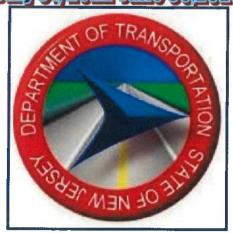
REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE ON NEW JERSEY'S ROADWAY PAVEMENT SYSTEM

FISCAL YEAR 2023 July 01, 2022-June 30, 2023



Prepared by:

New Jersey Department of Transportation

September 2023



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATIO! P.O. Box 600 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0600

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

TAHESHA L. WAY
Lt. Governor

DIANE GUTIERREZ-SCACCETTI

Commissioner

September 13,2023

Dear Governor Murphy and members of the Legislature:

In compliance with N.J.S.A. 27:1B-21.23 and 21.24, I am pleased to submit the Department's report on New Jersey's state-maintained pavement system for State Fiscal Year 2023. The state highway network is one of New Jersey's largest assets and preserving our pavement investment continues to be a high priority for the Department. The state highway system carries approximately 40% of the state's vehicular traffic and is an essential element of New Jersey's economy.

The Department strives to maintain the roadway infrastructure in a state of good repair and address deficiencies. Funding for pavement projects remains a critical criterion for how much roadway repair and how many improvements can be accomplished.

The Department utilizes a comprehensive Pavement Management System to make the most effective use of available resources. This strategy includes using a mix of pavement treatments and various techniques, ranging from preventive maintenance to milling and resurfacing, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

This report highlights work completed during State Fiscal Year 2023. Additionally, Appendix A of this report details pavement segments of the state highway system in need of major repair in the future.

Sincerely,

Diane Gutierrez-Scaccetti

Commissioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
CURRENT STATUS OF STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1
Description of System
Figure 1: NJ Roadway System, Breakdown By Lane Miles 1
Assessment of the State Highway System
Table 1: Condition Criteria
Table 2: Functional Adequacy of NJ State Highway System 3
Figure 2: Current Functional Adequacy of NJ State Highway System 3
Figure 3: Multi-Year Status of State Highway System 4
SUMMARY OF PAVEMENT PROJECT EXPENDITURES
Table 3: Summary of Pavement Project Expenditures State FY 2023
Tuote 3. Summary of Luvement Froject Expenditures State 1 1 2025
WORK COMPLETED IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023
FY 2023 Highway Capital Maintenance (Betterments) Projects
Table 4: Projects7
FY 2023 Highway Resurfacing – Division of Operations Support Projects
Table 5: Projects
FY 2023 Highway Resurfacing/Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Division of
Capital Program Management Projects
Table 6: Projects
FY 2023 Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance Projects
Table 7: Division of Capital Program Management Projects
Multi-Year Summary of Major Pavement Work
Figure 4: Lane Miles of Major Pavement Work Completed
REFERENCES
APPENDICES
Deficient Pavement Sections Needing Future Restoration16 and 17

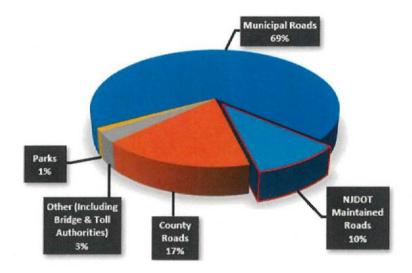
CURRENT STATUS OF THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

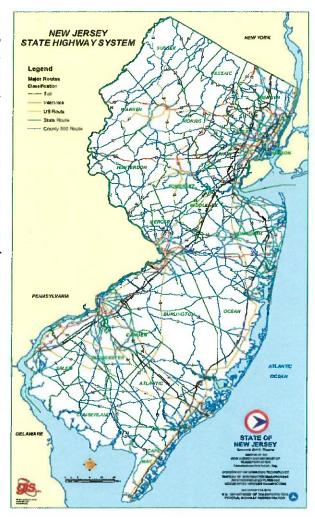
Description of System

There are approximately 38,783 centerline (CL) miles of roadways in New Jersey. The NJDOT maintains approximately 2,330 CL miles of those roadways, commonly referred to as the state highway system. Most of the remaining mileage is under county jurisdiction (6,713 CL miles) and municipal jurisdiction (28,824 CL miles). The New Jersey Turnpike Authority (NJTA) maintains 324 CL miles, including the Garden State Parkway and the New Jersey Turnpike. The South Jersey Transportation Authority (SJTA) maintains 50 CL miles along the Atlantic City Expressway. Other authority milage includes 30 CL miles maintained by various bridge authorities and 12 CL miles along the Palisades Interstate Parkway. The total state CL mileage also includes 400 CL miles of park roads maintained by state, county, and local agencies and 100 CL miles of federal agency roadways, including the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

To get a better idea of pavement quantities, lane miles rather than centerline miles are used (1 mile of a 2-lane road represents 2 lane miles). As shown in Figure 1 below, NJDOT maintains about 10% of the total statewide lane mileage, but approximately 40% of all traffic, including a high percentage of heavy trucks, is carried on NJDOT-maintained roads.

FIGURE 1: NJ Roadway System, Breakdown by Lane Miles





Assessment of the State Highway System

Evaluation of the New Jersey state highway system is based upon data collected on state-maintained roads and stored in the Pavement Management System. Analysis of this data to assess current pavement conditions considers the following functional adequacy indices:

- **IRI** (**International Roughness Index**) estimates roughness as perceived by vehicle occupants by using lasers to determine the actual variations in the pavement surface from a perfectly flat condition, measured in inches per mile. Although IRI can vary theoretically from 0 to an unlimited number, practical ranges seen on pavement are 30 to 400 (higher values mean rougher pavements). The FHWA acceptable ranges for IRI are: IRI<= 400 and IRI >= 30.
- SDI (Surface Distress Index) is a composite index that is used to assess surface distress and visible deterioration by evaluating cracking, patching, faulting, shoulder drop, rut depth and joint deterioration. SDI is reported on a scale of 0 to 5 (5 is a perfect pavement free of any distress).
- Rut Depth measures depths of load related pavement consolidation within the vehicle wheel paths.
- Skid Number measures the pavement surface frictional characteristics.

While all the indices listed above are considered in selecting locations and types of pavement treatments, IRI and SDI are most indicative of functional adequacy and are used to evaluate the system status. IRI is a national standard supported by the Federal Highway Administration and SDI is a New Jersey standard index used for many years in roadway assessment.

The analyses discussed herein utilized road data collected in 2022 to evaluate the State-owned and maintained highway system consisting of approximately 2,330 centerline miles of roadway. In terms of pavement quantities, this amounts to 8,560 lane miles of mainline roadway, approximately 4,050 miles of shoulders, and 550 miles of ramps that are state-owned and maintained. The criteria shown in Table 1 below were used to evaluate the mainline roadway condition.

TABLE 1 - CONDITION CRITERIA

Status	Condition Index Criteria (IRI = International Roughness Index, in/mi; SDI = Surface Distress Index, 0 – 5 Scale)	Engineering Significance
Deficient (Poor)	IRI > 170 AND/OR SDI ≤ 2.4 (Deficient classification results from either deficient roughness alone or surface distress alone or both).	These roads are due for treatment. Drivers on these roads will notice that they are driving on a rough surface and may be barely tolerable for high-speed traffic. These pavements may have deteriorated to such an extent that they affect the speed of free flow traffic and may cause damage to vehicles. There will be signs of significant deterioration, including potholes and deep cracks. Deficient pavements will generally be most costly to rehabilitate.
Fair	All combinations of IRI and SDI between those above and below listed range. IRI ≥ 95 and IRI ≤ 170 and/or SDI > 2.4 and < 3.5	These roads exhibit minimally acceptable smoothness that is noticeably inferior to those of new paving. These pavements may show some signs of deterioration such as rutting and cracking or patching. Most importantly, roads in this category are in jeopardy and should immediately be programmed for a cost-effective treatment that will restore them to a good condition and avoid costly rehabilitation soon.
Good	IRI < 95 AND SDI ≥ 3.5 (Both IRI and SDI must be good to rate this classification).	These roads exhibit good ride quality with little or no sign of deterioration. A proactive preventive maintenance strategy is necessary to keep roads in this category if possible.

The road data analysis results are presented in tabular form in Table 2 below and graphically in Figure 2.

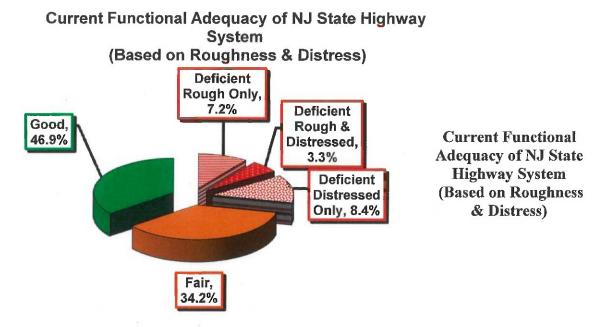
TABLE 2
Functional Adequacy of NJ State Highway System
(Based on Roughness and Distress)

Condition	Road Miles (Two Directions)	Lane Miles (Two Directions)	% of Total System Performance by Lane Miles
Deficient by Roughness Alone (IRI > 170)	340.2	611.58	7.20%
Deficient by Roughness & Distress (Both)	174.93	285.04	3.30%
Deficient by Distress Alone (SDI \leq 2.4)	418.26	715.26	8.40%
Total Deficient	933.39	1611.88	18.90%
Total Fair/Mediocre	1614.93	2907.51	34.20%
Total Good	2115.37	3997.13	46.90%
Total State System	4663.69 †	8516.52 †	100.0%

Source: NJDOT Pavement Management System, 2022 Data

Mileage in Table 2 represents tested mileage.

FIGURE 2

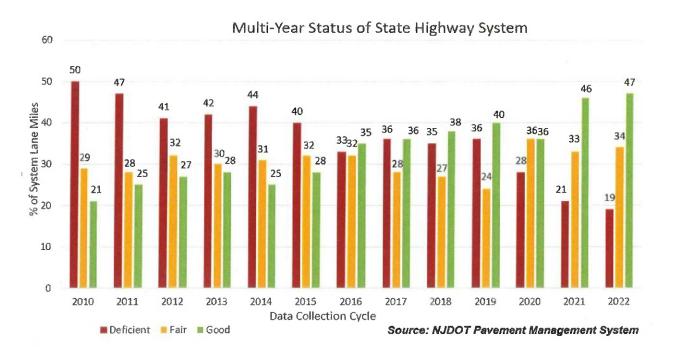


Source: NJDOT Pavement Management System, 2022

NJDOT considers the 18.9 % total deficiency (combination of three deficient subcategories above) as a serious condition that warrants treatment as soon as possible. Deficiency by IRI could indicate a safety or vehicle damage concern. SDI deficiency indicates a serious condition with regards to pavement breakup, potholes, shortened pavement life, etc. Obviously, the presence of both deficiencies is even more serious. The type of deficiency is important in that it can aid in selecting the most efficient treatment methodology and can indicate whether materials currently in use are performing adequately by the amount of deficiency due to cracking.

Similar analyses using data collected over the last 15 years show that, while the total deficiency has remained significant over time, current efforts have resulted in reduced deficiencies (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 3



SUMMARY OF PAVEMENT PROJECT EXPENDITURES

A summary of pavement projects expenditures in State Fiscal Year 2023 is provided in Table 3 below. Costs for individual projects awarded in State FY 2023 are shown on pages 6 through 13.

TABLE 3
Summary of Pavement Projects Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2023
(Individual costs for projects awarded in State FY 2023 are shown on pages 6 through 13)

Program Category	Description	Expenditure In \$ Millions
Highway Capital Maintenance (Betterments) Projects	This is an ongoing program of minor improvements / betterments to the state highway system for miscellaneous maintenance repair projects, repair parts, miscellaneous needs for emergent projects, handicap ramps, and drainage rehabilitation / maintenance. (Table 4)	\$5.862
Highway Resurfacing – Division of Operations Support Projects	This is a comprehensive program of providing renewed riding surfaces to state highways to prolong the life of the pavement and provide a smoother ride for users of the system. (Table 5)	\$80.985
Highway Resurfacing / Rehab & Reconstruct — Division of Capital Program Management Projects	This program funds larger scale projects administered through Capital Program Management which are primarily involved with pavement restoration. (Table 6)	\$89.035
Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance – Division of Capital Program Management Projects	This program provides funding for eligible federal pavement preservation preventive maintenance activities which help to keep New Jersey's highway system in a state of good repair. (Table 7)	\$121.840
Totals		\$297.722

WORK COMPLETED IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023

The Department's Division of Operations Support administers highway capital maintenance and selected resurfacing projects. Alternatively, the Division of Capital Program Management administers resurfacing and major rehabilitation/reconstruction projects which are more involved regarding required project documents, scoping and design. Each of these types of projects, which result in significant pavement system improvement, is broken down and described by program categories in the sections which follow.

State FY 2023 Highway Capital Maintenance (Betterments) Projects

As described in Table 4, Highway Capital Maintenance dollars, which are also the state Transportation Trust Fund (TTF) dollars, were spent in State Fiscal Year 2023 on pavement-related maintenance work administered through the Division of Operations Support of NJDOT. In-house operations (maintenance) crews regularly performed a variety of maintenance tasks to extend the life of pavement and address emergency conditions, including the following:

- Patching potholes to keep the riding surface intact and prevent intrusion of moisture into the pavement layers.
- Quick-set concrete to patch and repair bridge decks.

In addition, specialized maintenance work was performed through projects awarded and administered through the Division of Operations Support, including the following:

- "If-And-Where" resurfacing projects statewide administered through Regional Operations personnel to quickly address emergency conditions.
- Crack sealing and longitudinal joint patching to prolong pavement life.
- Diamond grinding of concrete pavement to improve ride quality, skid resistance, wet weather visibility and to reduce tire noise.

TABLE 4

Highway Capital Maintenance (Betterments) Projects –Awarded by Division of Operations Support State
FY 2023

Projects	Description of Work	County	Total Cost In \$ Millions
Maintenance Resurfacing Contract#525 (MRC), DP#23410	This is a Statewide "If and Where Directed" contract which will address various locations within the regions. The work will be mostly temporary restoration of pavement surface for a short distance. It may be limited to pavement between two curb lines or may include a travel lane and shoulder also. The purpose of such work is to extend the life of pavement until a full resurfacing project is initiated and constructed.	different counties will be addressed on an "as	\$5.862
Totals			\$5.862

MRC - Maintenance Resurfacing Contract

State FY 2023 Highway Resurfacing - Division of Operations Support Projects

As mentioned previously, selected resurfacing projects are administered through the Department's Division of Operations Support. These projects are funded with state TTF dollars. Table 5 below lists the resurfacing projects valued at \$80.985M that were awarded in State Fiscal Year 2023.

TABLE 5
Highway Resurfacing Projects – Division of Operations Support Projects Awarded in SFY 2023

Project	Route	Direction	Start Mile Post	End Mile Post	Total Lane Miles	County	Fotal Cost in S Millions	
	094	В	13.97	21.73	15.59	Sussex, Warren		
MRC #N110	023	В	31.22	36.02	9.62	Sussex	\$9.436	
#INIIO	094	В	7.68	9.04	2.80	Warren		
MRC	046	В	29.00	31.40	7.90	Morris	¢10.493	
#N214	046	В	34.50	36.00	3.40	Morris	\$10.483	
MRC	440	В	19.20	21.40	9.00	Hudson	00.004	
#N319	009W	В	7.30	9.00	4.00	Bergen	\$8.994	
	173	В	7.98	8.21	1.04	Hunterdon		
MRC	173	В	8.49	11.70	6.42	Hunterdon		
#C118	173	В	3.39	6.12	6.01	Hunterdon, Warren	\$9.046	
	173	В	12.81	14.62	3.73	Hunterdon		
	130	N	60.63	61.80	2.84	Mercer		
	130	S	60.89	62.39	3.11	Mercer		
MRC #C217	130	S	69.71	72.83	6.24	Mercer, Middlesex	\$10.051	
	027	В	8.56	13.41	11.38	Middlesex, Somerset		
MRC #C313	033	В	31.08	36.95	16.12	Monmouth	\$8.229	
MRC #S118	206	В	11.10	20.80	22.60	Burlington	\$8.415	
	130	S	55.45	56.76	3.87	Burlington		
MRC	130	N	55.45	58.27	6.34	Burlington	05.514	
#S119	206	В	34.81	35.61	3.22	Burlington	\$5.714	
	206	В	23.78	26.60	5.72	Burlington		
	047	В	4.28	10.34	12.20	Cape May		
MRC #S311	047	В	14.01	15.98	3.95	3.95 Cape May	\$10.617	
#3311	047	В	36.28	38.10	3.72	Cumberland		
And Wher	e Directed	Paved Miles	for Various I	Routes	97.43		Included In Individual MRC Contracts	
otal					268.25		\$80.985	

MRC# Region Contract# - Maintenance Resurfacing Contracts

State Fiscal Year 2023 Highway Resurfacing, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction - Division of Capital Program Management Projects

This funding category includes pavement projects administered through Division of Capital Program Management. These projects are more involved than those administered through the Division of Operations Support regarding required project design, documentation, and scoping. This program consists primarily of resurfacing, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of highway pavements, but may also include more repair activities, upgrades to sidewalks, curbing and guiderails, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements, application of long-life pavement markings and raised pavement markers, and safety improvements. Table 6 below lists 7 highway resurfacing, rehabilitation, or reconstruction projects awarded in State Fiscal Year 2023, administered through the Division of Capital Program Management valued at \$89.035 million.

TABLE 6
Highway Resurfacing, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction Projects Awarded in State FY 2023
Administered Through Division of Capital Program Management

Project Description	DOT UPC No.	Route	Direction	Start Mile Post	End Mile Post	Total Lane Miles	County	Fund Source	Cost \$ Million
Rt 7 Mill St (CR 672) to Park Ave (CR 646)	158100	007	В	6.05	8.26	8.40	Essex	Federal	\$19.867
Rt 9, Wrights Lane to	154000	009	В	23.40	24.10	1.40	Cape May	Federal	\$8.589
Harbor Rd		009	В	25.30	30.70	10.70	Cape May	regeral	
Rt 23 from Alexander Rd to Maple Lake Rd	114240	023	N	10.20	13.00	8.40	Morris	Federal	\$13.752
Rt 46, Rt 80 to Walnut Rd	148100	046	В	0.00	1.40	3.80	Warren	Federal	\$14.468
Rt 53 Pondview Rd to Hall Ave	124240	053	В	1.90	4.66	5.84	Morris	Federal	\$5.342
Rt 130 Westfield Ave	113090	120	N	67.77	72.68	9.80	Mercer, Middlesex	Es donal	619 700
to Main St.	113090	130	S	69.26	69.71	0.80	Mercer	Federal	\$18.722
Rt 439, Rt 28 (Westfield Ave) to Rt 27 (Newark Ave)	153950	439	В	2.00	3.95	6.50	Union	Federal	\$8.295
		Totals:		55.64			\$89.035		

State Fiscal Year 2023 Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance Projects

NJDOT has significantly increased the use of preventive maintenance treatments over the last several years. Instead of waiting until pavements deteriorate to a poor condition which then requires conventional resurfacing or rehabilitation treatments, preventive maintenance treatments are applied at a fraction of the cost to roadway sections in good or fair condition. While the majority of the pavement funding is still applied to conventional restoration of deficient pavements, the preventive maintenance strategy applied to non-deficient pavements slows the rate of deterioration and allows NJDOT to reduce the backlog of deficient pavements with the funding available.

NJDOT utilizes the following specialized preventive maintenance treatments depending upon the roadway conditions. In FY 2023 some of these treatments were utilized.

- Microsurfacing / Slurry Seal: This process involves sealing the entire pavement surface with a special cold mixture of polymer modified asphalt emulsion, high quality mineral aggregate, mineral filler, water, and other additives applied in a thin layer on the existing pavement surface.
- Ultra-Thin Friction Course (UTFC): A surface treatment that places a 0.75-in. thick polymer-modified hot mix asphalt layer placed on a polymer-modified emulsified asphalt membrane. This process utilizes a specially designed "spray paver" or "ultra-thin lift paver" to rapidly place polymer modified asphalt emulsion material just ahead of the hot mix asphalt that allows for faster opening to traffic and improved overlay performance.
- **High Performance Thin Overlay (HPTO):** Application of a special hot mix asphalt overlay using a modified asphalt binder generally with an average thickness of 1 inch to the entire pavement surface. This asphalt mixture incorporates performance testing requirements, and the process sometimes utilizes a specially designed "spray paver" or "ultra-thin lift paver" for improved overlay performance.
- Chip Seal: Application of modified asphalt binder to the roadway followed by spreading pre-coated high-quality chip seal aggregate, over the binder which is then rolled with pneumatic tire rollers.
- Cape Seal: A surface treatment that involves the application of slurry seal to a newly constructed surface treatment or chip seal. Cape seals are used to provide a dense, waterproof surface with improved skid resistance and ride quality.

Projects which were completed in State FY 2023 up to June 30 through Capital Program Management are listed in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7

Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance Projects Awarded in State FY 2023 Administered Through Division of Capital Program Management

Administered Intrough Division of Capital Fred Tried											
Project Description	Treatment	DOT UPC No.	Route	Dir	Start Mile Post	End Mile Post	Total Lane Miles	County	Cost \$ Million		
Rt 1, South Inman Ave to Dowd Ave	High Performance Thin Overlay	213040	001	В	38.03	45.50	44.81	Middlesex, Union	\$7.007		
Route 9, Garden State Parkway to Seawind Boulevard	Chip Seal	223290	009	В	54.85	59.94	10.18	Burlington	\$2.363		
Route 9, Ash Road to Bay Avenue	Chip Seal	223370	009	В	59.94	70.60	22.16	Ocean	\$5.427		
Rt 17 NB, Linwood Ave to CR 83 (Airmount Avenue)	Ultra-Thin Friction Course	223340	017	N	16.50	22.87	19.11	Bergen	\$3.388		
Route 22, Dickens Lane	Chi cont	222420	022	Е	52.18	54.72	6.88	Union	Φ7. 0 01		
to Fairway Drive	Chip Seal	223430	022	W	49.00	54.72	11.44	Union	\$7.291		
Route 30, Haddon Ave to			040	В	47.40	51.58	8.52	Atlantic			
Turner Ave/Illinois Avenue (CR 631) & Route 40, CR 559 (Somers Pt Road) to Route 322	Slurry Seal	223490	030	В	50.81	52.30	8.97	Atlantic	\$3.229		
Rt 35, Rt 66 to CR 32 (Industrial Way)	Slurry Seal	223330	035	В	24.90	27.99	12.36	Monmouth	\$3.369		
Route 45, Action Station Road (CR 653) to Route 40 (East Avenue)/ Bailey Street (CR 616)	Chip Seal	223610	045	В	4.12	8.80	9.38	Salem	\$2.669		
Route 46, Walnut Road to Water Street (CR 620)	Slurry Seal over Scrub Seal	223480	046	В	2.56	7.05	9.94	Warren	\$2.998		
Route 55 SB, Route 40 to Lambs Road (CR 635)	Ultra-Thin Friction Course over Slurry Seal	223280	055	S	40.00	51.30	22.60	Gloucester	\$7.766		
Route 72, Old South Broadway to Marsha drive	Ultra-Thin Friction Course	223350	072	В	22.54	25.38	12.60	Ocean	\$2.430		
Route 77, Bridgeton Road (CR614) to Gangemi Lane	Chip Seal	223460	077	В	10.62	21.00	20.78	Gloucester, Salem	\$4.717		

TABLE 7

Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance Projects Awarded in State FY 2023 Administered Through Division of Capital Program Management

	inimistered Th	DOT]	- up	Start	End	Total		Cost
Project Description	Treatment	UPC	Route	Dir	Mile	Mile	Lane	County	\$
	 	No.	070	D	Post	Post	Miles	11	Million
Route 78, Turkeyhill	High Performance		078	В	9.40	9.62	1.32	Hunterdon	-
Route 78, Turkeyhill Road to Mulhockaway	Thin Overlay	223380	173	В	8.21	8.49	0.74	Hunterdon	\$4.296
Creek	Over Slurry Seal	223360	078	В	10.54	12.80	13.56	Hunterdon	\$4.290
Rt. 78, Plainfield Avenue	High		078	W	50.60	52.80	4.40	Union	
(CR 641) to Walker Avenue	Performance Thin Overlay	223650	078	E	42.80	52.80	26.50	Essex, Union	\$6.588
D+ 70 } and To D+ 19 0 + a	High Performance	223510	078L	Е	48.70	52.60	10.90	Essex, Union	
Rt 78 Local, To Rt 1&9 to Stuyvesant Ave (CR 619)	Thin Overlay over Slurry Seal		078L	W	50.67	52.60	5.79	Union	\$3.443
Route 80 WB, Alphano Road (CR 613) to Route 46	High Performance Thin Overlay over Slurry Seal	223320	080	w	19.04	27.80	26.78	Morris, Sussex, Warren	\$5.831
Route 80 WB, South Beverwyck Road (CR637) To Riverview Drive	High Performance Thin Overlay	223690	080	W	45.60	56.29	34.06	Essex, Morris, Passaic	\$5.863
Route 80 EB, Route 46	High	223410	080	É	28.15	29.88	5.19	Morris	
(Ledgewood Avenue) to	High Performance Thin Overlay		080	E	27.25	28.15	2.70	Morris	\$2.338
Berkshire Valley			080	Е	31.72	32.22	1.50	Morris	\$2.556
Derksille valley	Trini Overlay		080	Е	31.48	31.72	0.72	Morris	
Route 94, Simpson Road to Adams Road (CR 675)	Chip Seal over Scrub Seal	223310	094	В	0.77	7.68	13.60	Warren	\$4.497
Route 124, Route 202 (Southpark Place) to Greenwood Street/Prospect Street	Slurry Seal	223270	124	В	0.07	4.75	12.23	Morris	\$2.853
Route 124, CR 649 South to Shorthills Avenue	Chip Seal	223400	124	В	7.50	10.50	11.20	Essex, Union	\$3.072
	Ultra-Thin		130	S	72.80	74.12	2.64	Middlesex	
Route 130, Main Street	Friction	223670	130	N	77.95	83.46	11.52	Middlesex	\$7.791
(CR614) to Route 1	Course over	223U/U	130	S	80.30	83.35	6.10	Middlesex	φ1./91
	Slurry Seal		130	S	76.10	78.86	5.52	Middlesex	
Route 202, W County Dr. (CR 646) to Rt 287	Ultra-Thin Friction Course over SCRUB SEAL	223450	202	В	20.33	26.20	22.90	Somerset	\$8.567

TABLE 7

Pavement Preservation Preventive Maintenance Projects Awarded in State FY 2023 Administered Through Division of Capital Program Management

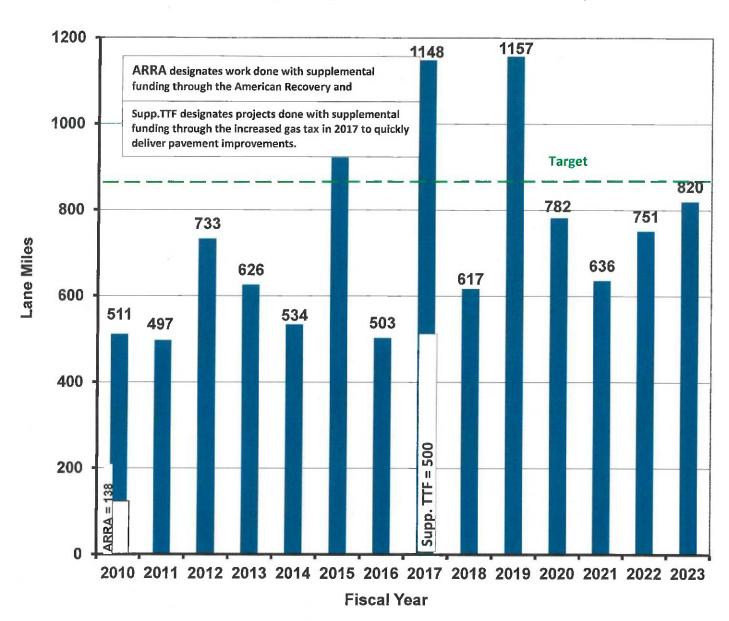
Project Description	Treatment	DOT UPC No.	Route		Start Mile Post	End Mile Post 71.20	Total Lane Miles	County	Cost \$ Million	
Route 206, Brown Avenue to Route 28	Slurry Seal	223390	206		68.50		12.00		\$3.101	
Route 295, Route 38 to	High		295	S	41.00	46.50	18.20	Burlington		
Elbow Lane	Performance Thin Overlay	223660	295	N	41.00	45.20	14.30	Burlington	\$8.848	
Route 322, Boro Commons Drive to CR 536 (Main St) / CR 654	Slurry Seal	213030	322	В	18.25	24.09	11.68	Gloucester	\$2.098	
	Total									

MULTI-YEAR SUMMARY OF MAJOR PAVEMENT WORK

Figure 4 below shows the lane miles of mainline pavement that received restoration over the last 14 fiscal years. It should be noted that the availability of funding of Capital Program Management projects is a major factor which affects the total lane miles restored during the state fiscal year. A higher number of lane miles paved during SFY 2017 and SFY 2019 can be attributed to Supplemental Transportation Trust Funds, and to a significant increase in preservation lane miles, respectively.

FIGURE 4

NJ State Highway System Lane Miles of Major Pavement Work Completed (Total System Mainline Lane Miles = 8539)



REFERENCES

- 1. New Jersey Department of Transportation, STATE FY 2022 2031 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, November 22, 2021.
- 2. New Jersey Department of Transportation, Pavement Management System.
- 3. New Jersey Department of Transportation, Transportation Capital Program, State Fiscal Year 2023.

APPENDIX A DEFICIENT PAVEMENT SECTIONS NEEDING FUTURE RESTORATION

DEFICIENT PAVEMENTS NEEDING FUTURE RESTORATION 63 Candidate Projects Sorted by Benefit Rank

Notes:

- (1) Candidate projects are based on 2022 Pavement Management Database. Minimum project length = 0.5 miles.
- (2) Many of the projects shown below are already programmed for future work and are in design.
- (3) AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic. FPR = Final Pavement Rating (0-5 scale, 5 = perfect pavement).
- (4) Benefit = 0.9(5.0-Avg FPR) + 0.1(Traffic Factor) and Traffic Factor = (5/60000) (Avg AADT), with Max = 5.0
- (5) For undivided routes (Dir = B): FPR and Benefit shown are the most critical set of values in either direction.
- (6) In Rte designation, L=Local, B=Business, T=Truck, U=Upper.
- (7) Dir =Direction; B=Both; N=North; S=South; E=East; W=West

Benefit Rank	Rte	Dir	MP Start	MP End	Center Line Length	Lane Miles	County	Avg AADT	Avg FPR	Benefit	Cost Estimate (Millions)
1	23	В	28.4	29.6	1.2	2.4	Sussex	16099	2.47	4.617	0.84
2	22	Ε	31.5	32.5	1	2	Somerset	14384	0.75	3.948	0.7
3	28	В	11.5	12.4	0.9	1.8	Middlesex	17378	2.96	3.616	0.63
4	50	В	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.8	Cape May	9807	2.62	3.584	0.63
5	28	В	5.1	6.1	1	2	Somerset	12030	1.14	3.571	0.7
6	35	S	46.9	47.5	0.6	1.3	Middlesex	22120	1.24	3.57	0.455
7	30	В	10.1	10.6	0.5	2	Camden	32007	2.04	3.461	0.7
8	44	В	9.5	10.2	0.7	1.4	Gloucester	8328	1.26	3.433	0.49
9	23	S	10.3	11.9	1.6	4.8	Morris	30663	1.47	3.429	1.68
10	47	В	29.2	30.4	1.2	2.4	Cumberland	2659	2.94	3.386	0.84
11	206	В	63.9	66	2.1	5	Somerset	20733	1.69	3.385	1.75
12	27	В	26.8	28	1.2	4.3	Middlesex, Union	19840	2.2	3.351	1.505
13	46	W	64.3	65	0.7	1.4	Bergen	36269	1.62	3.346	0.49
14	206	В	60.6	61.7	1.1	2.2	Somerset	13921	1.43	3.328	0.77
15	27	В	0	1.2	1.2	2.5	Mercer	13332	1.46	3.297	0.875
16	30	В	12.6	14.6	2	8	Camden	37382	1.98	3.288	2.8
17	124	В	4.8	5.5	0.7	1.4	Morris	18066	1.6	3.223	0.49
18	46	W	0	0.8	0.8	1.2	Warren	3327	1.47	3.206	0.42
19	49	В	26.1	26.7	0.6	1.2	Cumberland	12164	1.11	3.17	0.42
20	161	В	0.4	1	0.6	2.4	Passaic	11796	2.36	3.16	0.84
21	035Z	S	4.1	8	3.9	7.8	Ocean	6051	1.6	3.111	2.73
22	22	Ε	54.72	55.3	0.58	1.16	Union	29302	1.82	3.104	0.406
23	31	В	41	41.6	0.6	1.2	Warren	19576	1.79	3.051	0.42
24	130	S	68	69.26	1.26	2.92	Mercer	16481	1.79	3.028	1.022
25	31	В	41.9	43.6	1.7	5.3	Warren, Warren	14862	2.06	3.012	1.855
26	28	В	3.1	4.2	1.1	2.2	Somerset	9161	1.7	2.985	0.77
27	73	В	6.7	7.5	0.8	3.2	Camden	15345	2.08	2.975	1.12
28	206	В	54.7	56	1.3	2.6	Mercer	14347	1.45	2.955	0.91

Benefit Rank	Rte	Dir	MP Start	MP End	Center Line Length	Lane Miles	County	Avg AADT	Avg FPR	Benefit	Cost Estimate (Millions)
29	46	W	61.3	61.9	0.6	1.2	Passaic	20364	1.92	2.939	0.42
30	30	В	11	11.7	0.7	2.8 Camden		32168	1.69	2.933	0.98
31	46	Е	47.1	48.4	1.3	2.6	Morris	19672	1.93	2.925	0.91
32	66	W	3.1	3.6	0.5	1	Monmouth	17111	1.93	2.906	0.35
33	206	В	44.6	45.3	0.7	2	Mercer	8191	1.85	2.903	0.7
34	50	В	8.45	9.7	1.25	2.5	Atlantic	5498	1.84	2.893	0.875
35	30	В	15.1	16.4	1.3	5.2	Camden	20739	2.51	2.89	1.82
36	22	E	32.9	34.3	1.4	3.9	Somerset	21557	2	2.878	1.365
37	35	N	5.6	6.3	0.7	1.4	Ocean	6301	1.9	2.839	0.49
38	26	В	0.4	1.51	1.11	2.82	Middlesex	11804	2.48	2.816	0.987
39	40	В	21.7	22.7	1	2	Salem	8748	2	2.812	0.7
40	40	В	34	35.1	1.1	2.2	Atlantic	9323	1.98	2.794	0.77
41	77	В	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.8	Cumberland	13979	2.28	2.749	0.63
42	31	В	44	44.5	0.5	1	Warren	10944	1.96	2.739	0.35
43	9	В	101.9	103.3	1.4	5.6	Monmouth, Ocean	33315	2.27	2.738	1.96
44	27	В	28.4	31.5	3.1	12.4	Union	25322	1.77	2.731	4.34
45	295	S	24.5	25.9	1.4	4.2	Camden, Gloucester	45690	2.41	2.713	1.47
46	009W	В	2.9	3.6	0.7	2.8	Bergen	19235	0.02	2.62	0.98
47	287	S	9.8	10.6	0.8	2.9	Middlesex, Somerset	63264	2.71	2.557	1.015
48	46	E	62	63.1	1.1	2.2	Passaic	20364	2.38	2.527	0.77
49	122	В	0.8	2.3	1.5	3	Warren	9310	1.59	2.522	1.05
50	46	Е	65.1	66.6	1.5	3	Bergen	36269	2.55	2.503	1.05
51	10	Е	10.6	11.9	1.3	3.1	Morris	30279	2.57	2.437	1.085
52	34	N	4.4	5.5	1.1	2.2	Monmouth	14827	2.49	2.379	0.77
53	10	W	14.1	14.8	0.7	1.4	Morris	13802	2.5	2.366	0.49
54	46	W	52.9	53.6	0.7	1.4	Essex	26937	2.66	2.333	0.49
55	23	В	49.9	50.6	0.7	2.1	Sussex	2837	1.98	2.297	0.735
56	_50	В	1.7	3.4	1.7	3.4	Cape May	6113	2.47	2.193	1.19
57	29	В	29.7	30.4	0.7	1.4	Hunterdon	1885	1.45	2.108	0.49
58	22	Е	47.1	47.7	0.6	1.2	Union	22966	2.87	2.105	0.42
59	42	S	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.2	Gloucester	13872	2.82	2.08	0.42
60	23	N	9.6	10.2	0.6	1.8	Morris	30673	3.03	2.025	0.63
61	35	N	7.1	8.8	1.7	3.4	Ocean	6301	2.84	1.995	1.19
62	47	В	30.7	31.3	0.6	1.2	Cumberland	6232	1.59	1.909	0.42
63	29	В	27.8	28.5	0.7	1.4	Hunterdon	1885	2.67	1.853	0.49