

Best Practices for Sustainable Road & Bridge Funding



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<u>CAPA MISSION</u> TO ADVANCE THE USE AND QUALITY OF **ASPHALT PAVEMENTS** IN COLORADO.



ECONOMICAL



SUSTAINABLE



DURABLE







Industry Advocacy Training & Education Technical Assistance Transportation Funding Representing 90% of the asphalt industry in Colorado

270 members including 80 local agencies



DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



2021 Partner Organization of the Year



CONNELL

COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE

LARIMER COUNTY

Local Agency - New or Reconstruction Owl Canyon Reconstruction (CR-72)



Value of Paved Road System (Elbert County): 100 miles (centerline) x \$1M/mile = **\$100 Million**

Value of Road System 47,000 miles (centerline) x \$5M/mile \$235 Billion

Over 90% of all pavements are ASPHALT





No paving or chip work in 2021 and none planned for 2022

OPERATIONS (ROAD & BRIDGE) VS. POLICY (COMMISSIONERS)





- When to Pave a Gravel Road?
- Design and Construction Guidelines for Asphalt Pavements
- Cold Weather Paving
- Pothole Patching
- Best Practices for using Recycled Asphalt Pavement

- Asset Management
- Pavement Management
- Using the Right Treatment at the Right Time with the Right Investment Level
- Sustainable Funding for Roads and Bridges





\$1.3 Billion Annual Revenue into Colorado's Economy

Industry includes 5,000 direct + 2,500







Asphalt is the **#1 Recycled Material.**

While asphalt production has increased by over 250% in the past 40 years, emissions from asphalt material production facilities has decreased by 97%.

Asphalt material production facilities have been **delisted** by the EPA/CDHPE from the list of major polluters.



Recycled Products in Pavements

OR BARK

MODEL

- Ground Tire Rubber
- Roofing Shingles
- Recycled Glass
- Plastics

Asphalt pavements are designed and engineered for quality and performance.

They are not linear landfills.



"...we need to accelerate the transition to Clean Energy."

"I Guarantee You We're Going to End Fossil Fuel"

THE BIDEN PLAN FOR A CLEAN ENERGY REVOLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE





The idea of phasing out or eliminating fossil fuels from a heavy civil construction standpoint is

Environmental Mandates

HB 21-1303 Global Warming Potential of Construction Materials Used of Publicly Funded Projects

HB 22-1244 Concerning Measures to Increase Public Protection from Toxic Air Contaminants

- ► COST IMPACTS
- ► IMPACTS ON COMPETITION (# OF BIDDERS)
- ► VALUE/BENEFIT (What is the reduction in emissions, VOCs, etc.)

Policy Approach

Option #1 INCENTIVES FOR ACHIEVEMENT **Option #2** MANDATE for TIGHTER REGULATIONS TO RESTRICT/MONITOR

THE AMERICAN DREAM



WHAT FACTORS IMPACT PROJECT COST?





2022 Construction Inflation Alert, April, 2022

For more than two years the U.S. construction Industry has been buffeted by

- Unprecedented increases in material costs
- Supply-Chain Bottlenecks
- Tight Labor Market

ASPHALT SUPPLY & COST

Crude Oil Availability

- Global Dynamics
- National Policy
- Refining Capacity
 - Regionally Rocky Mt. West
- Refinery Upsets
 - > Production Problems
 - > Trucking/Transport Logistics
- > Demand vs. Supply

Demand – STRONG; Supply - TIGHT





Figure 2

Change in prices for new nonresidential construction inputs vs. bid prices



"..... there is little sign that the supply chain will consistently improve in 2022."



Conclusion:

The construction industry is in the midst of a period of exceptionally steep and fast-rising costs for a variety of materials, compounded by major supply-chain disruptions and a shortage of available workers—a combination that threatens the financial health of many contractors. No single solution will resolve the situation, but there are steps that government officials, owners, and contractors can take to lessen the pain.

Conclusion:



Owners need to recognize that significant adjustments are probably appropriate regarding the price or delivery date of projects that were awarded or commenced early in the pandemic or before, when conditions for suppliers were far different. For new and planned projects, owners should expect quite different pricing and may want to consider building in more flexibility regarding design, timing, or cost-sharing.

How much does asphalt cost?

Maximizing Limited Road Improvement Funds

Get the Work Out Early! Optimize the Use of Recycled Materials Use Standard Specification & Material Requirements Maximize Hours of Work Accurate Engineer's Estimate

Flexibility in Project Scope Flexibility in Contract Duration Pre-Construction – Ordering / Purchase of Materials Predictability in Program (avoid steep highs and lows)



CDOT CO 287 JACKSON ROUTT





2022 Pavement Condition Funding & Performance



Colorado travelers were asked to prioritize where investment dollars should be spent....maintaining the existing transportation infrastructure was considered the highest priority.



<u>Street Improvement</u> <u>Budget</u>

- Capital Improvements
- Mill & Overlay
- Preventive/Crack Seal
- Concrete



Pavement Condition

- Network PCI
 - Use the available data to help with approaching your council or commissioners to increase funding



Local Agency Roadway Condition/Funding Survey







27 Agencies

62,000 lane miles

92% of Local Agency miles
Local Agency	Paved Lane Miles	Year	Annual A Progra Mill/Overlay + Preventive + Crack Seal		PCI	Public Works CIP	
Adams County	1484	2021	\$8,800,000	\$5,930	71	\$15,000,000	
Alamosa	118	2020	\$221,564	\$1,878	60	\$1,357,773	
Arapahoe County	1197	2022	\$4,390,000	\$3,668	68		
Arvada	1586	2019	\$6,900,000	\$4,351	68		
Funding 75th Percentile = \$10,146 lane mile Weighted Average = \$5,838 lane mile 25th Percentile = \$3,342 lane mile			3,360	Avement Condition 75th Percentile = PCI 76 Weighted Average = PCI 69 25th Percentile = PCI 62			
Cañon City	194	2017	\$400,000	\$21,649	37	\$3,800,000	
Castle Pines	82	2021	\$2,685,070	\$32,745	82	40,000,000	
Castle Rock	711	2021	\$7,786,075	\$10,951	78	\$4,380,000	
Centennial	979	2017	\$7,700,000	\$7,865	79		
Cherry Hills Village	90	2022	\$220,000	\$2,444	86	\$250,000	

2022 Local Agency Market

\$347 M Street/Road Maintenance

\$334 M Public Works Capital Projects

\$681 M Local Agency 2022 Projects

2022 Local Agency Trends

+ \$19.8 M Street/Road Maintenance

\$\$ 7 Agencies (30%)

23 Agencies 2021 vs. 2022

Positive growth!

16 Agencies (70%)

\$\$

2022 Local Agency Trends

23 Agencies 2021 vs. 2022

	2021	2022	Δ 2022	Δ 2021	Δ 2020
CIP*	\$110.3	\$104.90	-5%		
Mill & Overlay	\$75.7	\$82.90	+10%	4%	6%
Maint.	\$13.3	\$27.60	+108%	48%	-12%

Local Agencies Facing:

Situation

increased costs less revenue resistance to tax increases

Decision makers have chosen:

Reaction

"low profile" budget cuts by deferring maintenance





How Did Their Roads Get So Bad?

The Cost of Deferred Maintenance A Colorado Springs Case Study



"61% of our streets need to be completely resurfaced or reconstructed."

"We have the 24th worst road conditions in the nation."

Mayor John Suthers

July 30, 2015

KKTVS

11 Call For Action Investigation HOW OUR ROADS GOT SO BAD



'We have continued to decrease our preventative maintenance budget over the last 9-10 years."

"It would be in the hundreds of millions to take care of our deteriorating infrastructure now."

> Cory Farkas Streets Division Manager

> > July 30, 2015

KKTVS

11 Call For Action Investigation HOW OUR ROADS GOT SO BAD



"We filled 6,281 potholes in Jan/Feb this year, more than double from that period in 2014. We expect it to be at least 3-4x more than that in 2016."

"It's getting worse, our infrastructure is going into a nosedive at a noticeable rate."

> Cory Farkas Streets Division Manager



11 Call For Action Investigation HOW OUR ROADS GOT SO BAD

July 30, 2015



How Did it Get So Bad?

This tax-averse city is about to learn what it looks and feels like when budget cuts slash services most Americans consider part of the urban fabric.

The city won't pay for any street paving, relying instead on a regional authority that can meet only about 10 percent of the need.

"I guess we're going to find out what the tolerance level

is for people."

THE DENVER POST Jan 31, 2010

Chuck Fowler

Businessman



How Did it Get So Bad?

"With that downturn (2008), one of things you do is reduce across the board. Every department had budget restrictions and that ultimately impacted our Capital Improvement Budget."

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Kara Skinner Chief Financial Officer City of Colorado Springs

Other local agencies addressed the economic downturn in different ways. Jefferson County prioritized their departments and reduced budgets according to critical long term impacts. The Road & Bridge Department remained a top priority and has avoided the problematic issues Colorado Springs is now facing.



Road Maintenance





"We have a new 5 year plan (2016-2021), but it does not include paving residential streets. At this current funding level it will take 67 years to bring everything back."

> Cory Farkas Streets Division Manager

KKTV®

11 Call For Action Investigation HOW OUR ROADS GOT SO BAD







Implementing a Road Improvement Plan

Road Inventory & Asset Value

Inventory and identify the length of street network to determine the total centerline miles and average paved width.

Determine a full depth replacement cost (asset cost of the materials) for the network (typically \$75-\$90/sqyd.). This is the asset value of the network.

Road Condition Assessment & Network Preservation

A street improvement plan should consist of a *planned system* of treating pavements to maximize their useful life as cost-effectively as possible. The planned program should be proactive and progressive, *not* reactive.

The framework of the street improvement plan should be based on *treating the right road at the right time with the right treatment*. To monitor the performance of the network and being able to plan appropriate maintenance and capital improvements, the Streets Department should maintain a condition survey of the existing streets. The survey should be completed in a phased approach, collecting condition for one district annually, allowing for a three year cycle for a total network survey.



Typical Street Condition Survey District (3 year survey cycle)



'Good' Condition' (PCI > 55)



'Fair Condition' (PCI 41-55)



'Poor' Condition (PCI < 41)

The Pavement Condition Index (PCI) is a rating system developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers objectively measure the performance of pavement on a scale of 0 to 100. Local agencies can set individual PCI categories based on their own network condition and required performance.











LOCAL AGENCY PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

2019



CHAPTERS

- Introduction to the Guide
- What is Pavement Management?
- What are the costs & benefits of a PMS?
- Why Invest in PMS?
- Designing a PMS
 - Inventory
 - Collecting Data
 - Predicting Condition
 - Selecting Treatments
 - Reporting
 - PMS Tool
 - Staying Current

Summary

Park Avenue – August 1, 2014

Bridgeport, CT

2004: 2" Mill & Fill

Fairfield, CT 2004: 2" Mill & Fill 2010: Crack Seal & Microsurfacing

Colorado Asphalt Pavement Association

Text Your Question

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THE ASPHALT INDUSTRY OF COLORADO





