

Strengthening Municipal Road Programs: National Benchmarking Trends and Advanced Prioritization and Scenario Evaluations Tools for Roads AM Planning

AMONTario Sponsored Webinar

February 25, 2026

Chris Lombard, MBA, P.Eng., IAM Cert., AECOM

Donghui Lu, Ph.D., IAM Cert., AECOM

Luke Zhao, Ph.D., P.Eng., IAM Cert., AECOM

Moustafa Awadalla, MAsc., P.Eng., PMP, City of Ottawa

Speakers



Chris Lombard

**AECOM, Asset
Management Practice
Lead, Canada**

Donghui Lu

**AECOM, Asset
Management Manager,
Ontario**

Luke Zhao

**AECOM, Sr. Asset
Management
Consultant**

Moustafa

**City of Ottawa, Senior
Engineer, Road
Renewal**

Agenda

1. Roads AM Emerging Trends In Canada
2. Roads AM Innovations & Case Studies
 - Project Prioritization
 - Funding Allocation & Scenario Evaluation
 - Lifecycle Modeling
3. The Way Forward
4. Q&A

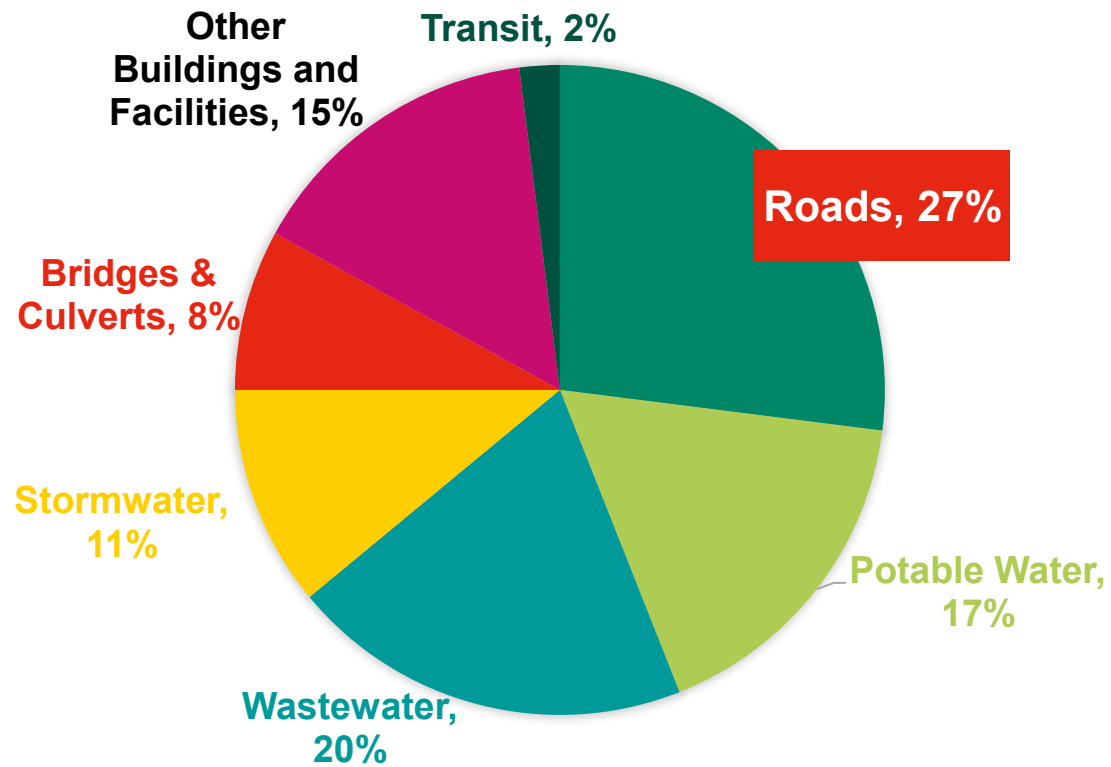




Transportation AM Emerging Trends & Takeaways

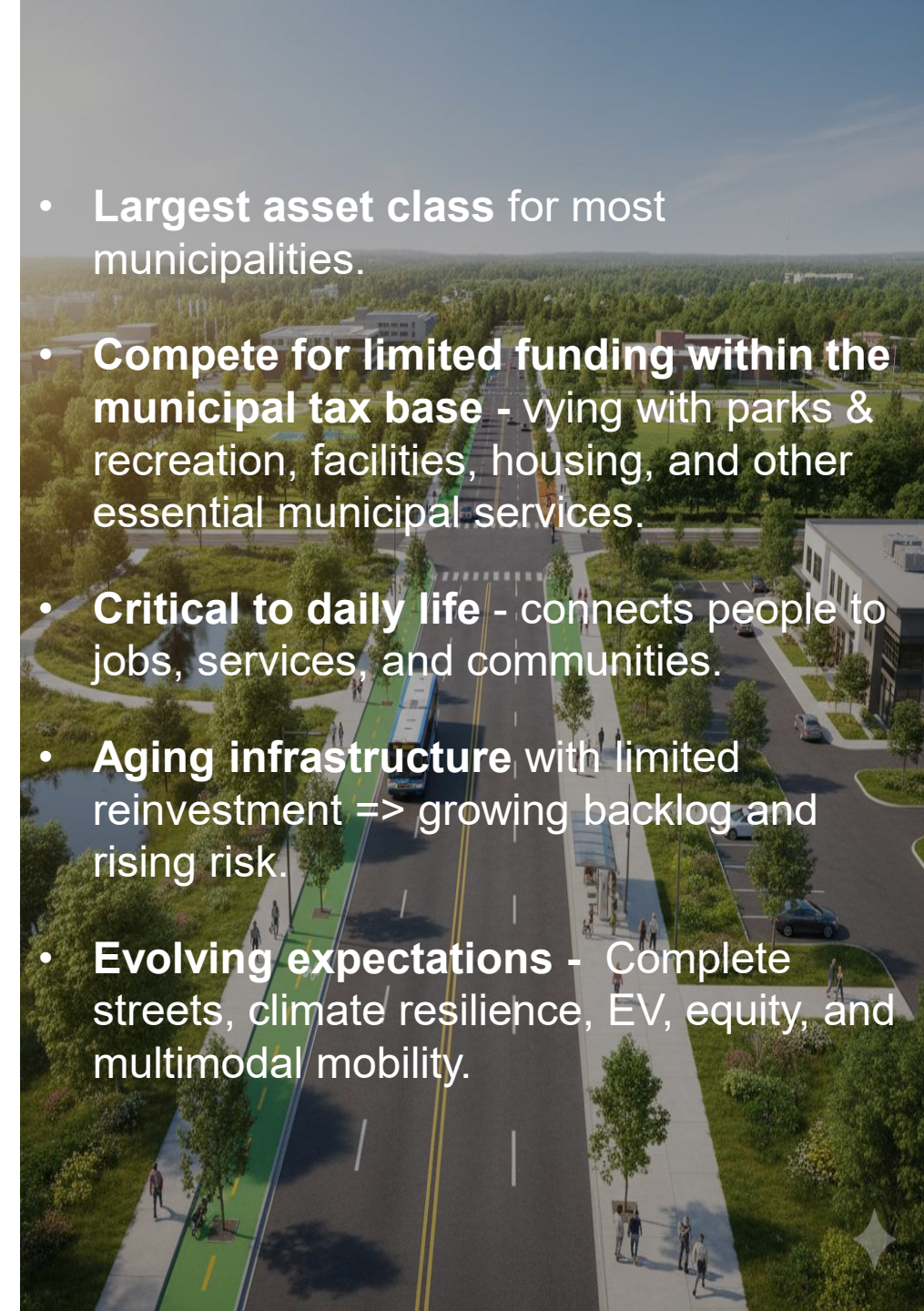
Introduction to Roads Infrastructure in Ontario

Estimated Replacement Value Breakdown For Ontario Municipalities



Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (FAO), 2021

- Largest asset class for most municipalities.
- **Compete for limited funding within the municipal tax base** - vying with parks & recreation, facilities, housing, and other essential municipal services.
- **Critical to daily life** - connects people to jobs, services, and communities.
- **Aging infrastructure** with limited reinvestment => growing backlog and rising risk.
- **Evolving expectations** - Complete streets, climate resilience, EV, equity, and multimodal mobility.



Background – Data Sources



Key trends identified from **5-Year** Canadian Infrastructure benchmarking - Transportation data



1997 – Pilot study including 4 cities

2001 – Major expansion to include 35 cities in W/ WW/ SW

2019 – Expanded to include **transportation benchmarking**

2023 – Expanded to include green infrastructure benchmarking

2025 – Integrated with Solid Waste Benchmarking

Present – 50+ Municipalities



City of Ottawa **National Survey** on challenges and current practice on road renewal across Canada

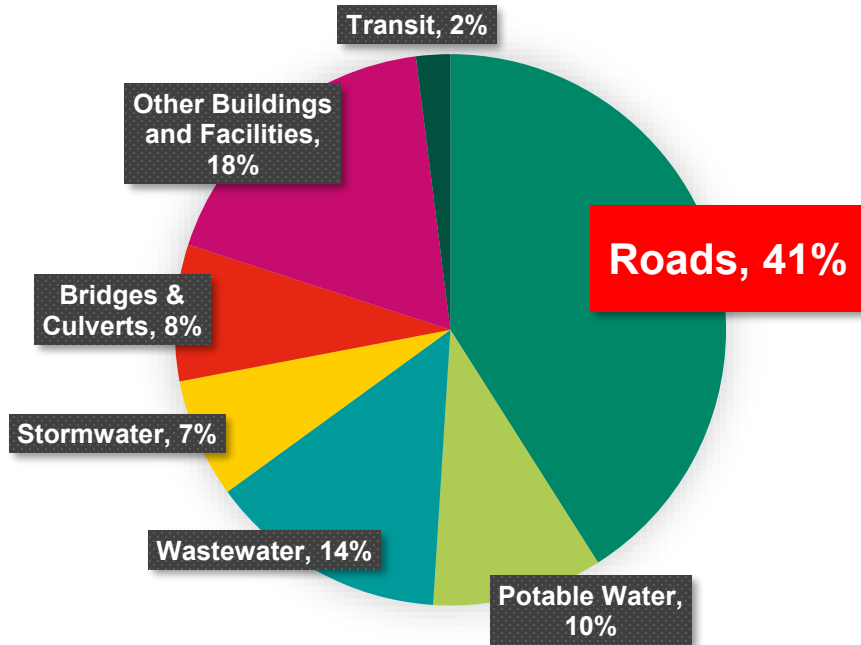


1. General information (2 questions in total)
2. Current Prioritization Practices (14 questions in total)
3. Pavement Rehabilitation Practices (9 questions in total)
4. Additional comments

Trend 1: Increasing Backlog => Demanding More Mature Prioritization

Roads represent the largest share of backlog in Ontario, Canada

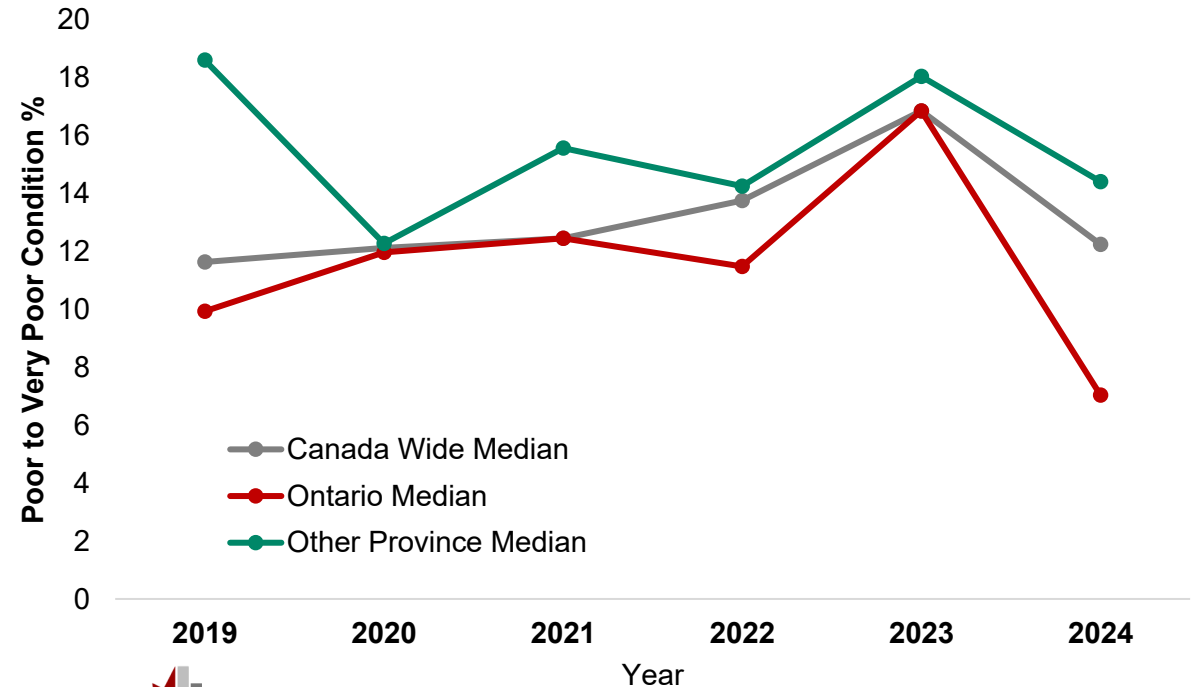
Ontario Infrastructure Backlog



Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (FAO), 2021

Note: Backlog means infrastructure in need of Rehabilitation or Renewal

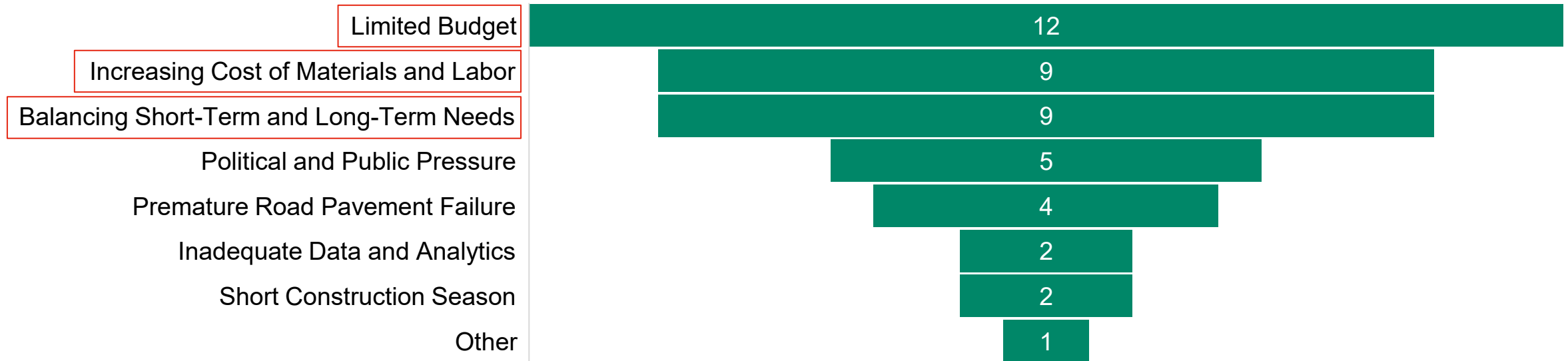
% of Road Network in Poor to Very Poor Condition (CIBI Median)



Source: CIBI Benchmarking Results 2019-2024

Current Status – Top Roads AM Challenges

Roads Asset Management / Reinvestment Challenge



Source: CIBI Group Survey & Ottawa Investment Prioritization Study for the Annual Road Renewal Programs Survey; data from **13 municipal respondents** across Canada, 2024

Current Status - Prioritization Approach's Level of Maturity



Level 1. Developing

- Basic prioritization used, mostly reactive
- Repeatable but not consistently documented



Level 2. Defined

- Structured process with clear criteria
- Primarily qualitative but applied consistently



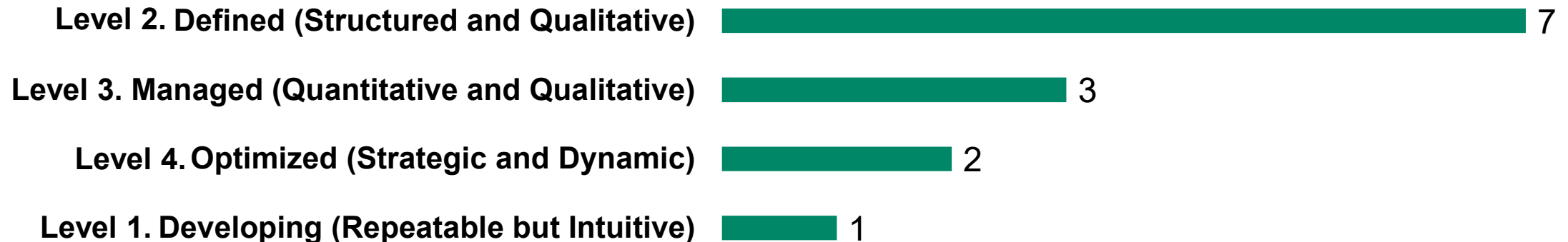
Level 3. Managed

- Combines qualitative and quantitative metrics
- Prioritization supports data-informed decisions



Level 4. Optimized

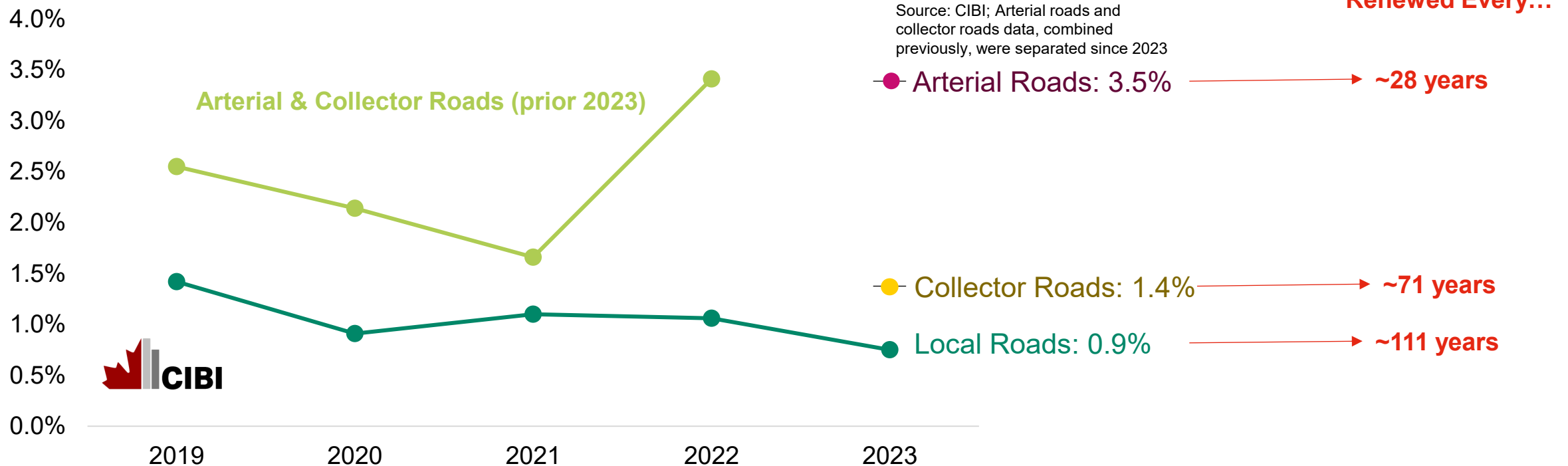
- Fully aligned with strategic goals and adaptable to change
- Dynamic modeling and scenario testing used regularly



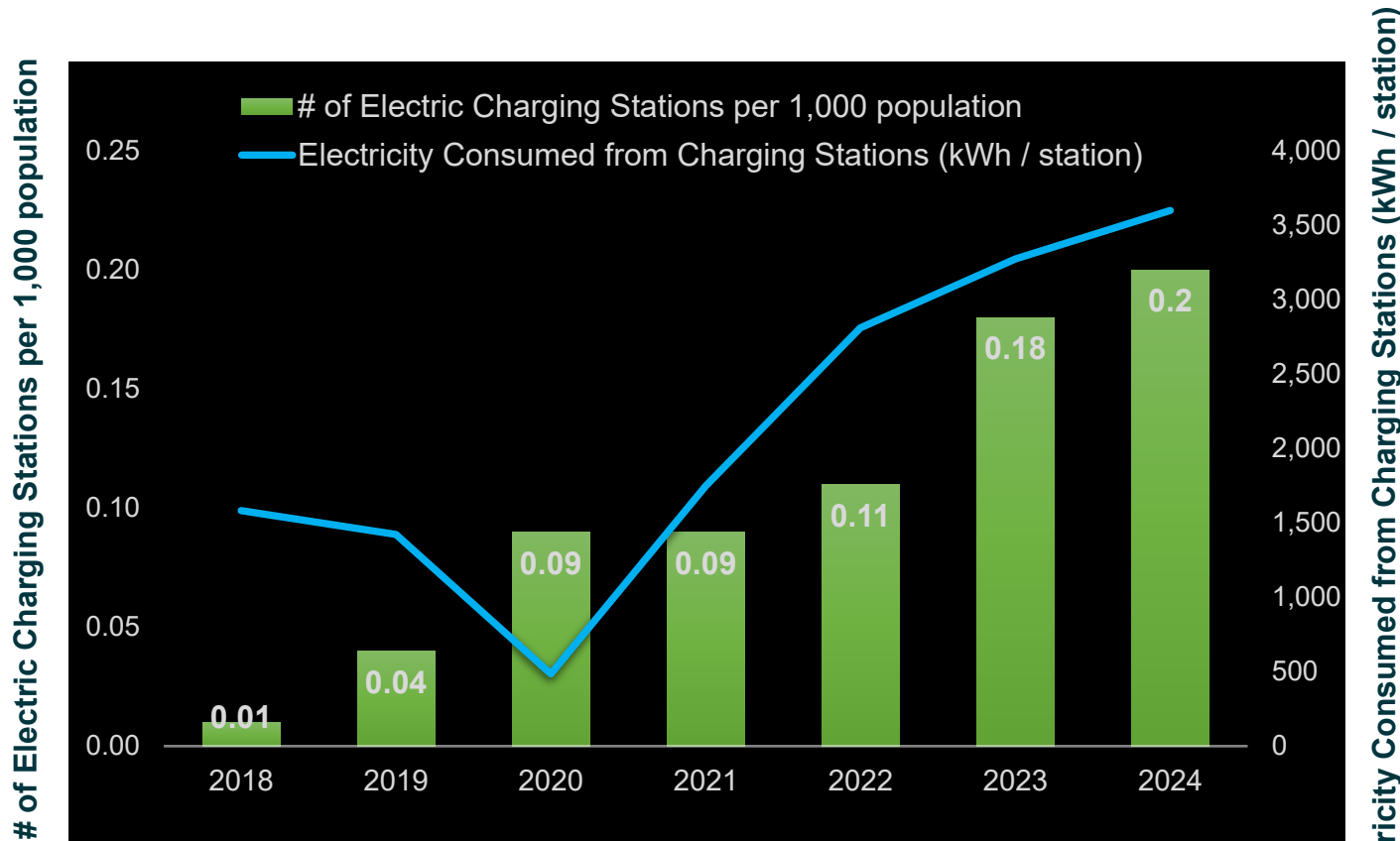
Source: CIBI Group Survey & Ottawa Investment Prioritization Study for the Annual Road Renewal Programs Survey; data from 13 municipal respondents across Canada, 2024

Trend 2: Local Roads are not Adequately Funded (*...or funded even worse than Arterials and Collectors)

Total Road Network Renewed - CIBI Median - Canada



Trend 3: Electrical Vehicle Infrastructure



Source: CIBI, 2018–2024.

- Number of Electrical Vehicle (EV) chargers is rapidly increasing
- Electricity consumption per station rising
- Municipalities to integrate EV needs into Asset Management planning

2026 Canadian EV Policy:

- **Restarted national EV purchase incentives** after a temporary pause in 2025.
- Transition toward **100% ZEV new vehicle sales by 2035**
- **Charging Infrastructure Expansion** Programs (Federal funding)


More Road Wear

- EVs are **heavier** and wear out roads faster
- **Altered road designs**
- More **frequent** road asset **intervention** cycle

Less Fuel Tax Revenue

- Fewer gas vehicles means **lower fuel taxes**
- Cities need **new ways to fund** road work

Key Takeaways

 **Growing backlog** and **limited budgets** demand **more matured prioritization**

 **Climate Change** and **Electrification** are reshaping roads needs

 **Local roads** require more intentional prioritization and **strategic alignment**

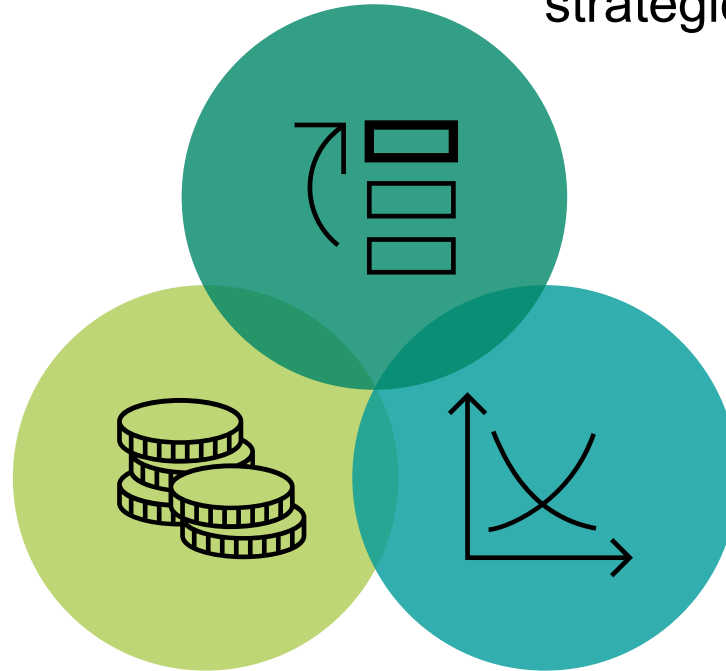
 Explore **alternative strategies & funding sources** to strengthen long-term sustainability.

AM Innovations & Project Case Studies

The Three Focus Areas

Funding Allocation

Determining how scarce resources are distributed across asset classes, functional classes, or lifecycle stages.



Project Prioritization

Deciding which projects to implement first, ensuring the most critical, cost-effective projects that align with strategic goals are funded.

Lifecycle Modelling

Predicting asset deterioration and determining optimal timing of maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement to maximize return over the asset's life.

These three key areas are interdependent - weakness in any one area undermines the others. All three have to be addressed in an integrated way to extend asset life, reduce risk, and achieve more with limited budgets.

Project Prioritization

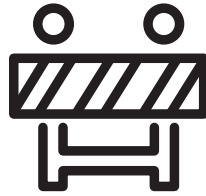
City of Ottawa

Project Prioritization Typical Challenges



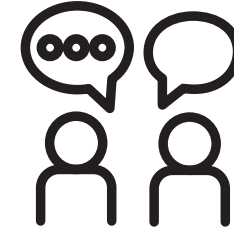
Project Readiness

Ensuring all prerequisites are in place before delivery (e.g., culvert replacement, design plans, required engineering data, and coordination with underground services).



Impact of Other Major Projects

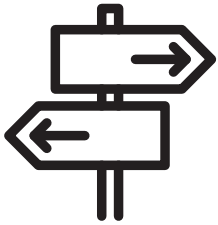
- Limited visibility can cause conflicts and delays
- Integrated corridors take longer to plan
- Nearby projects can dictate timing (traffic management)
- Utility cuts accelerate deterioration and add complexity



Mismatch In Priority

Boundary roads in poor condition or with high traffic can face priority misalignment between adjacent jurisdictions due to different funding availability and program timelines.

Project Prioritization Typical Challenges



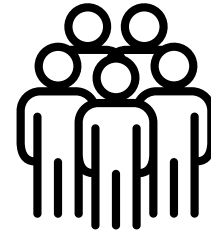
Complex Trade-offs

Prioritizing projects must balance multiple factors: asset condition, risk of failure, safety, level of service impact, economic development, equity, regulatory compliance, etc.



Lack of Clear Criteria

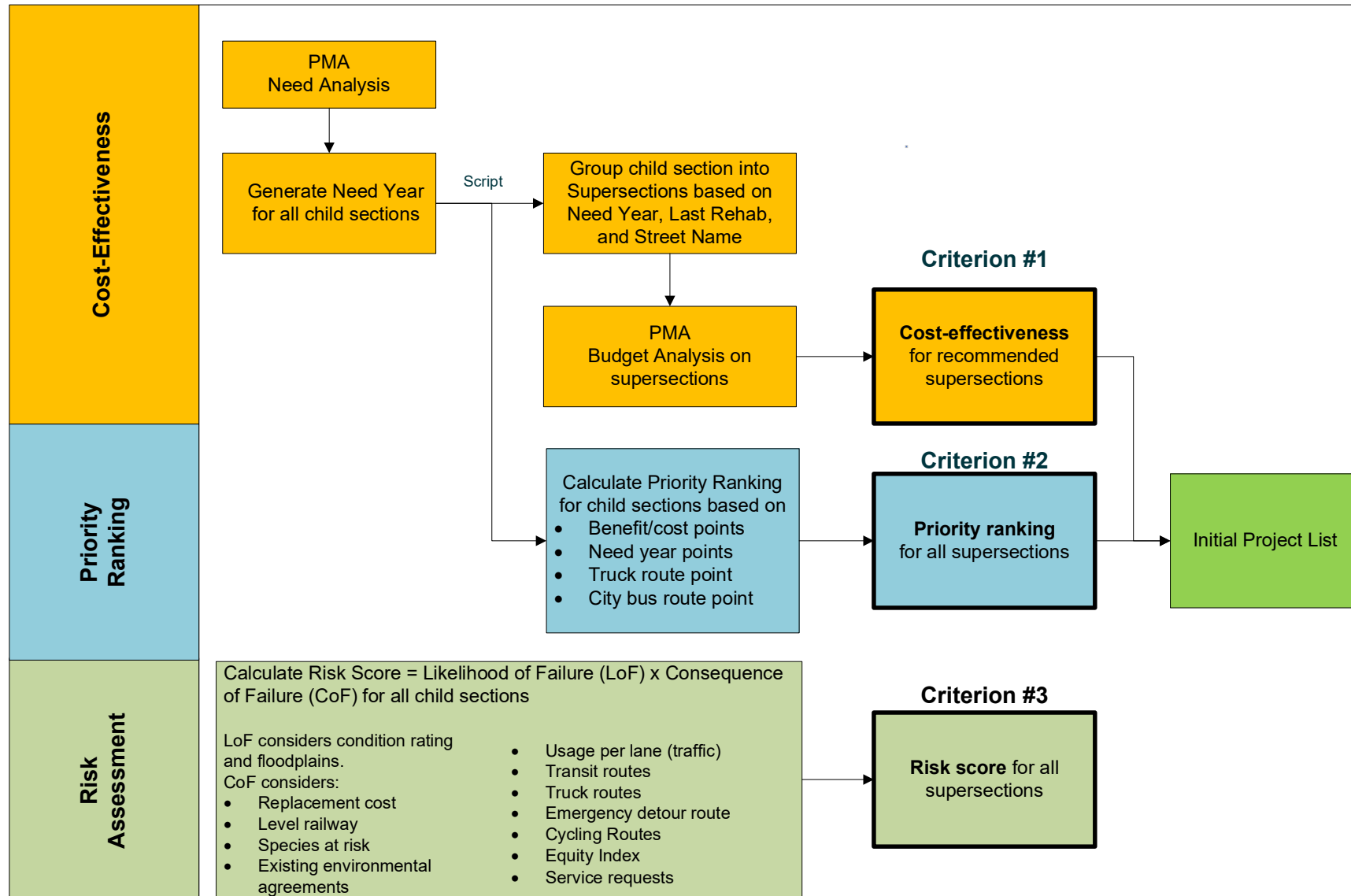
Without a standardized, transparent framework for ranking projects, selection can be ad-hoc or driven by subjective judgment. Different departments might use different methods, making it hard to compare.



Influence of Politics

Internal politics or urgent short-term issues can skew priorities. Elected officials might push to fund a new asset in their district over rehabilitating an existing asset elsewhere, regardless of technical rankings.

Review of City of Ottawa Road Project Selection Framework



Proposed Improvements

- Risk Framework:**

Risk assessment was not clearly integrated into the process. The selection based on risk was not formally adopted.

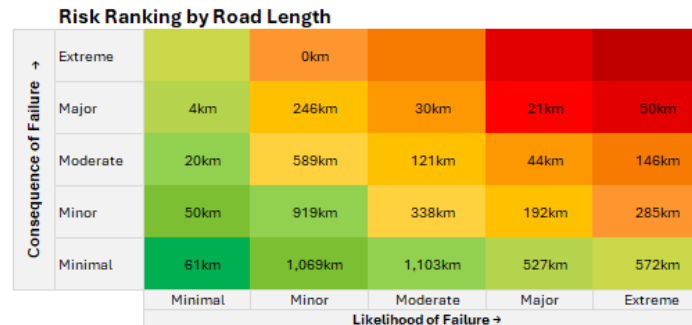
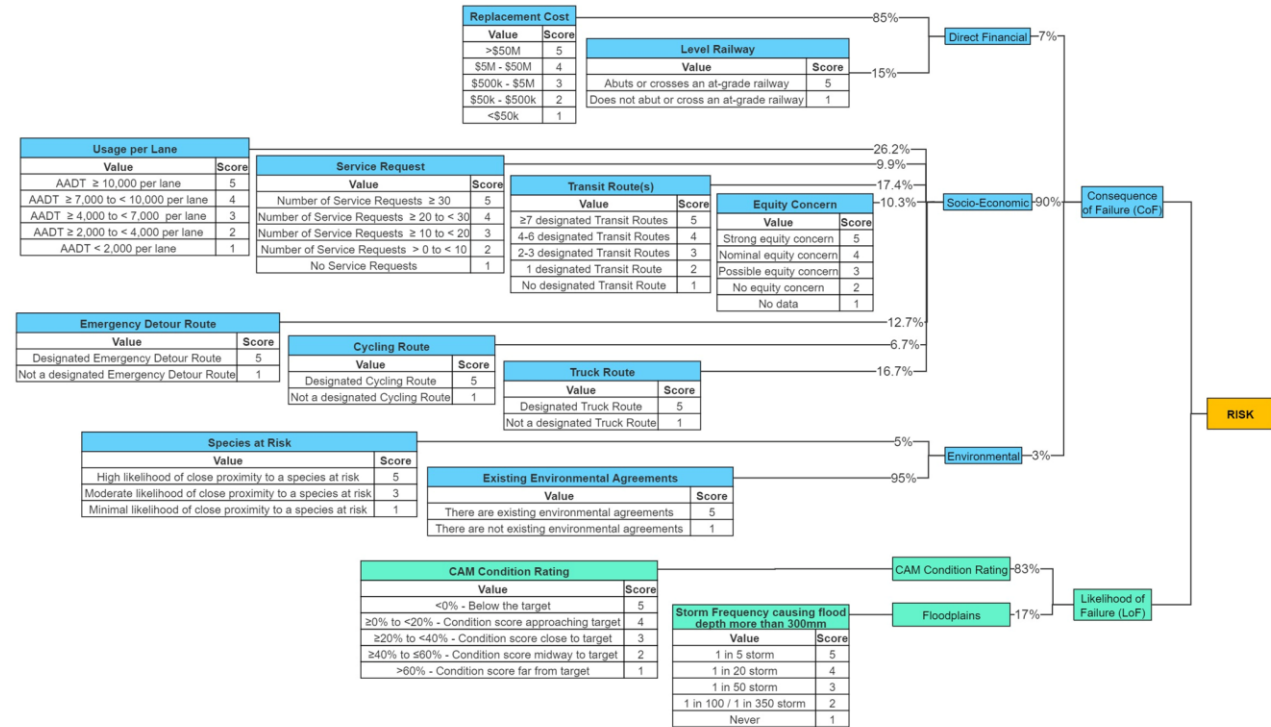
Risk assessment framework can be improved by

- Adding factors
- Refining weights (ongoing process)
- Adjusting scoring scale
- Improving visualization

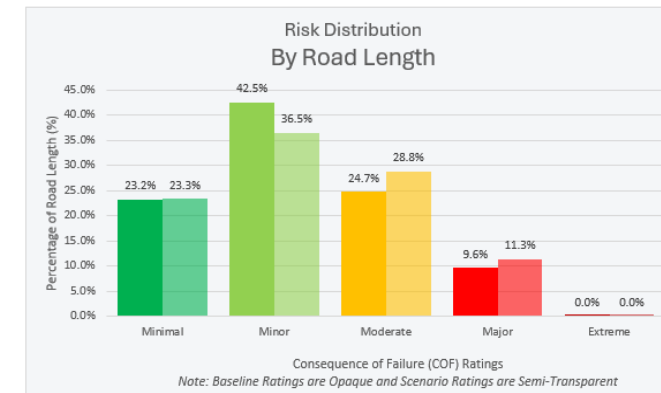
Other Ideas

- Continuous vs discrete functions
- Sensitivity analysis tool

CITY OF OTTAWA
RISK FRAMEWORK OF ROADWAYS



Note that this chart is a pivot table - if you would like to see the road sections that make up the totals in each category based on the filters selected, double click the cell for the details to populate in a new tab.



Proposed Improvements

- Criteria Refinement:

Priority Ranking and CE exhibit overlapping criteria, such as traffic, length, benefit, and cost, presenting an opportunity to streamline processes and improve efficiency.

Cost Effectiveness	Priority Ranking	Risk Assessment
AADT	AADT	Usage per lane
Length	Length	Replacement cost
Benefit	Benefit	Level railway
Cost	Cost	Service request
Disbenefit	Need year (10)	Equity concern
	Bus route (1)	Transit route (14%)
	Truck route (1)	Truck route (15%)
		Emergency detour route
		Cycling route
		Species at risk
		Existing environmental agreements
		Condition rating

Priority Ranking vs CE

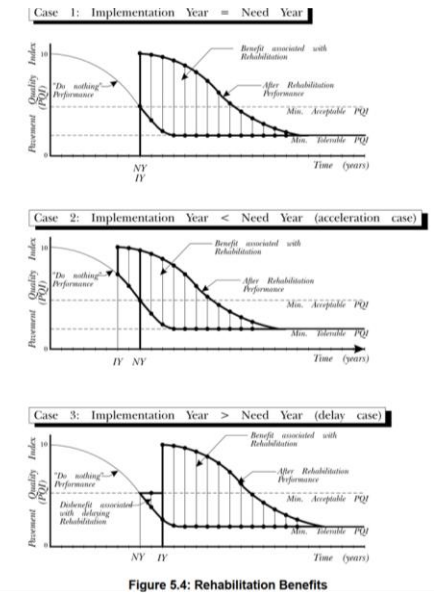
$$\text{Priority Ranking's Benefit/Cost} = \frac{\text{AADT} \times \text{Section Length} \times (85 - \text{Predicted PQI})}{\text{Rehab Cost from RM}}$$

vs. Priority Ranking's Need Year (10 points)

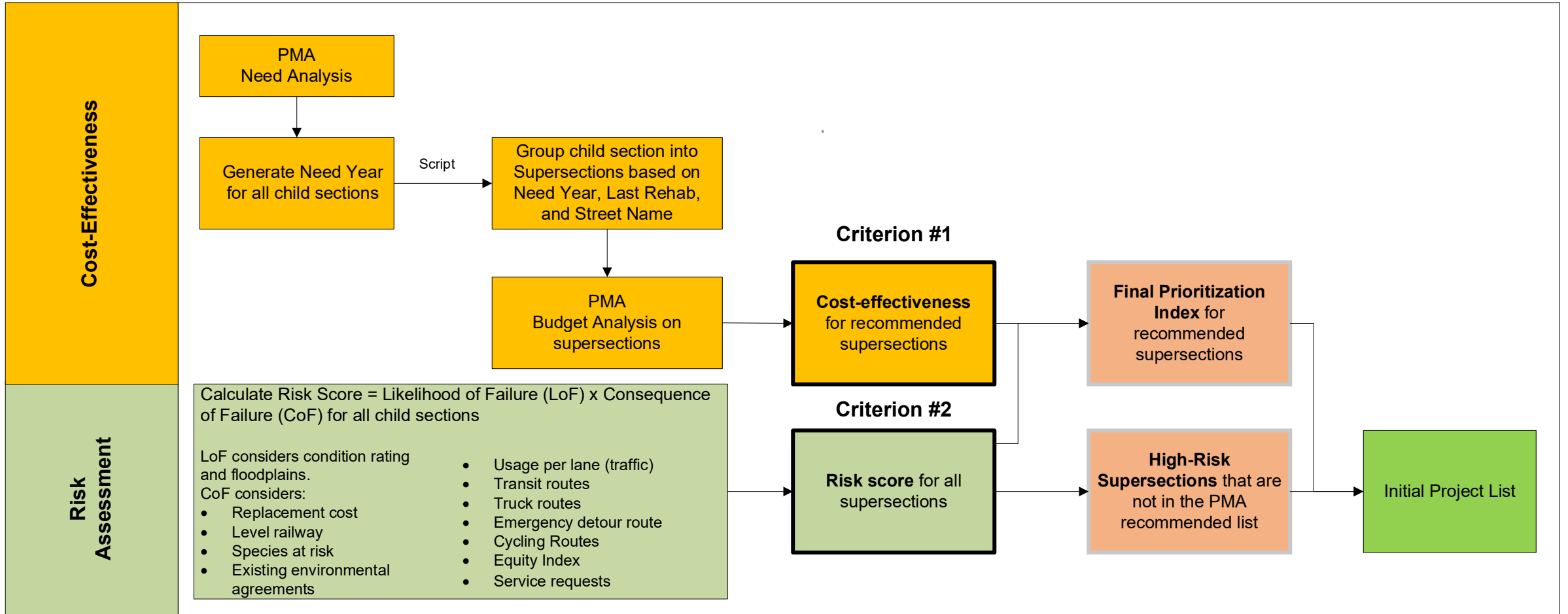
$$\text{Cost Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{AADT} \times \text{Section Length} \times (\text{Benefit} - \text{Disbenefit})}{\text{Discounted Cost}}$$

$$\text{Benefit}_{iY} = \sum_{\text{Year}=iY}^{\text{Year}=iY+\text{Duration}} \left(\frac{\text{After Rehabilitation PQI}_{\text{Year}} - \text{Do Nothing PQI}_{\text{Year}}}{(1 + \text{Discount Rate})^{(\text{Year}-\text{Year } 1)}} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Disbenefit}_{iY} = \sum_{\text{Year}=\text{Need Year}+1}^{\text{Year}=iY} \left(\frac{\text{Minimum Acceptable PQI} - \text{Do Nothing PQI}_{\text{Year}}}{(1 + \text{Discount Rate})^{(\text{Year}-\text{Year } 1)}} \right) \times 100$$



Proposed Road Project Framework for the City of Ottawa



In addition, open up the process to scrutiny and input. When stakeholders understand the rationale behind project rankings, there is more support for sticking to the plan.



Funding Allocation & Scenario Evaluation

City of Ottawa

Funding Allocation Typical Challenges

Chronic Budget Constraints

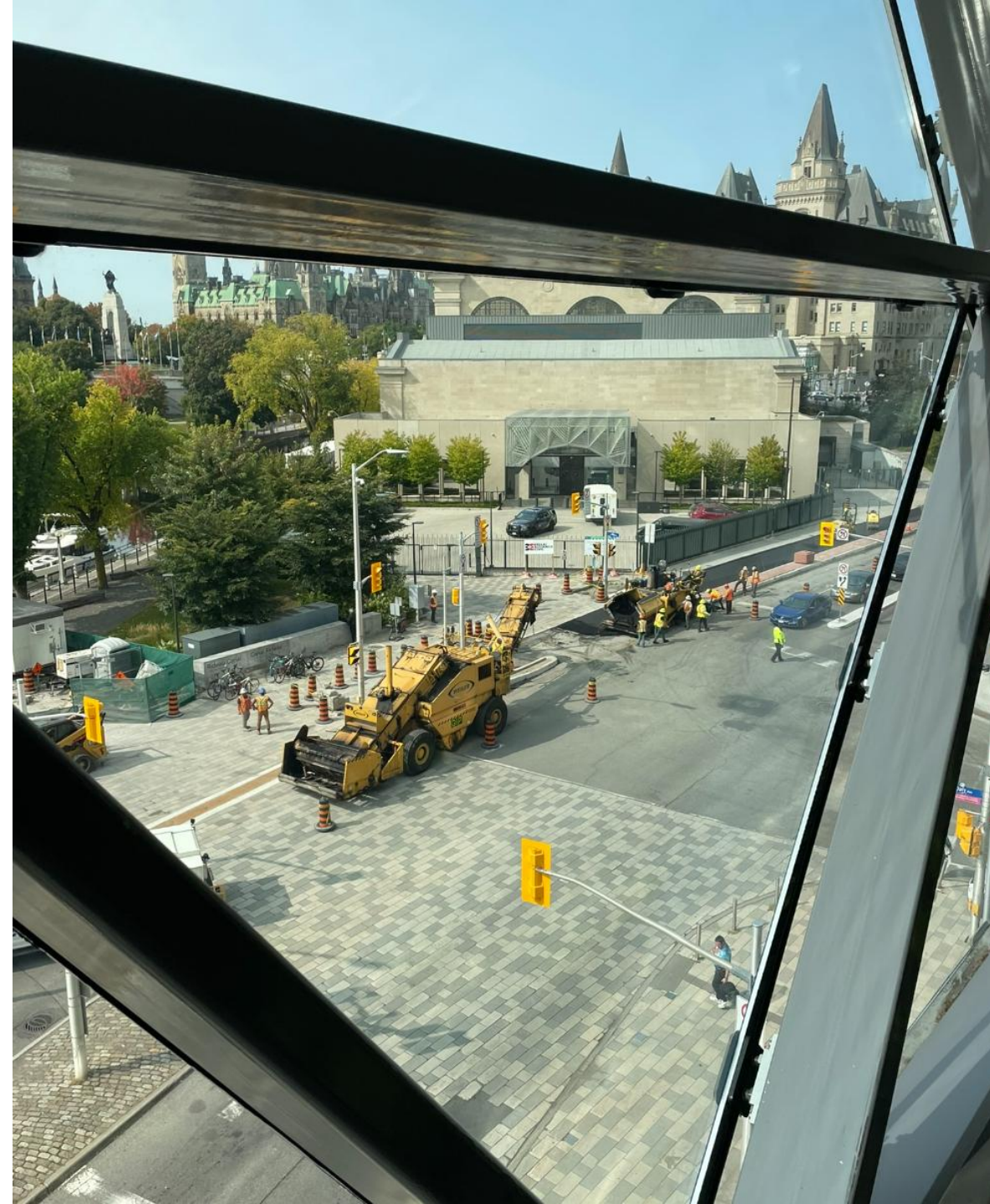
Many municipalities face shrinking or stagnant budgets even as assets age and deteriorate, creating a widening gap between needs and available funds.

Fragmented Funding Sources

Infrastructure funding typically comes from multiple sources (taxes, grants, user fees), often each with restrictions on use. These silos make it challenging to optimally allocate money where it's most needed, since funds cannot always be pooled freely.

Identify the Best Use of Limited Funds

Balancing budget allocation requires optimizing asset performance while ensuring fair distribution across regions and users. Establishing a scenario evaluation tool greatly supports decision-making by testing trade-offs between efficiency, fairness, and long-term sustainability.



Funding Allocation Choices: What Paths We Can Take

 **Current Budget & Spend a Bit More** – Maintain / increase / decrease budget

 **Target Road Conditions** – Meet a higher / maintain existing service level

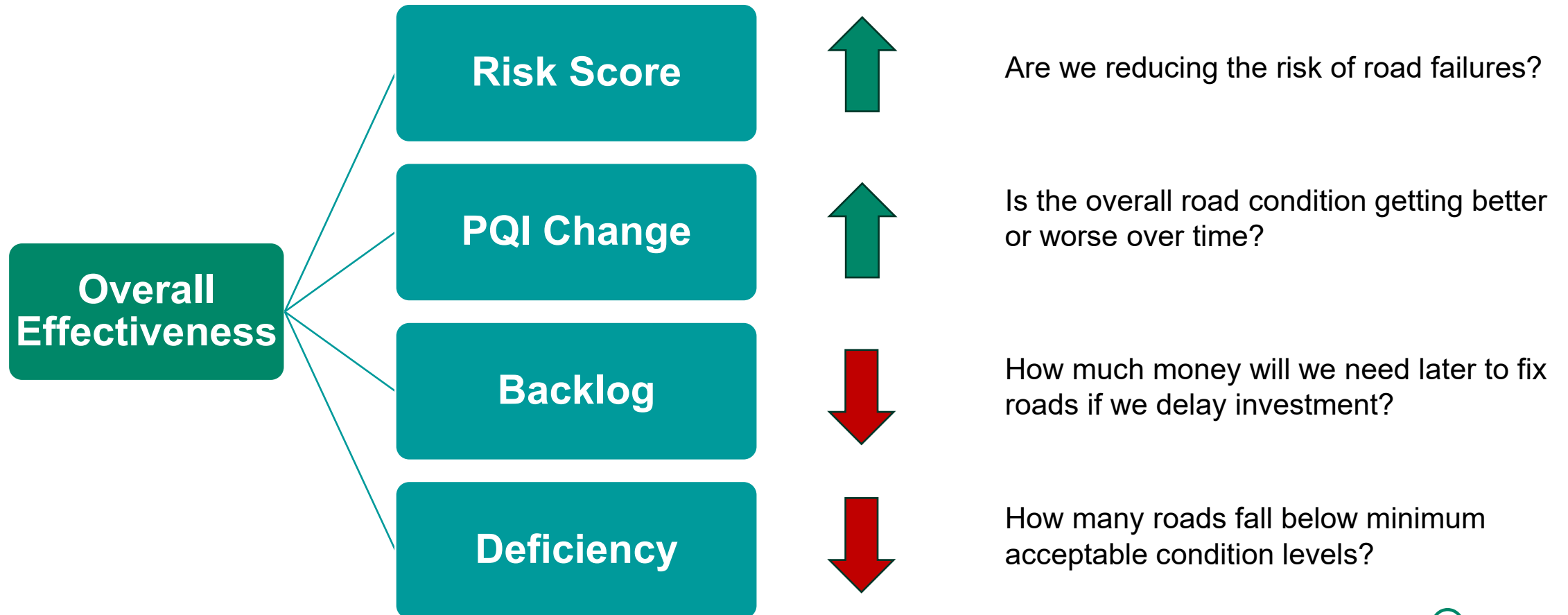
 **Invest Big Early** – Large upfront investment

 **Focus More on Specific Category** – Shift funding by asset class / region

In total, 14 scenarios were set up and analyzed.

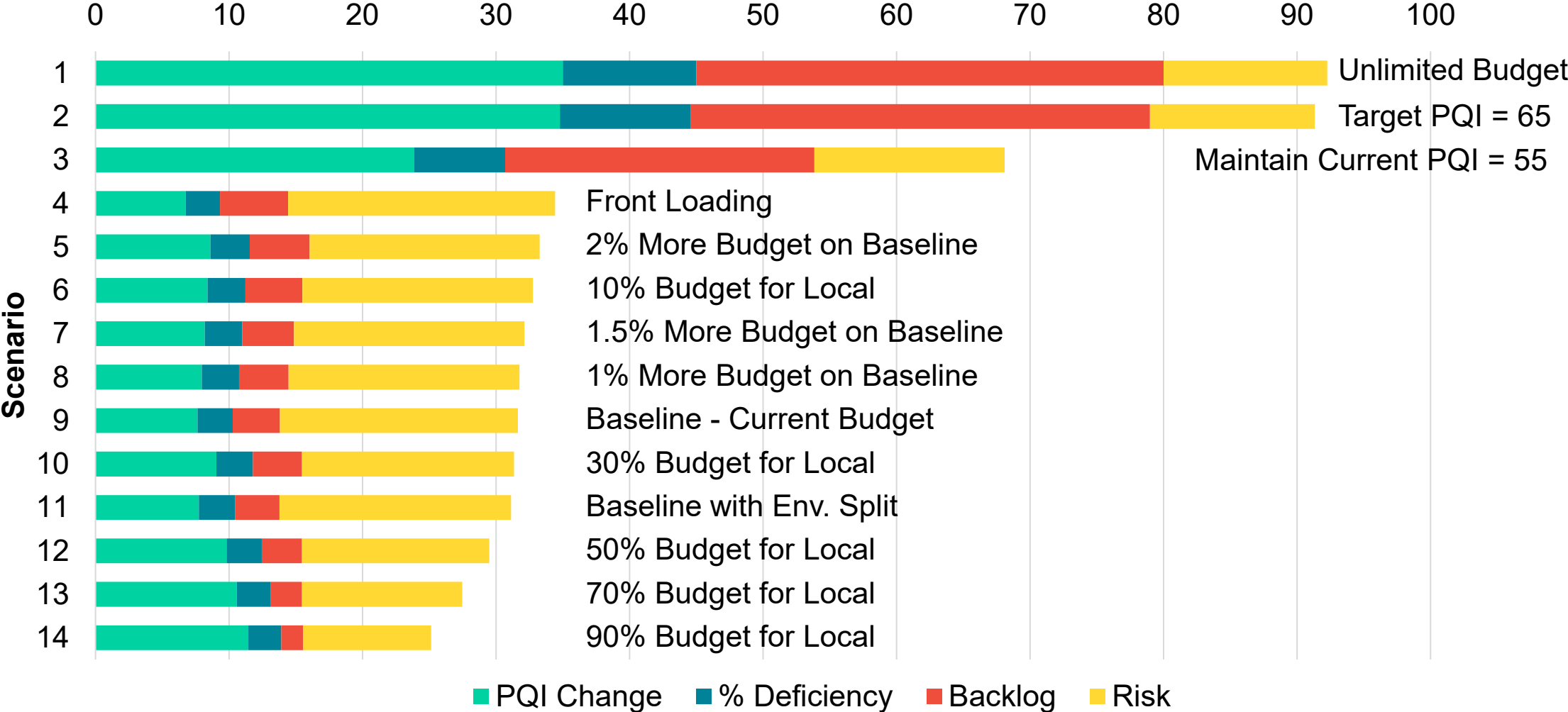
Funding Scenario Evaluation

- Multiple metrics were identified and evaluated. The final four metrics determine the overall effectiveness.
- Weightings were assigned through pairwise analysis.



Scenario Ranking Score

Weighted Score



Scenario Ranking Tool



Project: Investment Prioritization Study for the Annual Road Renewal Programs

Deliverable: Ottawa Road Scenario Evaluation Tool (ORSET)

Project #: 60731668

Version:

0	(2025-01-08)
1	(2025-02-24)

Introduction: **Instructions** This tab to show the data preparation and data updating steps

Scenario Details This Tab is left with users to enter additional information for the scenarios evaluated for future reference.

I_Scenarios The main tab to review the effectiveness of scenario; graphs include scenario ranking, PQI Trend, M&R Recommendations, Backlog (cost and lane-length), and CE and Risk of planned projects.

II_Projects The tab to perform in-depth review and ranking of recommended projects for all the scenarios.

M_PQI&Def The tab to review the yearly PQI and Network %Deficiency for all the scenarios.

M_M&R_Rec The tab to review M&R treatment costs for all the scenarios.

M_Backlog The tab to review the yearly backlog in lane-length and cost for all the scenarios.

M_CE&Risk The tab to review the yearly weighted CE and Risk Score of the recommended projects for all the scenarios.

xxx The hidden intermediate tabs used for calculations and graphs.

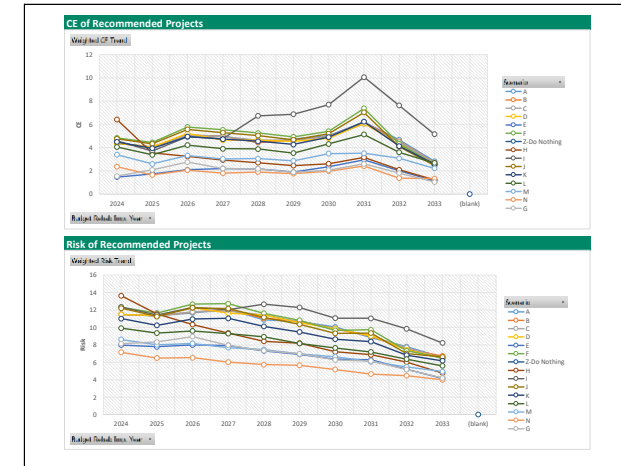
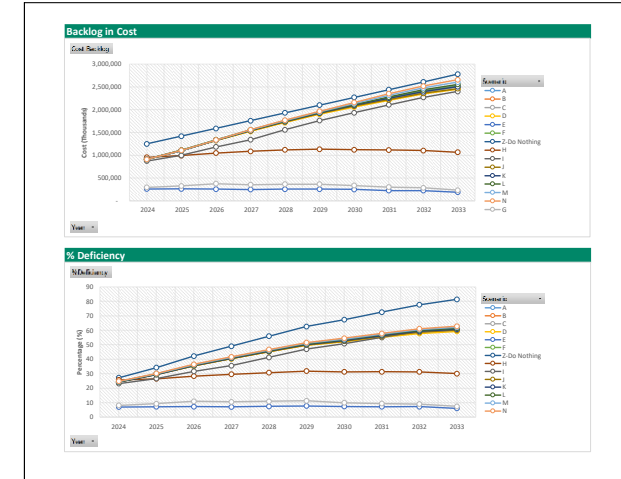
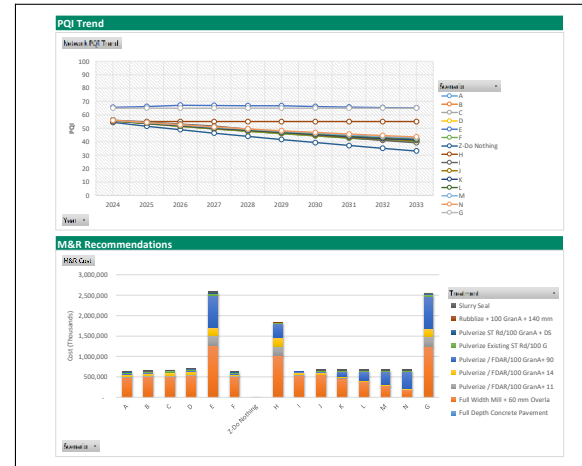
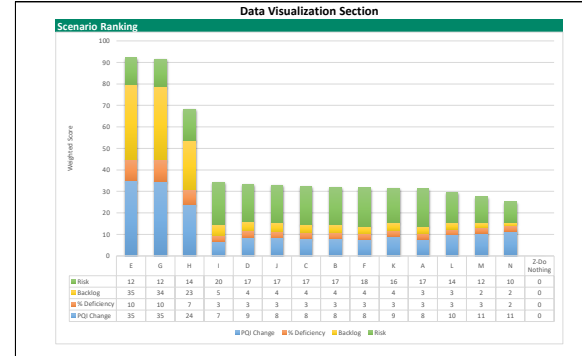
SCENARIO EVALUATION

User Input Section

First Year: 2024 Last Year: 2033 Initial PQI: 55

Weightings of Scenario Evaluation Metrics					
Metric	Weighting	Total Cost	Backlog	CE	Risk
PQI Change	35%	10%	0%	35%	0%
% Deficiency	10%	34%	0%	0%	20%

Note: ensure that the total of weightings equals to 100%.



- Streamlined data import and refresh process
- Flexible configuration of metric weightings and analysis periods
- Easy customization of visualizations and report-ready printouts

Key Takeaways

Current Budget & Spend a Bit More

- 1-2% Budget Increase on Baseline: Only limited improvements seen in PQI change and backlog reduction.
- Env. Split: Minimal impact observed across all performance metrics.

Invest Big Early

- Among constrained budget scenarios, front-loading shows the highest ranking with most risk reduction.

Target Road Conditions

- Maintaining or Increasing the current PQI service level results in high network performance but requires significantly more funding.

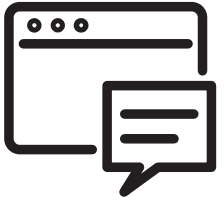
Focus More on Local Roads

- Allocating additional funding to local roads can improve overall network PQI; however, it leads to a higher arterial backlog and leaves more high-risk sections unaddressed, making it unfavorable to allocate more than ~10% of the budget to local roads.

Lifecycle Modeling

Other Case Studies

Lifecycle Modeling Typical Challenges



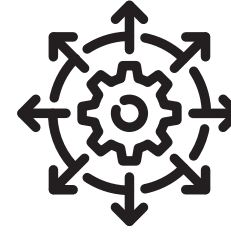
Data Gaps

Many agencies struggle with incomplete or outdated asset data. Without knowing what assets you have or their true condition, it's difficult to model future condition.



Issues with Decision Support Software

- Dependency on consultants for updates or analysis
- Limited training
- Inadequate customization
- Cost and maintenance



Limited Integration with Other Systems

Lifecycle models may not link easily with GIS, work order, or financial systems, leading to siloed analysis and reduced usability.

Lifecycle Modeling for Road Networks (1/2)

Key Elements

Input

- Asset inventory
- Analysis period
- Inflation
- Treatment Type
- Treatment cost
- Trigger conditions
- Deterioration models
- Scenario setup, etc.



If these drift, the outputs drift.

Prioritization

- Condition
- Replacement value
- Risk
- Defined ranking indicator
- Coordination with utilities and other projects



Needs periodic review.

```
C:\Users\Zhaol3 > OneDrive - AECOM > LUKEGZ > Z100_Work > Z197_Side_Tasks > SSM-20250421-Draft_LAMP > Final LCA > 2025-03-26 SSM_Roads_LCM_Template v14.0 Python Code.py > ...
raise ValueError(f"Error: Comma (',') characters found in sheet: {sheet_name}. It is not allowed for CSV outputs.")
30
31
32
33
34 print('File loaded successfully. No comma (',') characters found in any sheet.')
35
36
37 except FileNotFoundError:
38     print(f"Error: File not found at '{full_path}'. Please check the path.")
39
40 #Determine if a separate Rehab budget has been provided. Columns are assumed to reside immediately subsequent to Constrained Budget columns.
41 assumption = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Assumptions', header=0)
42 inventory = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Inventory', header=0)
43 esl = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='ESL Info', header=0)
44 cost = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Replacement Cost Info', header=0)
45 treatment_cost = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Treatment Cost Info', header=0)
46 supp_cost = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Supplementary Cost Info', header=0)
47 inflation = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Inflation Info', header=0)
48 deterioration = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Deterioration Info', header=0)
49 funding = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Funding Info', header=0, 1)
50 treatment = pd.read_excel(filepath+filename, sheet_name='Treatment', header=0)
51
52 #Makes sure there are not any rows where all values are blank
53 assumption = assumption.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
54 inventory = inventory.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
55 esl = esl.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
56 cost = cost.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
57 treatment_cost = treatment_cost.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
58 supp_cost = supp_cost.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
59 inflation = inflation.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
60 deterioration = deterioration.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
61 funding = funding.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
62 treatment = treatment.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
63
64 #Separate different fundings:
65 constrained_budget = funding['Constrained Budget Scenarios'].copy()
66 optional_budget_constraint = funding['Optional Budget Constraint'].copy()
67 o_m = funding['O&M'].copy()
68 disposal = funding['Disposal'].copy()
69 committed_budget = funding['Committed Projects'].copy()
70 committed_budget = committed_budget.fillna(0)
71
72 #Calculate constrained budget if optional rehab budget and committed project budget are provided
```

Lifecycle Modeling for Road Networks (2/2)

Key Elements

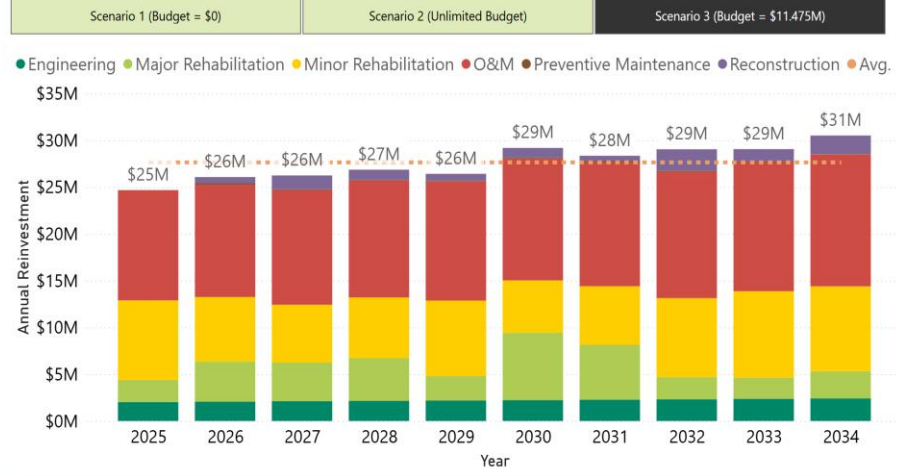
Dashboard

- Inventory
- Replacement Value
- Condition Forecast
- Capital Reinvestment Need
- Full Funding Need
- Annual trend
- Work program (Capital Project List)

See Results by Funding Type:

- Select all
- Engineering
- Major Rehabilitation
- Minor Rehabilitation
- O&M
- Preventive Maintenance
- Reconstruction

View Annual Reinvestment



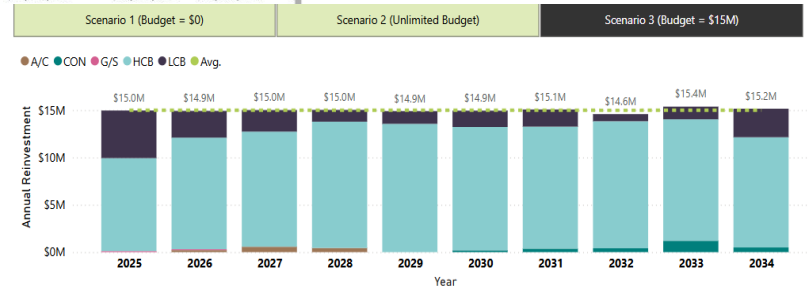
- Treatment timing and types come from the decision logic.
- If logic isn't refreshed, confidence erodes

See Results by Hierarchy Lev.:

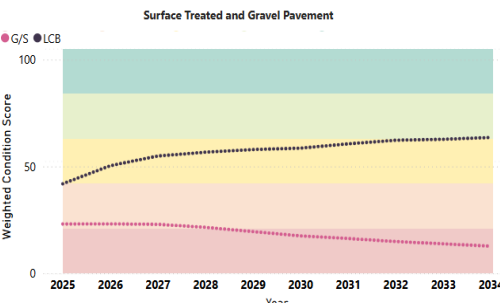
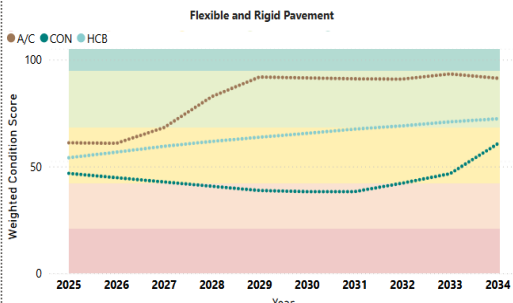
- Asset Class
- Road Type
- Surface Type

Asset Hierarchy

- Select all
- Roads
 - A/C
 - Arterial
 - Collector
 - Local
 - CON



- Condition trends reflect deterioration assumptions.
- Small curve changes can shift long-term outlook.



Key Takeaways – Road PMS Need A “Recalibration” or “Modernization”

PMS recommended work program match what engineers end up delivering in the field?



The Core Challenge:

- Many municipalities have relied on an “advanced” PMS for >10 years.
- Underlying decision logic hasn’t been revisited creating a **black box** that is increasingly questioned.

The Path to Defensible Decision:



Black box



Glass box

- ❖ PMS maturity is high on paper
- ❖ The “engine” (i.e., decision logic, etc.) hasn’t been tuned
- ❖ Cracking confidence
- ❖ Need to modernize the foundation
- ❖ Require Operational Alignment

Reflect today’s practices & restore decision confidence:

- New Modern Software
- Refresh assumptions
- Update Deterioration curves
- Update Treatment types & logic

The Way Forward

The Way Forward



It is Essential to have the Support of Senior Leadership and Politicians



We Need to Deepen our Insights into the Transportation AM Context and Challenges



The Complexity of the Challenge Is Demanding Smarter, and Broader Transportation AM Planning

Q&A

Thank you very much!

Chris Lombard, Christiaan.Lombard@aecom.com

Donghui Lu, donghui.lu@aecom.com

Luke Zhao, luke.zhao@aecom.com

Moustafa Awadalla, moustafa.awadalla@ottawa.ca

AECOM Delivering a
better world