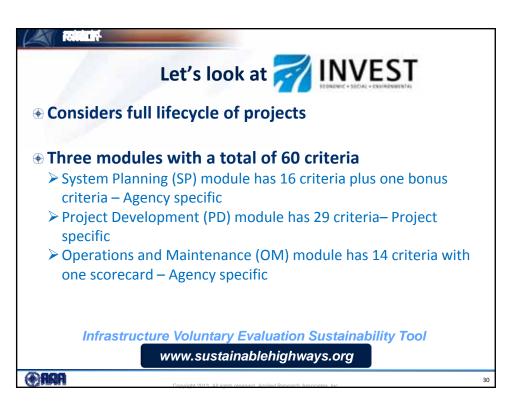








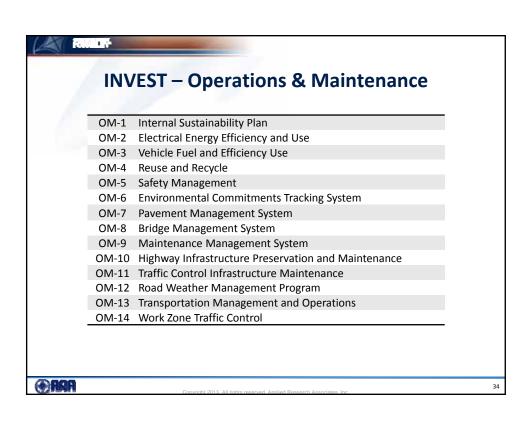
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Difference between SRS and LCA										
	Sustainability Rating System	Life-Cycle Assessment								
	Qualitative	Quantitative								
	Incorporates social, economic, and environmental aspects	Only environmental								
	Usually rates a system	Typically for a specific product (eg. pavement, car, etc.)								
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	INVEST – System Planning
SP-1	Integrated Planning: Economic Development and Land Use
SP-2	Integrated Planning: Natural Environment
SP-3	Integrated Planning: Social
SP-4	Integrated Planning: Bonus
SP-5	Access and Affordability
SP-6	Safety Planning
SP-7	Multimodal Transportation and Public Health
SP-8	Freight and Goods Movement
SP-9	Travel Demand Management
SP-10	Air Quality
SP-11	Energy and Fuels
SP-12	Financial Sustainability
SP-13	Analysis Methods
SP-14	Transportation Systems Management and Operations
SP-15	Linking Asset Management and Planning
SP-16	Infrastructure Resiliency
SP-17	Linking Planning and NEPA



## **INVEST – Project Development** Site Vegetation PD-19 Reduce and Reuse Materials PD-20 **Recycle Materials** PD-21 Earthwork Balance PD-22 Long-Life Pavement Design PD-23 Reduced Energy and Emissions in Pavement Materials PD-24 **Contractor Warranty** PD-25 **Construction Environmental Training** PD-26 Construction Equipment Emission Reduction **Construction Noise Mitigation** PD-28 **Construction Quality Control Plan** PD-29 **Construction Waste Management**





## **PD-2: Life Cycle Cost Analyses**

Goal: Reduce life-cycle costs and resource consumption through the informed use of life-cycle cost analyses of key project features during the decision-making process for the project

## Assigned 1 to 3 points

- ➤ 1 point: Perform an LCCA of all pavement structure alternatives in accordance with the method described in the FHWA's Technical bulletin for Life-Cycle Cost Analysis
- ➤ 1 point: Perform an LCCA of all stormwater infrastructure alternatives considered
- ➤ 1 point: Perform an LCCA of the project's major feature (bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, or other items not listed in the preceding options) for each of the alternatives considered



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## **PD-11: Bicycle Access**

- Goal: Promote bicycling in communities by providing or enhancing safe and convenient bicycling facilities within the project footprint
- Assigned 1 or 2 points
  - ➤ 1 point: Implement new (or improve existing) features for existing bicycle facilities that improve safety and connectivity, or
  - ➤ 2 points: Implement features (such as those mentioned above) in the design and construction of new bicycle facilities that enhance safety, connectivity, aesthetics, comfort, and environment

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## PD-12: Transit and HOV Access

- Goal: Promote use of public transit and carpools in communities by providing new transit and high occupancy vehicle (HOV) facilities, or by upgrading existing facilities within the project footprint
- Assigned 1 to 5 points
  - > Points are in a detailed table.



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## **PD-19: Reduce and Reuse Materials**

- Goal: Reduce lifecycle impacts from extraction and production of virgin materials by recycling materials
- Assigned up to 8 points
  - ➤ Pavement preservation: Up to 4 points
  - Reduce pavement materials: Up to 3 points
  - ➤ Bridge preservation: 2 to 4 points
  - ➤ Retrofitting bridges: 1 to 3 points
  - ➤ Repurpose pavements or bridges: 1 to 3 points
  - ➤ Reuse industrial byproduct materials: 2 to 3 points

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## **经验证**

## **PD-20: Recycle Materials**

- Goal: Reduce lifecycle impacts from extraction, production, and transportation of virgin materials by recycling materials.
- Assigned up to 8 points
  - > RAP or RCA use (no pointes if haul off)

	Points Earned						
Recycling Method Used	1	2	3	4	5		
Percent average recycled material (ARC) required for recycling in pavements	10%	20%	30%	40%	50% or more		
Percent average recycled material (ARC) required for granular base course or embankments	20%	30%	40%	50%	60% or more		

- ➤ In-place pavement recycling (CIP, HIP, FDR)
- ➤ Minor structural elements



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## **Positive Attributes of INVEST**

- Objective and repeatable
- **⊕** Simple and straightforward
  - ➤ Does not require in-depth technical knowledge
- **Thoroughly documented**
- Has been vetted
- **FHWA Standard**



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