Seattle Department of Transportation

Funding Challenges and Priorities

Mike Fong & Dan Eder Council Central Staff

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Presentation Outline

- Overview of SDOT Revenues and Expenditures
- System Preservation and Safety
- System Improvement & Modal Plan Investments
- Major Capital Projects
- Summary of CTAC Recommendations

Overview of SDOT Revenues and Expenditures

SDOT 2011 Budget

System Preservation & Safety \$108M

- Bridge Rehabilitation
- Bridge Painting
- Arterial Asphalt and Concrete
- Arterial Maintenance
- Signs and Markings
- Signals, Controllers, ITS
- Sidewalks and Stairways
- Tree and Landscaping
- Parking Equipment
- Bicycle facility maintenance
- Pedestrian facility maintenance

System Improvements \$142M

- Bicycle Master Plan projects
- Pedestrian Master Plan projects
- Transit Master Plan projects
- Neighborhood Programs
- Large Capital Projects
 - Mercer Corridor
 - Spokane Street
 - Linden Avenue
 - King Street Station
 - Burke Gilman Trail

SDOT's 2011 Budget

\$306M Total

306M - (56M Reimbursables & Debt Svc) = \$250M

System
Preservation &
Safety
Programs
\$108M

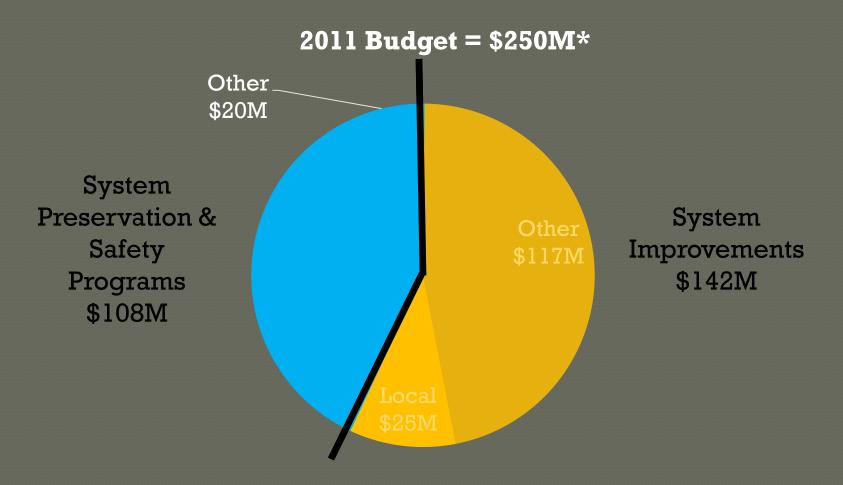
System
Improvements

\$142M

Reimbursables & Debt Service

\$56M

SDOT's 2011 Budget Local Funding vs. Other Funding



[•]Does not include debt service or reimbursables

[•]Bond proceeds included in "Other"

Local Revenue Trends: BTG and Non-BTG

SDOT Budgeted Revenue – BTG & Non-BTG Real Dollars - 2011 Base (Seattle CPI-W)



Trends By Revenue Sources

System Preservation & Safety Programs



Trends By Revenue Sources





Transportation Budget Challenges – Findings and Observations

- Non-BTG Local revenues down \$19 million (inflation adjusted) or 24% since 2006. However, SDOT's overall local revenues have increased.
- Mid-year 2011 cuts and anticipated 2012 budget General Fund reductions will erode transportation revenues.
- Metro's transit service operations in jeopardy increases pressure on local jurisdictions to examine options and alternatives.
- Increasing policy priorities (new Transit Master Plan soon to be completed, climate neutrality goals, proposed Freight Master Plan, potential variable parking rates capital investments, etc.)

System Preservation and Safety Needs

SDOT 2011 Budget

\$306M Total

System
Preservation &
Safety
Programs

\$108M

System Improvements

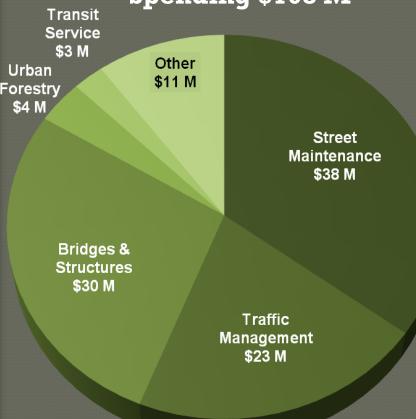
\$142M

Reimbursables & Debt Service

\$56M

A Closer Look at System Preservation and Safety





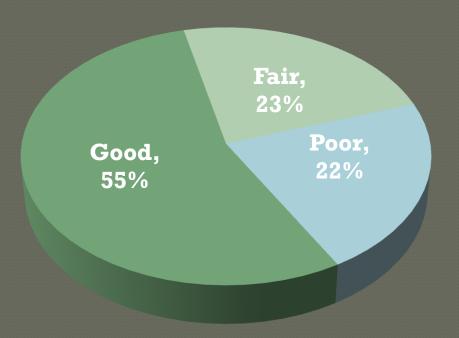
2011 Maintenance & Operations Funding

| Local Funding | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| General Fund/Gas Tax | \$47 M |
| BTG | \$35 M |
| \$20 Vehicle License Fee | \$4 M |
| CRS | \$2 M |
| Local Funding | \$88 M |
| Bonds & Other Debt | \$18 M |
| Grants/Partnerships | \$2 M |
| Total Funding | \$108 M |

State of the Infrastructure

Seattle's Transportation Asset Condition

- •Under current budget conditions, the percentage of transportation assets in poor condition gets larger
- •This includes assets as large as bridges and as small as signals and guardrail



Maintenance Funding Gap

SDOT has identified maintenance funding needs exceed current revenues:

One-time gap for fair/poor facilities = \$1.8 Billion

Ongoing maintenance needs = \$141 Million (Annually)

Bridging the Gap

- 9-year, \$365 million levy (approx. \$40 million/year)
- No less than 67% for maintenance
- No less than 18% for bike, pedestrian and safety
- No more than 15% for enhanced transit
- First \$1.5 million annually for Neighborhood Street Fund
- First 10% of Commercial Parking Tax
- Approximately \$25 million/year
- Funds debt service for major projects such as Spokane and Mercer East
- Supports various maintenance programming

BTG and Maintenance

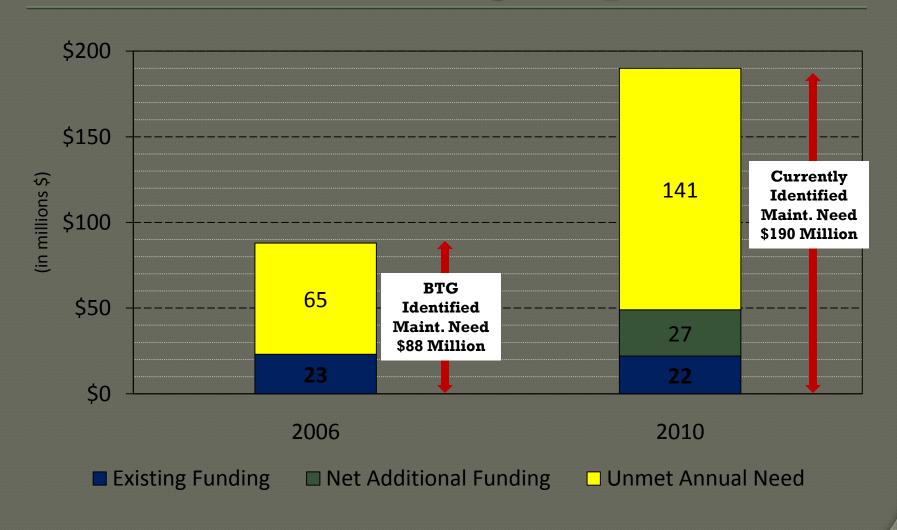
• Key BTG accomplishments:

- Stabilizing arterial pavement conditions in downtown core and other key arterials
- Began fixing some bridges in poor condition
- Started seismic retrofit of deficient bridges
- Replaced all street names signs
- Increased level of signal, sidewalk and stairway maintenance
- Shortened tree pruning cycle

• Two ways to define maintenance needs:

- Annual Funding Gap
- One-Time Funding Backlog

Annual Maintenance Funding Gap = \$141M

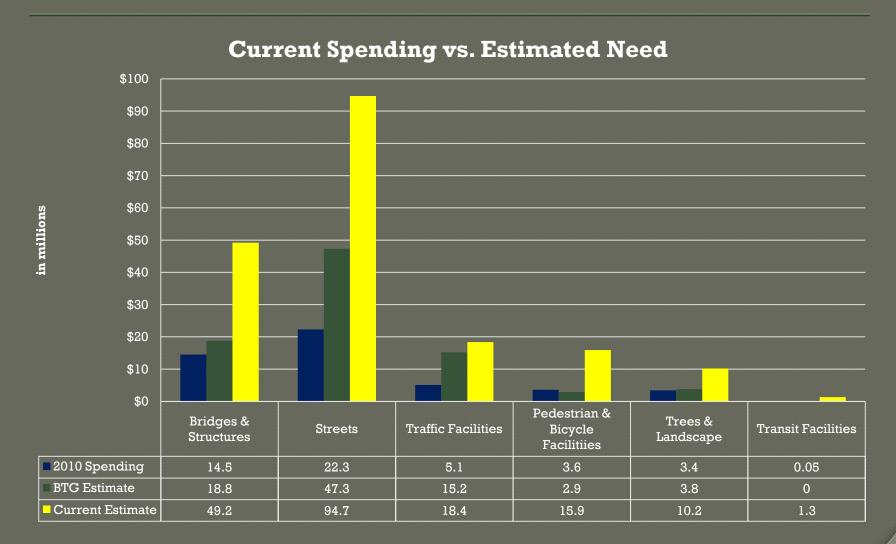


BTG and SDOT Maintenance

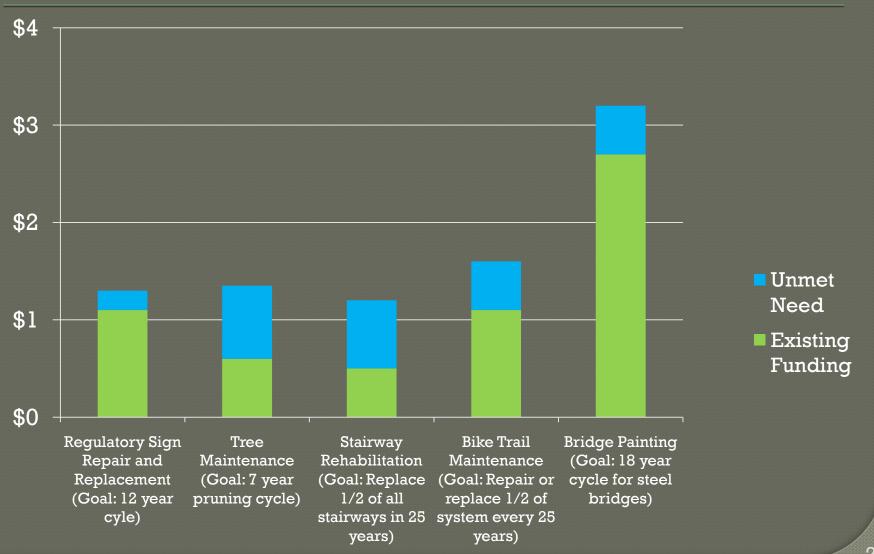
Five key factors contributing to the growing gap in funding for SDOT maintenance post-BTG:

- 1. Maintenance needs and backlog greater than initially estimated in 2006
- 2. Change from initial 20-year proposal to a 9-year levy
- 3. Declines in other SDOT revenues
- 4. Increase in construction material costs (steel, structural concrete and asphalt)
- 5. New infrastructure resulting in additional maintenance needs

Annual Maintenance

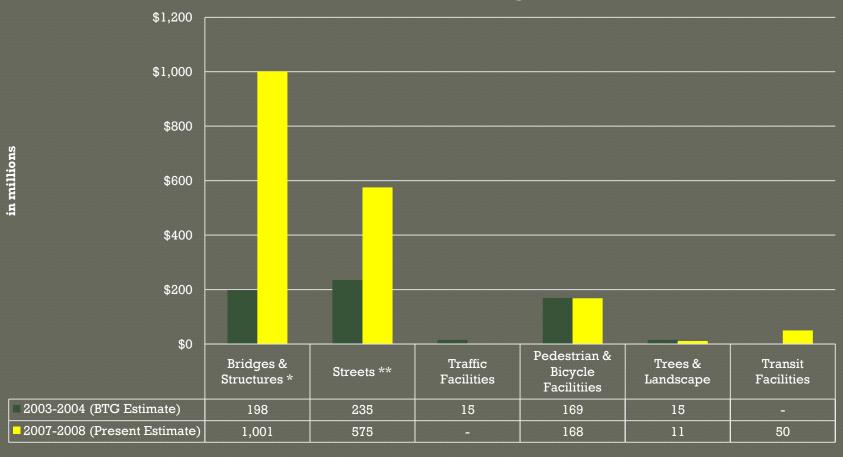


Examples of Annual Maintenance Unmet Needs



Repair & Replacement Backlog





^{*} BTG backlog did not include Magnolia Bridge and other "major" bridge replacements

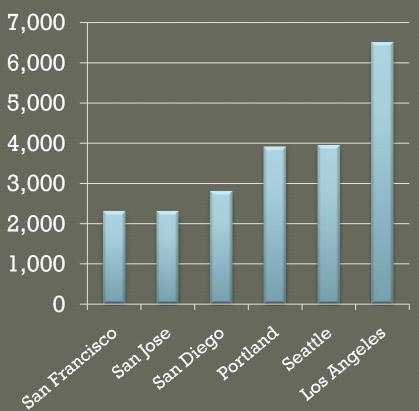
^{**} Both BTG and current figures do not include non-arterial pavement

Examples of Other SDOT Maintenance Backlog Items

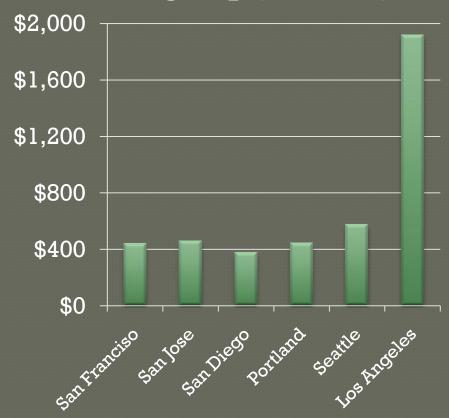
| Maintenance Backlog Projects | One Time Cost to Repair/Replace |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Restore landscape areas in poor or fair condition: | \$7.4M |
| Replace or rehab areaways in poor condition: | \$10.6M |
| Fix all stairwells in poor or fair condition: | \$21M |
| Replace sidewalks in poor or fair condition in Urban Villages: | \$147.3M |
| Replace all retaining walls in poor condition: | \$158.8M |
| Replace or repair bridges in poor condition: | \$726M |

Street Maintenance Backlog (West Coast Cities)

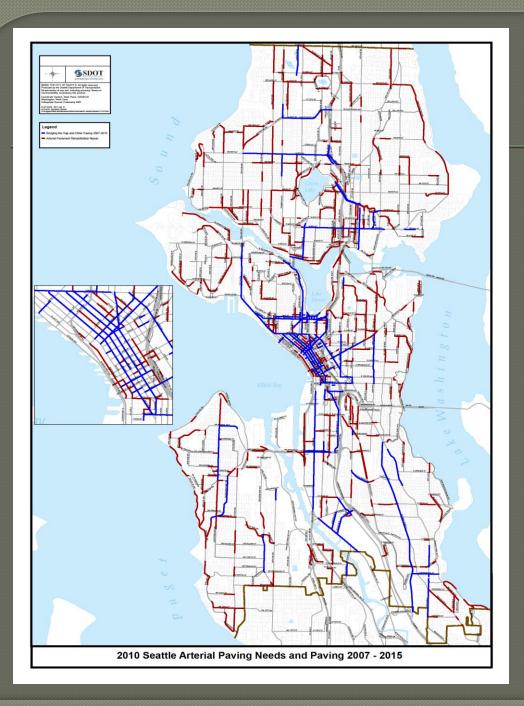




Funding Gap (millions)



Data Sources: SDOT, Bureau of Street Services Los Angeles, Portland Bureau of Transportation and OregonLive.com, San Diego Union Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle and San Jose Department of Transportation



Arterial Paving Needs

- BTG funded
- Unfunded Needs

The red segments represent arterials with a poor, very poor or failing condition rating. This is approximately 400 lane miles.

Maintenance – Findings and Observations

- Bridging the Gap has helped mitigate the impacts of declining SDOT revenues.
- Multiple reasons for the growing maintenance funding gap.
- Underfunding of transportation infrastructure maintenance is not unique to Seattle as other jurisdictions face similar challenges.
- Council should engage SDOT in a more detailed discussion around the asset management program to:
 - Evaluate the performance goals and standards set for various maintenance categories;
 - Benchmark SDOT's goals against industry standards and other jurisdictions (peer review);
 - · Prioritize categories for investment; and
 - Re-frame the discussion around maintenance to more appropriately reflect what is feasible and reasonable given the enormity of the challenge.

System Improvements & Modal Plan Investments

SDOT 2011 Budget

\$306M Total

System
Preservation &
Safety
Programs

\$108M

System
Ir Improvements

\$142M

Reimbursables & Debt Service

\$56M

System Improvements by Mode

\$142M in 2011

Bicycle & Pedestrian \$14M 10%

Transit \$40M 28%

> Multi-Modal \$88M 62%

| System Improvements | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--|--|
| 2011 Funding | | | |
| Local Funding | | | |
| BTG | \$16 M | | |
| General Fund/Gas Tax | \$4 M | | |
| CPT 2.5% | \$3 M | | |
| CRS/\$20 VLF | \$2 M | | |
| Local Funding | \$25 M | | |
| Bonds & Other Debt | \$50 M | | |
| Grants/Partnerships | \$67 M | | |
| Total Funding | \$142 M | | |

Bicycle Master Plan

Cost to Implement: \$240M

2011 Budget: \$5M

Spending since 2007: \$15M





Pedestrian Master Plan

Cost to implement Tier 1 Projects:

\$840M

2011 Budget:

\$15M

Spending since 2007: \$28M





Transit Master Plan

Total Cost to Implement:

Plan is now under development.

2011 Budget: \$17 M







Freight Master Plan

Total Cost to Implement:

Plan is proposed to be developed.

Anticipated Cost to Develop:

Approximately \$500,000

System Improvements – Findings and Observations

- Bridging the Gap funding allowed SDOT to develop some high priority transportation projects.
- Modal plans identify additional priority transportation projects that significantly outstrip currently available funding.

 TBD revenues could be used to assist in implementing the System Improvements identified in the modal plans.

Unfunded Major Capital Projects

Capital Projects

- \$900 million to \$1.2 billion funding gap for SDOT capital projects that are currently on the books
- 5 projects "on-hold" and 20 projects in various stages of "design-construction" and 17 in "close-out" status
- Additional capital needs beyond those currently in the CIP are on the horizon

Capital Projects

Projects with funding gap as identified by SDOT (in \$millions):

In the 2011-2016 CIP:

| Projects | Funding Gap | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Central Seawall | Between \$250M and \$330M | |
| Mercer Corridor West: | \$37M | |
| South Park Bridge: | \$15M | |
| Aurora Transit, Safety & Ped Imprvmnts: | Between \$110M and \$200M | |
| Magnolia Bridge: | Between \$300M and \$350M | |
| South Lander Street: | Between \$180M and \$220M | |
| Terry Avenue North Street Improvements: | \$1M | |

Potential for near-term additions to CIP:

| Projects | Funding Gap | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| City-wide bridge replacements: | \$150M | |
| Greenwood Avenue North Phase II: | Between \$40M and \$60M | |
| King Street Station Phase II: | Between \$6M and \$12M | |
| North Seawall | Unknown | |

Capital Projects – Findings and Observations

- There are significant funding gaps within Adopted CIP.
- There are significant funding gaps for other capital projects that are not yet included in the Adopted CIP.
- CTAC recommendations would fund a range of transportation priorities, but they would not address the funding gaps in capital projects identified in this section.
- Some other funding source would be needed in order to address these funding gaps.

Summary of CTAC III Recommendations

CTAC Recommendations

In \$millions

| | (2012 & 2013) | (Ongoing) | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| Category | \$20 VLF | \$80 VLF | Total |
| System Pres & Safety Programs | \$5.0 * | \$8.0 | \$13.0 |
| System Improvements | \$1.8 | \$19.2 | \$21.0 |
| • Transit Projects | \$0.9 | \$13.8 | \$14.7 |
| • Pedestrian & Bicycle Projects | \$0.9 | \$5.4 | \$6.3 |
| Total VLF | \$6.8 | \$27.2 | \$34.0 |

^{*} CTAC recommendation for the \$20 VLF included \$2M in maintenance funding for Pedestrian and Bicycle programs and \$3M for other maintenance.

CTAC Recommendations

20 VLF = 7M annually (2012 & 2013)

System
Preservation
& Safety
Programs
\$5M,74%

Transit Projects \$0.9M 13%

Ped & Bicycle Projects \$0.9M, 13%

CTAC Recommendations

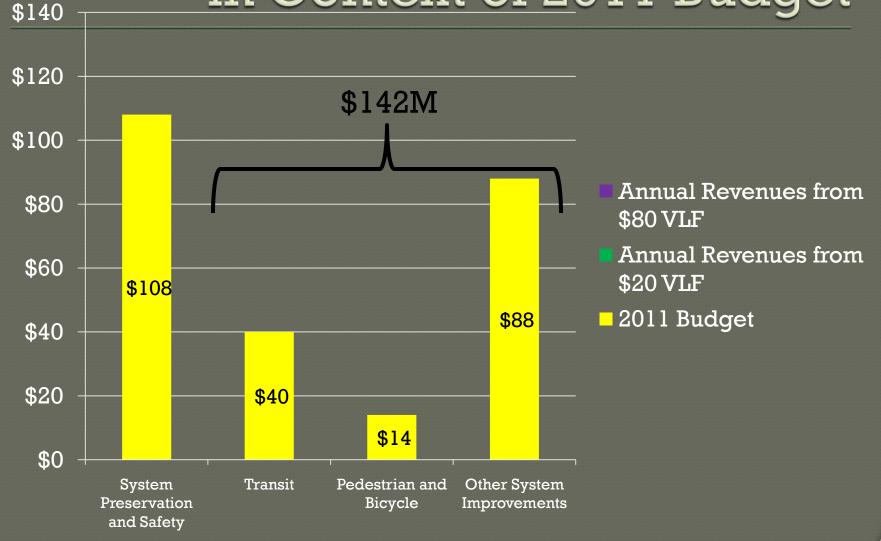
\$80 VLF = ~\$27M annually (ongoing)

Transit
Projects
\$13.8M
50%

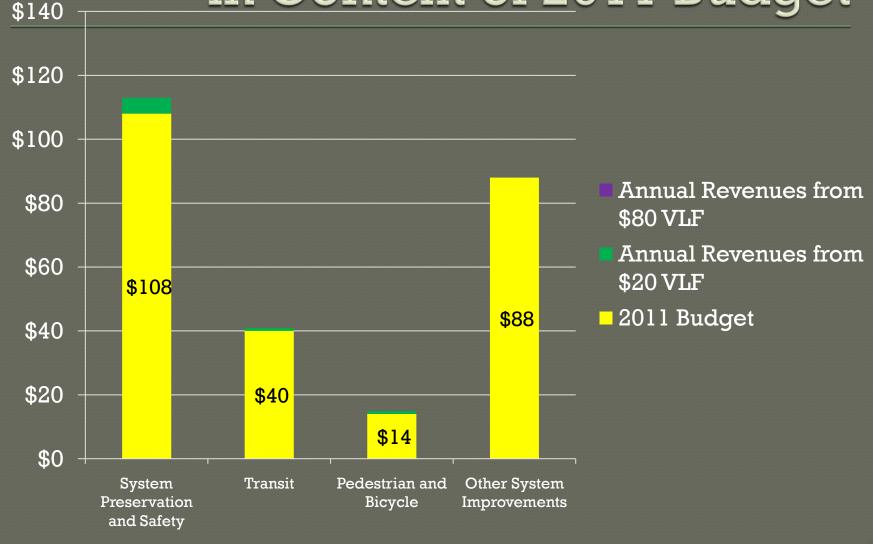
Ped & Bicycle Projects \$5.4M 20%

System
Preservation
& Safety
Programs
\$8.0M
30%

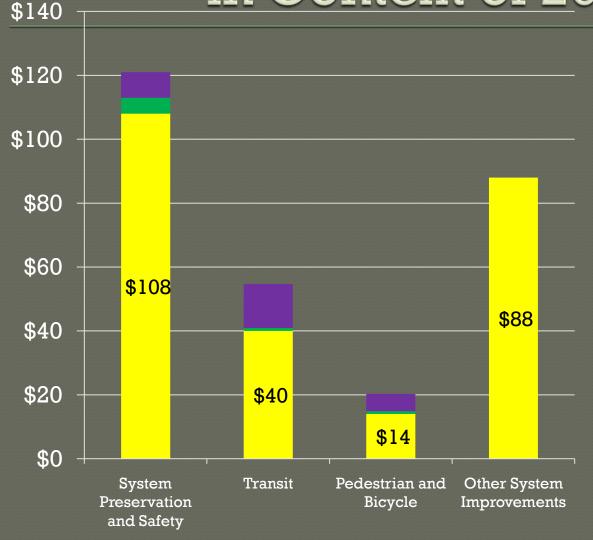
CTAC Recommendations in Context of 2011 Budget



CTAC Recommendations in Context of 2011 Budget



CTAC Recommendations in Context of 2011 Budget



- Annual Revenues from \$80 VLF
- Annual Revenues from \$20 VLF
- 2011 Budget

Key Decisions for TBD

- Timing: Keep open November 2011?
- Source: Vehicle License Fee (VLF)?
- Amount: \$80 VLF?
- Uses: Categories and weighting?
- Term: Ongoing or fixed period?
- Other