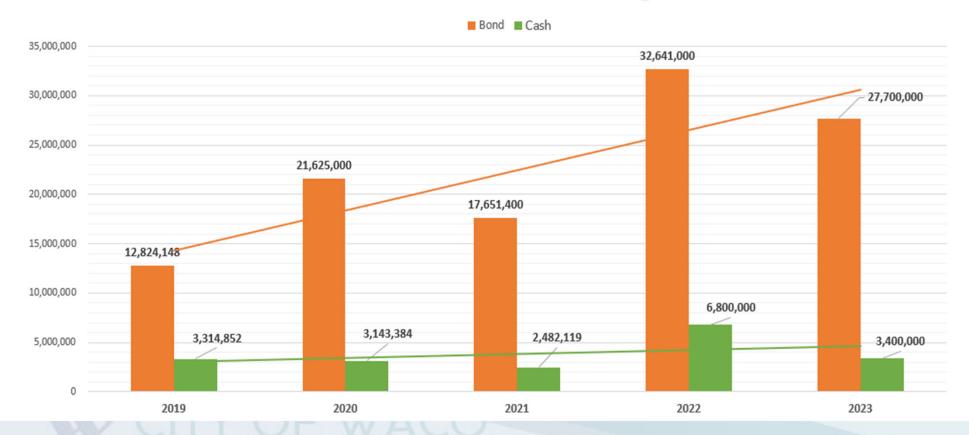


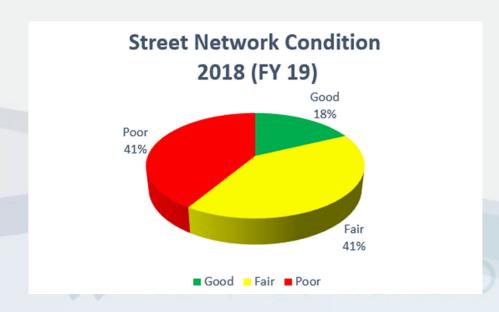
Bond VS. Cash Funding

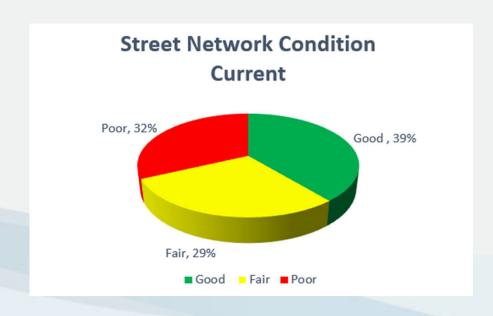


History of Funding

Results

- Increased GOOD Streets from 18% to 39%
- Deceased FAIR Streets from 41% to 29%
- Decreased POOR Streets from 41% to 32%





Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete (HMAC) Cost Trends

Jan 2014 \$79.88

Jan 2015 \$93.25

Jan 2016 \$80.36

Jan 2017 \$64.97

Jan 2018 \$66.88

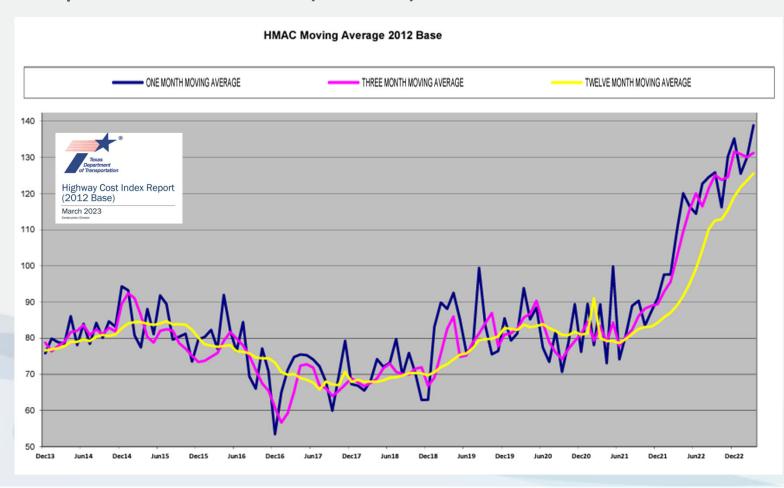
Jan 2019 \$83.13

Jan 2020 \$79.35

Jan 2021 \$89.48

Jan 2022 \$97.58

Jan 2023 \$125.51



Surface Treatment Asphalt Cost Trends

Jan 2014 \$3.68

Jan 2015 \$3.18

Jan 2016 \$3.00

Jan 2017 \$2.13

Jan 2018 \$2.81

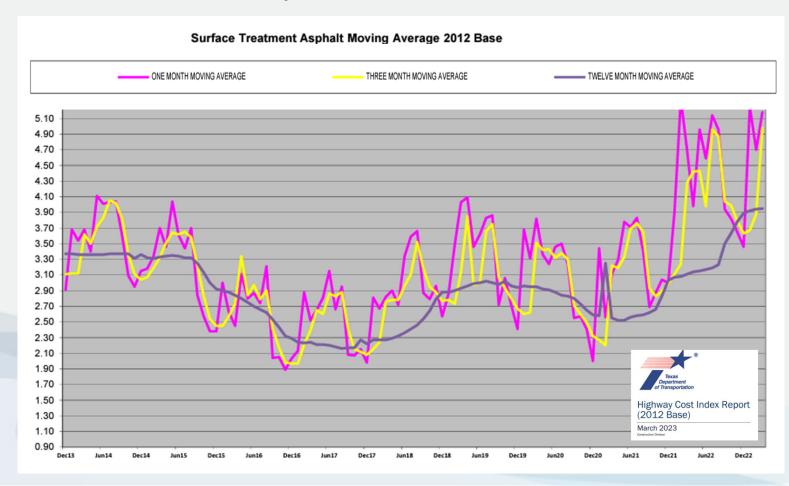
Jan 2019 \$2.86

Jan 2020 \$3.68

Jan 2021 \$3.44

Jan 2022 \$3.90

Jan 2023 \$5.25



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP) Cost Trends Construction Cost Trends

Jan 2014 \$91.53

Jan 2015 \$224.12

Jan 2016 \$206.09

Jan 2017 \$148.88

Jan 2018 189.66

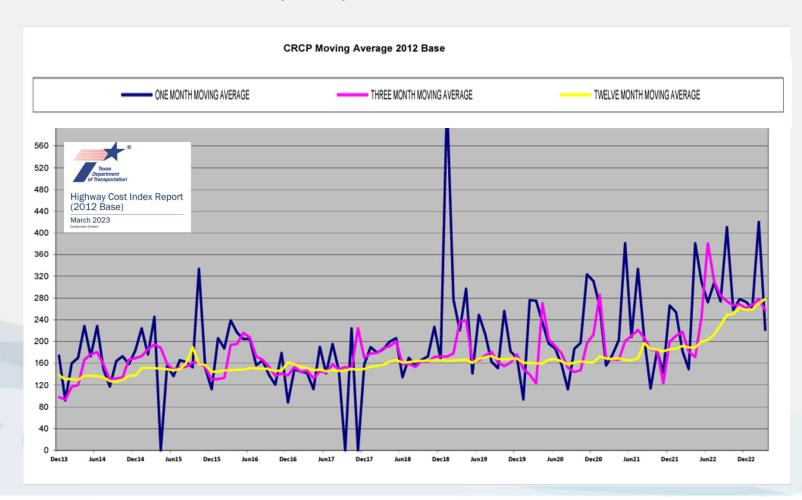
Jan 2019 \$644.65

Jan 2020 \$93.42

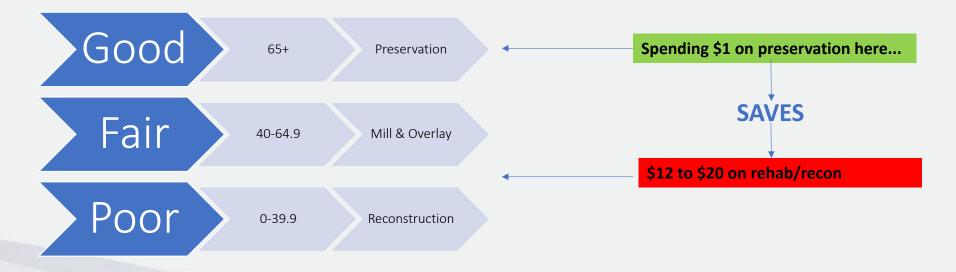
Jan 2021 \$265.54

Jan 2022 \$253.52

Jan 2023 \$461.12



Successful Treatment Strategies



RIGHT treatment at the

RIGHT time to the

RIGHT pavement.

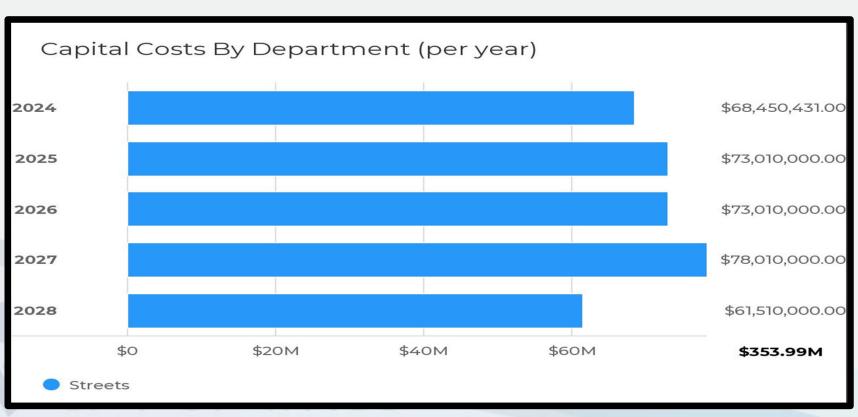
Update on Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Scores

2015 Overall Network PCI 50 FAIR

2023 Overall Network PCI 53 FAIR

| Category – Functional Class | 2023 PCI | Network Lane Miles |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Arterial | 61 | 276 |
| Collector | 58 | 244 |
| Local | 54 | 983 |
| Park-Road | 72 | 9 |

2024 CIP Requests Streets



2024 CIP Requests Streets

| <u>Project</u> | <u>FY24</u> <u>Funding Request</u> <u>Total</u> Cost | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 2022 Street | GOOD stays GOOD | | |
| Preservation Phase 3 | | | |
| 2022 Street | \$ 8,778,000 | | |
| Preservation Phase 4 | | | |
| 2023 Street | | | |
| Preservation (Citywide) | | | |
| 2022 Street Mill & Overlay | FAIR to GOOD | | |
| Phase 1 (District #1) | | | |
| Phase 3 (District #5) | | | |
| 2023 Operational Street Maintenance | | | |
| 2023 Street | \$ 15,028,500 | | |
| Mill & Overlay | | | |
| 2022 Mill and Overlay Phase 2 (District | | | |
| #4) | | | |
| 2021 Mill and Overlay Phase 4 | | | |
| (Clay Avenue) | | | |
| 2021 Mill and Overlay Phase 4 | | | |
| (17th Street) | | | |
| | | | |

2024 CIP Requests Streets

| <u>Project</u> | <u>FY24</u> Funding Request <u>Total</u> Cost |
|---|--|
| Texas Central Parkway | \$ 790,000 |
| Webster (2nd-4th) & 2nd Street (Mary- Webster) | POOR to GOOD |
| (Valley Mills Drive to Southbound I35 Frontage Rd) | |
| Washington Avenue (Streets 18th-26th) | \$ 12,333,000 |
| Washington Avenue Streets 26th-30th) | |
| Grant Match Funding | \$ 3,279,300 |
| Neighborhood Improvements | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Economic Development Cost Share | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Capacity Expansion | \$ 5,095,000 |

Unfunded or Underfunded Capacity Projects

| Project | E | Construction stimated Project Costs | | Construction Current Funding | Construction Unfunded/ Underfunded | Engineer | Status |
|---|----------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| 4th Street Reconstruction | \$ | 29,311,000 | \$ | - | \$ 29,311,000 | CP&Y | 30% Design |
| 12th Street Connection to LP340 (Texas 6) | \$ | 7,785,000 | \$ | - | \$ 7,785,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Austin Avenue Improvements | \$ | 18,040,000 | \$ | - | \$ 18,040,000 | Engineering Division | 30% Design |
| Bagby Ave Ph 2 (Valley Mills to I35 SBFR) | \$ | 3,434,000 | \$ | - | \$ 3,434,000 | BGE | 95% Design |
| Bosque Blvd. Improvements | \$ | 57,626,000 | \$ | - | \$ 57,626,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Chapel Road Widening | \$ | 8,545,000 | \$ | 3,400,000 | \$ 5,145,000 | Walker | 30% Design |
| Dallas Street Reconstruction | \$ | 11,840,000 | \$ | - | \$ 11,840,000 | Jacobs | Planning |
| Dutton & 11th Intersection | \$ | 1,695,000 | \$ | - | \$ 1,695,000 | KPA Engineers | 95% Design |
| Dutton Ave Ph 2 (26th to V Mills) | \$ | 9,092,000 | \$ | - | \$ 9,092,000 | KPA Engineers | Planning |
| Flat Rock Reconstruction | \$ | 7,672,000 | \$ | - | \$ 7,672,000 | Walker | Schematic Design |
| Franklin 2 way Conversion | \$ | 11,040,000 | \$ | - | \$ 11,040,000 | Walker / Kimley Horn | Schematic Design |
| Herring(Proctor) & Lyle Intersection | \$ | 2,100,000 | \$ | - | \$ 2,100,000 | CP&Y | 60% Design |
| LakeShore Drive Slope Stabilization | \$ | 42,000,000 | \$ | - | \$ 42,000,000 | CP&Y | Study and Report |
| Park Lake Improvements | \$ | 16,640,000 | \$ | - | \$ 16,640,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Sleeper and Maple Avenue | \$ | 5,380,000 | \$ | - | \$ 5,380,000 | Kimley Horn | 30% Design |
| Texas Central Parkway | \$ | 32,000,000 | \$ | 8,767,421 | \$ 23,232,579 | Engineering Division | 30% Design |
| Washington Avenue (18th to 30th) | \$ | 13,100,000 | \$ | - | \$ 13,100,000 | Walker | 60% Design |
| West Warren Street | \$ | 5,200,000 | \$ | - | \$ 5,200,000 | BGE | Planning |
| Windsor Avenue | \$ | 10,500,000 | \$ | - | \$ 10,500,000 | Kimley Horn | 60% Review |
| | Total \$ | 293,000,000 | \$ | 12,167,421 | \$ 280,832,579 | | |

Summary of Funding Deficiencies

City On-System Bridge Maintenance Program

| Project | E | Construction Estimated Project Costs | Construction Current Funding | Construction Unfunded/ Underfunded | Engineer | Status |
|--|----|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
| Herring Avenue Bridges Rehabilitation | \$ | 8,200,000 | \$ - | \$ 8,200,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Historic Washington Bridge Structural Rehabilitation | \$ | 12,100,000 | \$ - | \$ 12,100,000 | TBD | Planning |
| New Road Over UPRR Bridge Rehabilitation | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 5,000,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Primrose Creek Bridges and Channel Improvement Project | \$ | 7,500,000 | \$ - | \$ 7,500,000 | TBD | Planning |
| | | | | | | Schematic Design & ROW |
| Speegleville Bridge Replacement over Middle Bosque River | \$ | 17,000,000 | \$ 4,060,000 | \$ 12,940,000 | Walker Partners | Acq, & Environmental |
| Webster Avenue Bridge Replacement | \$ | 3,600,000 | \$ - | \$ 3,600,000 | TBD | Planning |
| Total | \$ | 53,400,000 | \$ 4,060,000 | \$ 49,340,000 | | |

Total: \$49,340,000



Why?

- Demand (Needs) Far Exceeds Supply (Revenue)
 - System replacement value: \$2B
 - PCI: \$56M annually
- · Business Unit approach vs. General Government
 - · Cost allocated to demand for service
 - Visible/Transparent
- Enables Shifting of Tax Supported Debt from Maintenance to Capacity Improvements
 - Leverage \$200M-\$280M for projects— without a tax increase
 - Expands CIP from "Fixing What's Broke" approach
 - New Streets; Widened Streets; Intersection Improvements

What?

- Street maintenance fees provide a stable funding source for the maintenance and operations of transportation system.
- Includes:
 - Work performed by Street Crews
 - Street preservation including thin overlay
 - Emergency Repairs
 - Traffic Operations including signs, signals, and pavement markings
- Does not include:
 - Capacity improvements
 - Construction of new roadways

Who?

- Street maintenance fees are typically collected through a regular local monthly water bill.
- The City proposes one of the following options for each utility customer within the City Limits:
 - Charged the full street maintenance fee;
 - Charged a **discounted** fee; or
 - Available for select single-family customers (income-based) and religious-owned properties.
 - Exempt from having to pay towards the fee.
 - Government-owned properties, schools/universities, properties with privately-owned drainage.
 - To mirror exemptions utilized for the City of Waco's Drainage Utility.

How Much Will It Cost?

NO

EXEMPTIONS/DISCOUNTS PROPOSED EXEMPTIONS/DISCOUNTS SFE: 206,556 SFE: 189,350

FY24 **Budget** Rate Rate Cumul. Cumul. Public Works/Street Maintenance \$8,857,034 \$3.57 \$3.57 \$3.90 \$3.90 Division Public Works/Traffic Division \$4,713,221 \$5.47 \$1.90 \$2.07 \$5.97 \$3,400,000 \$1.37 \$6.85 \$1.50 \$7.47 Street Maintenance Cash TOTAL FY24 (3% over FY23) \$16,970,255 \$6.85 \$6.85 \$7.47 \$7.47 **Program Administration** \$175,000 \$0.07 \$6.92 \$0.08 \$7.55 Billing & Collection Fee (Utilities \$7.02 \$0.11 \$250,000 \$0.10 \$7.66 Transfer) \$8.51 Additional for Immediate Needs* \$3,700,000 \$1.49 \$1.63 \$9.28 \$4,125,000 \$8.51 \$1.82 \$9.28 **TOTAL NEW EXPENSES** \$1.66 **GRAND TOTAL MONTHLY FEE \$21,095,255** \$8.51 \$9.28 \$8.51 \$9.28 Each additional \$1 increase in Street Fee \$2,478,671 \$2,272,203 \$24,787 \$22,722 Each additional penny increase in Street Fee **FUTURE NEEDS BASED ON PCI \$56,750,000** \$22.90 \$31.41 \$24.98 \$34.26

206,556 total SFE comprised of approximately 48,168 residential and 158,388 nonresidential Single-Family Equivalent (SFE) Units.



Leverage Through Street Fee

| Total Property Tax | \$95,311,203.00 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Tax Rate | 0.76 |
| Adjusted TAV | \$12,540,947,763 |
| One Penny | \$1,254,095 |
| Tax Rate offset from Street Fee | 13.53 |
| Rate Shifted from Ops to Debt | 13.53 |
| Revenue | \$16,970,255.15 |
| Rate | 4.50% |
| Term | 30 |
| Bond Capacity | \$288,865,791.47 |

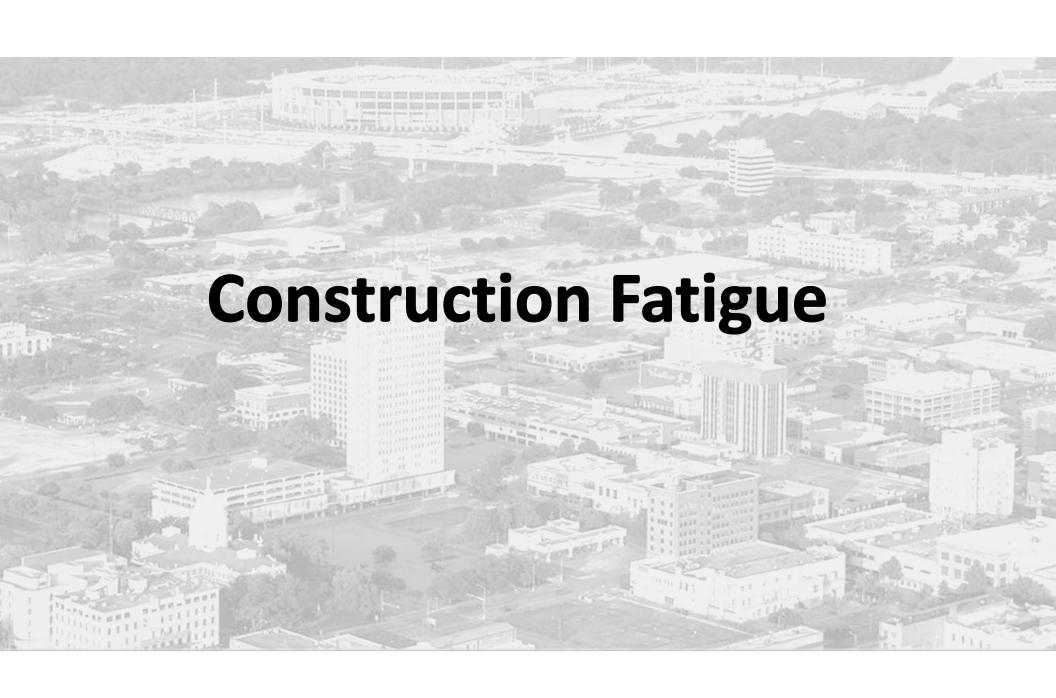
Shifting of tax rate from Operations to Debt would be phased over a +/-5 year period.

Capacity Street Improvements

18 Unfunded or Underfunded Streets Projects

| Project | | Construction imated Project Costs | (| Construction Current Funding | Construction Unfunded/ Underfunded | Engineer | Status |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|----|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 4th Street Reconstruction | \$ | 29,311,000 | \$ | - | \$ 29,311,000 | CP&Y | 30% Design |
| Austin Avenue Improvements | \$ | 18,040,000 | \$ | - | \$ 18,040,000 | Engineering Division | 30% Design |
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| West Warren Street | \$ | 5,200,000 | \$ | - | \$ 5,200,000 | BGE | Planning |
| Windsor Avenue | \$ | 10,500,000 | \$ | - | \$ 10,500,000 | Kimley Horn | 60% Review |
| | Total | 285,215,000 | , | 12,167,421 | 273,047,580 | | |

Adoption of the street fee would leverage approximately \$288 million for these improvements.



Issues

- Motorists, Businesses and Residents are tired of construction
- Negative economic impact during construction
- Staff and contractor workload at/near capacity
- Causes:
 - City CIP
 - New Development
 - Franchise Utilities
 - Increasing Population

Options

| Options | Pros | Cons |
|---|---|--|
| Skip a year, catch up | Nothing new torn up Staff workload diminished; catch up. | Work underway not sped up PCI drops 2-3 points below plan Backlog grows Costs up (inflation & deterioration) Financing cost escalating (rates) Continuous Utility Issues Increased Burden on field staff Safety Risks increase Developer & Franchise utilities cannot be planned/delayed |
| Maintain funding but for fewer projects | Less torn up Staff workload somewhat diminished Construction likely won't begin for 8-12 months Major, large projects (e.g. Tx Central Pkwy) addressed | Work underway not sped up Marginal or no improvement to PCI Backlog grows Costs up (inflation & deterioration) Financing cost escalating (rates) Continuous Utility Issues Increased Burden on field staff Safety Risks increase Developer & Franchise utilities cannot be planned/delayed |

Options Continued

| Options | Pros | Cons |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Continue current CIP Plan | PCI improves Backlog diminished Costs less (inflation) Fewer Utility Issues Less burden on field staff Safety Risks decrease More benefits to neighborhoods Can adjust to changing uses of roadway system | More torn up If communication and coordination not improved: Fatigue remains Economic impact continues Costs likely to increase due to additional project management and coordination expense Developer & Franchise utilities cannot be planned/delayed |
| | | |



Community Outreach

Construction Management

Public Outreach Meetings Websites

Email Updates Specific to Projects
Social Media

Construction Notifications
Neighborhood Events and Meetings

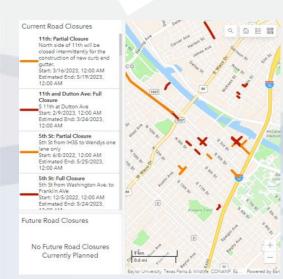






7 shares

08



Future Opportunities

- Increase Coordination with:
 - Development Community
 - Franchise Utilities
- Review of contract provisions to decrease construction delays
 - Require immediate contractor mobilization upon closure
- Evaluate potential impacts to area businesses and develop a comprehensive plan of action
- Survey affected businesses post construction to assess effectiveness of our communication strategies.

