

## COLORADO

In the most recent ASCE Report Card for Colorado's Infrastructure, the state earned a cumulative grade of a "C-." The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) provides significant new funding to improve the condition of Colorado's infrastructure systems and better ensure our infrastructure is prepared for the future.

**AVIATION:** Colorado is home to 13 major airports that will benefit from the \$25 billion in increased airport infrastructure funding provided over 5 years from the IIJA.<sup>1</sup>

**BRIDGES:** More than 5% of Colorado's bridges are in poor condition and considered structurally deficient. The IIJA provides \$40 billion in new funding for bridge repair, replacement, and rehabilitation – the single largest dedicated bridge investment in over 50 years.<sup>2</sup>

**RAIL:** As population grows, and economic and environmental issues continue to affect Colorado, a safe, efficient, and reliably financed freight and passenger rail system is key to ensuring the success of the state and its residents. Large portions of Colorado are underserved by passenger rail, and the state stands to benefit from the \$66 billion nationwide for this system.

**ROADS:** Colorado DOT projects a funding gap of \$25 billion over the next 25 years.<sup>3</sup> The IIJA provides the state with \$4 billion in additional funding over the next five years.

**WASTEWATER:** - Since 2016, Colorado has received, on average, nearly \$56 million annually to finance wastewater projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program.<sup>4</sup> With IIJA funding, the state is set to receive roughly double that for the next 5 years.

**DRINKING WATER:** Colorado reports a \$10.2 billion drinking water investment gap. The IIJA provides \$55 billion to upgrade the nation's water infrastructure.<sup>5</sup>

**DAMS:** Colorado has 453 high hazard potential dams. The IIJA provides \$585 million for high hazard dam rehabilitation and \$148 million for dam safety programs.<sup>6</sup>

**TRANSIT:** Colorado had a statewide funding gap of \$574 million per year for rural and urban transit. Facing funding shortfalls, some agencies and the state are forced to cut bus service, which in turn decreases ridership and increases operating costs. The IIJA provides \$39 billion of new investment to modernize and expand transit, the largest federal investment in our history.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Transportation Statistics, "State Transportation by the Numbers."

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology. National Bridge Inventory 2017, Deficient Bridges by State and Highway System.

<sup>3</sup> Colorado Department of Transportation <https://www.codot.gov/programs/ruc/funding>

<sup>4</sup> EPA CWSRF National Information Management System

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf-national-information-management-system-reports>

<sup>5</sup> EPA Drinking Water Needs Survey, 2016

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Inventory of Dams, 2016

<sup>7</sup> 2019 Report Card for Colorado's Infrastructure