

Key Civic Infrastructure Status

10-Year Target: Maintain bridges, roads, sidewalks, water lines, and sewer lines so they are improving every year (B Service Level)

Description: An annual “B Service Level” requires funding for an “acceptable” level of service to citizens and a slow improvement to the overall condition of the asset. With a “B Service Level”, the backlog of required maintenance declines slowly and once the backlog is eliminated, the asset condition is maintained. Adequate funding is needed to both meet the public’s current expectations and maintain the assets with minimum long-term costs (lowest life cycle costs).

Key Civic Infrastructure includes bridges, structures, roads, sidewalks, water, and sewer infrastructure.

The following table describes service levels:

Asset Service Levels

Level of Service	Asset Condition	Description
A	Getting Better Quickly	Sufficient expenditures to maintain and keep assets in optimal condition. Asset condition/value improves to optimal levels, eliminating any backlog.
B	Getting Better	Sufficient expenditures to increase asset condition/value and decrease backlog slowly over time. Once backlog is eliminated, the funding is sufficient to maintain condition without a backlog.
C	Maintained	Sufficient expenditures to keep assets in constant condition over time. The backlog remains constant.
D	Maintain Assets that are in Very Poor Condition	Sufficient expenditures to replace assets when they completely fail. Insufficient funding to treat all segments requiring preservation and restoration work, and the backlog will slowly increase with time.
E	Getting Worse	Insufficient expenditures to maintain asset condition. Asset condition deteriorates annually. Some assets may need to be closed or removed from service.
F	Getting Worse Quickly	Asset condition/value decreases rapidly. Assets are frequently removed from service due to deterioration as insufficient funding exists to replace all completely failed segments.

How are we doing?

Funding has been increasing to maintain key infrastructure, particularly “roads and sidewalks” but a significant funding increase is needed to meet “B Service Levels” in the future.

Funding for bridges and structures has not kept up with what is needed to maintain bridges and structures at their lowest lifecycle cost. With “B Service Level” funding, the current maintenance backlog is expected to be eliminated by 2023 and funding can be stabilized to maintain conditions without a backlog. The timing for specific projects will affect how much of the backlog is eliminated each year.

How are other cities doing?

Infrastructure service levels are difficult to compare across jurisdictions because of differences in definitions and reporting on infrastructure service levels and investments.

What do we need to do to achieve this target?

A long-term strategy for key infrastructure is needed to identify:

- Inventory of key infrastructure
- Condition of key infrastructure
- Investment needed to improve the infrastructure
- Funding strategy to eliminate the current investment gap

What are the benefits of achieving the target?

Investing required funding levels to achieve the target “B Service Level” will have many benefits:

- Infrastructure will meet the needs of the growing population and economy.
- Assets will last longer.
- Long-term overall infrastructure costs will be minimized (least life cycle costs).
- The overall condition of the road and sidewalk network will be improved.
- The backlog of roads requiring repair and upgrading will be reduced.
- Fewer water main breaks or sewer backups will occur.
- Bridges and structures can be maintained to last indefinitely.
- Travel will be safer.
- Citizens will be more satisfied with the core infrastructure.
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What are the risks?

- The main risk to achieving service levels and maintaining assets is that required funding may not be approved. If required funding is not approved, assets will deteriorate over time, the backlog of maintenance will continue to grow, and long-term costs will increase exponentially.
- If the shortfall in funding for bridges and structures continues over the next five years, rehabilitation options will change and costs will be higher.
- Continued deterioration of bridges and structures could result in closures to protect public safety.