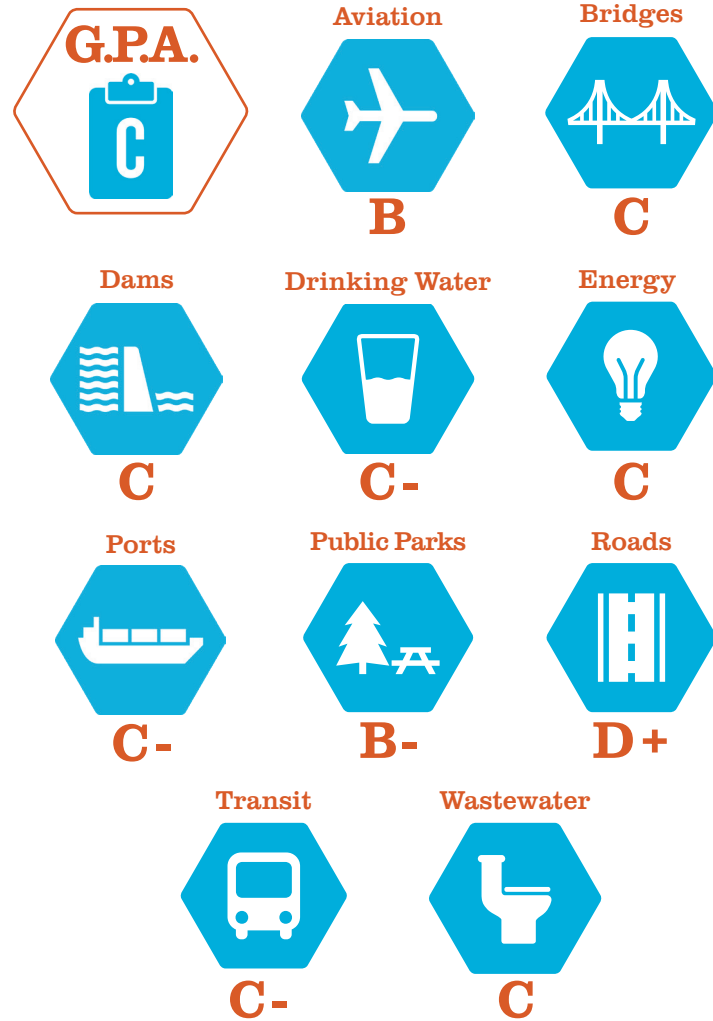


MINNESOTA'S GRADES SUMMARY



About the Grades

Infrastructure is graded based on eight criteria: capacity, condition, funding, future need, operation and maintenance, public safety, resilience, and innovation. ASCE grades on the following scale and defines these grades as:



TO RAISE THE GRADE

If Minnesota is ready to improve our infrastructure, ASCE has some suggestions to start raising the grade:

- 1** Significant federal funding is available through the bipartisan infrastructure law to rehabilitate the surface transportation system. However, most of this funding requires a local and/or state match. The Minnesota Legislature must act to maximize available federal dollars by providing the required matching formula funds over the next 5 years. The state and municipalities should also apply for additional funding through discretionary grant programs. Federal funding must support, rather than replace, existing revenue sources for our roads, bridges, and transit systems to meaningfully reverse decades of decline and prepare for the future.
- 2** The Minnesota state Legislature must regularly pass the Capital Investment bill and include strategic and robust investments in water systems and surface transportation networks, among other items. Lawmakers should also increase investments in the Local Road Improvement Program (LRIP) to meet identified needs.
- 3** The Minnesota Department of Transportation has done a commendable job of employing asset management strategies to preserve existing assets. Water utilities, municipalities, and other infrastructure owners should consider adopting similar asset management strategies to stretch available dollars and prioritize needed repairs.
- 4** Allow private terminals to qualify for state support for ports. This will help alleviate supply chain challenges and keep Minnesota competitive with its neighbors and in the global marketplace.
- 5** Estimates show approximately 100,000 lead service lines still in service in Minnesota. Larger municipalities are developing plans to remove lead service lines, buoyed by approximately \$215 million from the bipartisan infrastructure law. Such efforts should be duplicated in suburban and rural communities, and state and federal support and technical training should be provided where needed.

About ASCE-MINNESOTA

The American Society of Civil Engineers' 1,700 Minnesota members work in all levels of government, academia, and the private sector to design, construct, and maintain Minnesota's infrastructure. We uphold the vision of civil engineers as active community members and stewards of our infrastructure. We bring value to our members by providing technical and informative meetings that promote professional development. In addition to scholarships, mentorship, and K-12 education, our outreach programs offer networking opportunities for students and professionals throughout the state.

CONTACT US

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ASCE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

2022 REPORT CARD FOR MINNESOTA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE MATTERS

Infrastructure includes fundamental facilities and systems necessary for Minnesota's economy to function. Roads, bridges, transit systems, public parks, airports, water and sewer systems, dams, ports, and the energy grid are categories of infrastructure that directly affect our ability to live, work, and play. Infrastructure is the backbone of our state's economy and integral to preserving our high quality of life here in the Land of 10,000 (+!) Lakes.

Our transportation system gets people to work every day or to visit friends and family on the weekends. Water systems deliver clean drinking water to our communities and businesses. Wastewater treatment systems protect our lakes, rivers, and drinking water sources from contamination.

Much of Minnesota's infrastructure is aging and reaching the end of its expected lifespan. The majority of our systems were built in the late 20th century, before much of today's modern technology was developed. New materials, expanded environmental awareness, and increased regulation require improvements to water treatment plants and updates to the energy grid.

The past two years, especially, have shown us how fragile our systems have become. Our infrastructure systems of decades ago need upgrading to better meet and prepare for current and future climate trends, increased use of renewable fuels, a changing population, and an evolving economy.

Broader adoption of asset management systems can help inform systematic operations, maintenance, and upgrades. Comprehensively tracking the age, repairs, and maintenance status of the infrastructure we have will help control and reduce the need for disruptive emergency improvements.

Minnesota must support innovative policies leading to cleaner water distribution, more modality between transportation systems, and a safe and healthy environment that will attract business and improve the quality of life for all Minnesotans.

The 2022 Minnesota Infrastructure Report Card is a simple tool used to help residents, businesses, and policymakers understand the state of Minnesota's infrastructure. This information helps start the conversation about how to improve the future of our infrastructure.

How You Can Get Involved

- 1** Get the full story behind this Report Card at www.infrastructurereportcard.org/Minnesota
- 2** Find out about the infrastructure near you on the Save America's Infrastructure app available on iTunes and GooglePlay.
- 3** Ask your elected leaders what they're doing to keep up with your neighborhood's infrastructure. Use your zip code to get your list of elected officials at www.infrastructurereportcard.org/take-action.

2022 REPORT CARD FOR MINNESOTA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

The 2022 Report Card on Minnesota's Infrastructure gave the state an overall GPA of C. Minnesota's civil engineers studied 10 infrastructure categories. Of those 10, two infrastructure categories are in good condition, seven are in mediocre condition, and one is in poor condition.

The good news is there are solutions to all these challenges, and we can raise Minnesota's infrastructure grades. By learning more today about the conditions of the infrastructure you use every day, you too can help raise the grade.

AVIATION



The Minnesota aviation system services 2.3 million aircraft operations (takeoffs and landings) annually and includes 133 airports. Nine airports provide commercial airline service and accommodated a record 19.6 million enplanements in 2019, of which 98% occurred at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP). The condition of Minnesota's runway pavement conditions are acceptable, with ratings falling between 74 and 79 on a 100-point scale. COVID-19 had a significant impact on enplanements in 2020 – reductions were in the 40% to 70% range, which in turn impacted revenue streams for airport improvements and capacity enhancements. In general, however, commercial airport terminals have improved significantly over the last 10 years with minimal capacity issues foreseen in the near future. Safety records are solid, and sustainability is proactively integrated within infrastructure and operational decisions.



BRIDGES



There are 874 bridges in poor condition in Minnesota. This is a decrease from 1,080 bridges in poor condition in 2017. While this is encouraging, the number of bridges that have slipped from good to fair condition is growing. As the number of bridges in fair condition increases, it will become more difficult to keep the "poor" bridge percentage small. Meanwhile, more than 1,400 bridges are posted with signs stating they have a reduced or substandard load capacity. In general, bridges in Minnesota need \$8.2 billion in funding over the next 20 years for identified rehabilitation and repair needs. Current plans include approximately \$4 billion in funding, leaving a shortfall of \$4.2 billion, or \$210 million each year. Large bridge projects, such as the Blatnik Bridge in Duluth, will require \$900 million in funding from Minnesota within a decade.

DAMS



Dams provide positive benefits to Minnesota. Among them are their contributions to water supply, recreation, hydroelectric power, and environmental protection, with most dams serving more than one purpose. The typical design life for a dam is 50 years and the majority of Minnesota's dams were built at least 50 years ago. Fortunately, 96% of high-hazard potential dams in the state – dams that, should they fail, would likely result in loss of life and economic damage – have emergency action plans. There are current federal and state programs that support dam rehabilitation and dam removal to promote and protect public health, safety, and welfare. State-regulated dams are typically reliant on state bond funding to provide a stable, predictable funding source for inspection, maintenance, repairs, and rehabilitation.

DRINKING WATER



Approximately 80% of Minnesotans are served by community water systems, while 20% of the population relies on private wells for drinking water. Although drinking water systems in large communities have consistently met federal standards, far less is known about the private wells on which many people in rural Minnesota rely. Meanwhile, much of the drinking water infrastructure in the state is over 50 years old. Some system components are closer to 100 years old and reaching the end of their useful life. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates the 20-year drinking water infrastructure need for Minnesota at over \$7.5 billion. An emerging area of concern is the amount of lead in our drinking water, which is caused by lead service lines. Recently, Minnesota increased the Safe Drinking Water Connection Fee from \$6.36 to \$9.72 per service connection per year starting in 2020, which will restore \$80 million over 20 years for local infrastructure needs.

ENERGY



In 2020, nearly one-third of Minnesota's electricity was produced by renewable energy. That is almost a five-fold increase from 2005 and puts Minnesota ahead of many other states. However, growth in renewable energy generation must be met with investments in the transmission system – the "interstate highway" of the electric grid. There are two transmission upgrades planned in Minnesota totaling \$68 million that will enhance capacity in the system. Meanwhile, the distribution system – the "last mile" of the electric grid – also needs investment to ensure reliability in the face of increasingly severe storms. Minnesota's residential electricity rates are increasing to help fund necessary improvements, but rate growth from 2018 to 2021 was still 3.5% less than the U.S. average increase.

PORTS



In Minnesota, 83% of the state's port capacity is found in ports along Lake Superior (St. Lawrence Seaway); the remaining 16.5% of capacity is found in ports along the Mississippi River. Ports are major economic drivers, linking cities to world markets. While capacity at Minnesota's ports is currently sufficient, the ability to maintain or improve the condition of existing facilities and develop new infrastructure varies. Many port structures will require attention in the immediate or near future, as the structures are nearing the end of their 50-year design life. Other challenges that facility operators are addressing include accelerated freshwater corrosion of steel structures; increased storm frequency and flooding; low- and high-water levels; dredging backlogs; deferred dock wall construction; the need for new storage facilities; necessary building/road/rail rehabilitation; improvements in land access to the ports; increased industrial land gentrification, which complicates operations; and upgrades to meet safety codes. Additional challenges in 2019 to 2021 have arisen due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused shortages in vessels, cargo, workforce, and supplies.

PUBLIC PARKS



Minnesota has one national park, 72 state park and recreation areas, 25 state trails, and 56 regional parks located in the Twin Cities metro area. In 2021, St. Paul was ranked No. 2 and Minneapolis No. 3 by the Trust for Public Land's ParkScore, which considers park access and acreage, among other factors. Historically, Minnesota's parks have been well maintained. However, one of the results of the COVID-19 pandemic is that our parks and trails were heavily utilized while most systems are struggling with a backlog of maintenance. St. Paul reports a \$91 million backlog in needed park repairs. Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources, meanwhile, reports an annual need of \$15.7 million for asset management, a 100-mile backlog of trail rehabilitation needs with an estimated cost of \$261,000 per mile, and an annual deferred maintenance total of \$2.4 million. There are plans to increase park acreage from the current total of 54,000 acres to 70,000 acres; to triple the length of trails available from the current total of 340 miles to a total of 1,100 miles; and to increase the number of regional parks by three.

ROADS



Minnesota has the fourth-highest number of public roadway miles in the U.S. Even as our economy remains strong, Minnesota faces a growing transportation funding shortfall with no clear remedy. The Minnesota State Highway Investment Plan (MnSHIP), published in 2017, estimates that state roads are underfunded by \$17.7 billion over the next 20 years, for an annual funding gap of \$885 million. The state has passed record bonding bills in recent years, which help finance infrastructure projects. But while over 72% of state-owned non-National Highway System miles are in good condition, local roads suffer from a lack of available funding. In 2021, the Minnesota Department of Transportation awarded \$80.5 million to 83 projects through the Local Road Improvement Program (LRIP), but received applications for \$835 million, demonstrating that LRIP is extremely oversubscribed. Condition of roads is not the only concern. Congestion is a major problem in the Twin Cities.



PHOTO CREDIT: MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TRANSIT



Transit and active transportation provides access to destinations for Minnesotans who choose to walk, ride, and roll. Approximately 92 million rides in the Twin Cities and 12 million rides in Greater Minnesota are taken by Minnesotans each year across more than 50 public transit systems. Minnesota's transit and active transportation infrastructure is in fair condition, but significant funding shortfalls exist, especially as the state strives to meet climate goals and encourage multimodal transportation. Greater Minnesota's five-year funding gap between projected revenues and projected needs is \$167 million. Investment is needed to replace aging buses, complete bike networks, and make pedestrian safety improvements. A sustained reliable investment in transit and active transportation is needed to deliver effective transportation options to Minnesotans to safely provide access to work, school, health care, and other destinations.

WASTEWATER



About 75% of Minnesota residents' sewage is treated at a centralized collection and treatment system, while the remaining 25% rely on an on-site collection and treatment system such as a septic system. Although capacity is adequate at most facilities throughout the state, funding needs for upgrading and replacing treatment and collection systems at the end of their service life is increasing due to continually aging infrastructure. This is particularly true for small communities that do not have the population and, therefore, revenue to support infrastructure upgrades and maintenance that includes robust asset management. The current estimated annual capital need for wastewater infrastructure across Minnesota is more than \$500 million, of which local communities will provide about 70%. Ratepayers were charged a median annual rate of \$372 in 2021 in the Twin Cities Metro Area for operation and maintenance and capital investments. In Greater Minnesota, user fees are much higher and will continue to rise as decreasing populations shoulder more of the burden of increasing rates.