

Asset management activities in terms of each step in the cycle are:

- 1) *Plan*: A life cycle plan is created for each asset. This plan includes all the activities associated with acquisition, maintenance, periodic refurbishments, disposal, and replacement of the asset. The plan is ultimately expressed *in financial terms*, since (after all) the intent is to manage the asset to minimize life-cycle costs.
- 2) *Direct*: Resources are allocated and asset-related activities are managed in accord with the life cycle asset plan.
- 3) *Measure*: Costs of the activities directed in the previous step are measured, also on an asset-by-asset basis. The impacts of these activities are also measured, primarily through a condition assessment program.
- 4) *Control*: Based on the results of measurements, the asset plans are updated, which may involve re-allocating resources toward or away from each asset.

6.5 Asset Management Plan (AMP)

The purpose of the AMP is:

- To update and record the location, asset condition and attribute data of all assets within the contract limit of works,
- To identify and record the location, asset condition and attribute data of all newly added assets within the contract limit of works,
- To identify the deleted assets within the contract limit of works and update the database,
- List of repair / upgrading and maintenance work and / or replacement of assets required as a result of the survey,
- Centralizing the asset data for timely retrieval,
- Updating of GIS and Asset Management System,
- To enable the Asset Data Management Center (ADMC) to develop Data and Asset Management System Integration, refer to figure below for more details.

Figure 6.2 shows the structure of a comprehensive asset management plan.

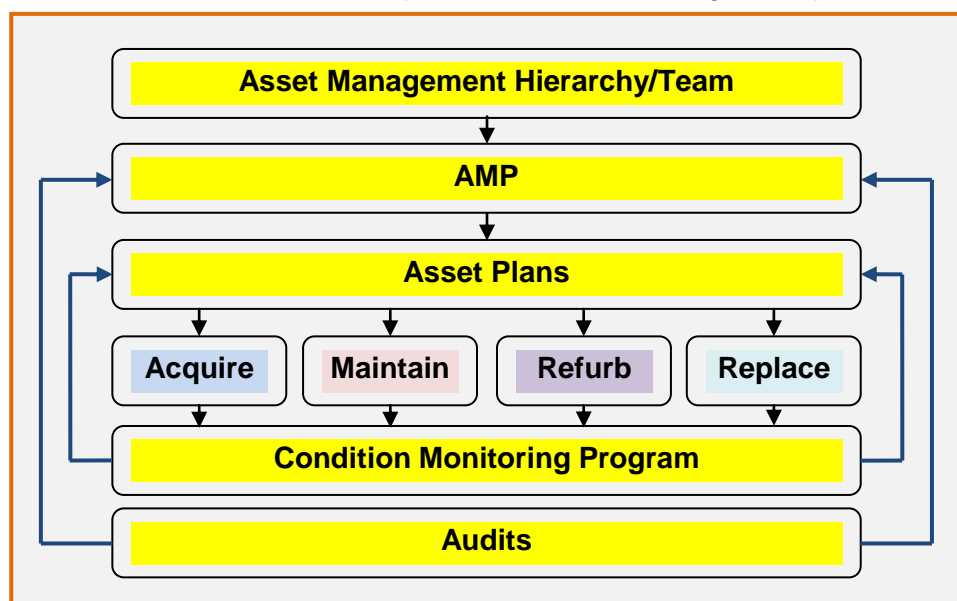


Figure 6-2: An Asset Management Plan Program