

# KDOT 101 Calvin Reed P.E., Acting Secretary Kansas Department of Transportation



### **Highlights**

- ✓ Workforce accidents decreased 46%
- ✓ \$889 million let to construction in FY 2022
- ✓ \$1.4 billion projected to let in FY 2023





# KDOT Overview & Update

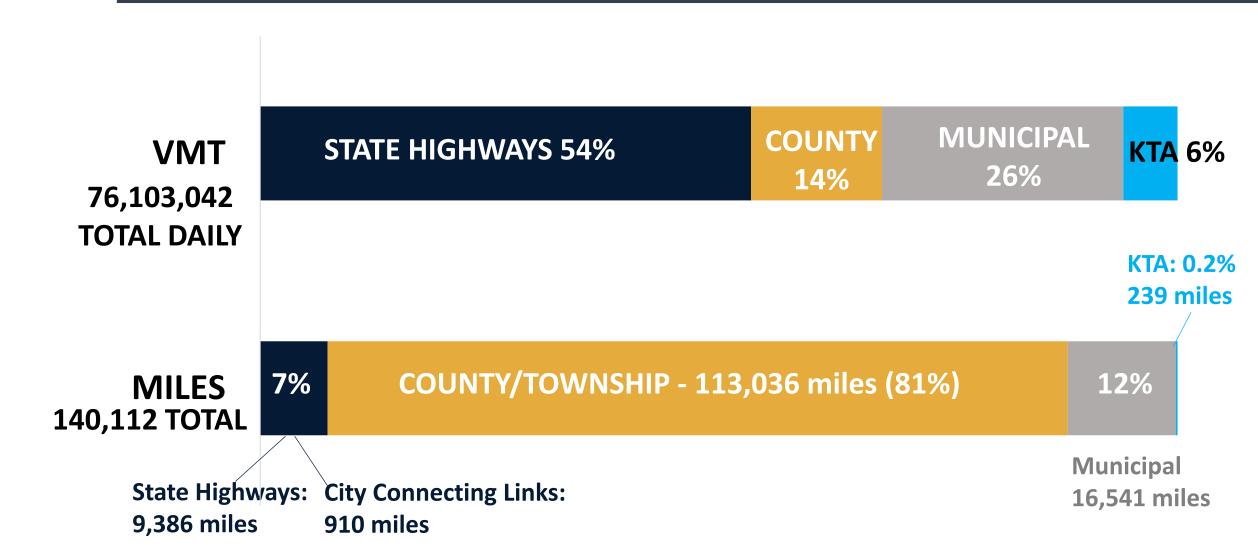




To provide a safe, reliable, innovative statewide transportation system that works for all Kansans today and in the future



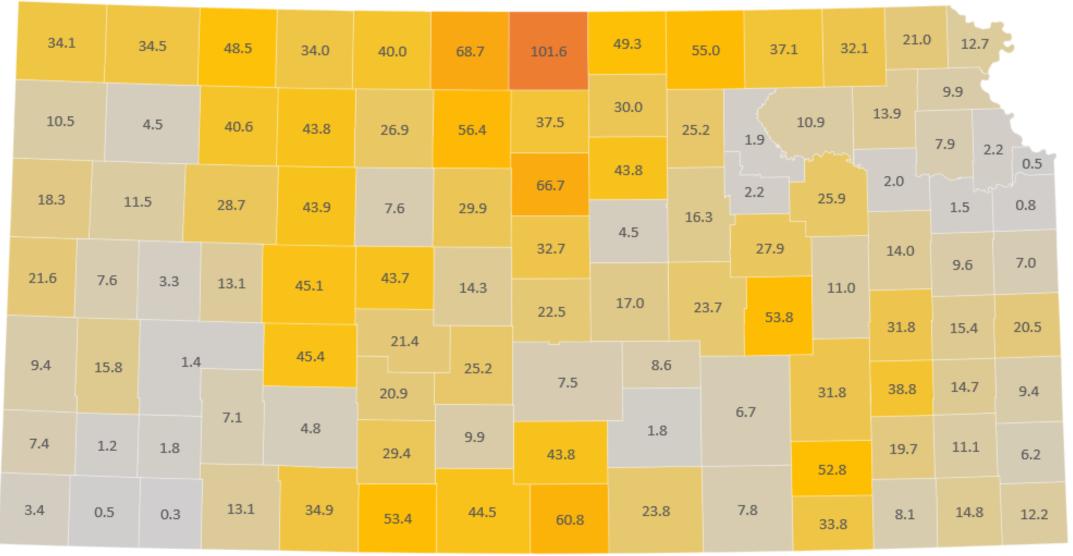
#### Traffic disproportionate to system size

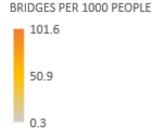


#### Kansas ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in most bridges per capita

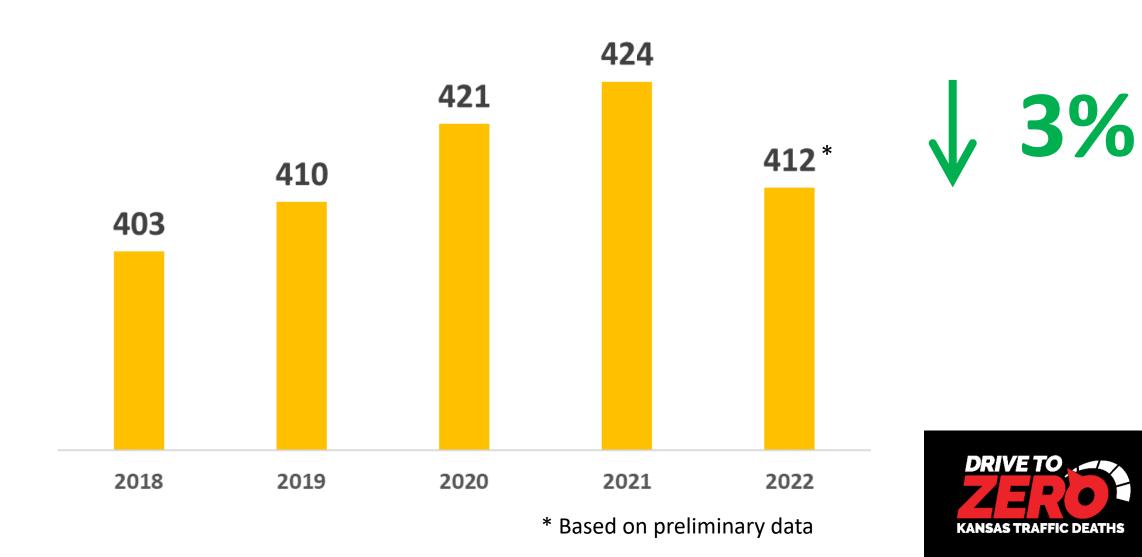
		People per Bridge
1	Kansas	118
2	Nebraska	128
3	lowa	134
4	South Dakota	151
5	Oklahoma	171
6	Mississippi	176
7	North Dakota	182
8	Wyoming	185
9	Montana	206
10	Vermont	227

#### Number of bridges per 1,000 people

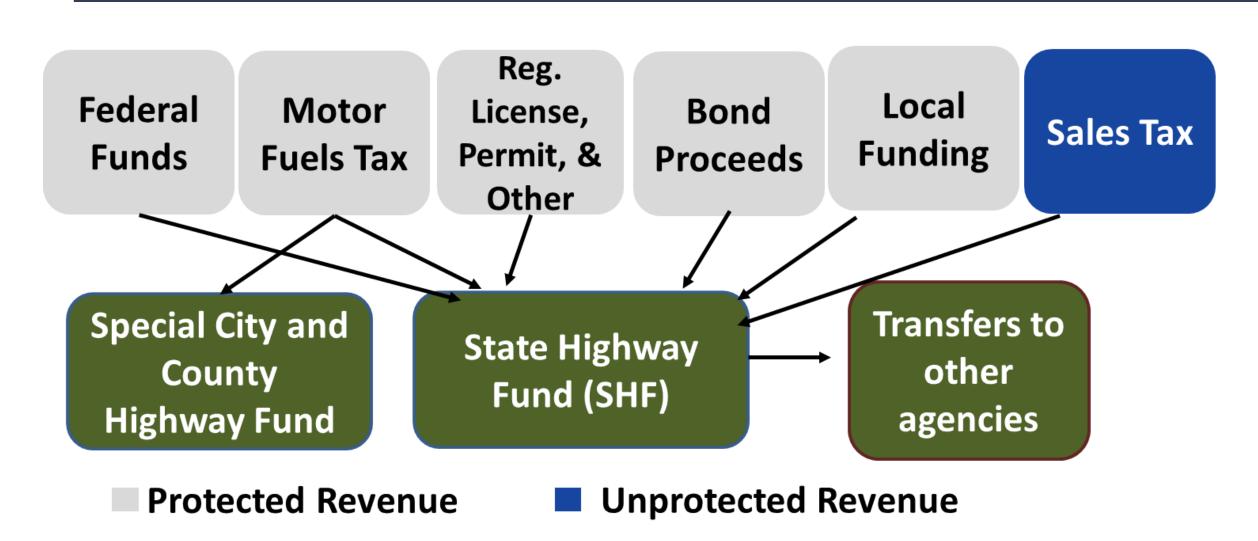




#### **Prioritize Traffic Safety**

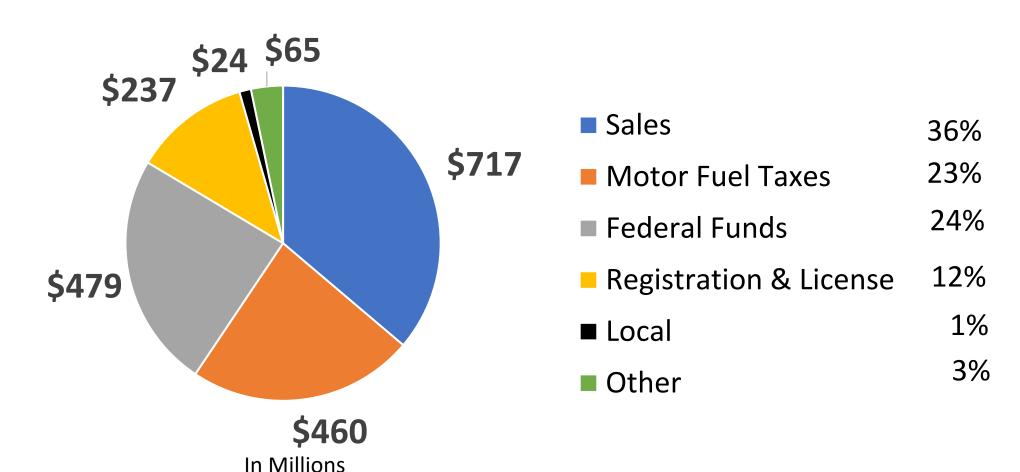


#### **How does Kansas fund transportation?**



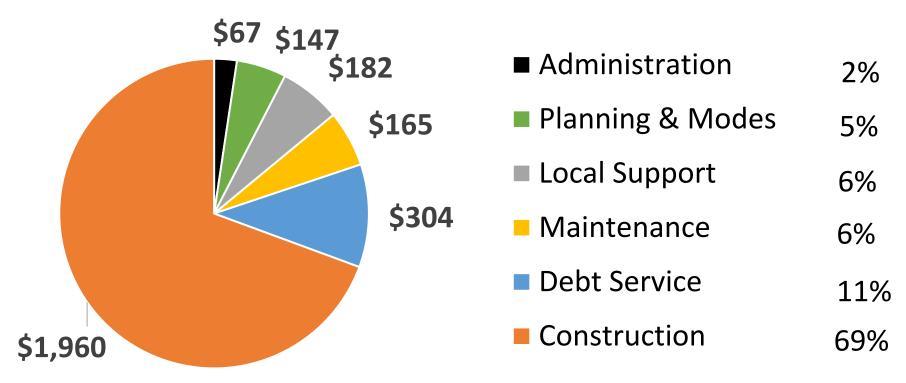
#### FY 2023 Revenue Sources – (All Funds)

#### \$1.98 Billion Total



#### FY 2023 Expenditures – (All Funds)

#### \$2.96 Billion Total



NOTE: Construction estimate also includes design, right-of-way, construction inspection and buildings program expenses.

#### **Budget Vs. Cashflow Construction Project Example**

	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	TOTAL
Budget	\$100M	-	-	-	-	\$100M
Cashflow	\$5M	\$20M	\$30M	\$25M	\$20M	\$100M

#### **Snow and Ice Removal Costs**



### Staffing remains our biggest challenge

**KDOT Total Filled Positions By Year** 



IKE 101









#### **New/Reinstated**



























BRIDGE



SHORT LINE INNOV

INNOVATION TECH

DRIVER'S ED

#### **Modal Programs**

**Transit** 



\$11 M annually

9.7 million rides annually

**Aviation** 



\$5 M annually

138 public use airports

Rail



\$10 M annually

1,765 miles of shortline rail operated Bike/Ped



\$2 M annually

300 miles of trails

#### **Passenger Rail**



#### 3 major categories of highway projects



Preservation:

Maintaining existing infrastructure (overlays)



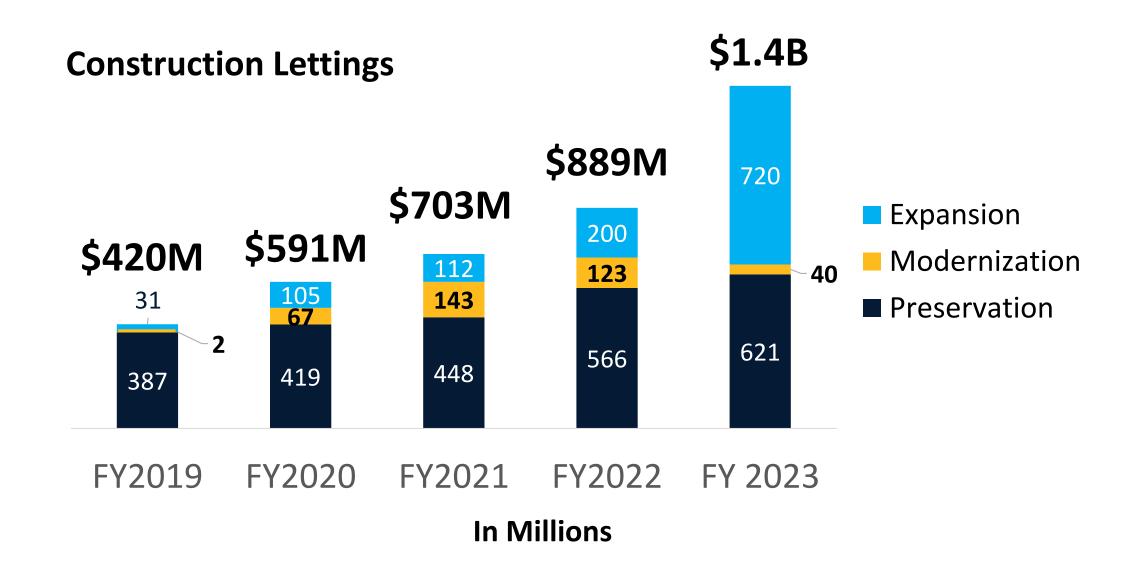
Modernization:
Straightening curves,
flattening hills, adding
shoulders, widening
bridges



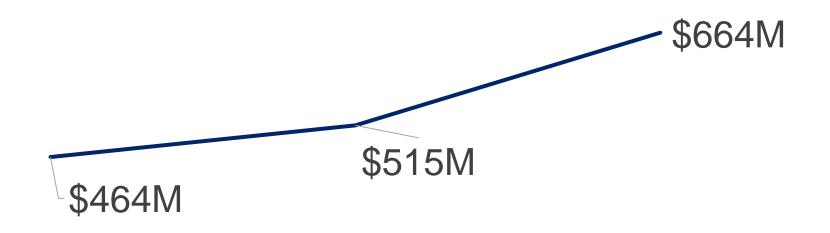
Expansion:
Adding lanes or passing lanes, interchanges



#### **Construction lettings by work type**



### Tracking increasing costs for common bid items





#### Selection Process for Highway Projects



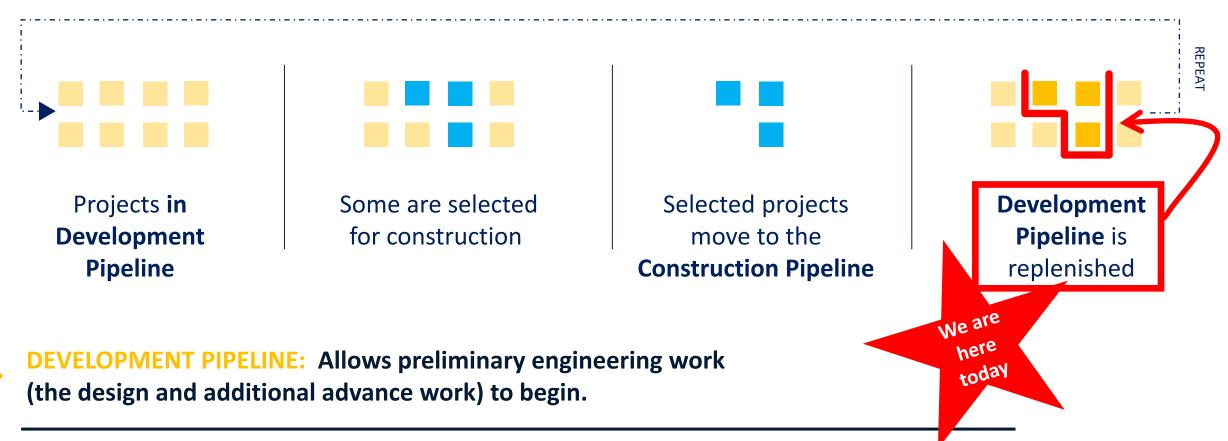




Engineering Data	100%	80%	50%
Economic Analysis	X	X	25%
Local Input	X	20%	25%

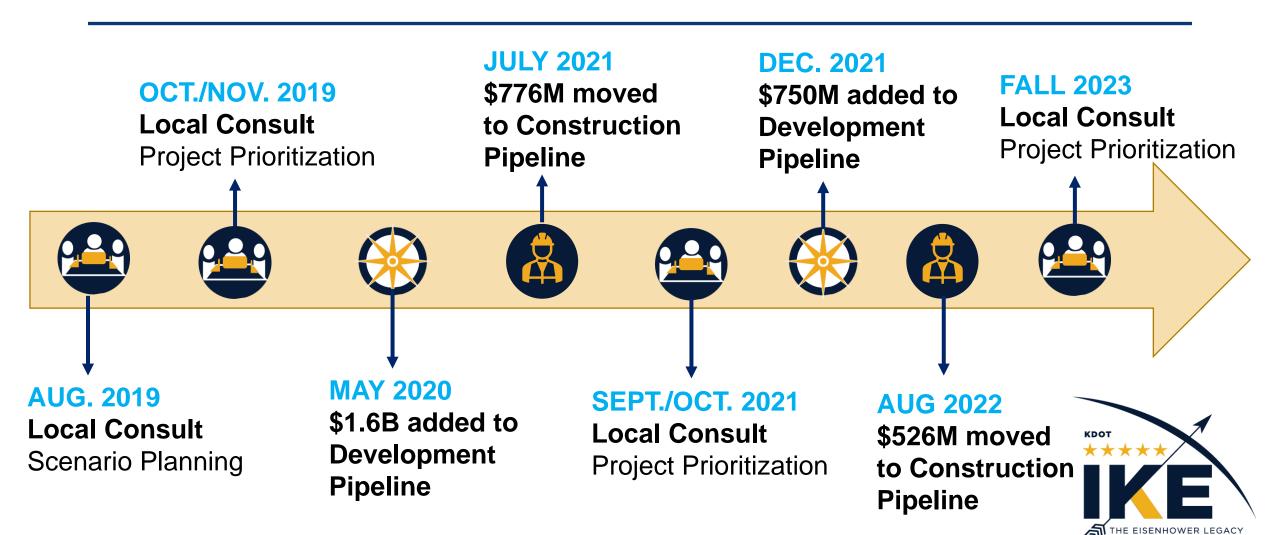


# IKE delivered through a rolling approach to create more options for meeting emerging needs



CONSTRUCTION PIPELINE: When ready and budget allows, some of the projects from the development pipeline move to the construction pipeline.

### Selection process timeline







# Local Consult meetings coming again in Fall 2023



#### BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

\$1.2 Trillion Investment across U.S.



Opportunity for Kansas

## BIL: KDOT will work with cities, counties and stakeholders to leverage funds

**Annual Funding Increase** 

**HIGHWAYS: \$89 million** 

Federal-aid highway funding

**BRIDGES: \$45 million** 

Funds targeted for bridges in poor/fair condition.

**ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE: \$8 million** 

Charging infrastructure, education & outreach

**RURAL TRANSIT: \$3.7 million** 

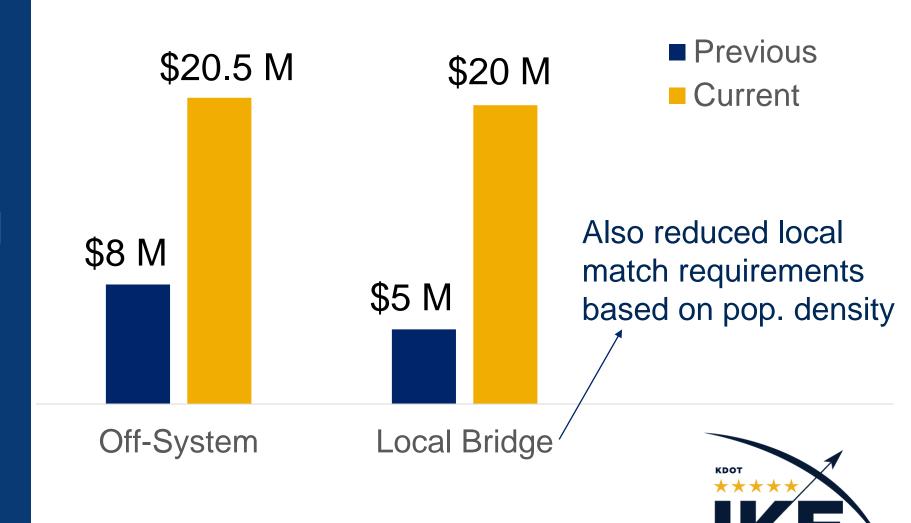
KDOT administers rural transit funds

**TOTAL \$145.7 million** 

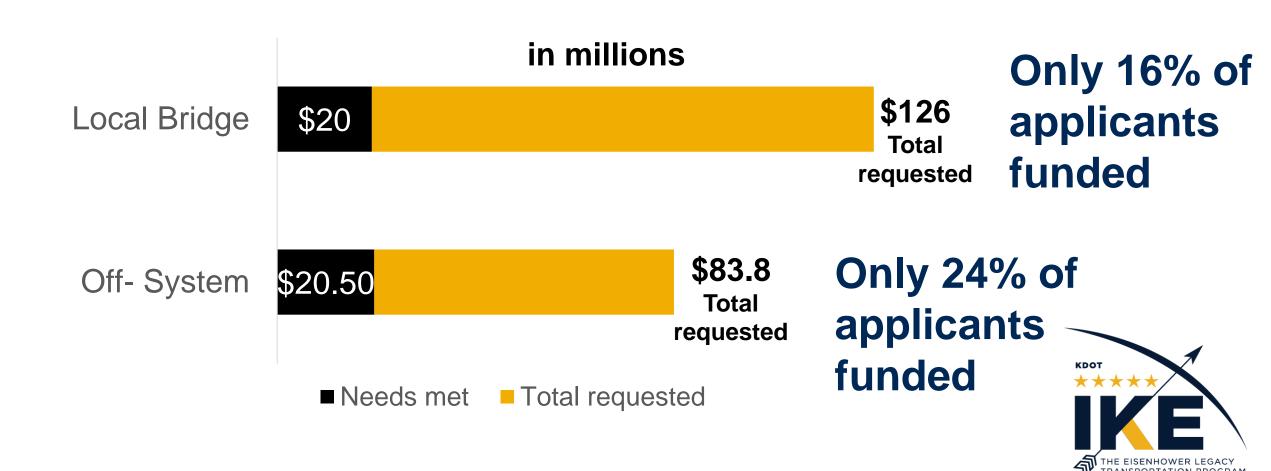


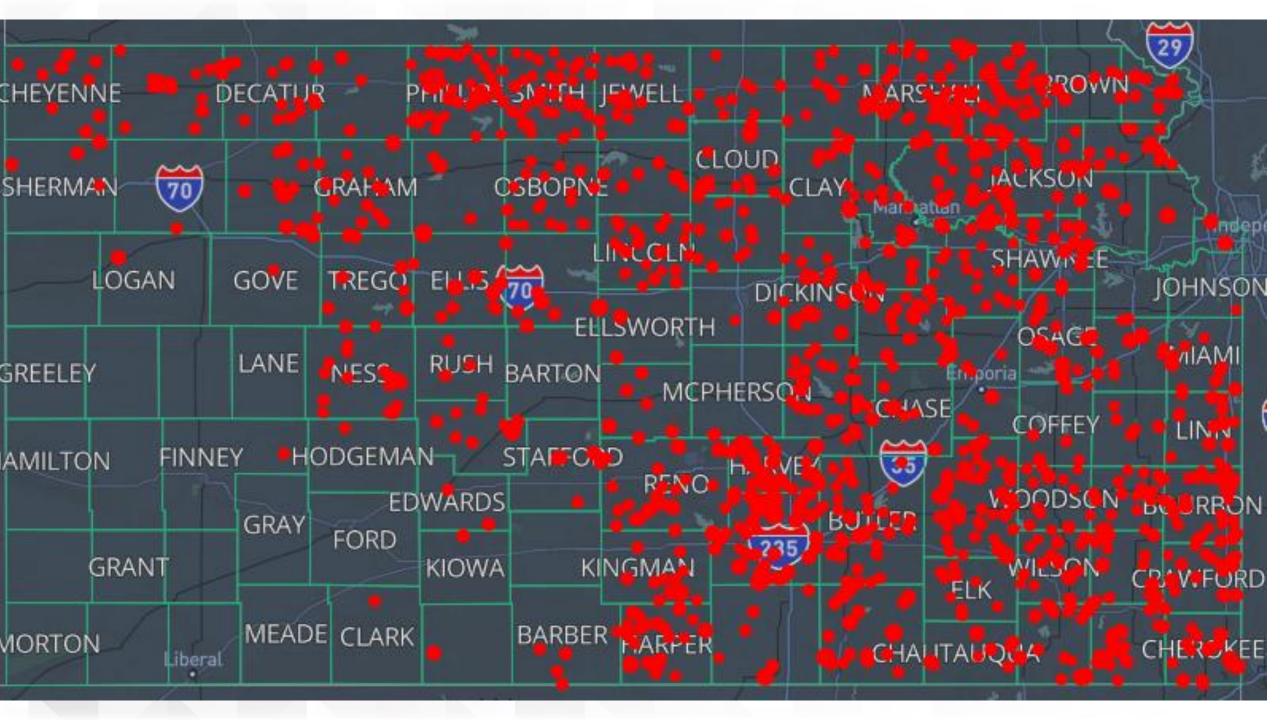
Discretionary
Grant
Programs

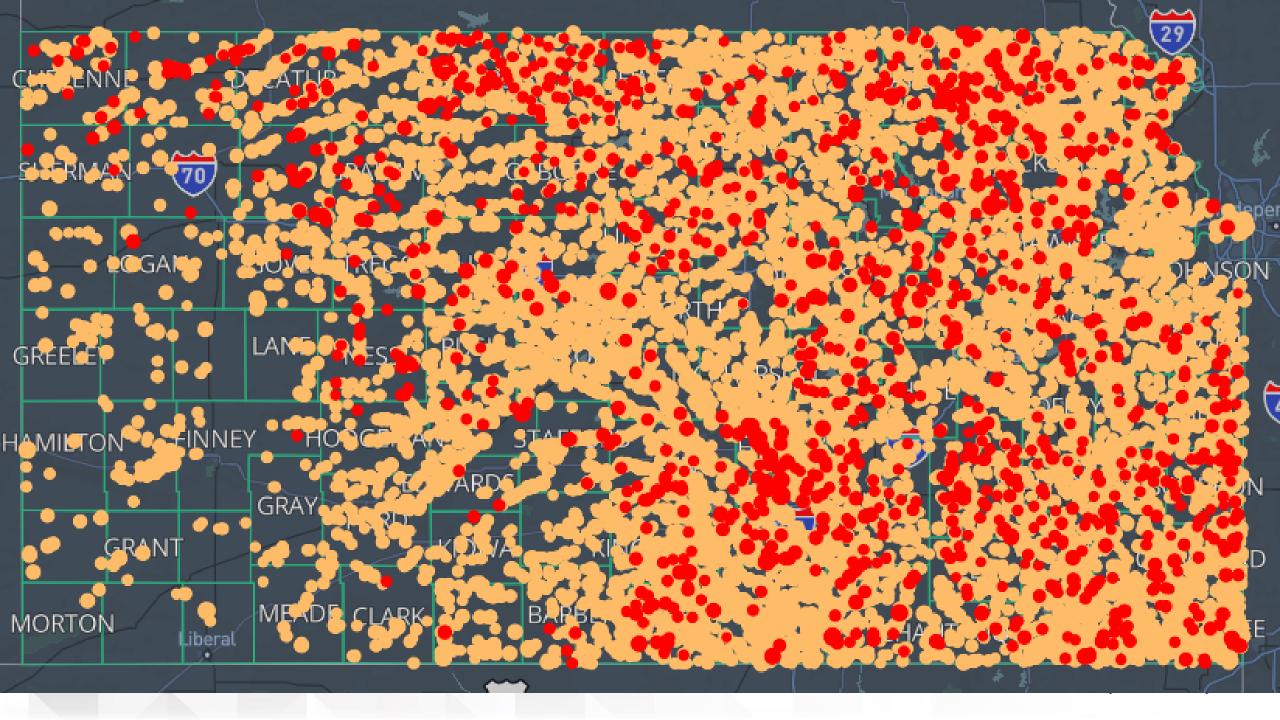
Thanks to BIL funds, KDOT increased annual funding these bridge programs

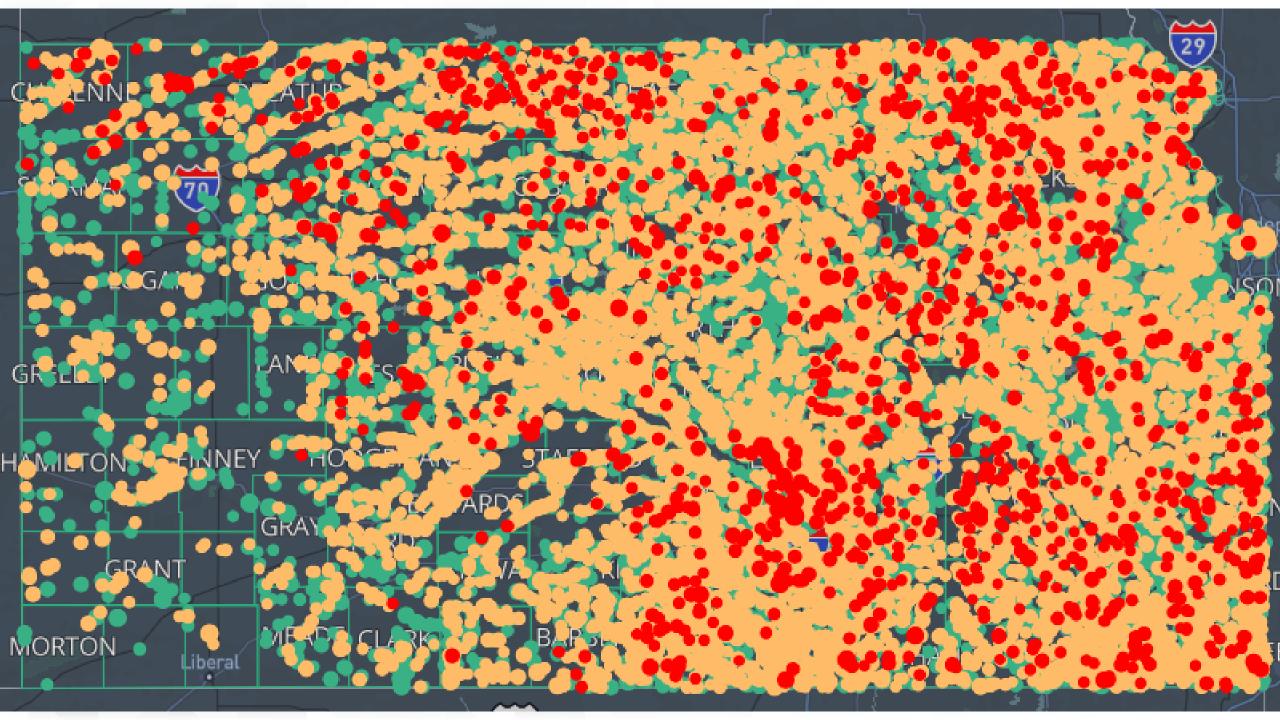


## Despite more than doubling funding for both programs...

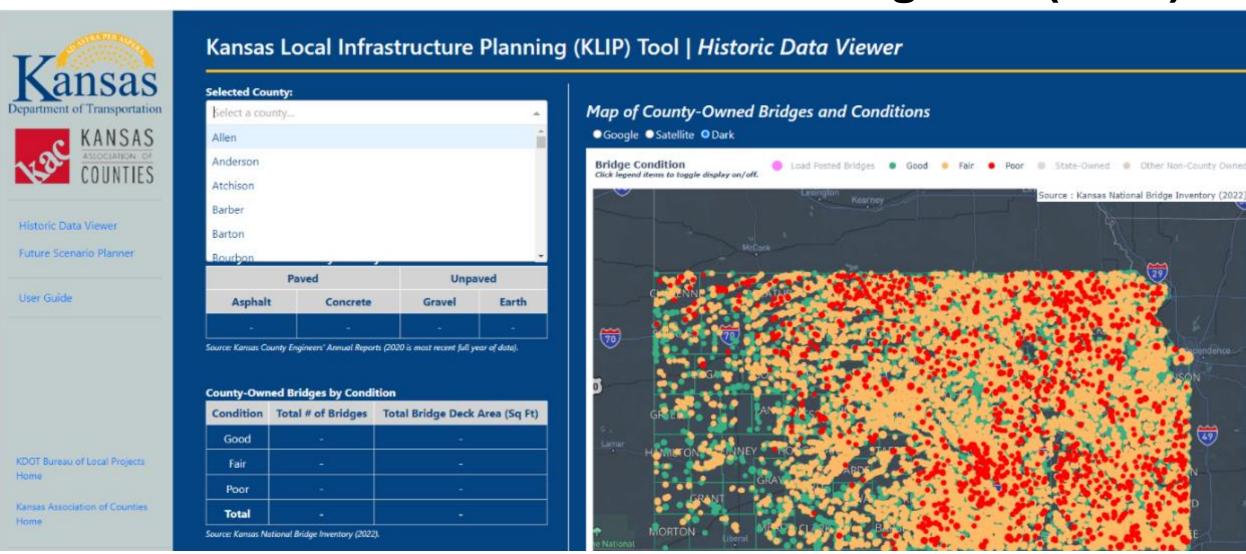








#### Kansas Local Infrastructure Planning Tool (KLIP)



https://klip.ksdot.gov



## Existing pavement metrics didn't tell the whole story...





Pavement can be smooth....

**But crumbling underneath** 

#### The New Metric

Starts with the Federal metric:

#### **Surface Condition**

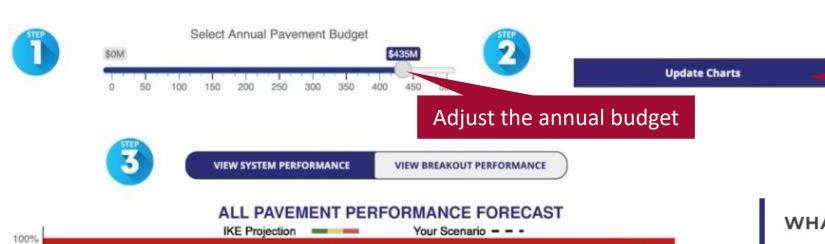
- International Roughness Index (IRI)
- Rutting
- Faulting
- **Longitudinal Cracking**

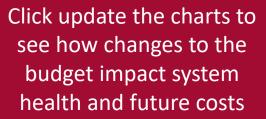
But also includes: Structural Integrity Indicators

- Transverse Cracking (asphalt)
- Joint Distress (concrete)

These structural integrity indicators that have long been in use at KDOT and a major factor in prioritizing preservation projects









**FUTURE COSTS** 

个 \$ 74 M/YR

INCREASE IN SPENDING (2021 USD) AFTER 10 YEARS REQUIRED TO ATTAIN IKE PERFORMANCE LEVELS

**FUTURE % GOOD** 

**4.4** %

% FEWER GOOD LANE-MILES AFTER 10 YEARS RELATIVE TO IKE

**FUTURE % POOR** 

个 5.7 %

% MORE POOR LANE-MILES AFTER 10 YEARS RELATIVE TO IKE

#### 12% **POOR** 17% 12% 75% FAIR 46% 46% GOOD 31% 0% 2024 2026 2028 2030 2032 \*Filled area indicates performance based on today's funding assuming inflation outpaces revenue by 2°

#### LET'S BREAK IT DOWN...

Submit your scenario to us to let us know how we should fund the system.

Different types of treatments are used to address pavements at different conditions. Light actions are used to fix good pavements, medium actions are used to fix fair pavements, and heavy actions are used to fix poor pavements. Heavy actions are more than five times more expensive than a light action. Given the selected annual budget, the breakdown of annual lane-miles fixed of the network is as follows:

SUBMIT YOUR SCENARIO





### Thank you