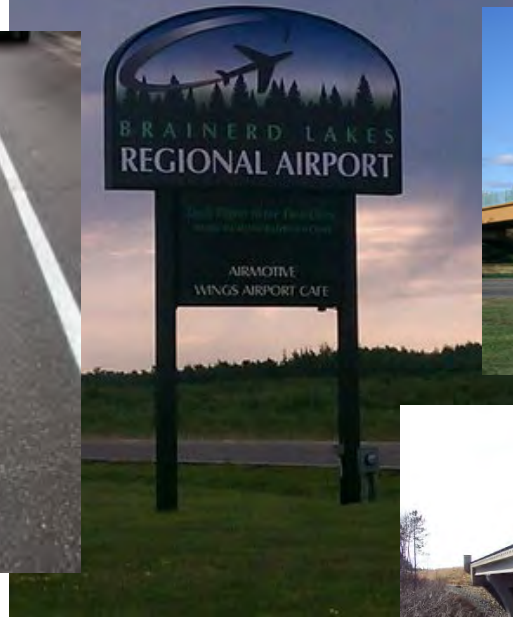




R5DC

Transportation Inventory and Needs



**Region Five Development Commission in Partnership with the Resilient
Region Project in Central Minnesota**



Transportation Inventory and Needs



**Prepared by:
Jake Huebsch, Transportation Planner
Region Five Development Commission**

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Acknowledgements

Region Five's Transportation Advisory Council (TAC)

The Transportation Advisory Council (TAC) is charged with addressing issues of local and regional significance; reviewing and guiding the development of various transportation plans and studies affecting the region; providing input to the Minnesota Department of Transportation in planning, policy, and project development; and recommending a prioritized list of transportation projects seeking federal aid through the Central Minnesota Area Transportation Partnership.

Member

Steve Backowski
David Enblom
Loren Fellbaum
Ryan Odden
Steve Voss
Chris Etzler
Rosemary Franzen
Tom Jay
Todd Holman
Tim Houle
Darrel Janson
Kelvin Howieson
Trevor Walter
Rob Hall
Jeff Hulsether
Chuck Parins
Carol Pundt
Jerry Lochner

Representing

Morrison County Engineer
Cass County Engineer
Todd County Engineer
Wadena County Engineer
Mn/DOT District 3
Small Cities
Region Five Commission / ATP Representative
Transit Representative
Trails Representative
Railroads Representative
Aviation
Mn/DOT District 3
City of Baxter
Crow Wing County Engineer
City of Brainerd
Area Council of Governments
Township Representative
City of Little Public Works Director

Staff & Ex-Officio

Jake Huebsch, Region Five Development Commission

Minnesota Department of Transportation District 3 Area Transportation Partnership (ATP)

MnDOT created Area Transportation Partnerships (ATPs) to emphasize greater public involvement in the preparation of transportation plans and programs. The Central Minnesota ATP is one of eight ATPs in Minnesota. Every year, the ATPs develop an Annual Transportation Improvement Program (ATIP). ATIPs cover a minimum four-year period. ATIPs include all projects seeking federal aid highway, state trunk highway, and federal transit sources of funding. The ATP employs a decentralized approach in developing its ATIP by seeking the active participation of two RDCs (Region 5 Development Commission and East Central Regional Development Commission) and one APO (St. Cloud Area Planning Organization). A special policy board, supported by a transportation advisory committee, assists the ATP in the former Region 7W area.

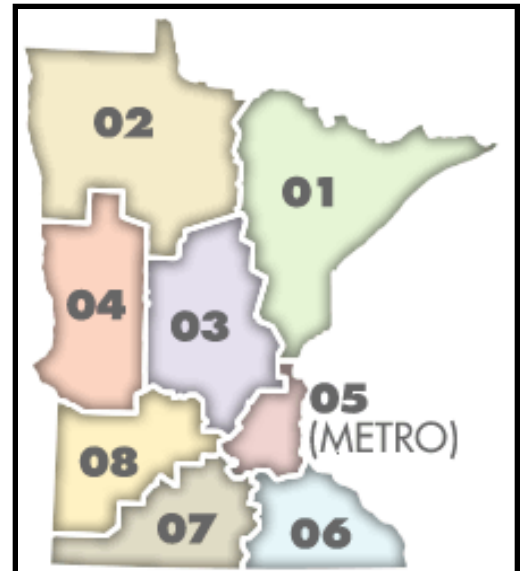
Counties that are covered by the District 3 ATP

- Benton
- Cass
- Crow Wing
- Isanti
- Kanabec
- Mille Lacs
- Morrison
- Sherburne
- Stearns
- Todd
- Wadena
- Wright



Membership consists of eighteen voting and six non-voting members. Membership is comprised of individuals representing counties, cities, regional planning agencies, tribal nations, transit, MnDOT and other transportation interests.

<u>Voting Members (18)</u>	<u>Number</u>
MnDOT District 3	2
RDC 5	2
RDC 7E	2
Region 7W	2
St. Cloud APO	2
County Engineer Northern Half D3	1
County Engineer Southern Half D3	1
City Engineer Northern Half D3	1
City Engineer Southern Half D3	1
Leech Lake Band	1
Mille Lacs Band	1
Rural Transit	1
St. Cloud MTC	1
<u>Non-Voting Members (6)</u>	<u>Number</u>
MnDOT District 3 Staff	3
RDC 5 Staff	1
RDC 7E Staff	1
Tribal Nation Advisor	



About District 3

The district encompasses much of central Minnesota and has two full service offices - headquarters in Baxter, with a second office in St. Cloud. District 3 has the largest population base outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area and continues to experience growth.

Services

MnDOT district employees plan, design, construct and maintain the state and federal highway systems. They also manage the aid and assistance given to county and city systems that qualify for state and federal dollars. District 3 provides transit, trail and rail transportation services as well.

Overview

The Regional transportation systems seek to ensure that transportation projects are designed to serve the regions' mobility, land use, and economic development needs in a safe manner. Other pieces of transportation system are to maintain and improve the existing road system, increase public transportation services in the region and expand infrastructure serving pedestrians and bicyclists.

Traditionally, transportation planning has been designed around conveying motor vehicles, believing economic growth was dependent upon this mode to move people and goods. However, increasing attention is put on a multimodal planning and construction approach given the increased concern for safety, health issues, environment and public demand for alternative means of transportation. One alternative means of transportation would include expanding broadband access to increase telecommuting opportunities for employees while increasing the economic benefit for businesses.

As transportation and transportation planning continues to move in a more sustainable direction, policies around balancing the needs of society, the economy and the environment will be vital to the success of the transportation system in the future. Policies around complete streets, public transit, highways, walking and biking and alternative transportation will also play an important role.

The Resilient Region transportation recommendations and action steps align with the Minnesota Department of Transportation vision to better align the transportation system with what Minnesotans expect for their quality of life, economy and natural environments. The Minnesota Go project identifies 6 objectives and strategies:

1. Accountability, Transparency and Communication
2. Transportation in Context
3. Critical Connections
4. Asset Management
5. Traveler Safety
6. System Security

Regional Transportation Overview & Inventory

Aviation

Aviation is an important part of the transportation system in the Region Five area. It consists of three parts: general aviation, scheduled air carriers and military use at Camp Ripley. The Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport offers air service in the Lakes Area. Business travelers and vacationers alike, can experience the convenience of flying directly to and from Brainerd. The remaining public airports in the region provide general aviation access for communities by small aircraft. Airport locations are noted below.

Regional Airport

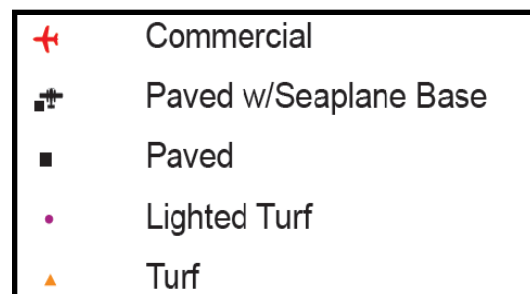
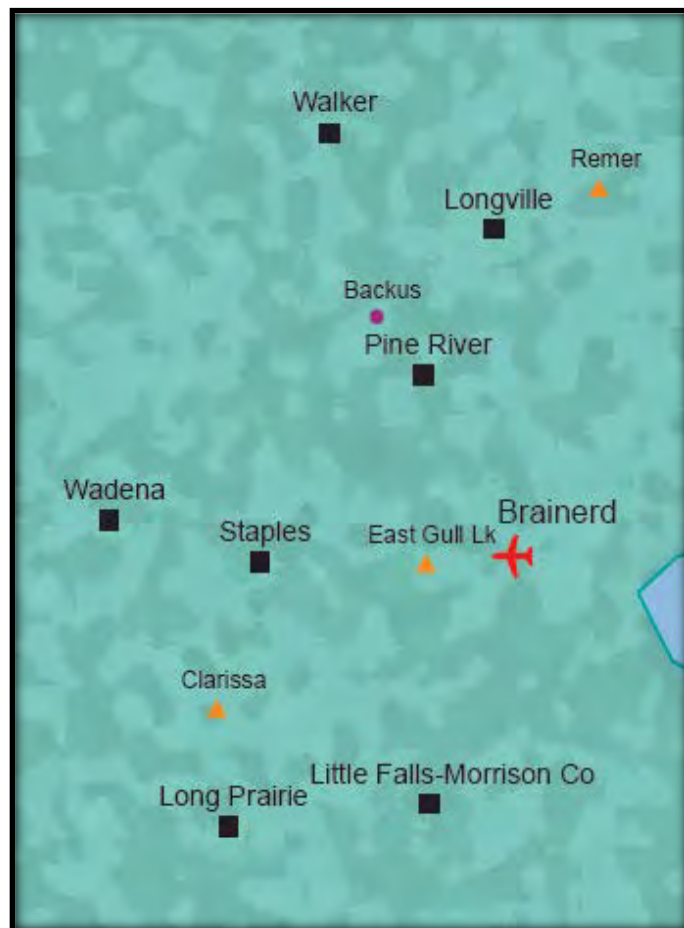
The Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport

Public Airports

Backus
 Brainerd Regional Airport
 Clarissa
 East Gull Lake
 Little Falls
 Long Prairie
 Longville
 Pine River
 Remer
 Staples
 Wadena
 Walker

Aviation Needs

- Maintain Regional Airline Carrier at the Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport.
- Continue to maintain airport runways and facilities.
- Encourage the use of energy efficient practices in airport facilities to reduce the utility costs.



Rail

The rail network performs an important role in movement of goods in the region. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Company (BNSF) currently owns all rail lines in the region. BNSF currently operates in all of the five counties with approximately 60 trains per day traveling through the region. The graph to the right shows the current rail line in operation and the number of trains per day.



Passenger Rail

Amtrak provides inner city passenger rail service in City of Staples (Todd County). The Amtrak provides rail service on the Empire Builder Line which provides an east connection to Minneapolis and Chicago with a west connection to Seattle and Portland.

Rail Needs

- Promote passenger service as a transportation option in the region.
- Continue to work with Mn/DOT to maintain rail crossing alert systems and replace as needed.
- Rail Spur projects that encourage economic development or support existing industrial park business.



Transit

Public transportation offers mobility for residents and can help bridge the spatial divide between people and jobs, services and training opportunities.

Key Destinations

Key destinations for the residents in the region include the major service areas of Brainerd/Baxter, Little Falls, Wadena and Long Prairie. These areas are important for medical appointments, libraries, shopping and conducting a variety of other business.



Transit by County

Cass County

The Cass County dial-a-ride program is available to people over 60 years of age who have no other transportation options. Drivers volunteer their time and are paid the federal mileage rate. Trips to the local doctor, hospital, shopping, banking, social services etc. can be scheduled for a nominal fee. Cass County operates the dial-a-ride public Pine River “Ride with Us Bus” up to 3 miles outside the city limits.

Crow Wing County

The City of Brainerd and Crow Wing County have joined forces to provide public transportation opportunities in Crow Wing County. Within the city of Brainerd a dial-a-ride service is available for individual and groups needs. Dial a Ride is a customized service based on individual needs. An individual wishing to use Dial a Ride needs to call our County Dispatch office by 1 pm of the day prior to the desired trip.

Morrison County

Morrison County has a public transit dial-a-ride service, MorrTrans, available within a ten mile radius of the Little Falls Government Center for a nominal fee. In addition to MorrTrans, Tri-CAP provides operating in rural Benton, Morrison and Stearns Counties five days per week. The bus service is available to the general public with no age or income requirements.

Todd County

Rainbow Rider is a public transit system serving the West Central Minnesota counties of Douglas, Grant, Pope, Stevens, Todd and Traverse. Of the six counties, Todd County is the only county located in Region Five. Rainbow Rider provides handicapped accessible buses as well as a Volunteer Driver Program.

Wadena County

Friendly Rider Transit operates throughout Wadena County and provides services to the general population, the elderly and disabled. In addition to Wadena County, services extend into the City of Staples and Todd County. This public transportation works in conjunction with the Wadena County Volunteer Driver Program.

5310 Program

This is a capital assistance grant program providing 80 percent funding for the purchase of wheelchair-accessible vans and buses for private non-profit organizations to serve elderly and/or disabled people. Providers:

1. Bay Lakes Area Lions Club (Crow Wing County)
2. Employment Enterprises, Inc. (Morrison County)
3. Greenwood Connections (Wadena County)
4. Lakewood Health System (Todd County)
5. Wadena County DAC (Wadena County)

Population Density Map Appendix G1:

As expected, the Population Density map shows the population is concentrated in the few major cities within the region. Many of the rural areas in the region have few people; in many instances the townships within these counties have fewer than 100 people in their thirty-six square mile jurisdiction. Public transportation has developed and radiates out from the major hubs of Brainerd/Baxter, Little Falls, Long Prairie and Wadena. Walker with a population of 1,178 in 2009 and the largest city in Cass County shows no regular transit route activity emanating from the city. The Persons Per Square Mile key to the map shows the overall population at 4.8-75.6 for the entire county. All of the other counties show an increased population density around the county seat.

Households in Poverty Map Appendix G1:

The poverty rate is determined based on the percentage of people living below the poverty level. Each year the U.S. Office of Management and Budget establishes a series of poverty thresholds for different family sizes and ages of heads of household. Many households in poverty are located on the Cuyuna Range (Deerwood/Crosby-Ironton) and in the larger cities of Little Falls, Long Prairie, Wadena and Brainerd/Baxter.

According to a 2009 report from DEED, the weekly average state wage was \$882 compared to Todd County residents whose average weekly wages were \$529 one of the lowest incomes in the state. The Households in Poverty map shows the northern part of Todd County is in poverty; this area is not a populous section of the county as noted on the Population Density map.

Surprisingly, quite a large area just east of Pequot Lakes has been identified as being in poverty. The famed Breezy Point Resort is located there. Numerous lakeshore lots and high priced homes can be found around the lakes in this region.

Cass County in 1989 had an overall poverty rate of 21.8%; in 2007 it had fallen to 13%. The map provided shows overall a low rate of poverty. The northern part of the county contains as portion of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, notorious for poverty. Combine this with the low population density in the area and the map may not show the true story.

Density of Zero Vehicle Households Map Appendix G1:

The map provided shows four communities in the region with a higher than average number of households without vehicles, Brainerd/Baxter, Little Falls, Long Prairie and Wadena. In all cases, these are communities with existing transit companies and substantial concentrations of elderly residents with lower incomes.

A sizeable Amish population resides in the area from Staples to Long Prairie to Wadena. This segment of the population continues to use a horse and buggy for transportation into town and may contribute to a higher number of households without a vehicle.

Density of Persons Age 65 and Older Map Appendix G1:

According to the State Demographers Office, the net in-migration trend in the region is expected to continue to increase significantly as baby-boomers retire. The illustration below represents how the population and the percentage of the population over 65 years old are projected to change.

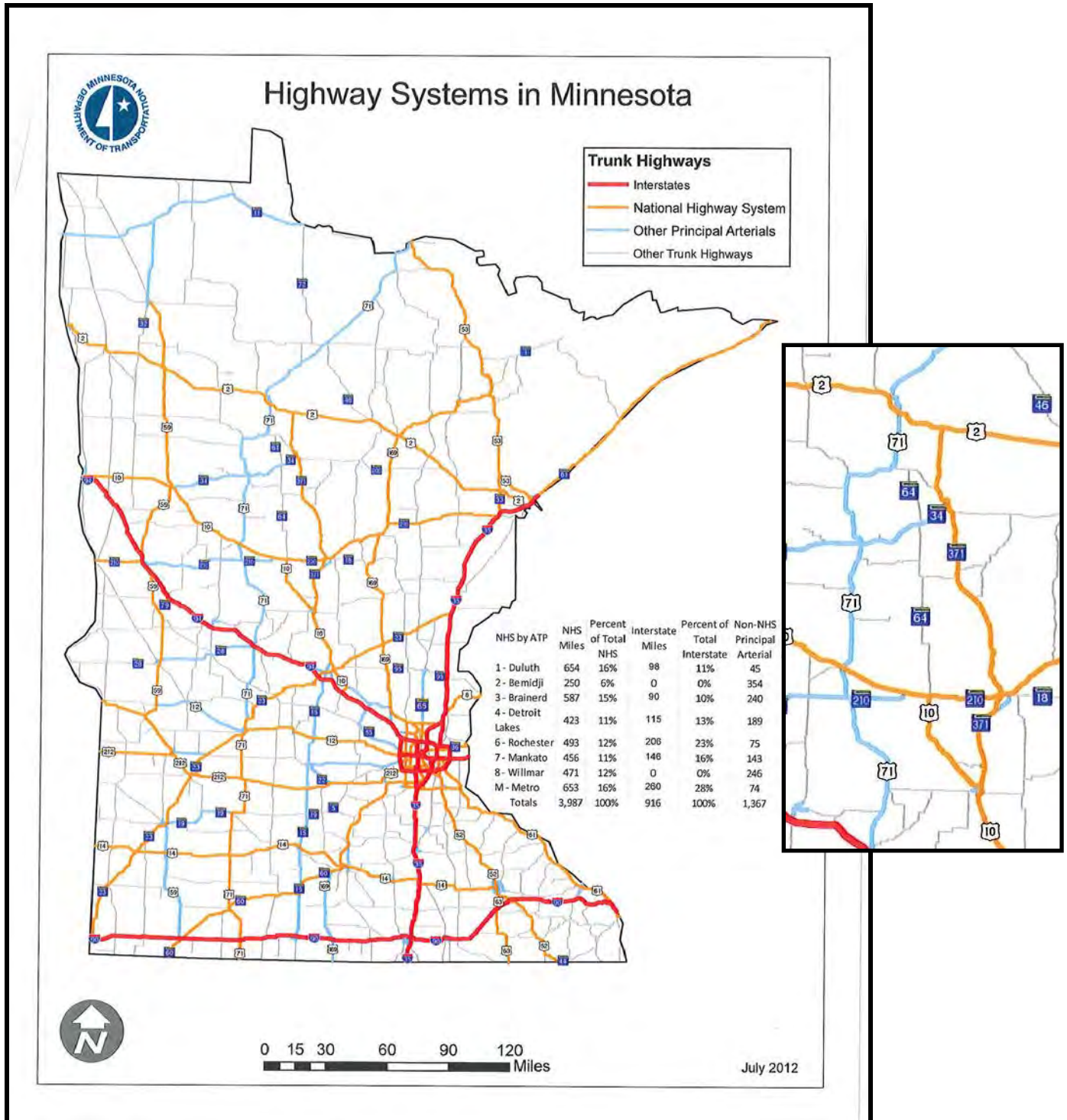
	2010 U.S. Censes		State Demographer’s Projections	
	2010 Population	2010 % Over 65	2025 Population	2025 % Over 65
Cass	28,567	21.1%	35,810	25.9%
Crow Wing	62,500	18.5%	77,520	24.6%
Morrison	33,198	16%	38,630	22.2%
Todd	24,895	17.4%	26,620	23.2%
Wadena	13,843	21.1%	15,210	30.3%
Minnesota	5,188,581	12.9%	6,135,060	18.4%

Transit Needs

- Continue coordination and connecting with other transit providers.
- Identify transit gaps in service and address those areas.
- Coordinate transit providers with 5310 providers and nontraditional providers such as churches and nursing homes.
- Establish a transit connection between the two Central Lakes Colleges.
- Develop a one call resources line / web-site that would connect riders and transit.

Highways and Bridges

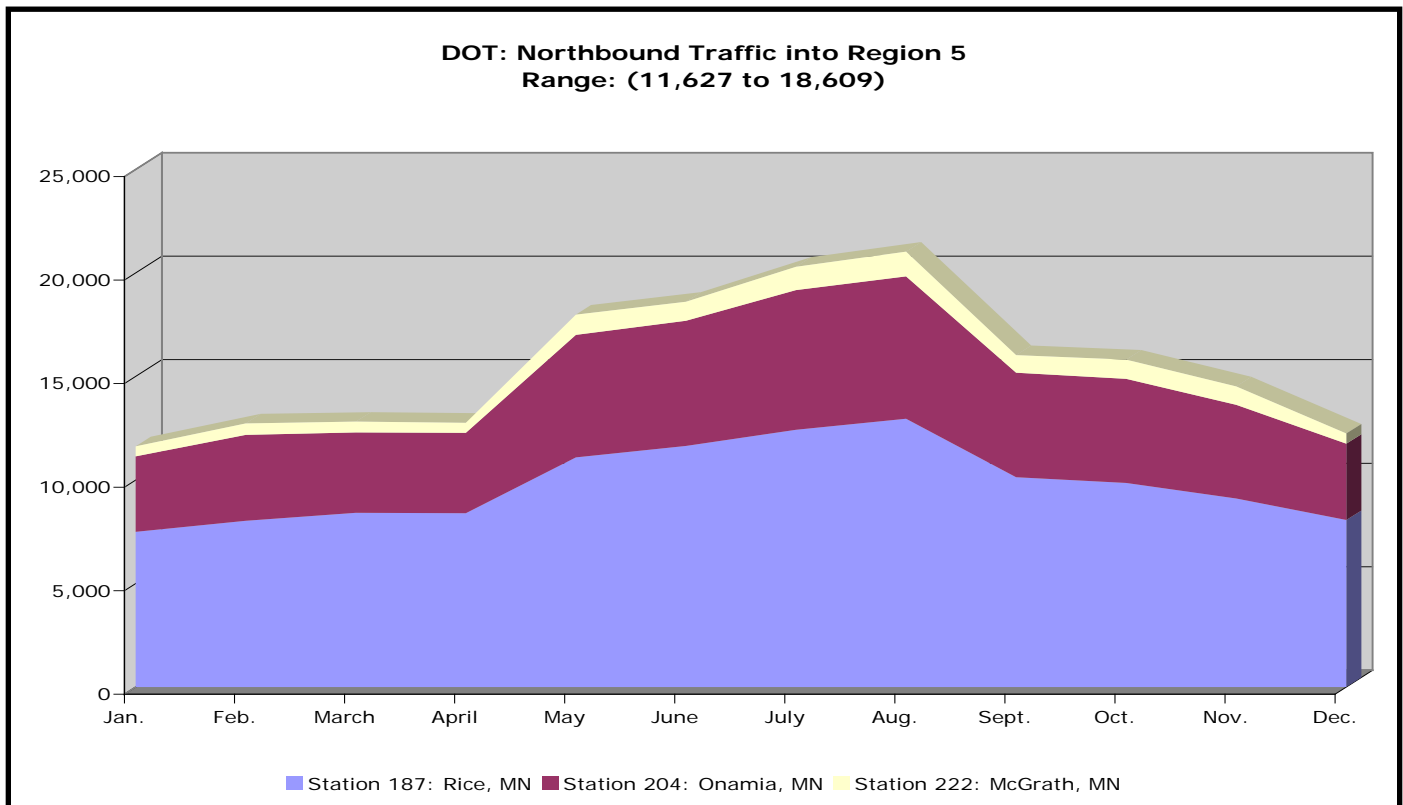
Highways are the backbone of the Region Five transportation system and provide access and connections to and from the region’s farm fields, small towns, urban areas and connects to other regions.



Commute Shed and Seasonal Traffic

Residents in the five county region travel throughout the region and beyond for work. Most people will commute longer distances if they can live on a lake or river, sometimes up to an hour or more one-way. See Appendix G2 for commute shed maps by county and region.

Region Five counties are a summer destination for families. The DOT continuous traffic counts show northbound numbers swells from the low of 11,627 cars northbound in January to 18,609 during the month of August.



Highway & Bridge Needs

- Ensure highways and bridge conditions are maintained to satisfactory level
- Increase interregional corridor mobility
- Continued investment in traveler safety
- Work with communities on regional and communities investment priorities

Walking, Biking and Trails

Traditionally, bicycle and pedestrian facilities have been viewed as amenities while transportation planning focused primarily on street and highway construction. As transportation and transportation planning continues to move in a more sustainable direction policies and implementation around complete streets, walking and biking are becoming more common.

The following link provides a recreational inventory of the region including trails and walking and biking opportunities.

<http://mapping.mytoddcounty.com/shiptrails/geomoose.html>

Walking, Biking and Trail Needs

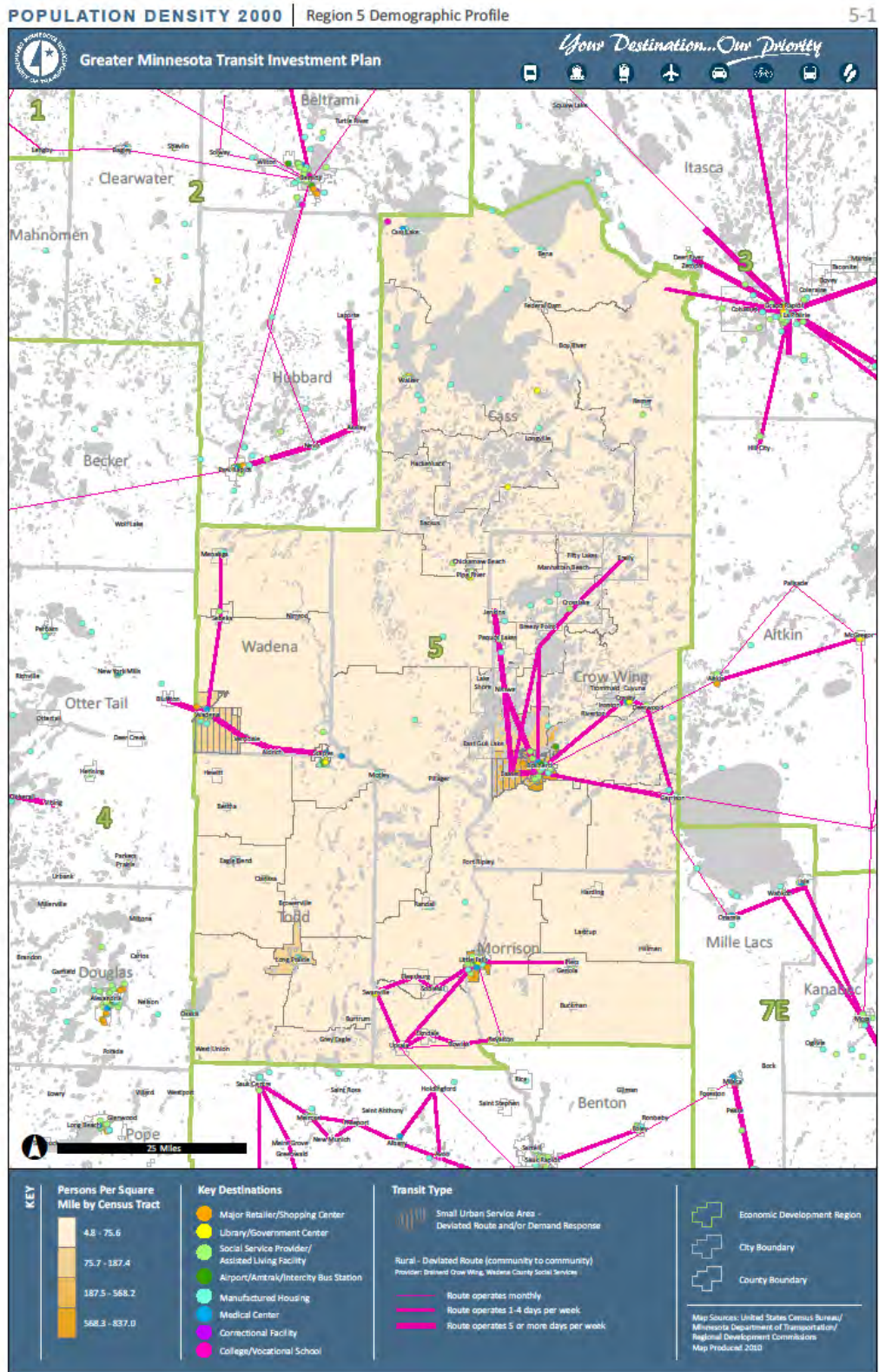
- Create linkage between trail segments
- Implement complete streets design when applicable
- Incorporate bike lanes and bike racks in downtown corridors to promote biking

Transportation Inventory Needs

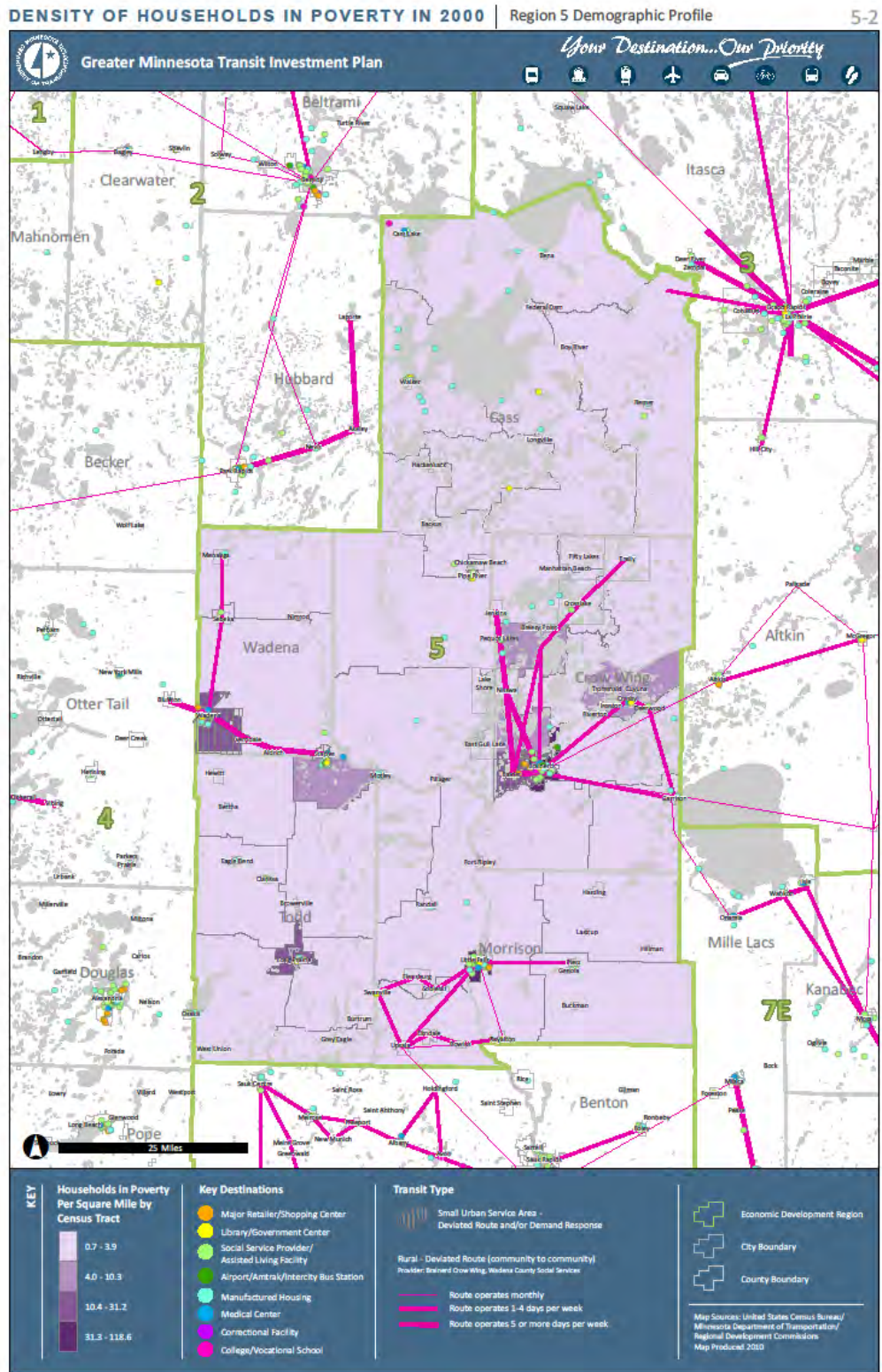
For More Information See www.resilientregion.org

Appendix G1: Transportation Maps

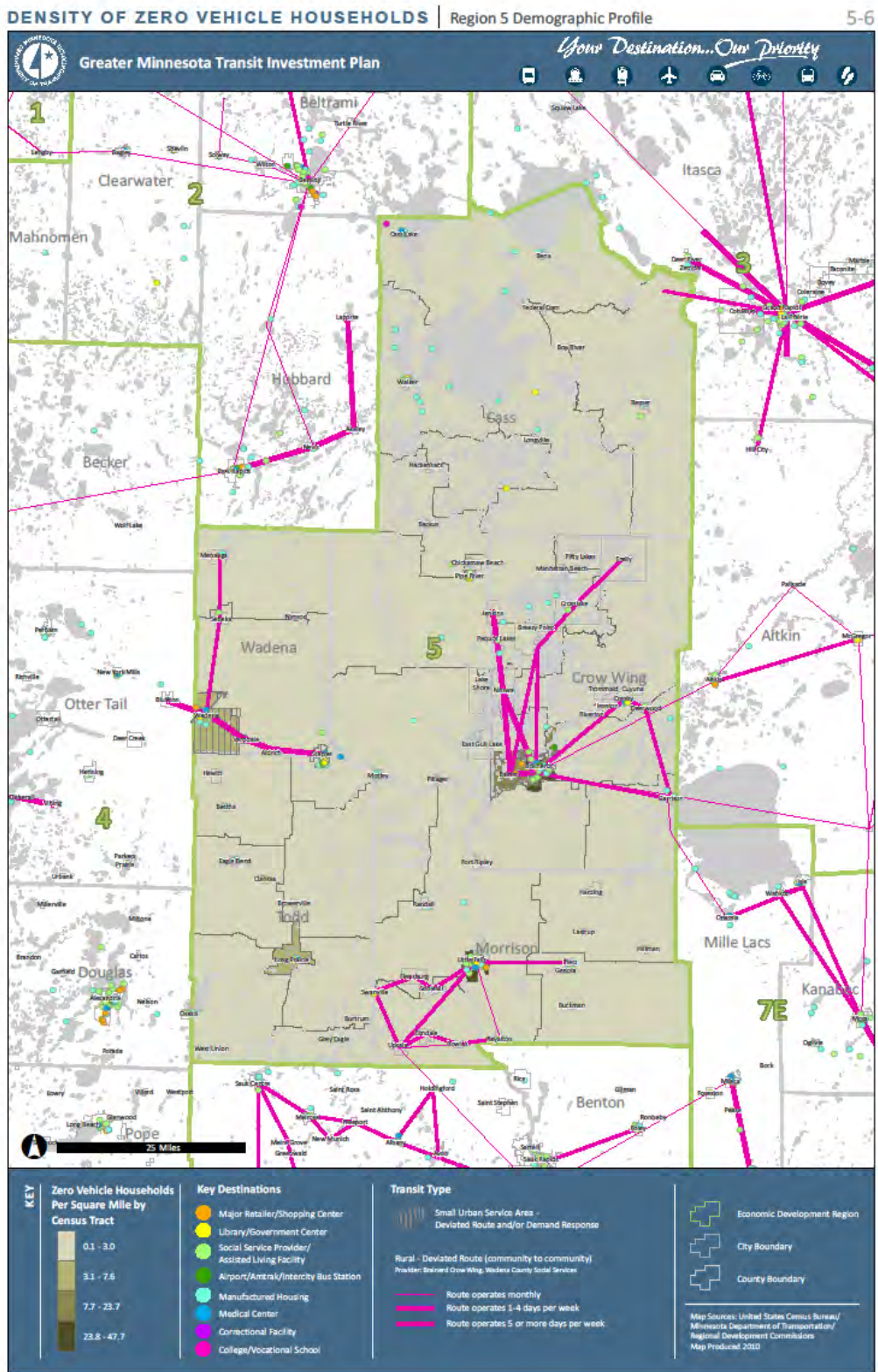
Appendix G1 Population Density Map



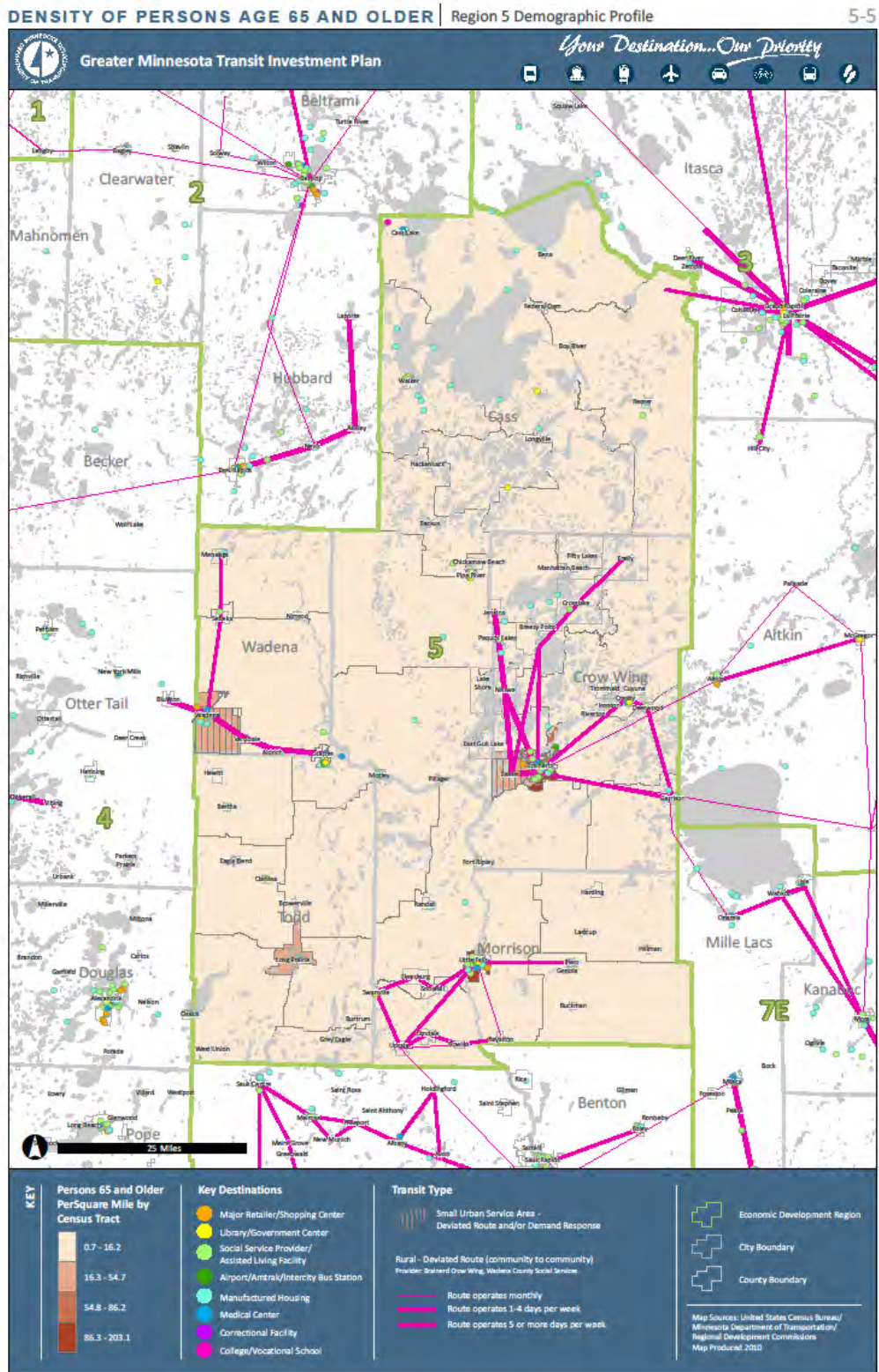
Appendix G1 Households in Poverty



Appendix G1 Density of Zero Vehicle Households

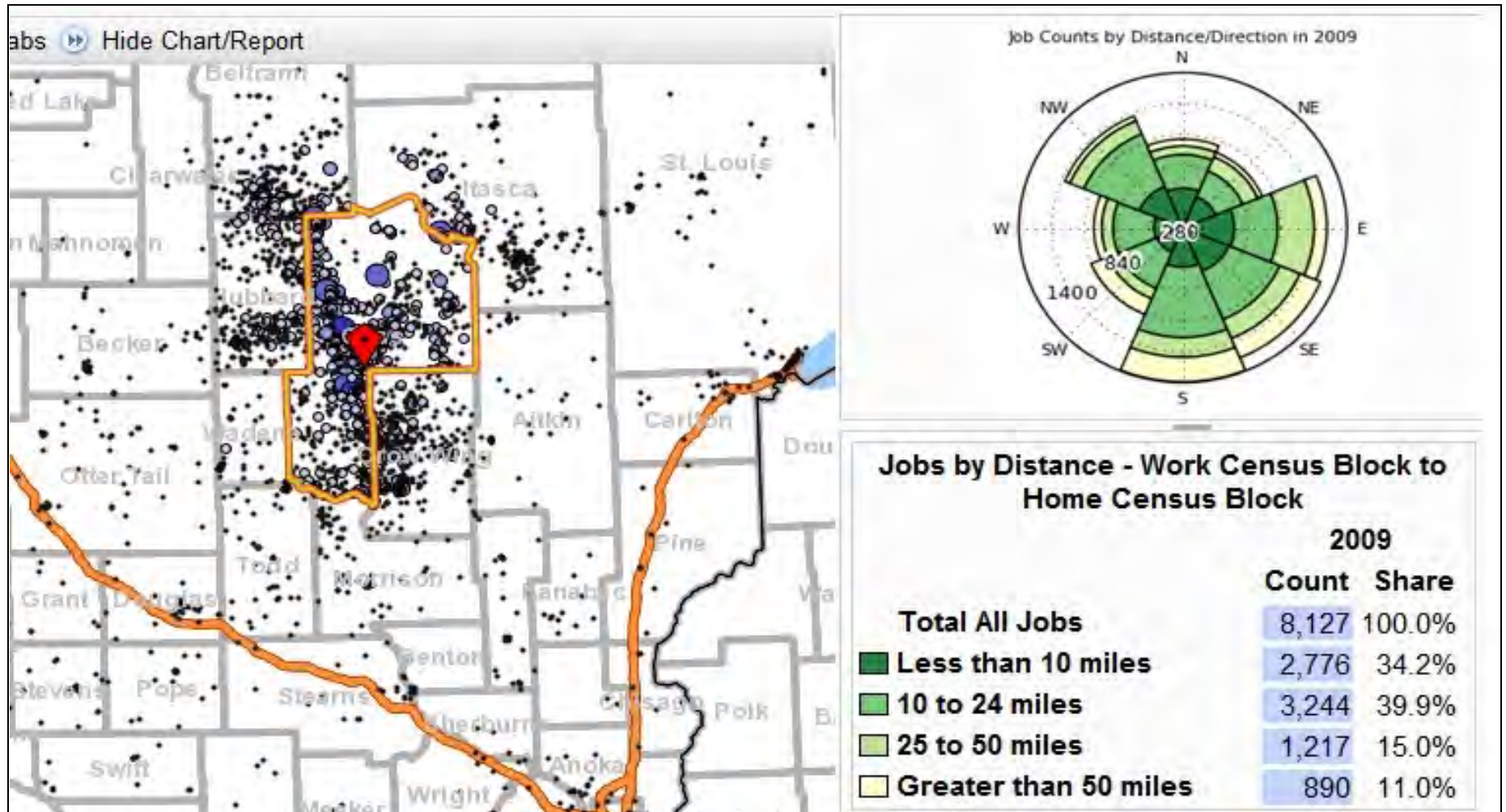


Appendix G1 Density of Persons Age 65 and Older

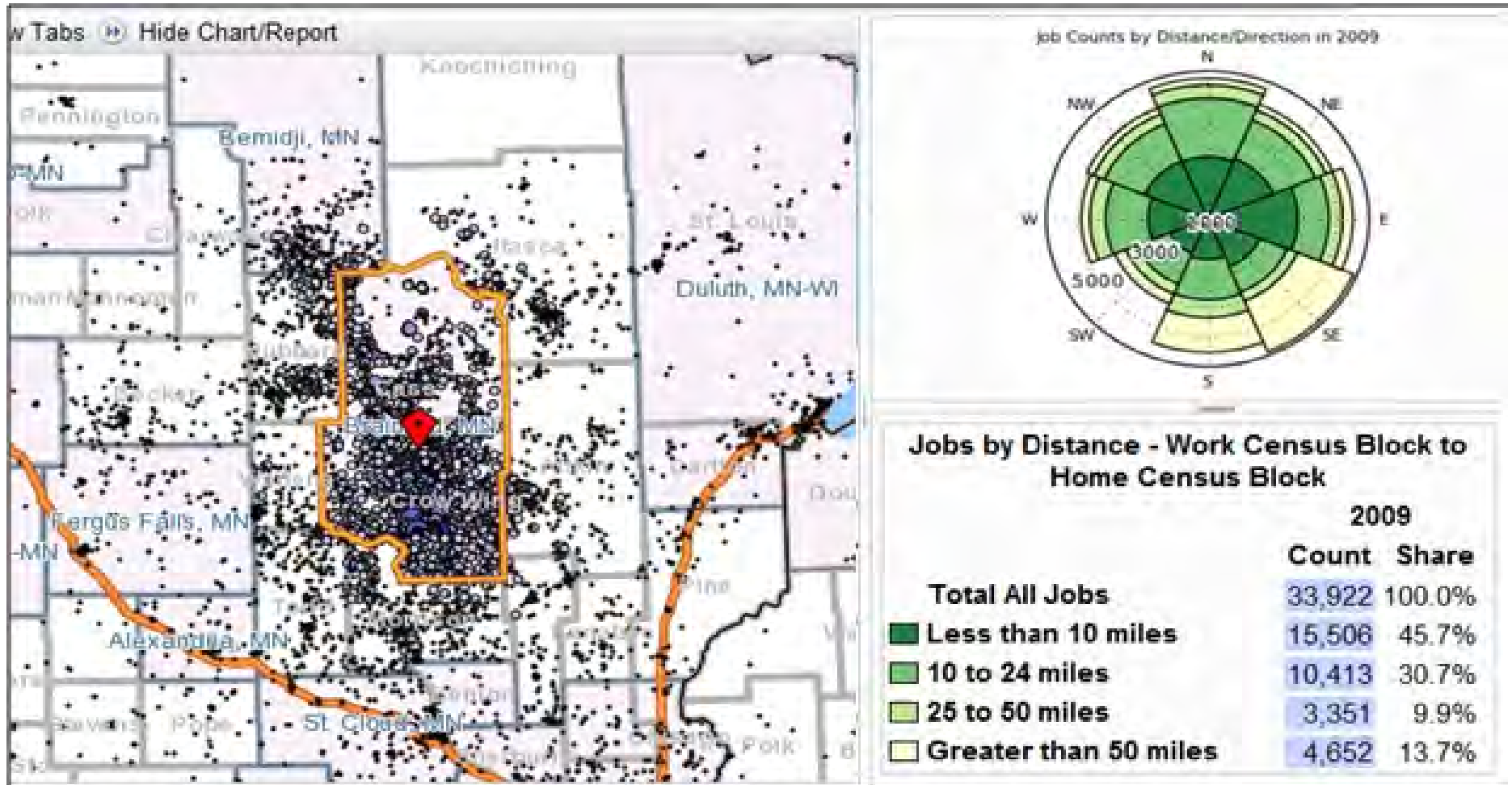


**Appendix G2:
Region Commute Shed Maps**

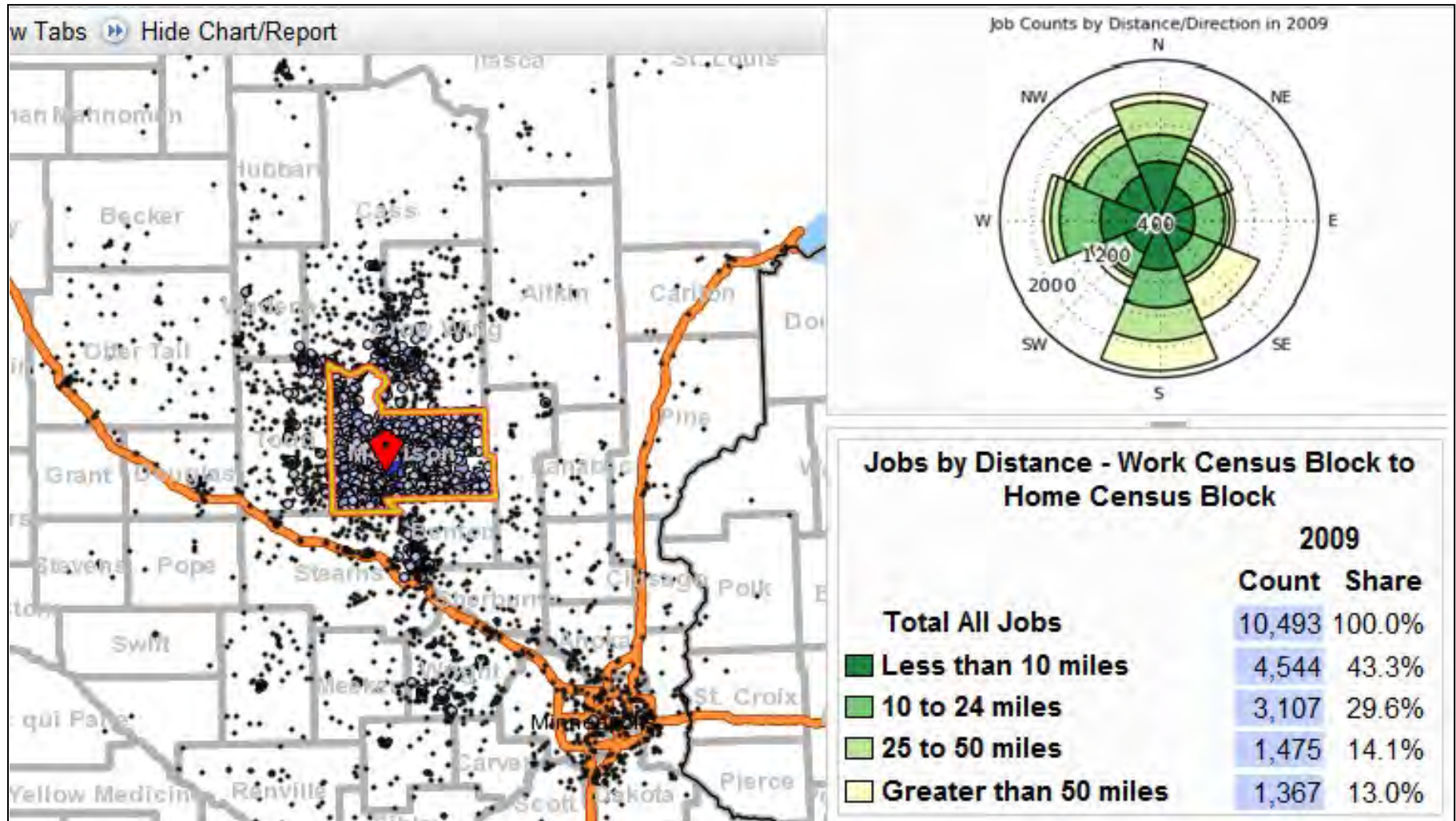
**Appendix G2
Cass County Commute Shed**



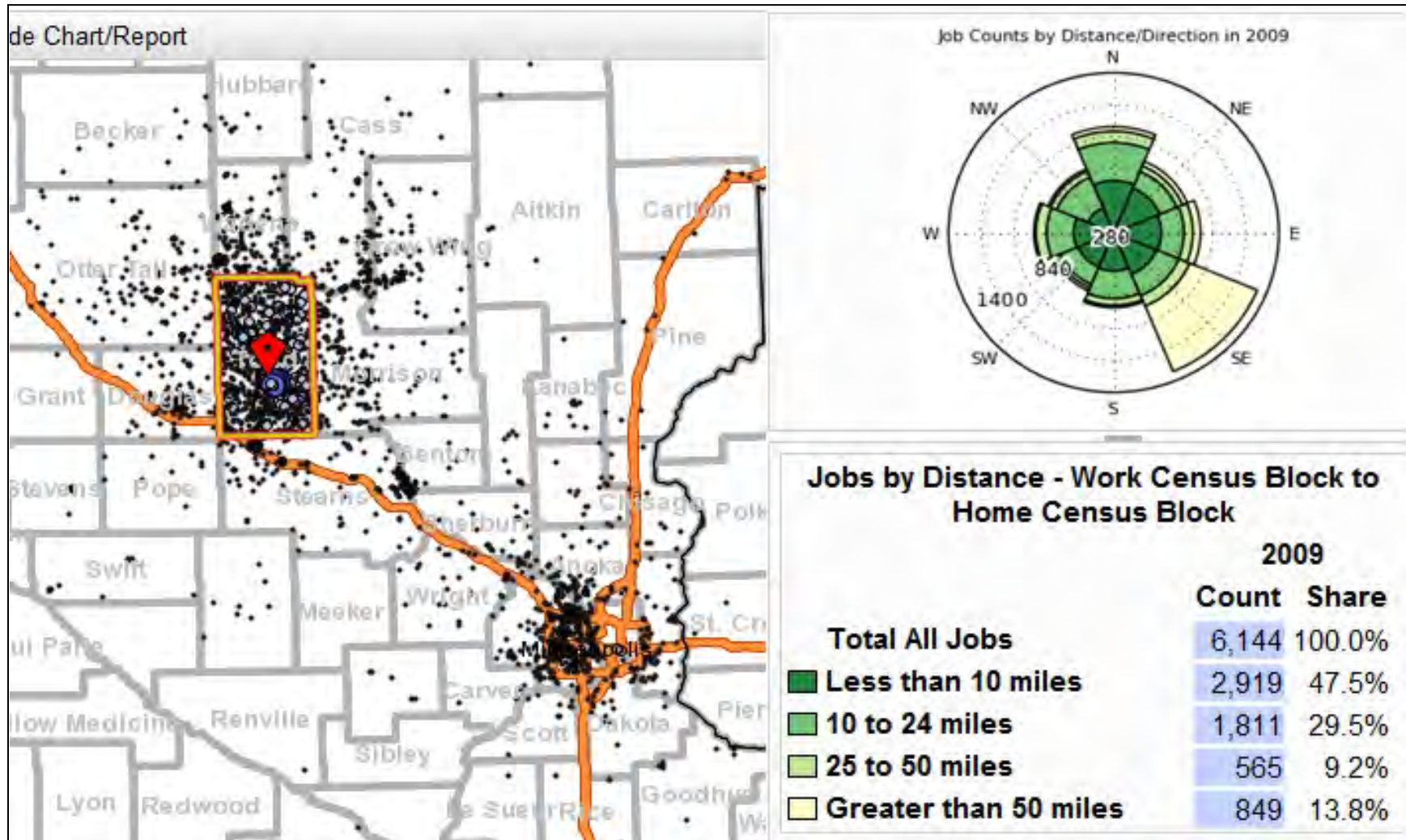
**Appendix G2
Brainerd-Baxter Micropolitan Area (Crow Wing County) Commute Shed**



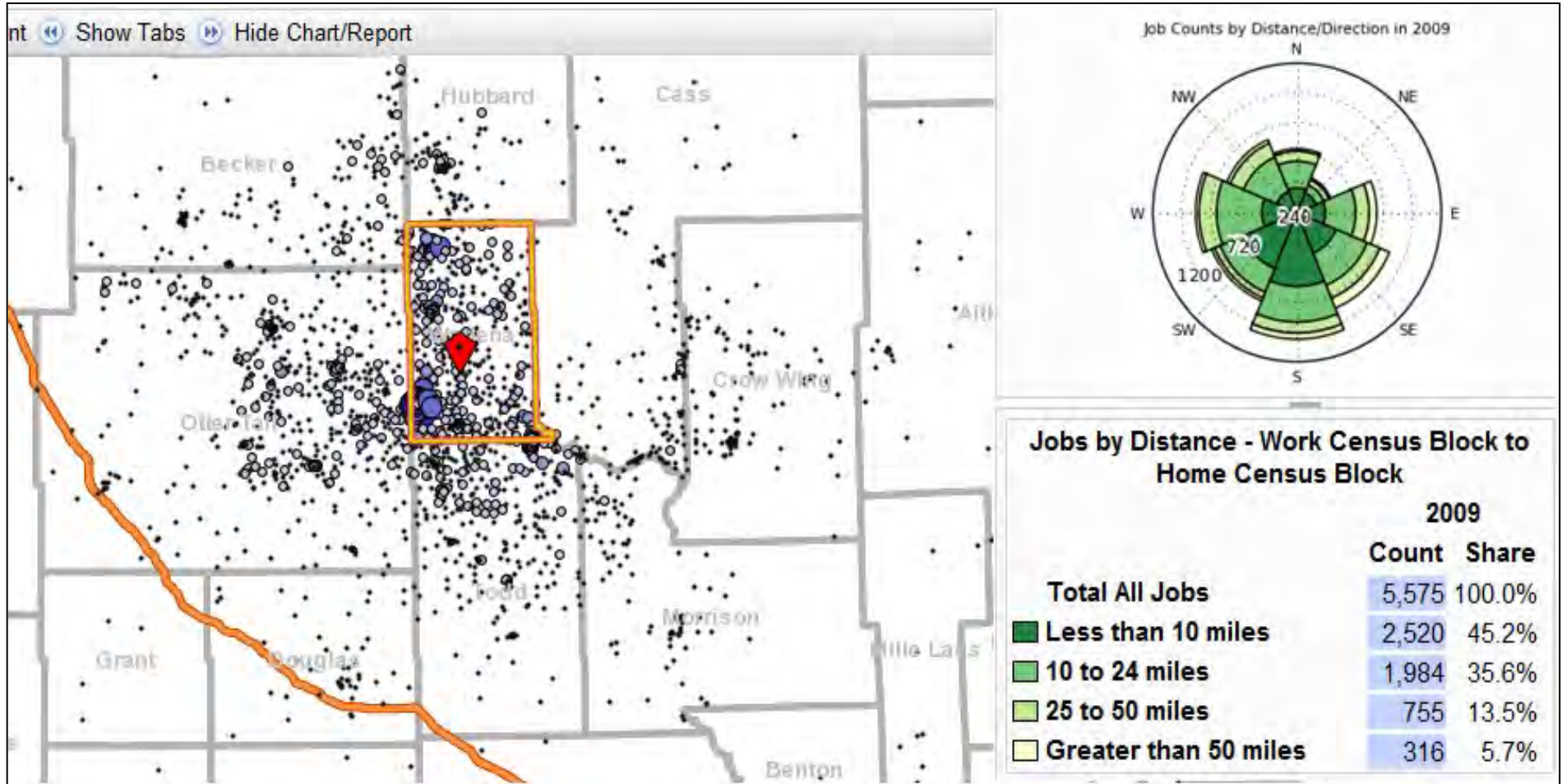
**Appendix G2
Morrison County Commute Shed Commute Shed**



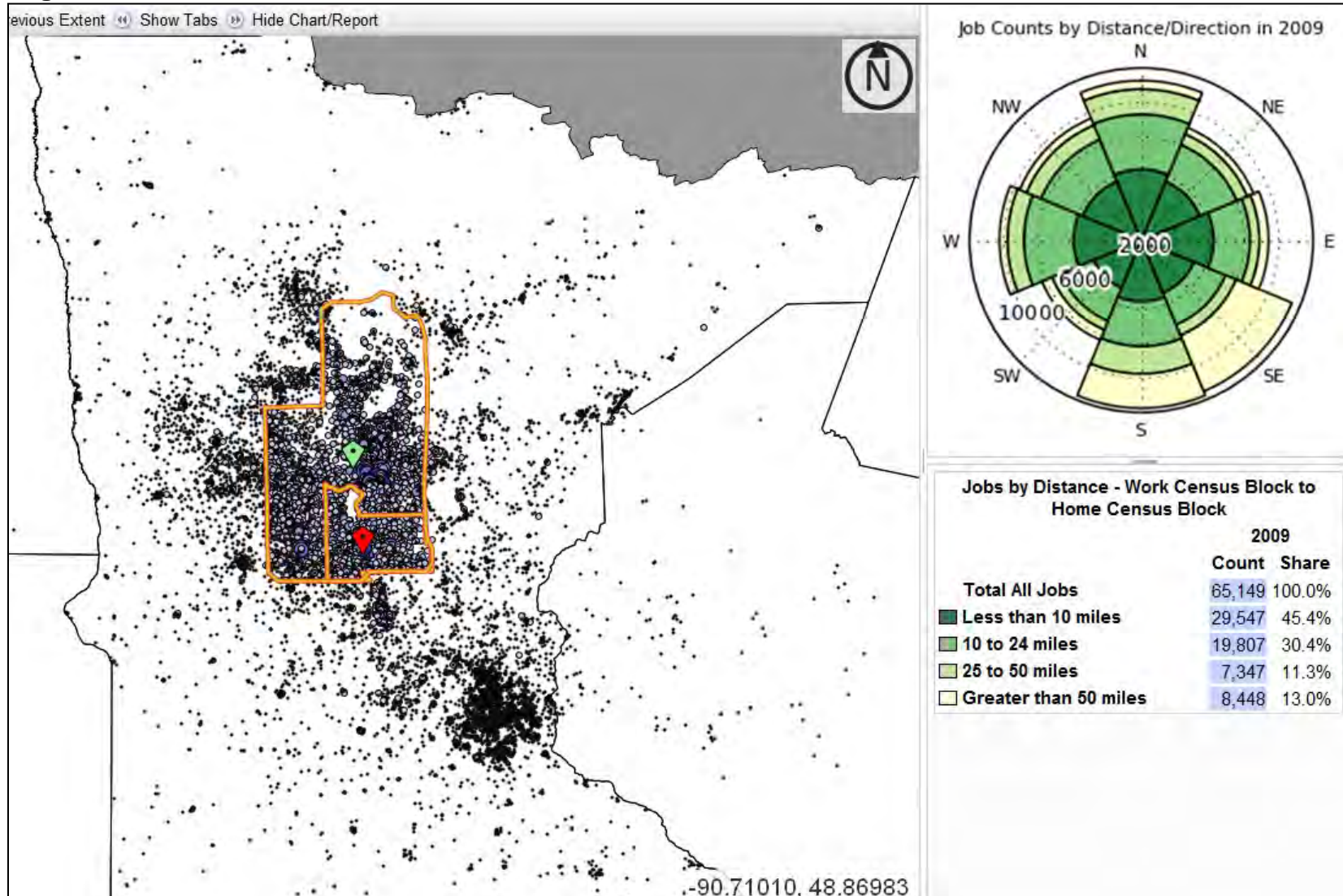
**Appendix G2
Todd County Commute Shed**



**Appendix G2
Wadena County Commute Shed**



Appendix G2 Region Five Commute Shed



Appendix G3
County Construction Projects

Cass County Construction Projects

Route	Project Number	Termini	Estimated Cost
Year 2012			
CSAH 1	SAP 11-601-20	CSAH 15 to CR 107	\$1,350,000.00
CSAH 8	SP 11-608-14	TH 200 to CR 157	\$1,300,000.00
CSAH 17	SAP 11-617-05	Bridge Replacement	\$725,000.00
CSAH 34	SAP 11-634-04	TH 64 to CSAH 1	\$550,000.00
CSAH 39	SAP 11-639-04	TH 200 to Brevik	\$470,000.00
CSAH 63	SAP 11-663-07	CSAH 4 to CSAH 8	\$450,000.00
CSAH 67	SAP 11-667-04	2 Mi on County Line	\$75,000.00
CSAH 203	SAP 11-803-02	Backus - Front Street	\$250,000.00
CR 103	SAP 11-598-07	Bridge Replacement	\$100,000.00
CR 109	CP 2012-1(109)	TH 64 to CSAH 24 (Paving)	\$350,000.00
CR 120	SAP 11-598-05	Bridge Replacement	\$415,000.00
CR 147	SAP 11-598-06	Bridge Replacement	\$325,000.00
Year 2013			
CSAH 4	SAP 11-604-15	CR 130 to Forest Road 2117	\$2,000,000.00
CSAH 8	SAP 11-608-15	Boy River Bridge	\$700,000.00
CSAH 65	SAP 11-665-08	CR 158 to County Line	\$1,015,000.00
Year 2014			
CSAH 1	SAP 11-601-22	CSAH 17 to CR 114	\$2,300,000.00
CSAH 49	SAP 11-649-03	TH 84 to CSAH 56	\$780,000.00
CSAH 202	SAP 11-802-	Pine River	\$300,000.00
Year 2015			
CSAH 4	SAP 11-604-16	Forest Road 2117 to CSAH 53	\$1,200,000.00
CSAH 58	SAP 11-658-06	TH 6 to 4.0 Mi East	\$350,000.00
CSAH 65	SAP 11-665-09	CSAH 4 to CR 158	\$1,000,000.00
CSAH 74	SAP 11-674-05	CSAH 65 to CSAH 3	\$485,000.00
Year 2016			
CSAH 1	SP 11-601-23	CR 107 to CSAH 29	\$1,050,000.00
CSAH 17	SAP 11-617-06	CSAH 1 to County Line	\$2,200,000.00
CSAH 20	SAP 11-620-04	County Line to TH 64	\$1,000,000.00
CSAH 29	SAP 11-629-07	City of Lake Shore	\$250,000.00
Year 2017			
CSAH 1	SAP 11-601-24	CSAH 24 to CSAH 17	\$1,200,000.00

PROPOSED 2012 PROGRAM

2012 RECONSTRUCTION

CSAH 18	018-618-009	Realignment from TH 371 to CSAH 18 East of Nisswa
---------	-------------	---

2012 RESURFACING

CSAH 3	018-603-021	Resurfacing from CSAH 11 to 0.1 miles south of CSAH 66
CSAH 11	018-611-024	Resurfacing from TH 371 to CSAH 4
CR 127	018-127-004	Resurfacing from CR 115 to CR 137
CR 139	018-139-001	Gravel/subgrade improvements from CR 113 to CSAH 45
FAD 301	018-301-000	Resurfacing Ashmun Rd.
FAD 319	018-319-000	Resurfacing McKay Road
FAD 328	018-328-000	Surfacing Terra Trac Road
FAD 336	018-336-000	Resurfacing Birch Lane N
FAD 339	018-339-000	Resurfacing Birch Lane S
FAD 347	018-347-000	Resurfacing Birchwood Lane
FAD 355	018-355-000	Resurfacing Andberg Way & North Oak Drive
FAD 361	018-361-000	Resurfacing Mitchell Circle
FAD 363	018-363-000	Resurfacing Oak Bluff

2012 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

CSAH 3	018-603-021	Bridge replacement over Pelican Brook south of Crosslake
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2012 SPOT IMPROVEMENTS

CSAH 48	018-648-010	Intersection Improvements/Signal revisions at CSAH 48/College Drive
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2012 OTHER PROJECTS

Co. Wide	Various	Preventative maint. surface treatments - CSAH 19, CSAH 39, CR 103
Co. Wide	018-200-040	Annual pavement marking project
Co. Wide	018-000-000	Multi-year retroreflectivity project

2012 ENGINEERING

CSAH 18	018-618-009	Construction inspection
CSAH 48	018-648-010	Construction Inspection/Design

2012 RIGHT OF WAY

CSAH 18	018-618-009	25% R/W Purchase for 2012 Construction
FAD 331	018-599-031	100% R/W purchase for 2013 bridge replacement over Gull River

2012 EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	REGULAR STATE AID FUNDS	MUNICIPAL STATE AID FUNDS	CROW WING COUNTY LEVY	BRIDGE BONDING	TOWN BRIDGE ACCOUNT	FAD LEVY
\$7,389,086	\$1,064,372	\$2,635,789	\$1,015,300	\$2,254,425	\$0	\$0	\$419,200

PROPOSED 2013 PROGRAM

2013 RECONSTRUCTION

		None
--	--	------

2013 RESURFACING

CSAH 10	018-610-006	Resurfacing from CSAH 14 to TH 6
CSAH 14	018-614-004	Resurfacing from TH 6 to Aitkin Co. Line

2013 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

FAD 331	018-599-031	Gull River Road bridge replacement
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2013 SPOT IMPROVEMENTS

Co. Wide	018-000-000	HSIP Curve Delineation Signing
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2013 OTHER PROJECTS

CSAH 18	018-618-009	Lump sum turn back payment to Nisswa (pending negotiation)
Co. Wide	018-000-000	Preventative maintenance surface treatments
Co. Wide	018-200-000	Annual pavement marking project
Co. Wide	018-000-000	Multi-year retroreflectivity project

2013 ENGINEERING

CSAH 3	018-603-022	75% In-house design for 2014 construction
FAD Wide	018-000-000	FAD Transportation and storm water management plan

2013 RIGHT OF WAY

CSAH 3	018-603-022	75% R/W purchase for 2014 construction
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2013 EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	REGULAR STATE AID FUNDS	MUNICIPAL STATE AID FUNDS	CROW WING COUNTY LEVY	BRIDGE BONDING	TOWN BRIDGE ACCOUNT	FAD LEVY
\$4,658,000	\$947,000	\$2,211,000	\$75,000	\$744,000	\$0	\$336,022	\$344,978

PROPOSED 2014 PROGRAM

2014 RECONSTRUCTION

CSAH 3	018-603-022	Reconstruction from CSAH 37 to CSAH 1
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2014 RESURFACING

CSAH 8	018-608-010	Resurfacing from TH 18 to 7.7 miles North
CSAH 28	018-628-002	Resurfacing from CSAH 12 to TH 210
CR 119	018-119-000	Resurfacing from CSAH 3 to North Long Lake
CR 102	018-102-000	Resurfacing from 4.6 Miles N. of CASH 8 to CSAH 12
FAD 306	018-306-000	Resurfacing Love Lake Rd.
FAD 366	018-366-000	Resurfacing Inglewood Dr.

2014 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

		None
--	--	------

2014 SPOT IMPROVEMENTS

		None
--	--	------

2014 OTHER PROJECTS

Co. Wide	018-000-000	Preventative maintenance surface treatments
Co. Wide	018-200-000	Annual pavement marking project
Co. Wide	018-000-000	Multi-year retroreflectivity project

2014 ENGINEERING

CSAH 3	018-603-022	25% In-house design for 2014 construction
CSAH 3	18-603-022	Construction inspection
CSAH 36	018-636-000	75% In-house design for 2015 construction

2014 RIGHT OF WAY

CSAH 3	018-603-022	25% R/W Purchase for 2014 Construction
CSAH 36	018-636-000	75% R/W purchase for 2014 construction

2014 EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	REGULAR STATE AID FUNDS	MUNICIPAL STATE AID FUNDS	CROW WING COUNTY LEVY	BRIDGE BONDING	TOWN BRIDGE ACCOUNT	FAD LEVY
\$6,215,000	\$1,071,200	\$2,428,800	\$1,400,000	\$1,113,000	\$0	\$0	\$202,000

PROPOSED 2015 PROGRAM

2015 RECONSTRUCTION

CSAH 36	018-636-000	Reconstruction from CSAH 37 to CR 114
---------	-------------	---------------------------------------

2015 RESURFACING

CSAH 16	018-616-000	Resurfacing from Peoria Road to CSAH 39
---------	-------------	---

CSAH 45	018-645-000	Resurfacing from CR 117 to TH 210 in Brainerd
---------	-------------	---

CR 117	018-117-000	Resurfacing from TH 25 to CSAH 45
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2015 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

		None
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2015 SPOT IMPROVEMENTS

CR 111	018-111-000	Install RR crossing gates on CR 111
--------	-------------	-------------------------------------

2015 OTHER PROJECTS

Co. Wide	018-000-000	Preventative maintenance surface treatments
----------	-------------	---

Co. Wide	018-200-000	Annual pavement marking project
----------	-------------	---------------------------------

2015 ENGINEERING

CSAH 36	018-636-000	25% In-house design for 2015 construction
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CSAH 36	018-636-000	Construction inspection
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CSAH 23	018-623-000	Design CSAH 23 Bridge Replacement
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2015 RIGHT OF WAY

CSAH 36	018-636-000	25% R/W purchase for 2015 construction
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2015 EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	REGULAR STATE AID FUNDS	MUNICIPAL STATE AID FUNDS	CROW WING COUNTY LEVY	BRIDGE BONDING	TOWN BRIDGE ACCOUNT	FAD LEVY
\$4,983,000	\$2,315,500	\$1,552,000	\$485,000	\$628,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,000

PROPOSED 2016 PROGRAM

2016 RECONSTRUCTION

		None
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2016 RESURFACING

CSAH 36	018-636-000	Resurfacing from TH 6 to CR 105
CSAH 30	018-630-000	Resurfacing from TH 6 to CSAH 32
CSAH 9	018-609-000	Resurfacing from CSAH 2 to TH 25
CSAH 44	018-644-000	Resurfacing from CSAH 45 to TH 25
CSAH 32	018-632-000	Resurfacing from TH 210 to East County Line
CSAH 45	018-645-000	Resurfacing from N. Jct. CSAH 2 to CR 117
CR 134	018-134-000	Resurfacing from Lower Whitefish Lake to CSAH 1
FAD 302	018-302-000	Resurfacing Barbeau Road from W. Co. Line to TH 371
FAD 309	018-309-000	Resurfacing Dellwood Drive from Novotny Road to CSAH 49

2016 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

CSAH 23	018-623-000	CSAH 23 Bridge #L2839 Replacement - Daggett Brook Crossing
CR 122	018-122-000	CR 122 Bridge #L2841 Replacement- Little Nokasippi Crossing
CSAH 16	018-616-001	Bridge #18501 Deck Rehabilitation

2016 SPOT IMPROVEMENTS

Co. Wide	018-000-000	Unidentified HSIP Project
CSAH 11	018-611-000	CSAH 11 Culvert Replacement - 7.5 miles east of TH 6

2016 OTHER PROJECTS

Co. Wide	018-000-000	Preventative maintenance surface treatments
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2016 ENGINEERING

CSAH 23	018-623-000	Design CSAH 23 Bridge Replacement
Co. Wide	Numerous	Design and Inspection on various 2016 CSAH Resurfacing Projects

2016 RIGHT OF WAY

CR 122	018-122-000	R/W for CR 122 Bridge #L2841 Replacement
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2016 EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	REGULAR STATE AID FUNDS	MUNICIPAL STATE AID FUNDS	CROW WING COUNTY LEVY	BRIDGE BONDING	TOWN BRIDGE ACCOUNT	FAD LEVY
\$6,205,000	\$713,100	\$4,061,900	\$0	\$1,075,000	\$175,000	\$0	\$180,000

**Todd County Public Works
Construction Projects - Proposed Five Year Plan (April 2012)**

2012 Projects											
<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FEDERAL AID</u>	<u>STATE AID - RURAL</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>SA MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>SBB/T. BRIDGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
SAP 077-607-009	CSAH 7	9.6	TH 210 to CSAH 26	Mill (0.75") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 775,000					\$ 775,000
SAP 077-621-019	CSAH 21	5.8	CSAH 26 to TH 210	Mill (1.0") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 855,000					\$ 855,000
SAP 077-628-005	CSAH 28	7.5	CSAH 7 to County Line	Mill (0.75") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 565,000					\$ 565,000
SAP 077-623-008/624-018	CSAH 23 & 24	1.0	City of Bertha	Reconstruction & Overlay				\$ 560,000			\$ 560,000
SAP 077-599-058	300th Street (Iona)	0.1	Bridge R0404	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 65,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 85,000
SAP 077-597-004	Lake Street E. (Osakis)	0.1	Bridge 3000	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 110,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 150,000
SAP 077-599-059	239th Avenue (Moran)	0.1	Bridge R0417	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 110,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 130,000
SAP 077-597-003	Frank Street (Clarissa)	0.1	Bridge L8935	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 210,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 250,000
SP 077-070-004	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Ground Wet Reflective Pavement Markings	\$ 244,500	\$ 25,000					\$ 269,500
SP 077-596-002	N/S Corridor	1.1	CSAH 21 to County Line	N/S Corridor with Railroad Overpass in Staples	\$ 7,666,199					\$ 480,518	\$ 8,146,717
CP 77-12-1	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Bituminous Patching			\$ 130,000				\$ 130,000
CP 77-12-2	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Aggregate Shouldering			\$ 60,000				\$ 60,000
CP 77-12-3	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Pavement Marking			\$ 75,000				\$ 75,000
Total		25.8			\$ 7,910,699	\$ 2,220,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 600,518	\$ 12,051,217

2013 Projects											
<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FEDERAL AID</u>	<u>STATE AID - RURAL</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>SA MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>SBB/T. BRIDGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
SP 077-623-005	CSAH 23	4.6	City Limits to TH 210	Bituminous Overlay & Shoulder Widening (1.5")	\$ 772,800	\$ 510,000			\$ 50,000		\$ 1,332,800
SAP 077-609-0XX	CSAH 9	2.8	TH 210 to TH 10	Mill (3/4") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 260,000					\$ 260,000
SAP 077-624-019	CSAH 24	3.8	City Limits to CSAH 11	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 410,000					\$ 410,000
SAP 077-621-0XX	CSAH 21	0.9	Wisconsin Avenue	Mill and Bituminous Overlay (1.5")				\$ 110,000			\$ 110,000
SAP 077-621-0XX	CSAH 21	1.9	TH 210 to Wisconsin Avenue	Mill and Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 150,000		\$ 50,000			\$ 200,000
SAP 077-644-0XX	CSAH 44	0.4	TH 71 to TH 210	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")				\$ 100,000			\$ 100,000
SAP 077-599-06X	Flicker Road	0.1	Bridge L7077	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 110,000
CP 13:62	CR 62	2.1	CSAH 16 to CSAH 18	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 170,000				\$ 170,000
CP 13:63	CR 63	1.4	CSAH 21 to CR 79	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 120,000				\$ 120,000
CP 13:64	CR 64	2.1	CSAH 21 to CR 79	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 170,000				\$ 170,000
CP 13:74	CR 74	4.2	CSAH 24 to CSAH 21	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 270,000				\$ 270,000
CP 77-13-1	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Bituminous Patching			\$ 140,000				\$ 140,000
CP 77-13-2	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Aggregate Shouldering			\$ 60,000				\$ 60,000
CP 77-13-3	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Pavement Marking			\$ 75,000				\$ 75,000
Total		24.5			\$ 772,800	\$ 1,330,000	\$ 1,005,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,527,800

2014 Projects											
<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FEDERAL AID</u>	<u>STATE AID - RURAL</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>SA MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>SBB/T. BRIDGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
SAP 077-623-009	CSAH 23	3.0	TH 210 to County Line	Bituminous Overlay & Shoulder Widening (1.5")		\$ 750,000					\$ 750,000
SAP 077-621-018	CSAH 21	12.7	TH 71 to CSAH 26	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 1,500,000					\$ 1,500,000
SAP 077-614-0XX	CSAH 14	0.1	Bridge 89943	Bridge Reconstruction		\$ 110,000			\$ 110,000		\$ 220,000
SAP 077-599-0XX	CR 76	0.1	Bridge 89958	Bridge Reconstruction			\$ 10,000		\$ 110,000		\$ 120,000
SAP 077-599-0XX	CR 78	0.1	Bridge 89968	Bridge Reconstruction			\$ 10,000		\$ 220,000		\$ 230,000
SAP 077-597-00X	North St. W. (Eagle Bend)	0.1	Bridge L8934	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 110,000
SAP 077-599-0XX	320th Street (Iona Township)	0.1	Bridge R0408	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 110,000
CP 14:79	CR 79	3.8	T-376 to CSAH 21	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 320,000				\$ 320,000
CP 14:89	CR 89	2.5	TH 71 to CSAH 20	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 210,000				\$ 210,000
CP 77-14-1	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Bituminous Patching			\$ 140,000				\$ 140,000
CP 77-14-2	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Aggregate Shouldering			\$ 60,000				\$ 60,000
CP 77-14-3	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Pavement Marking			\$ 75,000				\$ 75,000
SP 077-595-001	Staples Depot	0.1	Staples Depot	Depot Restoration	\$ 450,000					\$ 200,000	\$ 650,000
Total		19.9			\$ 450,000	\$ 2,360,000	\$ 825,000	\$ -	\$ 640,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 4,495,000

2015 Projects											
<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FEDERAL AID</u>	<u>STATE AID - RURAL</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>SA MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>SBB/T. BRIDGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
SAP 077-611-0XX	CSAH 11	9.8	TH 71 to CSAH 24	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 1,100,000					\$ 1,100,000
SAP 077-601-0XX	CSAH 1	8.0	CSAH 38 to CR 82	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 900,000					\$ 900,000
SAP 077-620-0XX	CSAH 20	4.4	TH 71 to CSAH 21	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 460,000					\$ 460,000
CP 16:73	CR 73	6.5	CSAH 23 to TH 210	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 620,000				\$ 620,000
CP 16:77	CR 77	6.7	TH 28 to TH 27	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 640,000				\$ 640,000
SAP 077-599-0XX	250th Street (LP Township)	0.1	Bridge R0402	Bridge Reconstruction					\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 110,000
CP 77-15-1	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Bituminous Patching			\$ 140,000				\$ 140,000
CP 77-15-2	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Aggregate Shouldering			\$ 60,000				\$ 60,000
CP 77-15-3	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Pavement Marking			\$ 75,000				\$ 75,000
Total		35.8			\$ -	\$ 2,460,000	\$ 1,535,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,105,000

2016 Projects											
<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FEDERAL AID</u>	<u>STATE AID - RURAL</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>SA MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>SBB/T. BRIDGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
SP 077-610-0XX	CSAH 10	8.3	CSAH 37 to TH 71	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")	\$ 864,300	\$ 425,700					\$ 1,290,000
SAP 077-602-01X	CSAH 2	6.6	CSAH 51 to CSAH 11	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 620,000					\$ 620,000
SAP 077-650-0XX	CSAH 50	1.6	TH 71 to TH 71	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")		\$ 150,000					\$ 150,000
SAP 077-640-00X	CSAH 40	0.4	TH 287 to TH 27	Mill (1.5") & Bituminous Overlay (1.5")				\$ 300,000			\$ 300,000
CP 15:57	CR 57	2.0	CSAH 2 to CSAH 4	Bituminous Surfacing (3.5")			\$ 550,000				\$ 550,000
CP 15:61	CR 61	2.0	CSAH 14 to CSAH 16	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 180,000				\$ 180,000
CP 15:91	CR 91	1.2	CR 92 to CSAH 46	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 120,000				\$ 120,000
CP 15:92	CR 92	2.0	County Line to County Line	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 180,000				\$ 180,000
CP 15:106	CR 106	2.1	TH 28 to TH 27	Bituminous Overlay (1.5")			\$ 190,000				\$ 190,000
SAP 077-601-0XX	CSAH 1	0.1	Bridge 77506	Bridge Replacement		\$ 350,000			\$ 350,000		\$ 700,000
CP 77-16-1	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Bituminous Patching			\$ 140,000				\$ 140,000
CP 77-16-2	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Aggregate Shouldering			\$ 60,000				\$ 60,000
CP 77-16-3	Various County Roads	0.1	Various County Roads	Pavement Marking			\$ 75,000				\$ 75,000
Total		26.6			\$ 864,300	\$ 1,545,700	\$ 1,495,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ 4,555,000

Morrison County Public Works
Five Year Highway Improvement Plan

2013			
Road	Project #	Description	Length
1	049-601-021	Culvert, Overlay from CSAH 9 to TH 238	3 miles
1	049601-023	Overlay from TH 238 to CSAH 12	5.9 miles
1	049-601-017	Culverts, Mill & Overlay, Pave Shoulder from CSAH 12 to TH 27	6 miles
2	049-602-007	Overlay from CSAH 3 to CSAH 28	7 miles
6	049-606-020	Overlay from TH 238 to CSAH 12	5.8 miles
16	049-616-007	Mill & Overlay from 10th Ave to TH 10	3.2 miles
18	049-618-004	Mill & Overlay from 10th Ave to TH 10	3.2 miles
22	049-622-004	Culverts, Mill & Resurface	6.2 miles
26	049-626-025	Mill & Fill Hwy 10 to CSAH 54	0.7 mile
39	049-639-014	Mill & Fill TH 25 to Kamnic	0.5 mile
52	049-652-007	Mill & Fill 13th Av N to Hwy 10	1.5 miles
54	049-654-003	Dura-Patch TH 10 to CSAH 26	0.8 mile
76	049-676-005	Mill & Fill Hwy 10 to Cherry Av	1.8 miles
207	049-207-012	Curb, Storm & Resurface	0.4 mile
	049-599-063	Bridge Replacement in Twp	
	049-599-064	Bridge Replacement in Twp	
	049-599-044	Bridge Replacement in Twp	
68th St	049-600-029	Aggregate Surface	
HSIP	049-070-010	Intersection Lighting	
HSIP	049-070-013	Wet Refl Epoxy (GR IN)	
SRTS	049-591-003	Pierz SRTS Const	
2014			
20	049-620-005	Bituminous Surface from TH 10 to CSAH 3	3.9 miles
26	049-626-022	Bituminous Surface from TH 25 to CSAH 33	11.4 miles
29		Bituminous overlay from Benton Co to CSAH 26	1 mile
30		Bituminous overlay from Benton Co to CSAH 26	0.8 mile
33	049-633-009	Bituminous Surface from Benton Co to CSAH 39	12 miles
36	049-636-006	Bituminous overlay from CSAH 34 to TH 27	6.3 miles
53	049-653-003	Widen/Culverts/Surface from 175th St to CSAH 34	5 miles
213	049-213-013	Conc Curb Repair, Bit Mill & Overlay from TH 27 to 201	0.7 mile
235	49-235-	Bituminous Surface from CR 56 to CSAH 26	0.5 mile
281	49-281-	Bituminous Surface from CSAH 48 to CSAH 49	3 miles
43	049-643-015	Bridge Replacement	
2015			
1	49-601-	Bituminous overlay from TH 27 to CSAH 14	9 miles
13		Bituminous Surface from CR 213 to MNTH 115	5.8 miles
43	049-643-014	Bituminous overlay from TH 27 to CR 265	11.3 miles
45		Bituminous overlay from TH 27 to 273rd St	14 miles
213	49-213	Bituminous overlay from CSAH 13 to MNTH 115	5.6 miles
255	49-255-	Bituminous Surface from TH 27 to CR 253	1 mile
261	49-261-	Bituminous overlay from CSAH 43 to CSAH 46	2 miles
283	49-283-	Bituminous overlay from TH 25 to MNTH 27	0.5 mile
19	049-619-009	Bituminous overlay from Todd Co to TH 238	
252	049-598-027	Bridge Replacement	

Morrison County Public Works
 Five Year Highway Improvement Plan

2016			
Road	Project #	Description	Length
4	49-604-	Bituminous Surface from CSAH 15 to CSAH 12	4 miles
11	49-611-	Bituminous Surface from TH 27 to CSAH 14	8.9 miles
15		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 19 to Todd Co	8.8 miles
21		Bituminous overlay from TH 238 to 450th St	14.6 miles
25	049-625-005	Bituminous Surface from CSAH 21 to CSAH 26	1.6 miles
31	49-631-	Bituminous Surface from TH 27 to CR 218	7.1 miles
41		Bituminous Surface from CSAH 39 to MNTH 27	4.3 miles
52		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 26 to Greenwood	4.7 miles
218		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 31 to CSAH 1	5.3 miles
219	049-219-013	Bituminous Surface from TH 28 to TH 27	4.4 miles
228	049-228-013	Resurface	1.3 miles
257		Bituminous Surface from Airport to US Hwy 10	0.8 mile
278		Bituminous Surface from MNTH 25 to MNTH 27	2 miles
47	049-647-015	Bridge Replacement	
40th St	049-599-062	Bridge Replacement in Twp	
2017			
8	49-608-09	Bituminous overlay from CSAH 39 to 273rd St	12.2 miles
9		Bituminous overlay from Stearns CSAH 17 to TH 238	12 miles
23		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 39 to TH 27	3 miles
26		Bituminous overlay from W Royalton to US Hwy 10	0.2 mile
39		Bituminous overlay from Kamnic St to CSAH 21	15.2 miles
41		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 39 to MNTH 27	4.3 miles
206		Bituminous overlay from CSAH 1 to Lake	3.2 miles
210		Bituminous overlay from CR 209 to CR 211	2.9 miles
211		Bituminous overlay from CR 209 to CR 211	4 miles
	049-599-055	Bridge Replacement in Twp	

Wadena County Highway Department
Construction Projects-Proposed Five Year Plan

2012 Projects

PROJECT #	ROAD	MILES	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AID	REG CSAH	LOCAL	SA MUNICIPAL	BRIDGE BOND	TOWN BRIDGE	TURNBACK	OTHER	REG CSAH ENG	SA MUNI ENG	TOTAL COST	COMMENTS
SAP 080-607-013	CSAH 7	4.4	CSAH 26 to CSAH 30(Crow Wing River)	Mill & Overlay		\$ 606,673							\$ 48,534		\$ 655,206	
SAP 080-626-020	CSAH 26	1.5	TH 10 to CSAH 2	Resurfacing & Bituminous		\$ 138,133							\$ 13,813		\$ 151,946	
SAP 080-626-022	CSAH 26	1.0	CSAH 7 to the Red Eye River	Mill, Overlay, and Shoulders		\$ 108,449							\$ 8,676		\$ 117,125	
SAP 080-626-019	CSAH 26		Partridge River	Replace Bridge 7278		\$ 253,990			\$ 214,538				\$ 84,335		\$ 552,863	
SAP 080-630-017	CSAH 30	6.8	Crow Wing R. to CSAH 7	Pavement Repairs & Resurfacing		\$ 75,000							\$ 13,500		\$ 88,500	
SAP 080-612-007	CSAH 12		Crow Wing River in Nimrod	Bridge Remodeling 7170				\$ 101,600	\$ 152,400					\$ 45,720	\$ 299,720	
SAP 080-598-018	CR 157		Cat River	Replace Bridge 92575			\$ 25,000		\$ 75,000						\$ 100,000	
SP 080-070-002	Intersection		Intersection Lighting	Intersection Lighting, Signs, Markings	\$ 80,000		\$ 10,000								\$ 90,000	
SP 080-030-004	CSAH 12		2.6 miles west of CR 110	Install MNDot ATR Station								\$ 55,000			\$ 55,000	Funding from MNDot
CP 080-160-008	CR 160	1.6	CSAH 2 to Crow wing river	Reclaim, Base & Bit 1.6 miles			\$ 350,000								\$ 350,000	
CP 080-100-001	CR 100 & 103		3 Railroad crossings	Railroad crossings	\$ 300,000		\$ 150,000								\$ 450,000	
Total		15.3			\$ 380,000	\$ 1,182,245	\$ 535,000	\$ 101,600	\$ 441,938	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,000	\$ 168,858	\$ 45,720	\$ 2,910,360	

2013 Projects

PROJECT #	ROAD	MILES	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AID	REG CSAH	LOCAL	SA MUNICIPAL	BRIDGE BOND	TOWN BRIDGE	TURNBACK	OTHER	REG CSAH ENG	SA MUNI ENG	TOTAL COST	COMMENTS
SAP 080-607-014	CSAH 7	2.0	CSAH 9 to the East County Line	Mill and Bituminous Overlay		\$ 250,000							\$ 20,000		\$ 270,000	
SAP 080-609-019	CSAH 9	4.0	CSAH 26 to CSAH 7	Mill and Bituminous Overlay		\$ 475,000							\$ 38,000		\$ 513,000	
SAP 080-630-015	CSAH 30	1.5	CSAH 3 & 34 to CSAH 2 in Staples	Mill and Overlay				\$ 300,000						\$ 24,000	\$ 324,000	
SAP 080-626-021	CSAH 26		Leaf River	Replace Bridge 80501		\$ 350,000			\$ 350,000				\$ 126,000		\$ 826,000	
SAP 080-613-009	CSAH 13	3.0	West County Line to TH 71	Mill, Overlay and Shoulders		\$ 450,000							\$ 36,000		\$ 486,000	
SAP 080-598-019	CR 159		.25 Miles N of CSAH 8	replace culvert & appr. Grading			\$ 75,000		\$ 75,000						\$ 150,000	
SAP 080-602-009	CSAH 2	0.5	TH 10 to N Limits in Aldrich	Grade, C&G, and New Surface				\$ 300,000						\$ 24,000	\$ 324,000	
SP 080-608-005	CSAH 8	3.0	West Co line to Red Eye River	Mill, Overlay and Shoulders	\$ 352,000	\$ 100,000		\$ 48,000					\$ 8,000	\$ 3,840	\$ 511,840	
SP 080-070-00x	Multi	50.9	CSAH 1, 9, 13, 16, 17 and 20	6" Epoxy Edgeline	\$ 174,463	\$ 19,385									\$ 193,848	
CP 080-159-xxx	CR 159	1.0	CSAH 8 to 1 mile North	Resurfacing			\$ 125,000								\$ 125,000	
CP 080-005-011	Huntersville		Trail	Replace Bridge 89998			\$ 10,000					\$ 65,000			\$ 75,000	
Total		65.9			\$ 526,463	\$ 1,644,385	\$ 210,000	\$ 648,000	\$ 425,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ 228,000	\$ 51,840	\$ 3,798,688	

2014 Projects

PROJECT #	ROAD	MILES	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AID	REG CSAH	LOCAL	SA MUNICIPAL	BRIDGE BOND	TOWN BRIDGE	TURNBACK	OTHER	REG CSAH ENG	SA MUNI ENG	TOTAL COST	COMMENTS
SAP 080-623-020	CSAH 23		TH 10 to 3rd Ave in Verndale	Urban Reconstruction (WSN)				\$ 100,000						\$ 8,000	\$ 108,000	
SAP 080-617-xxx	CSAH 17	0.5	TH 71 to .5 mile East of Menahga	Mill & Overlay & Reconstruction				\$ 115,000						\$ 9,200	\$ 124,200	
SAP 080-6xx-xxx	TH 227	1.0	CSAH 26 to Nimrod Crow Wing River	Grade, C&G, New Surface							\$ 636,000				\$ 636,000	
SAP 080-626-xxx	CSAH 26	3.6	CSAH 2 to CSAH 4	Reclamation and Bituminous		\$ 450,000						\$ 36,000			\$ 486,000	
CP 080-169-012	CR 169	2.4	TH 10 to CSAH 20	Grade, Base & Bit, & Overlay			\$ 400,000								\$ 400,000	
CP 080-101-xxx	CR 101	0.5	TH 71 to .5 mile south of Wadena	Reconstruction			\$ 325,000								\$ 325,000	
SAP 080-xxx-xxx	Twp 149		Nimrod Shop	Bridge Replacement L7119			\$ 10,000			\$ 70,000					\$ 80,000	
Total		8.0			\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 735,000	\$ 215,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ 636,000	\$ -	\$ 36,000	\$ 17,200	\$ 2,159,200	

2015 Projects

PROJECT #	ROAD	MILES	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AID	REG CSAH	LOCAL	SA MUNICIPAL	BRIDGE BOND	TOWN BRIDGE	TURNBACK	OTHER	REG CSAH ENG	SA MUNI ENG	TOTAL COST	COMMENTS
SAP 080-618-xxx	CSAH 18	6.0	CSAH 23 to CSAH 25	Mill and Overlay		\$ 806,000							\$ 64,480		\$ 870,480	
SAP 080-625-003	CSAH 25	2.0	CSAH 18 to North Co Line	Mill and Overlay		\$ 250,000							\$ 20,000		\$ 270,000	
SAP 080-6xx-xxx	TH 227	6.0	CSAH 23 to CSAH 26	Grade, C&G, New Surface							\$ 3,800,000				\$ 3,800,000	
SAP 080-607-xxx	CSAH 7	6.0	CSAH 23 to CSAH 26	Mill and Overlay		\$ 850,000							\$ 68,000		\$ 918,000	
CP 080-132-xxx	CR 132	3	W Co Line to TH 71	Reclaim, Base and Bit			\$ 370,000								\$ 370,000	
Total		23.0			\$ -	\$ 1,906,000	\$ 370,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,800,000	\$ -	\$ 152,480	\$ -	\$ 6,228,480	

2016 Projects

PROJECT #	ROAD	MILES	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AID	REG CSAH	LOCAL	SA MUNICIPAL	BRIDGE BOND	TOWN BRIDGE	TURNBACK	OTHER	REG CSAH ENG	SA MUNI ENG	TOTAL COST	COMMENTS
SAP 080-6xx-xxx	TH 227	4.0	TH 71 to CSAH 23	Grade, C&G, New Surface							\$ 2,564,000				\$ 2,564,000	
SAP 080-626-xxx	CSAH 26	3.5	CSAH 4 to Leaf River Bridge	Mill and Overlay		\$ 400,000							\$ 32,000		\$ 432,000	
SP 080-604-012	CSAH 4	0.5	TH 10 to CSAH 54	Grade, C&G, New Surface	\$ 321,600			\$ 80,400						\$ 32,160	\$ 434,160	
CP 080-130-xxx	CR 130	4	TH 71 to CSAH 23	Reclaim, Base and Bit			\$ 490,000								\$ 490,000	
Total		12.0			\$ 321,600	\$ 400,000	\$ 490,000	\$ 80,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,564,000	\$ -	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,160	\$ 3,920,160	

Grand Total 124.2 \$ 1,228,063 \$ 5,582,630 \$ 2,340,000 \$ 1,045,000 \$ 866,938 \$ 70,000 \$ 7,000,000 \$ 120,000 \$ 617,338 \$ 146,920 \$ 19,016,888

*Engineering is 8% on everything, but 18% on anything with a bridge

Transportation Inventory Needs

For More Information See www.resilientregion.org

**Appendix G4:
City Transportation Policy Analysis**

Transportation Policy Analysis

For the Cities of Long Prairie, Little Falls, Walker, Brainerd, and Wadena

Prepared by
John Sisser
University of Minnesota
Regional Sustainable Development Partnership



Region Five Photos at <http://s1184.photobucket.com/home/mnregionfive>

Prepared for the
Central Minnesota Regional Sustainable Development Project

December 19, 2011

Introduction

The following document analyzes Long Prairie, Little Falls, Walker, Brainerd, and Wadena city policies relating to transportation. This document is one piece of a larger analysis that addresses the five cities' policies regarding topics of land use, transportation, housing, economic development, parks, trails, open space, and recreation, water and natural resources, intergovernmental coordination, and healthcare. To ensure clarity, each topic is analyzed separately in its own document. Research and analysis was undertaken to provide the Region Five Development Consortium with a clearer understanding of how current policies relate and differ from each other across the cities. The following analysis will be helpful for workgroups to develop regional policies and recommendations, which will be adopted by the full consortium to guide the future growth and development of Region Five in a sustainable manner.

Methodology

The following policies were taken from the most recent comprehensive plans from the cities of Long Prairie, Little Falls, Walker, Brainerd, and Wadena. This document addresses the similarities, differences, and potential conflicts between city policies regarding transportation. Due to the uniqueness of each plan, not all cities addressed similar issues around the topic at hand. For this reason, policies were only included if at least two of the five cities addressed the issue. Additionally, each city's policies are written at a different level of specificity making it difficult to compare/contrast a detailed policy with a vague policy. For the purpose of this analysis, policies were considered similar to each other even when they differ on the level of detail.

For this analysis, sub-topics were created to guide the reader throughout the document. For example, this document contains sub-topics of safety and efficiency, access management, transportation system needs, and so forth. Under each sub-topic, similarities, differences, and conflicts between city policies on an issue were analyzed and grouped into categories. Categories are listed as follows: Very Similar, Similar, Somewhat Similar, Unique/Potentially Conflicting, and Unique. Policies in the Very Similar category are ones that relate to each other at a clear level of specificity; policies under the Similar category are ones that relate in vision but not in detail; policies under the Somewhat Similar category relate to each other more similarly than uniquely; policies under Unique/Potentially Conflicting category are in potential disagreement with other policies pertaining to the same issue; and policies that are considered unique have some relationship to the issue at hand but are not similar to each other. Due to policies relating to more than one sub-topic, it is possible that the same policy will be included across sub-topics and categories. It is also possible that not all categories were used in this document, depending on how city policies relate to each other.

To make it clear to understand, each policy has been assigned a color that corresponds with a city. The county color code can be seen in the footer of each page. Additionally, text that is

bolded and highlighted signifies the relationship between policies under a category. Furthermore, a sources list is included below in this methodology section to provide readers with links to each county's most updated comprehensive plan.

Sources

1) Long Prairie 1999 Comprehensive Plan:

<https://r5dcscrp.basecamphq.com/projects/7032816/file/100569548/Long%20Prairie%20Comprehensive%20Plan.pdf>

2) Little Falls Comprehensive Plan 2006-2020

<https://r5dcscrp.basecamphq.com/projects/7032816/file/101701381/Little%20Falls%20Comp%20Plan0001.pdf>

3) Walker Comprehensive Plan (adopted 2010)

http://www.communitygrowth.com/_asset/ldkjz5/Walker-Plan_Final_050310.pdf

4) Brainerd Comprehensive Plan (adopted 2004)

<http://www.ci.brainerd.mn.us/planning/docs/compplan.pdf>

5) City of Wadena Comprehensive Plan (adopted 1986)

<https://r5dcscrp.basecamphq.com/projects/7032816/file/101701382/Wadena%20Comp%20Plan.pdf>

Findings

I. Safety and Efficiency

All cities make reference to safety and efficiency in their respective comprehensive plans. Plans for Long Prairie, Walker, and Brainerd all use very similar terminology in their goals, as they seek to provide safe and efficient transportation systems, although Long Prairie's policy is the only one which makes reference to maintaining said safety and efficiency. Policies for Little Falls and Wadena were similar to the others, yet varied slightly in word choice. Little Falls' policy seeks to promote a harmonious system which allows for the safe flow of traffic, while the first Wadena policy makes no mention of safety, and seeks only to establish an "efficient" transportation system. A second Wadena policy does address this issue and seeks to increase safety and convenience. This is only somewhat similar, however, as safety and efficiency are not addressed together within the same Wadena policies.

II. Coordination with Land Use Policies

Brainerd and Wadena are the only cities overtly mentioning coordination of the transportation system with land use policies in their comprehensive plans. Brainerd clearly states that they wish to coordinate transportation with land use planning, while Wadena seeks to provide a transportation system that reflects adjoining land use. Although these policies are similar in the topics they address, the terminology is slightly unique. Therefore, they were categorized as somewhat similar to each other.

Brainerd continues to elaborate on the coordination with land use policies, stating that it aims to analyze how proposed land uses will affect traffic generation. This clear mentioning of land use coordination makes it slightly similar to the aforementioned policies. However, Brainerd's plan is unique in that it addresses the idea of orderly development, stating that it seeks to support transportation systems supporting compact and orderly development of the city *and* region.

III. Access Management

Access management is not widely discussed in the city plans. Brainerd is the only city to overtly mention the desired use of access management guidelines. However, both Brainerd and Little Falls have unique policies on subdivision access. Little Falls seeks to prevent lots from having direct access to major collector streets, whereas Brainerd's policy seeks to use subdivision regulations to require that all properties have safe and adequate access.

IV. Airport

Airports are only mentioned in the goals and policies sections of two comprehensive plans. Little Falls' comprehensive plan promotes upgrading and maintaining the airport. Brainerd's policy, however, promotes continued coordination with the regional airport. This is addressed again in the intergovernmental coordination section of the transportation policy analysis (see XVC).

V. Transportation System Needs

Little Falls and Brainerd are the only cities with plans mentioning the needs which a transportation system should address. Little Falls' policy states that the city should establish a balanced transportation system that seeks to address the needs of various modes of transportation, including but not limited to pedestrian, automobile, and rail. Similarly, Brainerd's policy makes mention of balancing mobility needs, but it is unique in that it addresses the idea of balancing said mobility needs with access needs.

VI. Multi-Modal Transportation Use

All cities address the subject of multi-modal transportation. Long Prairie and Brainerd use very similar terminology in linking pedestrian use with safe driving speeds. Both policies seek to design local or neighborhood streets so as to encourage safe driving speeds and promote pedestrian use. No other policies directly link safe driving speeds and pedestrian use. However, Little Falls, Walker, and Brainerd all have similar policies relating to the subject of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, seeking to improve streets to provide for pedestrians, establish pedestrian connections, or incorporate pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety standards into maintenance and improvement plans. Wadena's policy focuses on reducing pedestrian conflict and increasing safety.

A second sub-topic under the umbrella of multi-modal transportation is transit and rail systems. Little Falls, Brainerd, and Wadena make reference to rail systems in their plans. Little Falls' policy focuses on monitoring the need for transit or rail service, but does not designate whether these services are to be encouraged. Brainerd, however, seeks to promote the use of transit and rail systems. Also addressed in the Brainerd comprehensive plan is a policy stating that the city should continue to work with appropriate agencies if and when rail is discussed. Wadena's policy is repeated as unique as it focuses on reducing conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and rail systems.

VII. Cultural Impacts

Within the policy analysis, the topic of cultural impacts is addressed primarily through goals and policies relating to the protection of residential neighborhoods. Long Prairie includes a policy seeking to avoid truck traffic in residential areas while Wadena's policy is slightly broader in that it aims to avoid excessive traffic in these areas. Brainerd's policy on protection of residential areas follows a similar trend as the others in that it seeks to consider how transportation system development or upgrades will impact neighborhoods.

VIII. Protection of Natural Resources

Although the protection of natural resources is only explicitly mentioned in Brainerd's comprehensive plan, it was decided that this was an important topic to address. Therefore, the policies outlined in the Brainerd comprehensive plan are included under this topic as unique. The first of Brainerd's policies states that transportation systems should be designed to avoid wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas where possible. The second policy relating to the protection of natural resources states that the city will identify and consider the cost of lost environmental benefits when transportation projects are proposed. As stated above, these both directly relate to protecting natural resources and are unique to the Brainerd plan.

IX. Sidewalks and Trails

Four of the cities address sidewalk and trail development. Both Long Prairie and Brainerd's policies address the development of sidewalks along arterial and collector streets. The policies differ, however, in that Long Prairie focuses on drafting and implementing a sidewalk system plan requiring this sidewalk development, while Brainerd's policy simply seeks to encourage this development. The cities of Walker and Brainerd both encourage the establishment and development of pedestrian connections or sidewalks and trails.

There are two unique policies addressing the topic of sidewalks and trails. The city of Little Falls states that it will require subdividers to establish and construct walks and trails in new developments. Brainerd's plan wishes to incorporate bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the planning and maintenance of sidewalks and paths. Both of these policies address unique aspects of the sidewalks and trails topic that are not mentioned in the other comprehensive plans.

X. Transportation System Maintenance

Four of the comprehensive plans mention transportation system maintenance. Both Long Prairie and Brainerd use somewhat similar terminology, both stating that they seek to maintain aspects of their transportation system (Long Prairie seeking to maintain safety, convenience, and efficiency, Brainerd seeking to maintain coordination and cost-effectiveness). Policies outlined in the Little Falls and Wadena plans also relate to the topic of maintenance. Little Falls is slightly more specific, stating that it will maintain all transportation facilities in good repair and keep them free from dirt, snow, and ice buildup, particularly in downtown and school routes. Wadena's is significantly broader, only stating that the city should maintain street surfaces in good condition.

XI. Transportation System Functionality

Both Long Prairie and Little Falls use very similar policies to address the topic of functionality and aesthetics. Both plans specifically mention improving the transportation networks or streets functionally and aesthetically. The city of Wadena also seeks to provide a functional roadway system. Both Brainerd and Wadena address the use or development of a roadway classification system. Brainerd's policy focuses on using the classification system, while Wadena seeks to develop a classification system. Brainerd's plan is the only one to address the sub-topic of connectivity to current infrastructure by stating that streets in developing areas should connect to the existing network of streets to reflect character and design.

XII. River Crossings

Both Little Falls and Brainerd address the topic of river crossings. The policies are similar, as both seek to provide an additional river crossing within the city. According to the policies, Little

Falls' crossing would be located at the railroad, while Brainerd will actively pursue an additional crossing upstream of the Mississippi River dam.

XIII. Capital Improvements Plan/Funding

While both Walker and Long Prairie make mention of capital improvement programs in their strategies and implementation sections respectively, Brainerd's plan is the only one which includes a policy or goal directed at scheduling transportation projects in a capital improvement program, and, therefore, is the only one included in the analysis.

Walker, however, does address the topic of funding in a more money-conscious manner. Two goals within the Walker comprehensive plan relate specifically to funding and reducing the cost to the city. The first goal states that all new publicly maintained infrastructure should serve development that will generate city revenue to sufficiently cover the full cost of its maintenance. The second goal is broader, stating that the city should look at ways to reduce the long-term cost of maintaining municipal infrastructure. All of the policies included within this topic are categorized as unique, for, while they all relate to the topic of funding, each policy outlines a very distinct approach/goal.

XIV. Traffic Flow Downtown

The cities of Little Falls and Brainerd both address the flow of traffic in the downtown area. Little Falls' policy is far more specific in that it seeks to reduce or stabilize traffic delays on a specific roadway (Broadway) caused by the "at grade intersection with the railroad." Brainerd's policy is significantly broader, as it seeks to evaluate and recommend improvements to pedestrian and vehicular traffic flow in the downtown area. While both of these relate to transportation, these goals and policies were found in specific downtown or downtown commerce portions of the comprehensive plans.

XV. Intergovernmental Coordination

Intergovernmental coordination does not appear to be addressed as in-depth within the city plans as it is in the county plans, however there are several policies addressing the topic.

Both Long Prairie and Brainerd have somewhat similar goals and policies relating to coordination with county, township, state, and federal agencies. Long Prairie specifically mentions continued coordination with its respective county (Todd County) and its respective township (Long Prairie Township) as well as other agencies to provide the most effective transportation system. Brainerd's goal is not so specific, seeking to continue coordination with surrounding jurisdictions, state, and federal agencies. The policy is repeated in the next sub-topic, as Long Prairie is the only plan to specifically address the topic of coordination with the Minnesota Department of Transportation within the portions of the comprehensive plan analyzed.

Finally, an additional sub-topic not included in the policy analysis of county plans is coordination in providing multi-modal transportation. This sub-topic was included to include a series of goals outlined within the Brainerd comprehensive plan. These goals are unique and focus on coordination specifically relating to multi-modal transportation, including working with the Brainerd and Crow Wing County transit system, continuing coordination with the Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport, working with appropriate agencies if and when rail is discussed, and promoting connectivity of multi-modal transportation to community and recreational facilities. Each of these policies uniquely address intergovernmental coordination, but all relate to promoting multi-modal transportation in the Brainerd area.

Policy Analysis

I. Safety and Efficiency

A. Safety and Efficiency

1. Very Similar

- a) **Provide and maintain a safe, convenient, and efficient local transportation system** for the movement of people and goods.
- b) **The City of Walker should provide for safe and efficient transportation systems** that add value to the neighborhoods they serve.
- c) **Provide a safe, efficient and adequate transportation system** that serves and balances both access and mobility needs.

2. Similar to Above (IA1)

- a) **Promote a harmonious system which allows safe, free flowing traffic movement** for all modes of transportation, serving pedestrians, cyclists, automobiles, trucks, rail, air and navigation on the Mississippi River.
- b) **To provide an efficient, functional roadway system** that reflects street usage, trip length, traffic volume, and adjoining land use.

3. Somewhat Similar to Above (IA1)

- a) **To decrease traffic congestion; decrease vehicular, rail and pedestrian conflict; and increase safety and convenience.**

II. Coordination with Land Use Policies

A. Coordination with Land Use Policies

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Coordinate transportation with land use planning** and environmental protection.
- c) **To provide an** efficient, functional **roadway system that reflects** street usage, trip length, traffic volume, and **adjoining land use**.

2. Somewhat Similar to Above (IIA1)

- a) **Analyze the traffic generation characteristics of proposed land uses** to avoid exceeding the capacity of local, county and regional roadways.

3. Unique

- a) **Support transportation projects that support the compact, orderly development of the city and region and are supportive of the preferred development pattern emerging from this Plan.**

III. Access Management

A. Access Management

1. Unique

- a) **Develop and utilize access management guidelines.**

B. Subdivision Access

1. Unique

- a) **Require plats to be laid out to prevent lots from having direct access onto major collector streets.**
- b) **Require the provision of safe and adequate access to all properties through the implementation of subdivision regulations.**

IV. Airport

A. Airport

1. Unique

- a) **Promote upgrading, maintenance and operations of the airport** as a viable regional facility contributing to the full services offered by Little Falls.
- b) **Continue to work with the Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport** to provide air travel services.

V. Transportation System Needs

A. Transportation System Needs

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Establish a balanced and complete transportation system by addressing the needs of pedestrians, automobiles, bicycles, trucks, air transportation, railroads, river navigation and, in the future, perhaps transit.**
- b) **Provide a safe, efficient and adequate transportation system that serves and balances both access and mobility needs.**

VI. Multi-Modal Transportation

A. Pedestrian and Bicycle Infrastructure and Safe Speeds

1. Very Similar

- a) **Design neighborhood streets to encourage pedestrian use along with safe speeds.**
- b) **Design local streets to discourage driving at unsafe speeds and promote pedestrian and bicycle use.**

2. Similar to Above (VIA1)

- a) **Improve the streets** functionally and aesthetically to carry traffic, provide access to property and **to provide for pedestrians.**
- b) **The City of Walker should seek to establish pedestrian connections** throughout and between all neighborhoods.

c) **Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure** when planning changes, additions, or maintenance to roads, sidewalks, bridges, paths or other public facilities.

d) **Integrate bike safety standards into planned transportation improvements.**

3. Somewhat Similar to Above (VIA1)

a) To decrease traffic congestion; **decrease** vehicular, rail and **pedestrian conflict; and increase safety** and convenience.

B. Public Transit/Rail Systems

1. Somewhat Similar

a) **Monitor the need /potential for transit and commuter rail.**

b) **Promote alternative transportation such as** bicycling, walking, **transit and rail.**

2. Similar to Above (VIB1)

a) **Work with the appropriate agencies if and when commuter rail is discussed.**

b) **Continue to work with the Brainerd and Crow Wing County transit system to provide safe, efficient public transit.**

3. Unique

a) To decrease traffic congestion; **decrease vehicular, rail and pedestrian conflict; and increase safety and convenience.**

VII. Cultural Impacts

A. Protection of Residential Neighborhoods

1. Somewhat Similar

a) Design and locate industrial and commercial developments to **avoid truck traffic through residential areas.**

b) To **protect neighborhood residential areas from unsafe and excessive traffic.**

2. Similar to Above (VIIA1)

- a) **Consider the impacts to neighborhoods when planning new or upgrading existing roadways.**

VIII. Protection of Natural Resources

A. Protection of Natural Resources

1. Unique

- a) **Design transportation systems to avoid, where possible, wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas.**
- b) **Identify and consider the costs of lost environmental benefits for proposed transportation projects.**

IX. Sidewalks and Trails

A. Sidewalk and Trail Development

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Draft and implement a comprehensive sidewalk system plan requiring installation and providing for maintenance along major arterial and collectors streets** in the City.
- b) **Encourage sidewalks and separated pathways along all arterial and collector streets** in developing residential and commercial areas through the city's subdivision regulations.

2. Similar to Above (IXA1)

- a) **The City of Walker should seek to establish pedestrian connections throughout and between all neighborhoods.**
- b) **Continue to maintain and seek ways to expand the existing network of bicycle and pedestrian trails throughout the city.**

3. Unique

- a) **Require subdividers to establish and construct local streets, walks and trails in new developments.**

- b) **Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure when planning changes, additions, or maintenance to roads, sidewalks, bridges, paths or other public facilities.**

X. Transportation System Maintenance

A. Maintaining Existing Transportation System

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) Provide and **maintain a safe, convenient, and efficient local transportation system** for the movement of people and goods.
- b) **Maintain a transportation system that is coordinated and cost-effective.**

2. Somewhat Similar to Above (XA1)

- a) **Maintain all transportation facilities (roads, walks and trails) in good repair and keep facilities free from a buildup of dirt, snow and ice, especially downtown and on school routes.**
- b) **To maintain street surfaces in good condition.**

XI. Transportation System Functionality

A. Transportation System Functionality and Aesthetics

1. Very Similar

- a) **Enhance the aesthetic character and functional qualities of the transportation networks within the City.**
- b) **Improve the streets functionally and aesthetically** to carry traffic, provide access to property and to provide for pedestrians.

2. Similar to Above (XIA1)

- a) To **provide an** efficient, **functional roadway system** that reflects street usage, trip length, traffic volume, and adjoining land use.

B. Roadway Classification Systems

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Use the functional classification system to define and plan roadways.**
- b) **The City will develop a thoroughfare classification system to allow for future planning of** efficient and safe traffic flow and **access needs.**

C. Connectivity to Current Infrastructure

1. Unique

- a) **Streets in developing areas shall connect to the existing network of streets and reflect its character and design.**

XII. River Crossings

A. River Crossings

1. Similar

- a) **Provide another river crossing** with a grade separation at the railroad.
- b) **Actively pursue another river crossing** upstream of the Mississippi River dam.

XIII. Capital Improvements Plan/Funding

A. Capital Improvements Plan/Funding

1. Unique

- a) **Schedule transportation projects in a capital improvement program.**
- b) **Work to have all new infrastructure that is to be publicly maintained serve development that generates city revenue sufficient to cover the full cost of its maintenance.**
- c) **Seek ways to reduce the long-term cost of maintaining municipal infrastructure systems.**

XIV. Traffic Flow Downtown

A. Traffic Flow Downtown

1. Unique

- a) **Reduce or stabilize traffic delays on Broadway caused by the at grade intersection with the railroad.**
- b) **Evaluate and recommend improvements to Downtown pedestrian and vehicular traffic flow.**

XV. Intergovernmental Coordination

A. General Coordination with County, Township, State and Federal Agencies

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Continue to cooperate with Todd County, Long Prairie Township, MnDOT, and other agencies involved in transportation planning, to provide the most effective transportation system for Long Prairie.**
- b) **Continue to work with surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies to ensure an integrated regional transportation system.**

B. Coordination with Minnesota Department of Transportation

1. Unique

- a) **Continue to cooperate with Todd County, Long Prairie Township, MnDOT, and other agencies involved in transportation planning, to provide the most effective transportation system for Long Prairie.**

C. Coordination in Providing Multi-Modal Transportation

1. Unique

- a) **Continue to work with the Brainerd and Crow Wing County transit system to provide safe, efficient public transit.**
- b) **Continue to work with the Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport to provide air travel services.**
- c) **Work with the appropriate agencies if and when commuter rail is discussed.**

- d) Promote the connectivity of alternative transportation systems and have such transportation systems connect efficiently to community and recreational facilities.**

Transportation Inventory Needs

For More Information See www.resilientregion.org

**Appendix G5:
County Transportation Policy Analysis**

Transportation Policy Analysis

For Todd, Morrison, Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena Counties

Prepared by
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Regional Sustainable Development Partnership



Region Five Photos at <http://s1184.photobucket.com/home/mnregionfive>

Prepared for the
Central Minnesota Regional Sustainable Development Project

September 18, 2011

Introduction

The following document analyzes Todd, Morrison, Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena County policies relating to transportation. This document is one piece of a larger analysis that addresses the five counties' policies regarding topics of land use, transportation, housing, economic development, parks, trails, open space, and recreation, water and natural resources, intergovernmental coordination, and healthcare. To ensure clarity, each topic is analyzed separately in its own document. Research and analysis was undertaken to provide the Region Five Development Consortium with a clearer understanding of how current policies relate and differ from each other across counties. The following analysis will be helpful for workgroups to develop regional policies and recommendations, which will be adopted by the full consortium to guide the future growth and development of Region Five in a sustainable manner.

Methodology

The following policies were taken from Todd, Morrison, Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena County's most recent Comprehensive Plans. This document addresses the similarities, differences, and potential conflicts between county policies regarding transportation. Due to the uniqueness of each plan, not all counties addressed similar issues around the topic at hand. For this reason, policies were only included if at least two of the five counties addressed the issue. To see what county policies were included or dismissed in this analysis please refer to Appendix D (separate document). Additionally, each county's policies are written at a different level of specificity making it difficult to compare/contrast a detailed policy with a vague policy. For the purpose of this analysis, policies were considered similar to each other even when they differ on the level of detail.

For this analysis, sub-topics were created to guide the reader throughout the document. For example, this document contains sub-topics of safety and efficiency, access management, transportation funding, and so forth. Under each sub-topic, similarities, differences, and conflicts between county policies on an issue were analyzed and grouped into categories. Categories are listed as follows: Very Similar, Similar, Somewhat Similar, Unique/Potentially Conflicting, and Unique. Policies in the Very Similar category are ones that relate to each other at a clear level of specificity; policies under the Similar category are ones that relate in vision but not in detail; policies under the Somewhat Similar category relate to each other more similarly than uniquely; policies under Unique/Potentially Conflicting category are in potential disagreement with other policies pertaining to the same issue; and policies that are considered unique have some relationship to the issue at hand but are not similar to each other. Due to policies relating to more than one sub-topic, it is possible that the same policy will be included across sub-topics and categories. It is also possible that not all categories were used in this document, depending on how county policies relate to each other.

To make it clear to understand, each policy has been assigned a color that corresponds with a county. The county color code can be seen in the footer of each page. Additionally, text that is bolded and highlighted signifies the relationship between policies under a category. Furthermore, a sources list is included below in this methodology section to provide readers with links to each county's most updated comprehensive plan.

Sources

1) Todd County 2030 Comprehensive Plan:

http://www.co.todd.mn.us/HTML_Files/Departments/Documentation/ToddCounty2030ComprehensivePlan.pdf

2) Morrison County Comprehensive Plan (adopted 2005):

<http://morrisonmn.govoffice3.com/vertical/Sites/%7BC8FCCAFF-AECD-45DC-91B1-016A998EB4A8%7D/uploads/%7B77B3A859-82C4-4E06-AC2D-04350EE16357%7D.PDF>

3) Cass County Comprehensive Plan (2008-2012):

http://www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/pdfs/comp_plan.pdf

4) Crow Wing County Comprehensive Plan (2003-2023):

http://www.co.crow-wing.mn.us/planning_zoning/ordinances/docs/2004_COMPREHENSIVE_PLAN.pdf

5) Wadena County Comprehensive Plan (1999):

<https://r5dcscrp.basecamphq.com/projects/7032816/file/85211367/WadenaCountyCompPlan.pdf>

Findings

I. Safety and Efficiency

All Counties address safety and efficiency in their transportation plans. Although, slightly worded differently, all counties' policies regarding this issue are very similar. All counties' policies wish to provide a safe, and efficient transportation system. There are slight differences between policies. Some counties say they wish to provide or develop a safe, efficient transportation system, while others say they would like to maintain a safe, and efficient transportation system (please refer to IA below).

II. Coordination with Land Use Policies

Todd, Cass, and Crow Wing County all have similar transportation planning policies relating to land use planning; they all support the integration of transportation and land use planning. For example, Todd County's policy states "provide a transportation system that compliments land-use policies and land development throughout the County". Similarly, Crow Wing County's policy states that their transportation network should support and coordinate with the land-use goals of the region. Uniquely, Todd County says that new roadway pavement projects should be constructed only when the development is consistent with the land-use policies. Morrison and Wadena County do not address this issue.

III. Airports

Todd and Morrison County have very similar policies regarding airports in their county; both counties support the use of airports in the county. Todd County's policy is slightly more detailed, stating they would like to promote the use of airports for both personal and business needs. Morrison County simply states they support the use of the Little Falls/Morrison County Airport facility. Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena County do not address this issue.

IV. Access Management

Both Todd and Morrison County have similar policies regarding access management. They both state that their access management programs should be coordinated and developed with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Additionally, Todd County states that these access management programs should be coordinated with cities and townships of the County. However, their policies differ on the level of specificity. Todd County says that access management standards should be developed and adopted to guide the location of driveway and public roadway locations on the County highway system. Morrison County agrees, but adds that access management guidelines should be adopted for all trunk highways as well as all County-State Aid Highways.

Similar to these policies, Crow Wing and Wadena County both state that they should research and consider road access management plans (please refer to IVA2 below).

Regarding more detailed policies regarding accessibility please refer to IVA3 below. Cass County does not address the issue of access management plans or accessibility.

V. Transportation System Needs

Regarding Transportation System Needs, Todd and Cass County both have very similar policies. They both state that their transportation system should satisfy local and regional needs. Cass County's policy goes more into detail, stating that their transportation system should be maintained and enhanced to meet the local and regional access needs of Cass County residents, businesses, and visitors.

Regarding long-term transportation plans, Morrison, Crow Wing, and Wadena County all state that they should address long-term roadway issues and needs. Morrison, Crow Wing, and Wadena County also have similar policies regarding road capacity and growth. They all state that they would like to analyze current road capacities and other transportation measures that will aid in planning for new development and transportation improvements. Todd and Cass County do not address these issues.

VI. Multi-Modal Transportation

Cass and Crow Wing County have very similar policies regarding multi-modal transportation; both stating they should provide a multi-modal transportation system. Similarly, Todd, Morrison, Crow Wing County all have policies that promote non-automobile forms of transportation. Somewhat similarly, Wadena County encourages a variety of transportation uses.

Although all counties state that they wish to provide a multi-modal transportation system or promote non-automobile forms of transportation, it is not clear what alternative forms of transportation are for some counties. For example, Cass County does not go into detail of what a multi-modal transportation system is; Morrison County does not define alternative modes of transportation; and Wadena County does not define what is meant by a variety of transportation uses. Uniquely, Todd County would like to monitor the development of light rail concepts being developed by the state. All counties address this issue in some form.

VII. Automobile Use

Both Todd and Morrison County have somewhat similar policies related to automobile use. Todd County's policy states "focus on the movement of people and goods, rather than on the movement of automobiles, in transportation planning". Morrison County

encourages community design that centralizes community centers to minimize the reliance of residents on automobiles. Apart from county policies that promote alternative (non-automobile) forms of transportation, Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena County do not address this issue. To see county policies on multi-modal and alternative forms of transportation please refer to the header VI. Multi-Modal Transportation in this document.

VIII. Environmental Protection

Both Todd and Crow Wing County have similar policies relating to environmental protection when planning for transportation. They both state that the environment should not be adversely affected when building/locating transportation facilities. Todd County also specifies that prime agricultural areas should not be affected. Additionally, Crow Wing County says that the environment should be protected when building new roads. Similarly, Morrison County has a policy that says they should protect the value of land, buildings and landscapes on all roadways in the County. Cass and Wadena County do not address this issue.

IX. Cultural Hazard Mitigation

Todd and Wadena County have somewhat similar policies regarding transportation problems. They both agree that land use patterns and design should be used to minimize the adverse effects of transportation systems (refer to IXA1 below). However, Todd County says that adverse effects of transportation systems should be minimized on adjacent developments while Wadena County promotes land use patterns that minimize negative traffic problems. Similarly to Todd County's policy, Cass County requires buffers where possible between developments and public roads. Morrison and Crow Wing County do not address this issue.

X. Sidewalks and Trails

Todd, Morrison, and Crow Wing County all have similar policies regarding the development of sidewalks and trails. They all encourage the development of sidewalks and trails. Todd County's policy is most detailed and says that the construction of sidewalks should be coordinated along county roads, through the cities and in more developed areas in the County. They also say a network of trails should be developed throughout the County using existing rights-of-way and roadway shoulders to connect residential areas with employment, shopping, parks and other destination points (refer to XA3 below). Morrison County states that the incorporation of sidewalks and trails should be encouraged in local community plans to promote walking or bicycling. Crow Wing County only says that trails and sidewalks should be enhanced and developed. Cass County does not address the issue of sidewalks.

Also regarding trail systems, Wadena County promotes a cooperative effort between the county, county municipalities, and townships in designing and implementing a county trails system. Uniquely, Cass County states that a network of destination ATV trails should be established.

XI. Economic Transportation

Todd and Cass County have unique policies regarding the economic use of the transportation system. Both policies are quite vague and do not give much detail. Todd County promotes an efficient transportation system for commodities. Cass County's policy says they need to be sensitive to the transportation needs of industry and those of economic development, while protecting and improving the high quality of life in the County. Morrison, Crow Wing, and Wadena County do not address this issue.

XII. Transportation System Maintenance

Regarding the improvement of deficiencies in the transportation system, Todd and Cass County have similar policies. They both state they should identify and improve deficiencies. Todd County specifically states that substandard roadways should be identified and improved while Cass County simply states that any existing and projected deficiencies should be identified and improved. Additionally they state that they should establish methods to improve these deficiencies.

Relating to the maintenance of the existing transportation system, Todd and Cass Counties have similar policies. These policies only state that they ensure maintenance of the existing transportation system. Similarly and more detailed, Morrison County states that consistent maintenance of farm to market roads should be provided. Similarly but regarding the maintenance of transportation facilities, Wadena County says they should continue their program of upgrading, improving, and maintaining existing deficient and inadequate transportation facilities. Uniquely, Wadena County has other policies relating to maintenance of the transportation system (please refer to XIIB3 below). Crow Wing County does not address any of these issues.

XIII. Transportation Aesthetics

Regarding aesthetics of the county, Morrison and Crow Wing County have somewhat similar policies. Crow Wing County states that the development of a multi-modal transportation network should preserve the rural character of the region. Morrison County simply says that they would like to preserve and promote the aesthetics of the location and community. Similarly, Wadena County has a policy that says they should consider the Scenic Byways Program. Uniquely, Crow Wing County would like to improve the appearance of the transportation networks within the County. Although these counties say

they would like to maintain or improve the aesthetics of their county regarding the transportation system, they do not list how. Todd and Cass County do not address this issue.

XIV. Road Design Standards

Todd and Cass County have similar policies regarding road design standards. They both state they roadway design standards should be established. Todd County's policy is more detailed saying that these common roadway design standards should be established for County and Township roads using the types of roads listed in the functional classification system. Cass County does not specify what types of roads they should establish design standards for. Morrison, Crow Wing, and Wadena County do not address this issue.

XV. Transportation System Functionality

Regarding the functionality of the transportation system, Cass and Crow Wing have similar policies. Cass County ensures the functional integrity of the existing transportation system while Crow Wing County says that functional qualities of the transportation networks should be improved. Similarly, Morrison County says that "all streets should be developed according to their function. Pavement width, load capacity, and continuity of the road must recognize the function for which the road is intended." Uniquely, Todd, Cass, and Wadena County have policies relating to the function of roadways (please refer to XVA3 below). All counties address this issue in some form.

XVI. Transportation Funding

Relating to the issue of transportation funding, Cass and Crow Wing have somewhat similar policies. They both would like to utilize potential sources of funding for transportation projects. Cass County simply states they would like to "identify and efficiently utilize all potential sources of funds for transportation projects." Crow Wing County goes more in detail saying they would like to "continue to support and provide funding from federal, state, and local money (including lobbying) for all forms of transportation improvements." Crow Wing County goes more in detail as to how this will be accomplished by forming a committee of stakeholders to lobby (please refer to XVIA1bi below). Todd, Morrison, and Wadena County do not address this issue.

XVII. Intergovernmental Coordination

Morrison, Cass, and Wadena County all have very similar policies regarding the coordination of transportation planning. They all agree that transportation planning within the County should be coordinated with federal, state, cities, and townships.

Similarly, Todd County says that they should work with townships and cities to repair priority roads. Uniquely, Cass County says they should coordinate their transportation plan with the transportation plan of the Region. Crow Wing County does not address this issue.

Additionally, Todd and Morrison County have similar policies regarding the Minnesota Department of Transportation. They both agree that transportation access management should be coordinated or consistent with MNDOT. Cass, Crow Wing, and Wadena County do not address MNDOT.

Furthermore, many counties have unique policies regarding the coordination of transportation planning. For more information please refer to XVIIB2 below.

Policy Analysis

I. Safety and Efficiency

A. Safety and Efficiency

1. Very Similar

- a) **Provide a safe, efficient and economical transportation system.**
- b) **To maintain a safe, efficient, and cost effective roadway system that** focuses on the movement of people and goods.
- c) **To provide** a balanced, multi-modal **transportation system for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services.**
- d) **Develop an integrated multi-modal transportation network that promotes safe and efficient transportation movements.**

2. Similar to Above (IA1)

- a) **Maintain a safe, well constructed road system, and convenient circulation patterns for internal and external traffic movement through Wadena County.**

II. Coordination with Land Use Policies

A. Coordination with Land Use Policies

1. Similar

- a) Provide a safe, efficient and economical **transportation system that satisfies both local and regional needs and compliments land-use policies and land development throughout the County.**
- b) Encourage transportation facilities and programs that improve general accessibility while **reinforcing the County's land-use and development policies.**
- c) **To recognize the interrelationship of transportation and existing and future land use concerns and to integrate transportation and land use planning.**
- d) **Develop an integrated multi-modal transportation network that promotes safe and efficient transportation movements; and supports and coordinates with the land-use goals of the region.**

2. Unique

- a) Give priority to maintaining the existing road network. **New roadway pavement projects should be constructed only when the development is consistent with the land-use policies.**

III. Airports

A. Airports

1. Very Similar

- a) **Promote the use of airports** in the County for both personal and business needs.
- b) **Support the use of the** Little Falls/Morrison County **Airport facility.**

IV. Access Management

A. Access Management

1. Similar

- a) **Coordinate the development of an access management program with the cities and townships in the County and the Minnesota Department of Transportation.**
- b) **Develop and adopt access management standards to guide the location of driveway and public roadway locations on the County highway system that are consistent with MNDOT accepted standards.**
- c) **Support and participate in the incorporation of Minnesota Department of Transportation Access Management Guidelines on all trunk highways within Morrison County.**
- d) **Develop and implement Access Management Guidelines on all County-State Aid Highways** within Morrison County.

2. Similar to Above (IVA1)

- a) **Research** the feasibility of buffers and **road access management plans along major transportation corridors.**
- b) **Wadena County should consider the development of a Highway Access Plan to manage access to roads.**

3. Similar to Above (IVA1)

- a) **Encourage transportation facilities and programs that improve general accessibility** while reinforcing the County's land-use and development policies.
- b) Encourage the development of a transportation system that properly integrates the various types and levels of highways (state, county and local) **to maximize safety and appropriate levels of accessibility.**
- c) **Promote a transportation system that maximizes accessibility of all income groups** to places of employment, recreation, shopping, housing, entertainment, and health care.
- d) Support the development of senior transportation and transportation opportunities for disabled persons within the County.
- e) **Require right-of-way dedications, public easements or direct connections as part of new subdivisions to ensure road access to all properties and to provide multiple routes for future travelers and developments.**

Limit cul-de-sac developments based on health safety and general welfare of the community.

V. Transportation System Needs

A. Transportation System Needs

1. Very Similar

- a) **Provide a transportation system that satisfies both local and regional needs.**
- b) **Maintain and enhance a transportation system that meets the local and regional access needs** of Cass County residents, businesses, and visitors.

B. Long-Term Transportation Plan

1. Similar

- a) **Address long-term roadway issues and needs** when reviewing new proposed development within the County.
- b) **Develop a transportation plan that will analyze** current road capacity, plan for road improvements or expansions, and address the anticipated population growth and **projected travel needs of the County's residents and businesses over the next 20 years and beyond.**
- c) **Wadena County will continue support of the development of a long-range transportation road improvement and management plan.**

C. Analyze Road Capacity and Growth

1. Similar

- a) **Continue to address the need for increased capacity, safety measures, and proper ingress and egress when considering new development.**
- b) **Develop a transportation plan that will analyze current road capacity, plan for road improvements or expansions, and address the anticipated population growth and projected travel needs of the County's residents and businesses over the next 20 years and beyond.**

- c) **Analyze existing and future traffic volumes versus road capacities** and provide appropriate improvements.

VI. Multi-Modal Transportation

A. Multi-Modal Transportation

1. Very Similar

- a) **To provide a balanced, multi-modal transportation system** for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services.
- b) **Develop an integrated multi-modal transportation network** that supports multi-modal transportation.

2. Similar to Above (VIA1)

- a) **Promote alternative modes of transportation** including public transit, bicycling, walking, car pooling, etc.
- b) **Develop unique, yet realistic alternative modes of transportation** and use of existing alternative modes of transportation.
- c) **Promote the enhancement and development of other forms of transportation**, including foot, biking, snowmobile, and ATV trails and sidewalks.

3. Somewhat Similar to Above (VIA1, VIA2)

- a) Wadena County shall **encourage a variety of transportation uses.**

4. Unique

- a) Monitor the development of light rail concepts being developed by the state.

VII. Automobile Use

Note: Apart from the policies listed below please refer to VI. Multi-Modal Transportation to see policies regarding alternative forms of transportation (non-automobile).

A. Automobile Use

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Focus on the movement of people and goods, rather than on the movement of automobiles**, in transportation planning
- b) Encourage community design that centralizes community centers to **minimize the reliance of residents on automobiles** and encourage a “healthy lifestyle.”

VIII. Environmental Protection

A. Environmental Protection

1. Similar

- a) **Avoid locating transportation facilities so as to adversely affect the natural resources or prime agricultural areas of the County.**
- b) Encourage new developments to retain or replace trees and **protect the environment when building new roads or other transportation facilities.**

2. Similar to Above (VIII A1)

- a) Encourage the development of a transportation system that properly **balances consideration of safety, accessibility, environmental protection and cost.**
- b) **Protect the value of land, buildings and landscapes on all roadways** in Morrison County
- c) Develop an integrated multi-modal transportation network that guides development along designated transportation corridors, **preserves the rural character of the region, is sensitive to environmental concerns.**

IX. Cultural Hazard Mitigation

A. Cultural Hazard Mitigation

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) **Integrate land-use and transportation designs to minimize the adverse effects of transportation systems (noise, air pollution) on adjacent developments.**
- b) **In areas designed for growth, Wadena County should promote efficient and innovative land use patterns that minimize negative traffic problems.**

2. Similar to Above (IXA1a)

- a) **Require buffers where possible between developments & public roads.**

X. Sidewalks and Trails

A. Sidewalk and Trail Development

1. Similar

- a) **Coordinate the construction of sidewalks** along county roads, through the cities and in more developed areas in the County. **Develop a network of trails** throughout the County that use existing rights-of-way and roadway shoulders to connect residential areas with employment, shopping, parks and other destination points.
- b) **Encourage the incorporation of sidewalks and local trails** in local community plans to promote walking or bicycling to promote a “healthy lifestyle.”
- c) **Promote the enhancement and development of** other forms of transportation, including foot, biking, snowmobile, and ATV **trails and sidewalks.**

2. Similar to Above (IXA1)

- a) **Promote a cooperative effort between the county, county municipalities, and townships in designing and implementing a county trails system.**

3. Unique

- a) Coordinate the construction of sidewalks **along county roads, through the cities and in more developed areas in the County.**
- b) Develop a network of trails throughout the County that use existing rights-of-way and roadway shoulders **to connect residential areas with employment, shopping, parks and other destination points.**
- c) To establish a network of destination ATV trails.

XI. Economic Transportation

A. Economic Transportation

1. Unique

- a) Promote an efficient **transportation system for commodities.**
- b) **To be sensitive to the transportation needs of industry and those of economic development,** while protecting and improving the high quality of life in the County.

XII. Transportation System Maintenance

A. Identify and Improve Deficiencies in Transportation System

1. Similar

- a) **Identify and improve substandard roadways** in the County.
- b) **To identify existing and projected deficiencies in the transportation system,** including right-of-way, and **to establish methods to improve these deficiencies.**

B. Maintain Existing Transportation System

1. Similar

- a) Give priority to **maintaining the existing road network.**
- b) **To ensure adequate maintenance** and the functional integrity **of the existing transportation system.**

2. Similar to Above (XIIB1)

- a) Regular and consistent maintenance of farm to market roads should be provided.
- c) Wadena County should continue its program of upgrading, improving, and maintaining existing deficient and inadequate transportation facilities.

3. Unique

- a) Develop and maintain an ongoing project list of roads in need of improvements.
- b) Maintain all county roads regardless of traffic counts to the same standard.
- c) Transfer road jurisdiction to appropriate municipalities that do not meet county road traffic counts.

XIII. Transportation Aesthetics

A. Transportation Aesthetics

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) Preserve and promote the aesthetics of the location and community.
- b) Develop an integrated multi-modal transportation network that preserves the rural character of the region.

2. Similar to Above (XIIIA1)

- a) Wadena County should consider the Scenic Byways program. This program recognizes outstanding scenic roads and landscapes.

3. Unique

- a) Improve the appearance and functional qualities of the transportation networks within the County.

XIV. Road Design Standards

A. Road Design Standards

1. Similar

- a) Establish common roadway design standards for County and township roads using the types of roads listed in the functional classification system.
- b) Establish road use and design standards.

XV. Transportation System Functionality

A. Transportation System Functionality

1. Similar

- a) To ensure adequate maintenance and the functional integrity of the existing transportation system.
- b) Improve the appearance and functional qualities of the transportation networks within the County.

2. Similar to Above (XVA1)

- a) All streets should be developed according to their function. Pavement width, load capacity and continuity of the road must recognize the function for which the road is intended.

3. Unique

- a) Control land development at the major transportation intersections and along major roadways to avoid compromising safety, accessibility and functions of the highways.
- b) Establish road use and design standards
- c) Provide strict guidelines for private roads connecting to public roads.

- d) Wadena County should provide a grid type network of 9-ton capacity roads at reasonable intervals throughout the county.

XVI. Transportation Funding

A. Transportation Funding

1. Somewhat Similar

- a) To identify and efficiently utilize all potential sources of funds for transportation projects.
- b) Continue to support and provide funding from federal, state, and local money (including lobbying) for all forms of transportation improvements.
 - i. Form a committee of necessary stakeholders to lobby for money at all government levels to ensure continued maintenance and improvement of the entire transportation infrastructure in Crow Wing County.

XVII. Intergovernmental Coordination

A. State, Federal, City and Township Coordination

1. Very Similar

- a) County road planning should be coordinated with Federal, State, City and Township road plans.
- b) Coordinate efforts with county, state, tribal, and federal transportation planning.
- c) To encourage Cities and Townships to coordinate their transportation planning with the County.
- d) County road planning should be coordinated with Federal, State, City, and Township road plans.

2. Similar to Above (XVIIA1)

- a) **Work with the townships and cities to repair priority roads.**

3. Unique

- a) **To coordinate this plan with the transportation plan of the State and Region.**

B. Coordination with Minnesota Department of Transportation

1. Similar

- a) **Develop and adopt access management standards** to guide the location of driveway and public roadway locations on the County highway system **that are consistent with MNDOT accepted standards.**
- b) **Support and participate in the incorporation of Minnesota Department of Transportation Access Management Guidelines** on all trunk highways within Morrison County.

2. Unique

- a) A cooperative relationship with officials from adjoining counties should be encouraged.
- b) **To coordinate this plan with the transportation plan of the State and Region.**
- c) **Coordinate efforts with** county, state, **tribal**, and federal transportation planning.
- d) To foster cooperation and reduce institutional barriers between all entities involved in providing transportation to the County.
- e) To maximize public involvement in the transportation planning process.
- f) Work with County economic development officials, transportation planners, the planning department, cities, and townships to identify and designate growth corridors and high-growth areas within those corridors.
- g) Transfer road jurisdiction to appropriate municipalities that do not meet county road traffic counts.

Transportation Inventory Needs

For More Information See www.resilientregion.org

**Appendix G6:
Transportation Funding Analysis**

Date: July 15, 2011

To: REGION FIVE SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT
Transportation Work Group
Jean Coleman

From: WILLIAM MITCHELL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CLINIC
David Howe, Certified Student Attorney
Diane Marie Dube, Supervising Attorney

This memorandum describes the planning and corresponding funding options for transportation projects in Region 5, the steps to acquire approval and funds under these options, the possibilities for paperwork reduction and streamlining during the application process, and how more local control could be exerted at the planning level.

“Transportation projects” include roadways, bridges, railways, aviation, bikeways, public transportation and ports on waterways. This memo focuses on roadways and bridges which are the main areas of interest of the Transportation Work Group, particularly how to get input into the planning for the trunk highway system. Except where noted, this memo does not discuss funding and planning for streets and other transportation projects at the county, township or city level.

The Minnesota Constitution and Statutes categorize roadways as county state-aid highways, municipal state-aid streets, trunk highways, county highways and town roads. The difference among these categories is responsibility and funding. The county state-aid highway system is a network of highways under the responsibility of the counties -- that is, they are constructed, improved and maintained by the counties.¹ The system comprises just over two-thirds of all county highway miles.² County highways are roads established, constructed, or

¹ Minn. Stat. § 162.02, subd 1 (2010).

² Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, County State-Aid Highway System1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/sscsah.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011). Copy attached. See also Minn. Stat. § 162.06 (2010).

improved under authority of county boards, including all roads lying within the county or on the line between counties established by judicial proceedings, except those roads established, constructed, or improved by the counties that have been maintained by the towns for a period of at least one year prior to July 1, 1957.³ The municipal state-aid street system is a collection of streets located within 144 Minnesota cities.⁴

The roadways designated as U.S. Highways in Region 5 follow trunk highway routes, are treated as trunk highways,⁵ and are linked with adjoining state roadways to create a continuous U.S. Highway system.⁶

The “Great River Road” is a designation of a highway that runs the length of the Mississippi River from Itasca State Park to the Mississippi Delta. The commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) is charged with establishing and locating the route, and is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, improvements and maintenance of it.⁷

Planning for roadways, bridges, bikeways, and public transportation is governed by the statewide multi-modal transportation plan developed by the MnDOT Commissioner.⁸ This plan governs how MnDOT constructs, improves and maintains the roadways for which it has responsibility.⁹ Cities, counties and some townships also create transportation plans for their local roadways. Where those plans conflict with the statewide multi-modal transportation plan,

³ Minn. Stat. § 160.02 (2010).

⁴ See Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, Municipal State-Aid Street System 1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssmsas.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011), copy attached; Minn. Const. art. XIV § 4; and Minn. Stat. § 162.09 (2010)

⁵ Minn. Stat. §§ 161.114 – 117 (2010)

⁶ See AASHTO <http://cms.transportation.org/?siteid=68>

⁷ Minn. Stat. § 161.142 (2010)

⁸ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 (2010)

⁹ *Id.*

the state plan supersedes the local plans.¹⁰

A copy of the statewide multi-modal transportation plan is available online through the MnDOT website.¹¹ The Transportation Work Group should also obtain copies of any city, county and township plans for Region 5.

RESPONSIBILITY

MnDOT has primary responsibility over the roadways and bridges in Region 5. Cities, counties, and townships can plan, construct, improve and maintain municipal streets and bridges, county roads and bridges, and town roads and bridges as prescribed by statute.¹² However, the MnDOT Commissioner may supersede the local planning authority when he or she deems the work of statewide concern.¹³

Planning for Interstate 94 is done by MnDOT, in accordance with federal regulations for receiving federal aid made available by the United States for highway purposes.¹⁴ MnDOT also performs the construction, maintenance, and improvements on Interstate 94, either by employed labor or by contract with private companies.¹⁵

The roadways designated as U.S. Highways are planned, constructed, improved and maintained by the MnDOT, with no federal oversight.¹⁶ The roadways are designated with U.S. Highway routes are numbered by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Special Committee on U.S. Route Numbering, which has little

¹⁰ *Id.* at Subd. 3

¹¹ See Minnesota Transportation Statewide Policy Plan: 2009 – 2028 available at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/planning/stateplan/Final%20Plan%20Documents/Policy%20Plan/Entire/Minnesota%20Statewide%20Transportation%20Policy%20Plan_2009-2028.pdf (last visited July 12, 2011)

¹² See Minn. Stat. §§ 162.01 – 164.36

¹³ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 Subd. 3

¹⁴ See Minn. Stat. § 161.12

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ See Minn. Stat §§ 161.114 – 161.117

relationship to the U.S. Department of Transportation or any other federal agency.¹⁷

The Federal Lands Highway Program of the Federal Highway Administration (U.S. DOT) provides financial resources and technical assistance to and within national forests, national parks, Indian reservations and other public lands by preparing plans and contracts, supervising construction facilities, and conducting bridge inspections and surveys.¹⁸

Attached in Appendix A is a list of the trunk highways in Region 5 with the statutory description of the routes. This information identifies the trunk highway routes that are the responsibility of MnDOT. Roadways that are not the responsibility of MnDOT and are not federal or tribal lands are either the responsibility of a county, city, or township, or are private roadways.

THE STATEWIDE MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The MnDOT Commissioner must develop, adopt, revise and monitor a statewide multimodal transportation *plan* taking into account the information submitted via public hearings.¹⁹ After each revision of the statewide multimodal transportation plan, the Commissioner can take no action inconsistent with the revised plan.²⁰

The Commissioner then has the duty to develop statewide transportation *priorities* and schedule capital improvements and expenditures pursuant to the priorities.²¹

The Commissioner also prepares a statewide 20-year *capital investment* plan pursuant to

¹⁷See American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Special Committee on U.S. Route Numbering, <http://cms.transportation.org/?siteid=68> (last visited July 13, 2011).

¹⁸ See Federal Lands Highway, <http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/> (last visited July 13, 2011).

¹⁹ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 Subd. 1(2); *See also* Minnesota Transportation Statewide Policy Plan: 2009 – 2028 available at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/planning/stateplan/Final%20Plan%20Documents/Policy%20Plan/Entire/Minnesota%20Statewide%20Transportation%20Policy%20Plan_2009-2028.pdf (last visited July 12, 2011).

²⁰ *Id.* at Subd. 2.

²¹ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 Subd. 1 (2) (2010).

the statewide multi-modal transportation plan and the statewide transportation priorities.²²

Region Five is part of a larger MnDOT district -- District 3 -- and is included in the District 3 statewide 20-year capital investment plan.²³

The statewide multimodal transportation plan must include matters of local or regional concern if the inclusion is needed to insure a comprehensive, statewide perspective on transportation policies and priorities.²⁴ The Commissioner is required to recognize and attempt to accommodate the local or regional transportation plans.²⁵ The statewide plans supersede a local or regional plan to the extent inconsistent on a matter which the Commissioner demonstrates is of statewide concern.²⁶ Specific projects are planned and executed pursuant to the statewide multi-modal transportation plan and the priorities determined by the Commissioner.²⁷ For any one city, county or township project, the project must be included in the statewide plan and placed high on the schedule of priorities before it can be funded and contracts let.

FUNDING

Funding Sources

Minnesota's **trunk highway fund** includes monies from highway taxes, trunk highway bonds, federal aid and a variety of other sources. Funding for construction, maintenance and improvements for Interstate 94 comes from the **Highway Trust Fund** managed by the Federal

²² *Id.* at Subd. 1(3).

²³ Mn/DOT District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028 available at <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/planning/stateplan/Final%20Plan%20Documents/Highway%20Investment%20Plans/District/PDF/District%203%20Highway%20Investment%20Plan.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011). The District 3 website is at <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/d3/>.

²⁴ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 Subd. 3 (2010).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *See* Minn. Stat. § 174.03 (2010).

Highway Administration²⁸ and is received into the trunk highway fund,²⁹ Funding for the **Great River Road** also flows through the trunk highway fund, with contributions from federal, state, local and private sources.³⁰

The **Transportation Revolving Loan Fund** (TRLF) is a state infrastructure bank established to provide loans to eligible borrowers for public transportation projects eligible for financing or aid under any federal act or program or state law.³¹ The fund was established with federal incentive money and non-federal contributions.

Under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 162, there are a separate **county state-aid highway fund** and **municipal state-aid street fund**. Revenue for the state-aid funds comes mainly from taxes on motor fuels, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle sales. In addition, counties, towns and cities have funds for roads and bridges from both state and local sources.

Funding Distribution

The federal aid received for construction, maintenance and improvements to Interstate 94 is used by MnDOT for construction, maintenance and improvements, either by labor employed to do the work or by contract with private entities.³²

The distribution of funds from the trunk highway fund, the county state-aid highway fund and the municipal state-aid street fund must be approved by the MnDOT Commissioner and distributed pursuant to the 20-year capital investment plan developed by MnDOT pursuant to the statewide multi-modal transportation plan.³³ The approval of the Commissioner is based on the

²⁸ See Federal Highway Administration, Office of Policy Development, Highway Trust Fund Primer (1998) available at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/app/primer98.pdf> (last viewed July 12, 2011)

²⁹ See Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, Trunk Highway System 1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssthf.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011).

³⁰ Minn. Stat. § 161.142 (2010).

³¹ Minn. Stat. § 446A.085, Subd. 2 (2010).

³² See Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, Trunk Highway System 1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssthf.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011).

³³ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 (2010)

criteria set forth by statutes and regulations governing the specific funding streams for a given project.

Trunk highway projects, including U.S. Highway projects, are funded pursuant to the statewide 20-year capital investment plan and with money from the trunk highway fund.³⁴ Planning, construction, improvement and maintenance are performed by the MnDOT, again, by labor employed to do the work or by contract.³⁵

The MnDOT Commissioner releases funds for **county state-aid highways** and **municipal state-aid streets** upon receipt of an abstract of bids, a certification as to the execution of a contract that includes a requirement for bond, and a payment request for a given project.³⁶ Counties receive money from the state's county state-aid highway (CSAH) fund for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of highways included in the state-aid system.³⁷ Cities receive money from the state's municipal state-aid street fund for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of qualifying municipal streets included in the system.³⁸ Based on a statutory formula, the aid is distributed through a state-aid program administered by the MnDOT.³⁹ The aid can only be expended on streets that constitute part of the municipal state-aid street system.

The state, counties, cities, and other governmental entities may borrow money from the **Transportation Revolving Loan Fund** (TRLF). Projects that are eligible for TRLF financing are those that are eligible under Title 23 or Title 49 of the United States Code and Minn. Stat. §

³⁴ Minn. Const. art. XIV § 6.

³⁵ Minn. Stat. § 161.32 (2010).

³⁶ Minnesota Administrative Rules 8820.1500 Construction Funds

³⁷ Minn. Const. art. XIV, § 7; *See also* Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, County State-Aid Highway System1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/sscsah.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011). *and* Minn. Stat. § 162.06 (2010).

³⁸ Minn. Const. art. XIV, § 4; Minn. Stat. § 162.09 (2010); *See also* Matt Burress, House Research Dept., House Research, Short Subjects, Municipal State-Aid Street System 1 (2010) available at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssmsas.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2011).

³⁹ *See* Minn. Stat. § 162.13 (2010); *see also* Minn. Stat. §§ 162.09 – 162.14 (2010).

446A.085, subd. 2 (2010). Eligible projects include (but are not limited to) pre-design studies, acquisition of right-of-way, and road and bridge maintenance, repair, improvement, or construction. All proposals are evaluated pursuant to the statewide transportation priorities, and subject to the approval of the MnDOT Commissioner.⁴⁰ The MnDOT Commissioner has discretion to approve applications for loans under the TRLF for municipal roadway projects pursuant to the criteria set forth in Minnesota Regulations 8805.0400 and 8805.0500.⁴¹

LOCAL INPUT FOR STATEWIDE PLANNING

The statewide multi-modal transportation plan must be revised once every four years.⁴² The MnDOT Commissioner is required to consider local transportation plans when revising the statewide multi-modal transportation plan⁴³ and must hold public hearings to receive public input prior to each revision.⁴⁴ This process affords governing bodies of Region 5 an opportunity to submit their local or regional transportation plans for the consideration of the Commissioner of transportation. The Commissioner is required to recognize or attempt to accommodate local and regional plans to the extent that these plans are not inconsistent on matters deemed to be of statewide concern.⁴⁵ If a local or regional plan is superseded by the Commissioner, the political subdivision may challenge the Commissioner's decision.⁴⁶

The MnDOT Commissioner is required to submit to a final layout and project report that includes the purpose, route location, and proposed design of the highway to the governing body of any municipality in which trunk highway construction, reconstruction, or improvement is

⁴⁰ See MnDOT TRLF How it works, at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/planning/program/trlf_how.html

⁴¹ Minn. Stat. § 446A.085 (2010); Minn. R. 8805.0050 – 8805.0500 (2010).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 (2010).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

taking place.⁴⁷ The governing body is required to schedule and conduct a public hearing at which MnDOT is required to present the final layout for the project.⁴⁸ The governing body has 90 days from the date of the hearing to approve or disapprove of the final layout.⁴⁹ A governmental body's failure to disapprove of a final layout within this timeframe is deemed approval.

The hearing and approval process is an opportunity for municipalities to demand revisions be made to proposed projects.⁵⁰ Municipalities that have taken a proactive approach to their own transportation planning by creating local transportation plans will be better prepared to seek specific revisions to proposed project submissions.

STREAMLINING

Local boards should develop their own transportation plans in preparation for their inclusion in the statewide multi-modal revision process. MnDOT is required to cooperate with regional development commissions in the regional transportation planning process, in accordance with mutually acceptable terms and conditions, and may provide technical and financial assistance.⁵¹ Early and frequent collaboration with MnDOT may be the easiest approach to ensure that Region Five's interests are included in the statewide multi-modal transportation plan.

Streamlining of individual projects should be considered based upon the type of project and its specific requirements.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION

Input on revisions to the statewide multi-modal transportation plan can be submitted

⁴⁷ Minn. Stat. §§ 161.162 – 161.165 (2010).

⁴⁸ Minn. Stat. §§ 161.164 (2010).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Minn. Stat. § 174.03 subd. 4(2) (2010).

online via the MnDOT website during comment periods.⁵² Online comment submissions eliminate the need to mail or personally deliver comments to the office of the MnDOT Commissioner.

Early collaboration with MnDOT regarding local transportation planning and input into the statewide multi-modal transportation plan are likely the best ways to avoid issues, and paperwork, arising from the state superseding local transportation plans. Conflicts between statewide and local transportation plans are likely to result in expense and delay which may be avoidable if local governing bodies collaborate with MnDOT.

Paperwork at the project planning level is likely dependent on the specifications of a given project. One area for potential paperwork reduction is bid letting. All five counties in Region Five use an online interface, eGram,⁵³ to manage the bid letting process. Municipalities should utilize similar interfaces to solicit, receive and process contract bidding.

NEXT STEPS

- The Transportation Work Group should obtain and analyze any handbooks or policies that govern the specifications for the application process. These specifications include the type of information required and outline the application process. Then the work group can develop specific ideas for reduction of paperwork on the project level, based on the specifications or the particular project.
- The Transportation Work Group should also obtain copies of any city, county and township transportation plans for Region 5, the Statewide Multi-Modal Transportation Plan and the District 3 statewide 20-year capital investment plan.
- If the Transportation Work Group is interested in information about aviation and ports on

⁵² See Minnesota Department of Transportation, <http://www.dot.state.mn.us> (last visited July 13, 2010).

⁵³ See RtVision, Inc., <http://www.rtvision.com/products.php?id=2> (last viewed July 14, 2011).

waterways or wishes more research on railways, the Work Group should contact the William Mitchell Community Development Clinic for further research.

- If the Transportation Work Group is interested in the funding and planning for streets and other transportation projects at the county, township or city level, it should contact the William Mitchell Community Development Clinic for further research.

APPENDIX A

Trunk Highways

Trunk highways are the various numbered routes described in Minnesota Statute sections 161.114 – 161.117. The highways extend as nearly as possible along the routes numbered 1 through 70 described in the constitutional amendment adopted November 2, 1920,⁵⁴ and the routes described in any act of the legislature which has made or hereafter makes a route a part of the trunk highway system.⁵⁵ The descriptions of the trunk highways include starting and ending points and municipalities through which the highways are to travel. The Commissioner cannot deviate from the starting points or terminals as set forth in the route description; nor shall there be any deviation from the various cities named in the routes through which such routes shall pass.⁵⁶

There are several constitutional trunk highways, those numbered 1 through 70, in Region Five.⁵⁷ These trunk highways are referred to by their original route numbers in statutes, but their designated numbers on road signs may differ. The routes that are entirely or partially within Region Five are as follows:

Route No. 2. Beginning at a point on Route No. 1 on the westerly limits of the city of Duluth and thence extending in a southwesterly direction along said Route No. 1 to a point on said route at Carlton and thence extending in a westerly direction to a point on the east bank of the Red River of the North at Moorhead, affording Duluth, Carlton, McGregor, Aitkin, Brainerd, Motley, Staples, Wadena, Detroit, Moorhead and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 3. Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, westerly of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on the easterly limits of the city of St. Paul and then beginning at a point on the westerly limits of the city of Minneapolis and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on the east bank of the Red River of the North at Breckenridge, affording La Crescent, Winona, Kellogg, Wabasha, Lake City,

⁵⁴ See Minn. Stat. § 161.114 (2010).

⁵⁵ Minn. Const. art. XIV, § 2, *See also* Minn. Stat. § 161.115 – 12 (2010).

⁵⁶ Minn. Stat. § 161.15 (2010).

⁵⁷ Minn. Stat. § 161.114 (2010).

Red Wing, Hastings, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Osseo, Champlin, Anoka, Elk River, Big Lake, St. Cloud, Albany, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Elbow Lake, Fergus Falls, Breckenridge and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 4. Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the states of Minnesota and Iowa, southwesterly of Jackson and thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 3, southeasterly of Sauk Centre and thence extending in a northwesterly direction along said Route No. 3 to a point on said route at Sauk Centre and thence extending in a northerly direction to a point at International Falls, affording Jackson, Windom, Sanborn, Redwood Falls, Morton, Olivia, Willmar, Paynesville, Sauk Centre, Long Prairie, Wadena, Park Rapids, Itasca State Park, Bemidji, International Falls and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 8. Beginning at a point on the westerly limits of the city of Duluth and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on Route No. 6 near Crookston and thence extending in a westerly and northerly direction along said Route No. 6 to a point on said route northerly of Crookston and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on the east bank of the Red River of the North at East Grand Forks, affording Duluth, Floodwood, Swan River, Grand Rapids, Cass Lake, Bemidji, Bagley, Erskine, Crookston, East Grand Forks and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 18. Beginning at a point on Route No. 3 at Elk River and thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 2 easterly of Brainerd, affording Elk River, Princeton, Milaca, Onamia and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 19. Beginning at a point on Route No. 2 at Brainerd and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on Route No. 8 at Cass Lake, affording Brainerd, Pine River, Walker, Cass Lake and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 27. Beginning at a point on Route No. 3 at St. Cloud and thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 2 at Brainerd, affording St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Royalton, Little Falls, Brainerd and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 28. Beginning at a point on Route No. 27 at Little Falls and thence extending in a southwesterly direction to a point on the boundary line between the states of Minnesota and South Dakota at Browns Valley, affording Little Falls, Sauk Centre, Glenwood, Starbuck, Morris, Graceville, Browns Valley and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 34. Beginning at a point on Route No. 2 at Detroit and thence extending in a

northeasterly direction to a point on Route No. 8 westerly of Grand Rapids, affording Detroit, Park Rapids, Walker, Remer, Grand Rapids and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Route No. 37. Beginning at a point on Route No. 27 at Little Falls and thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on Route No. 2 at Motley, affording Little Falls, Motley and intervening and adjacent communities a reasonable means of communication, each with the other and other places within the state.

Over time, the Minnesota Legislature has created additional trunk highway routes and eliminated some routes. Several of these routes are entirely or partially within Region Five. The legislature may continue to add additional trunk highways or eliminate unneeded routes. They are described as follows:

Route No. 71. Beginning at a point on Route No. 27 in Little Falls, thence extending in a northeasterly direction to a point on Route No. 1, at or near Moose Lake; affording Little Falls, Onamia, Isle, McGrath, and Moose Lake a reasonable means of communication each with the other and other places within the state.⁵⁸

Route No. 131. Beginning at a point on Route No. 37 at or near Randall, thence extending in an easterly direction to a point on Route No. 27.⁵⁹

Route No. 137. Beginning at a point on Route No. 18 northwesterly of Garrison, thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 34 at or near Remer; affording Garrison, Deerwood, Crosby, and Remer a reasonable means of communication each with the other and other places within the state.⁶⁰

Route No. 138. Beginning at a point on Route No. 19 northerly of Walker, thence extending in a northwesterly direction to a point on Route No. 4.⁶¹

Route No. 139. Beginning at a point on Route No. 19 at or near Pine River, thence extending in a northeasterly direction to a point on Route No. 34.⁶²

Route No. 162. Beginning at a point on Route No. 34 at or near Remer, thence extending in an easterly direction to a point on Route No. 8.⁶³

Route No. 183. Beginning at a point on Route No. 36 east of Henning, thence extending

⁵⁸ Minn. Stat. § 161.115 subd. 2 (2010).

⁵⁹ *Id.* at subd. 62.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at subd. 68.

⁶¹ *Id.* at subd. 69.

⁶² *Id.* at subd. 70.

⁶³ *Id.* at subd. 93.

in an easterly direction to a point on Route No. 2 at or near Staples.⁶⁴

Route No. 193. Beginning at a point on Route No. 2 at or near Motley, thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 34 westerly of Walker.⁶⁵

Route No. 197. Beginning at a point on Route No. 4 southerly of Park Rapids, thence extending in an easterly direction to a point on Route No. 139 as herein established easterly of Backus.⁶⁶

Route No. 207. Beginning at a point on Route No. 2, at or near Frazee, thence extending in an easterly direction to a point on Route No. 4 at or near Menahga.⁶⁷

Route No. 209. Beginning at a point on Route No. 3 at or near Becker, thence extending in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 18, at or near Brainerd; affording Becker, Foley, Gilman, Pierz and Brainerd, a reasonable means of communication each with the other and other places within the state.⁶⁸

Route No. 227. Beginning at a point in or adjacent to Nimrod; thence extending in a westerly direction to a point on Route No. 4.⁶⁹

Route No. 238. Beginning at a point on Route No. 3 westerly of Albany; thence extending in a general northerly direction to a point at or near Upsala; thence continuing in a northerly direction to a point on Route No. 28 westerly of Little Falls.⁷⁰

Route No. 309. Beginning at a point on Route No. 18 at or near Brainerd, thence extending in a general northwesterly direction to a point at or in the grounds of the Brainerd State School and Hospital, thence extending in a general southerly direction to a point on Route No. 18 at or near Brainerd.⁷¹

Route No. 392. Beginning at a point on the boundary between the states of Minnesota and North Dakota in or near Moorhead; thence extending in a general southeasterly direction through the city of Minneapolis; thence in a general easterly direction through the city of St. Paul to a point on the boundary between the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin in or near Lakeland.⁷²

⁶⁴ *Id.* at subd. 114.

⁶⁵ *Id.* at subd. 124.

⁶⁶ *Id.* at subd. 128.

⁶⁷ *Id.* at subd. 138.

⁶⁸ *Id.* at subd. 140.

⁶⁹ *Id.* at subd. 158.

⁷⁰ *Id.* at subd. 169.

⁷¹ *Id.* at subd. 240.

⁷² Minn. Stat. § 161.12 subd. 4 (2010). *See also* Minn. Stat. § 161.12 (2010) (describing legislative intent to gain federal interstate highway funding).



Your Destination...Our Priority

Executive Summary
Minnesota Statewide Transportation Policy Plan: 2009-2028





Minnesota Department of Transportation

Transportation Building

395 John Ireland Boulevard
Saint Paul, MN 55155-1899

August 2009

Dear Citizens of Minnesota,

I am pleased to share with you Minnesota's Statewide Transportation Policy Plan 2009-2028: Your Destination...Our Priority. This plan is the result of extensive collaboration during the past two years between the Minnesota Department of Transportation and citizens, stakeholders and partners throughout Minnesota. I want to thank everyone who took the time to participate in our outreach meetings and provide comments and suggestions on the draft plan.

The Statewide Transportation Policy Plan establishes a multimodal transportation vision for the State of Minnesota and identifies policies and strategies that support this vision. Although investment directions will continue to evolve over time, there is no doubt that a safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system will remain essential to Minnesota's economic vitality and quality of life. As the state's transportation leader, Mn/DOT embraces its responsibility to uphold the vision and policies presented in this plan.

The success of Minnesota's transportation system depends on the coordinated efforts of many public and private providers, and the policies and strategies outlined in this plan provide the framework for our joint efforts. Mn/DOT will continue to look for opportunities to involve citizens, stakeholders and partners in the implementation of this plan and in future investment and policy decisions. Together, we can realize the shared vision of a safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Thomas K. Sorel'.

Thomas K. Sorel
Commissioner



Executive Summary

Minnesota Statewide Transportation Policy Plan: 2009-2028

Transportation is critical in supporting economic vitality and quality of life in Minnesota. For families and individuals, transportation puts goods on store shelves; transports us to work, health care, school and recreational activities; and takes us across the nation and around the world for business and leisure. In addition, transportation is essential for the thousands of manufacturing, retail, wholesale and agricultural businesses in Minnesota. It acts as a lifeline for moving raw materials to manufacturing facilities, farm produce to processing facilities and markets, and finished products to distributors or customers.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation has been developed this plan in cooperation and consultation with its partner transportation providers, both public and private, stakeholders and the general public. It results from work and discussions during a period marked by significant shifts in the focus of the public's transportation concerns, coupled with dramatic changes in the state and national economic outlook.

The process began in the spring 2007 with a series of outreach meetings held throughout the state. Travel trends and system conditions were discussed and stakeholders identified key issues that needed to be addressed. A Steering Committee composed of state and local government representatives

began working through potential approaches to the issues. Work on the plan was postponed in late summer to address the pressing issues related to the Interstate 35W bridge collapse in Minneapolis. Reconvening in January 2008, the committee soon had to factor into the plan a major state funding increase for transportation and legislative directive on bridge rehabilitation.

A second round of outreach meetings was held in July 2008 to share the Steering Committee's work and to discuss the implications of the Chapter 152 transportation funding bill enacted during the 2008 legislative session. Based on this additional stakeholder input, the policies and investment priorities were further developed and refined into the proposed draft plan.

In January 2009, the draft plan was posted for public review on Mn/DOT's Web site and discussed with stakeholders at a series of open houses held statewide. Formal public hearings were held in St. Paul at the end of March, with videoconference links to each of Mn/DOT's eight district offices to provide greater accessibility for public comment. In June 2009, the Steering Committee reviewed a summary of all the comments received along with recommended responses and final revisions leading to this Statewide Transportation Policy Plan and accompanying Statewide Highway Investment Plan.



Vision: A Safe, Efficient and Sustainable Transportation System

A long-range vision for transportation in Minnesota began to emerge as trends and issues were discussed with stakeholders around the state. **Stakeholders identified a range of desired system improvements, additions and enhancements to transportation necessary to create a safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system for the future.** Key components of this vision include:

- Superior highway connections to adjacent states and Canada
- Active ports in Duluth and along the Mississippi River
- Strong connections to a national high-speed passenger rail network
- Cost-competitive national freight rail connections supported by a network of regional freight rail corridors and intermodal terminals
- Vibrant Twin Cities International Airport “Hub” and secondary supporting airports throughout the state
- Upgraded highways and expanded transit service connecting the regional trade centers throughout the state
- Reliable mobility in the Twin Cities through innovative highway capacity improvements and expanded transitways
- Reliable mobility in Greater Minnesota metropolitan areas through expansion of both the highway network and transit systems
- Additional transit options throughout the state with

improved connectivity between services and modes

- Safe travel throughout the state, with a goal toward zero deaths
- Expanded networks for safe biking and walking
- Infrastructure maintained in safe and structurally sound condition

The vision is broad and far-reaching, and may take the next 50 years to fully realize. But the vision speaks to transportation as a critical ingredient for the continued economic vitality of the entire state and the livability of its communities.

Mn/DOT plays a unique leadership role in upholding the vision and policies presented in this draft plan. As the state's transportation leader, Mn/DOT will:

- Promote a safe, reliable and modern transportation system
- Improve access and enhance the movement of people and freight
- Promote a culture of innovation in the organization
- Become the state transportation leader and employer of choice for Minnesota's diverse population
- Build public trust in the department

Your destination is our priority and Mn/DOT will follow these directions to create a safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system for Minnesota.



Moving Toward the Vision: Challenges and Opportunities

To move Minnesota toward its long-range vision for transportation, there are many challenges to address as well as opportunities to seize. Following are some of the key challenges and opportunities that the Steering Committee considered in developing the policies and strategies put forth in this plan.

Challenges

Growing, Aging and More Diversified Population:

Minnesota's population is expected to grow by 1.3 million during the next 25 years. Much of the growth will be concentrated in Rochester-Twin Cities-St. Cloud metropolitan areas. The population is also aging. By 2030, about 20 percent will be over age 65 and 6 percent will be over age 80. Providing a safe driving environment and transit options will be critical in meeting the mobility needs of these citizens.

Increasing Global Competition: Major changes in the global economy during the past decade have greatly affected goods movements and connections to global markets. These trade

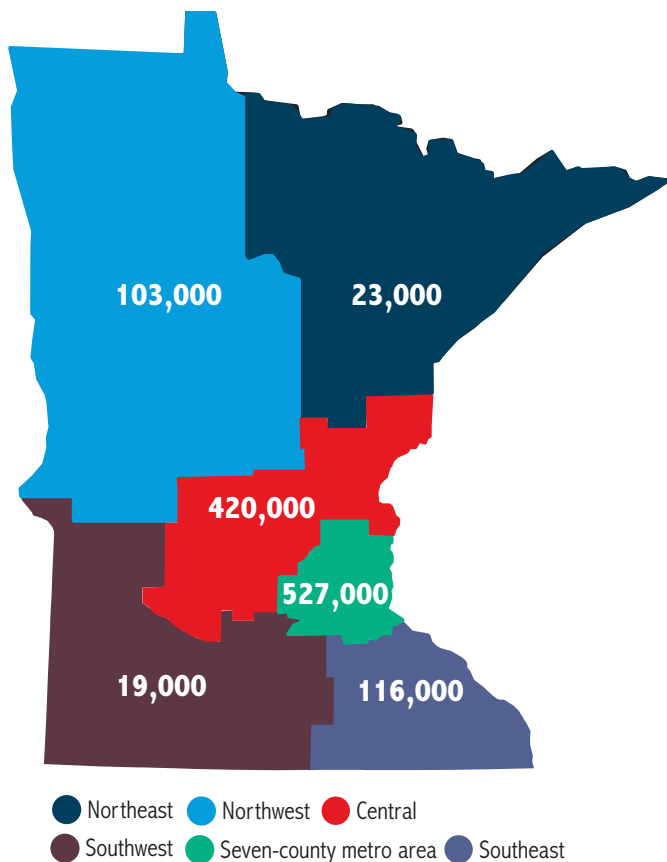


Figure 1.1 Distribution of projected 1.3 million new residents expected by 2035 (2005 base year)

connections continue to shift in response to global economic demands and changing markets.

Aging Infrastructure and Declining Physical Conditions:

Much of Minnesota's transportation infrastructure will require significant rehabilitation or reconstruction during the next 20 years. This is particularly true for much of the state highway "baby boom" bridges constructed in the 1950s and 1960s as part of the federal interstate program. State highway pavement conditions have also declined during the past decade. Other elements of the transportation system - from rail lines and port facilities to highway rest areas and drainage facilities - are also in need of major reinvestment to maintain existing service levels.

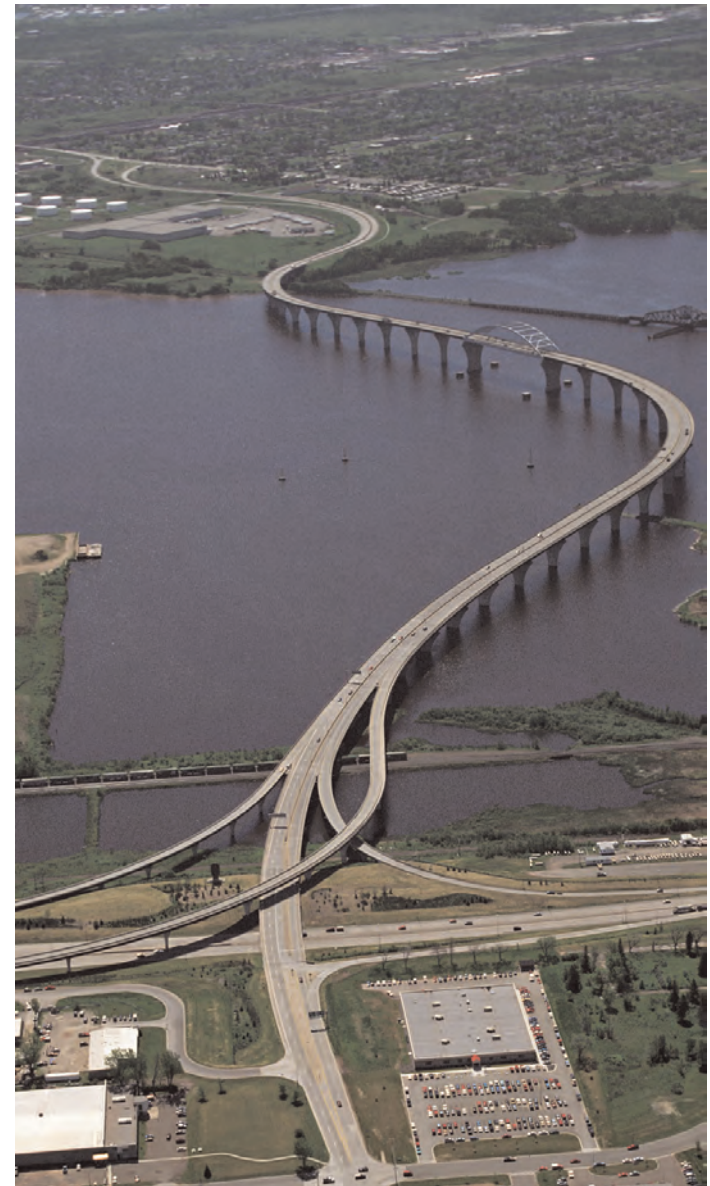
Concern with Energy and the Environment:

While cleaner fuels and emission standards have significantly reduced air pollutants such as particulates and carbon monoxide, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation have emerged as leading concerns. In 2007, the Minnesota Legislature established goals calling for a carbon dioxide emission reduction of 15 percent by 2015, 30 percent by 2025 and 80 percent by 2050. Transportation contributes 34 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions in the state and is one of the primary sources to be addressed to meet these goals.

Volatile Revenues and Costs:

The steady increase in statewide vehicle miles traveled since the 1970s began to level

off in 2004 and actually declined in 2008. The travel reduction coupled with increased vehicle fuel efficiency has led to reductions in federal and state motor fuel tax revenues. General economic conditions since 2001 have also spurred a decline in automobile sales, resulting in lower than expected revenues from the motor vehicle sales tax and license fees. Meanwhile, construction costs have increased dramatically between 2004 and 2008 due to increased worldwide demand for oil, concrete and steel. The current economic recession could lead to lower construction costs but also declining revenues. The volatility in revenues and costs creates a challenging framework for planning improvements to the system during both the short- and long-term, and requires careful attention to risk management.





Opportunities

New Approaches to Safety and Congestion: Mn/DOT is pursuing systematic, data-driven solutions to safety and congestion problems. The approach gives greater priority to low-cost, high-benefit projects that incorporate innovative solutions. Problems are evaluated on a systemwide basis, and solutions implemented in a shorter timeframe than more traditional projects. Examples of these include rumble stripes, cable-median barriers, High Occupancy Toll lanes, capacity additions through shoulder conversions and lane re-markings within existing rights of way.

Increased Interest in Multimodal Solutions: In 2004, Minnesota's first Light Rail Transit line - the Hiawatha LRT - opened connecting the Mall of America in Bloomington and downtown Minneapolis. The Northstar Commuter Rail line between downtown Minneapolis and the city of Big Lake is on schedule to open in 2009. There is a growing interest in having alternatives to the highway system to move both people and freight. Several studies are underway to examine the

potential for expanding transit, passenger and freight rail, bicycling and pedestrian systems, as well as designing complete streets to accommodate multiple modes.

Increased State Funding and Legislative Direction:

The Minnesota Legislature approved a significant increase in transportation funding in 2008. This funding included bonding for state highway improvements supported by the first increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax since 1988 and an optional quarter-cent county sales tax to develop and operate transitways in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area and in Greater Minnesota. The legislation also directed Mn/DOT to develop and carry out, by 2018, a major repair and replacement program for fracture critical and structurally deficient state highway bridges throughout the state.

Potential New Directions in Federal Transportation Funding: The future focus and structure of federal transportation funding is currently under debate as policymakers and stakeholders across the country look to the next authorization bill slated for 2010. In the near term, Congress enacted the

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 providing more than \$500 million to address transportation needs in Minnesota during the next two years.

New Expectations for Mn/DOT Leadership and

Accountability: The tragic collapse of the Interstate 35W Bridge in Minneapolis on Aug. 1, 2007, focused the public's attention on transportation and prompted a closer look into the condition and needs of the system. The ensuing months of inquiry and discussion led to a growing recognition among

policy leaders, legislators and the general public that a vital, multimodal transportation system is essential to Minnesota's economy and quality of life. Through legislative hearings, partner consultations and public outreach, Mn/DOT has been asked to play a stronger role as a leader and advocate for Minnesota's transportation system. Policymakers and stakeholders alike want Mn/DOT to provide a clear picture of system needs and priorities for future investments. In addition, they want to better understand how spending decisions are made and the system conditions that will result.





Moving Toward the Vision: Plan Approach and Guiding Principles

This plan is intended to move Minnesota toward the long-range transportation vision, recognizing the challenges and opportunities involved. The following key principles frame the plan approach and are reflected throughout the policies and strategies.

1. Continue performance-based planning and investment management: This plan continues the commitment to performance-based planning established in the 2003 Statewide Transportation Plan. This plan further suggests that performance measures be developed and applied to all modes and jurisdictions as a way to measure progress and the effectiveness of policies and strategies.

2. Articulate a more multimodal and multi-jurisdictional approach to transportation:

The 2003 plan was primarily a plan for Mn/DOT and focused on the highway system as the backbone of the transportation system. While this plan continues to acknowledge the importance of the highway system, it also recognizes that a more multimodal and multi-jurisdictional approach to transportation is needed to achieve major goals, including maintaining Minnesota's economic competitiveness, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing modal choices for consumers.

3. Build on existing plans: Since 2003, several major modal and specialty plans and studies have been completed related to aeronautics, freight, bicycles and safety. Metropolitan Plans have been updated around the state. The policies and strategies in this Statewide Transportation Policy Plan build upon these plans and

studies and, in many instances, identify issues and strategies that need to be examined further in the future.

4. Concurrently update the 20-year Statewide Highway Investment Plan:

Mn/DOT develops its long-range statewide highway investment plan in a decentralized manner through the preparation of plans by each of its eight districts. The last update occurred in 2004 after the Statewide Transportation Plan was adopted. To provide stakeholders with a clearer picture of the link between the policy and the investment program, the 20-year Statewide Highway Investment Plan has been updated in tandem with the policy plan process.

5. Emphasize importance of partnerships:

Minnesota's transportation system is a complex network of inter-connected modes, owned and managed by a variety of government jurisdictions and private companies. To operate effectively, coordination across modes and jurisdictions is essential. Toward this end, the plan identifies key issues and strategies for consideration by Mn/DOT's partners, who provide key components of the statewide system. The plan begins to set a framework for enhanced coordination and stronger collaboration among Minnesota's transportation partners.

6. Commit to innovation: With all the challenges facing Minnesota's transportation system in both the near- and longer-term, innovation is imperative. Creativity and innovation need to permeate every aspect of transporta-

tion service delivery, from how revenues are generated, services are contracted and projects are constructed, to how existing capacity and rights of way are managed.

7. Seek cost-effective and context-appropriate solutions:

Given limited financial resources, it is essential that cost-effective and context-appropriate solutions are implemented so that resources can be stretched to provide benefits to the greatest number of users.

8. Maintain a flexible and opportunistic approach:

This plan has been developed during a time of significant change, bringing both challenges and opportunities for the future of transportation in Minnesota. The Minnesota Legislature approved increased funding for transportation and directed investments toward a major bridge rehabilitation program. When gas prices peaked in July 2008 at more than \$4 per gallon, Minnesotans drove fewer miles, transit ridership increased, and transportation revenues declined. As of this writing, gas prices have plummeted, the national economy is in serious recession and Congress has approved an economic stimulus bill, a component of which was a major infrastructure investment program. Clearly, the policies and strategies set forth in this policy plan and the highway investment plan may need to be revisited to respond to the evolving challenges and opportunities.





Moving Toward the Vision: Policies, Strategies and Performance Measures

The policies, strategies, performance measures and targets presented in this plan provide guidance to Mn/DOT for the state highway system and, where appropriate, to other transportation providers responsible for local roads and other modes. As such, this plan seeks to provide a more comprehensive framework to coordinate and integrate the multimodal, multi-jurisdictional networks that compose Minnesota's transportation system.



Policy 1—Traveler Safety

Reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries for all travel modes.

Mn/DOT will continue to support the Toward Zero Deaths initiative and, in cooperation with its partners, pursue a comprehensive “four E” approach to highway safety: Education, Enforcement, Engineering and Emergency medical services. Engineering improvements will focus on systemwide, cost-effective safety investments on both the state and local roads. Mn/DOT will also continue to monitor air travel safety and will work with the Federal Railroad Administration to monitor and report rail safety.

Policy 2—Infrastructure Preservation

Ensure the structural integrity of the transportation systems serving people and freight.

Consistent with the directives of the 2008 Minnesota Legislature, Mn/DOT will carry out an investment program to repair and replace fracture critical and structurally deficient state trunk highway bridges

while continuing to work toward achieving condition targets for all state bridges, pavements and other infrastructure. However, given the outlook for future revenues and other competing needs, it is unlikely that all infrastructure condition targets will be achieved for the entire state trunk highway system.

Mn/DOT will apply cost-effective strategies, such as preventive maintenance, pavement reclamation and innovative contracting methods, to maximize available resources and reduce or stem increases in costs. Mn/DOT will also work with other public and private transportation systems of statewide importance to monitor the condition of their physical assets and provide technical assistance where appropriate.

Policy 3—Maintenance and Security

Maintain and operate the statewide transportation system in an efficient, cost-effective and secure manner.

Mn/DOT will use the increase in operating funds provided through the 2008 Legislature to address high priority maintenance needs, including snow and ice removal; bridge, pavement and drainage maintenance; and safety and traffic operations. Mn/DOT will revamp its bridge inspection process to meet new federal requirements, document follow-up procedures to improve the effectiveness of the bridge inspection program,

and emphasize preventive maintenance to ensure public safety and extend bridge life. Mn/DOT will continue to pursue a wide range of opportunities to share costs, resources and best practices with its transportation partners and thereby achieve efficiencies across systems.

Policy 4—National and Global Connections

Maintain and strengthen Minnesota's strategic multimodal connections to the Upper Midwest, the nation and the world.

During the past 15 years, Minnesota's economy has become more global. Maintaining viable multimodal transportation connections to and from adjacent states, as well as gateways to the rest of the world, has become critical to the state's economic future. Because these connections rely on infrastructure beyond Minnesota's borders, Mn/DOT will continue to work with neighboring states and federal agencies to maintain and improve national and international transportation linkages that are important to Minnesota. Mn/DOT will also continue to work with private industry providers, such as air, rail and waterway transport, to identify approaches that will support maintaining strong national and international transportation connections to Minnesota for people and freight.



Policy 5—Statewide Connections

Enhance the movement of people and freight between regional trade centers within Minnesota by providing efficient, multimodal transportation connections.

Travel between regional trade centers is important for citizens and businesses throughout the state. Strong transportation connections link workers with jobs, raw materials with manufacturers, and recreational users with parks and natural resource areas. In 2000, Mn/DOT created the Interregional Corridor system with the goal of enhancing the economic vitality of the state by providing safe, timely and efficient highway connections between key economic centers throughout the state. Mn/DOT will continue to work with its partners to maintain safety and mobility on these interregional corridors and will identify strategic, cost-effective modal options for statewide travel, such as intercity bus service, high-speed passenger rail, regional freight rail and air service for both passengers and freight.

Policy 6—Twin Cities Mobility

Provide mobility and address congestion in the Twin Cities by optimizing use of the existing system and making strategic capacity investments in both highways and transit. This plan moves the region away from its long-held and historical approach of attempting to build its way out of congestion by adding more highway lanes — one major project at a time — to a more innovative, balanced and financially realistic approach to address regional mobility needs. This new approach reflects an understanding that congestion



may be mitigated but not eliminated. It also emphasizes lower cost, systemwide improvements that optimize use of existing highway capacity and rights of way and provide advantages for transit. Examples include improvements in lane continuity, use of shoulders during peak hours, incident clearance and signal timing. Managing demand through metering, traveler information, telework initiatives and potential expansion of pricing is also envisioned. Improvements to expand capacity and/or access will be part of the approach, but these investments will be focused on strategic improvement to both the highway and transit systems. This vision for mobility in the Twin Cities will be more fully articulated through a joint study led by Mn/DOT and the Metropolitan Council beginning in 2009. The findings will be incorporated into the Metropolitan Transportation Policy Plan in 2010 through a formal amendment.

Policy 7—Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility

Provide for the changing transportation needs of people and freight within Greater Minnesota regions and metropolitan areas by planning regionally for critical investments and improving coordination across modes and jurisdictions. A growing and aging population combined with shifts in the economy will put new demands on the transportation system in Greater Minnesota. To address these changes, Mn/DOT will continue to work with the Metropolitan Planning Organizations, Regional Development Commissions and other partners at the local and regional level to identify issues and opportunities for coordinated roadway, transit, bicycle-pedestrian and freight system improvements. Of particular importance will be the joint efforts to examine the changing needs for both transit and freight.

Policy 8—Community Development and Transportation

Support local efforts to increase jobs, expand housing, and improve community livability through more coordinated planning, complementary design, and timely communication among land use and transportation authorities. Transportation is a key



ingredient to community livability and local economic development. Local governments must carefully consider and address the transportation needs and implications of their land use and community development decisions. Mn/DOT will work with regional and local partners as well as state agencies to promote the planning and development of local transportation systems that are sensitive to the community context, support local development goals and conform to regional system plans.

Policy 9—Energy and the Environment

Improve the energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of Minnesota's transportation system.

Mn/DOT and other transportation agencies will continue to protect and enhance the environment by integrating environmental stewardship in the planning, development and construction phases of transportation projects as well as in system operations. Working in close coordination with other transportation system providers, Mn/DOT will also strive to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency through the

promotion of travel modes with high occupancy and/or low emission vehicles, increased use of alternative fuels and adoption of property and right of way management practices that offset greenhouse gas emissions.

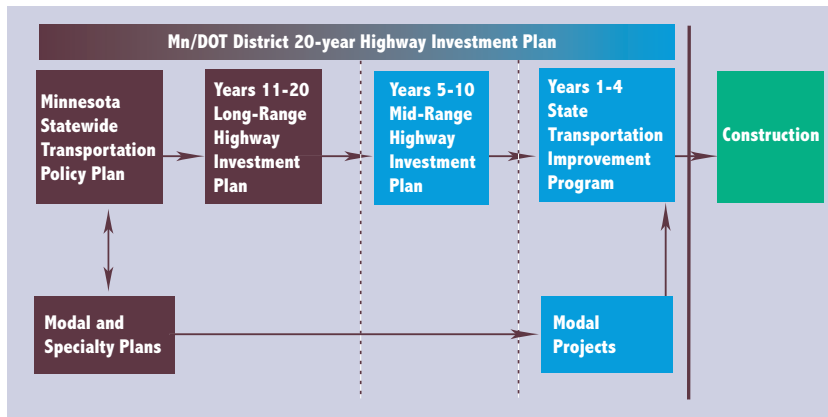
Policy 10—Accountability and Transparency

Strengthen accountability and transparency in the delivery of Minnesota's transportation system.

To strengthen accountability and transparency in its decision-making, Mn/DOT will set clear and measurable objectives, track progress toward meeting objectives and report results on a regular basis to policymakers and the traveling public. Mn/DOT will develop new approaches and venues to proactively and regularly engage partners and stakeholders in the decision-making process at both the project and broader system levels. A new project scoping, cost estimating and cost management process will improve Mn/DOT's ability to deliver projects on time and within budget.

Moving Toward the Vision: Mn/DOT Statewide 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028

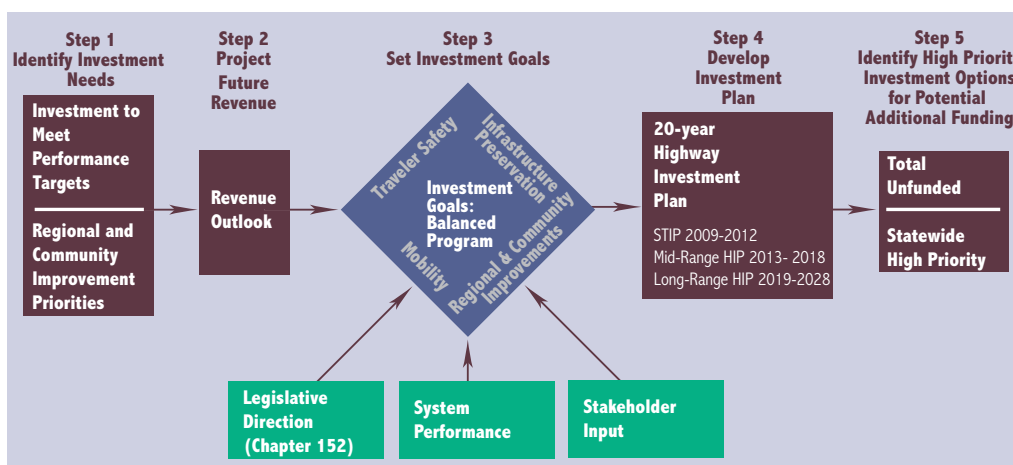
Mn/DOT's Planning and Programming Process



Concurrent with the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan update, Mn/DOT updated its Statewide Highway Investment Plan. This 20-year plan, last updated in 2004, provides the link between the policies and strategies established in the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan and the capital improvements that are made to the state highway system. The Statewide Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028 is a compilation of eight individual district highway investment plans.

Mn/DOT established a five-step process and guidelines to ensure that the individual district plans would be developed in a consistent, objective manner and that planned improvements would address statewide goals and investment priorities.

Mn/DOT Highway Investment Plan Development Process



Step 1—Identify Investment Needs

Investment needs fall into two categories: improvements to address system performance and improvements to address regional and community priorities. Performance-based needs include investments to meet established system

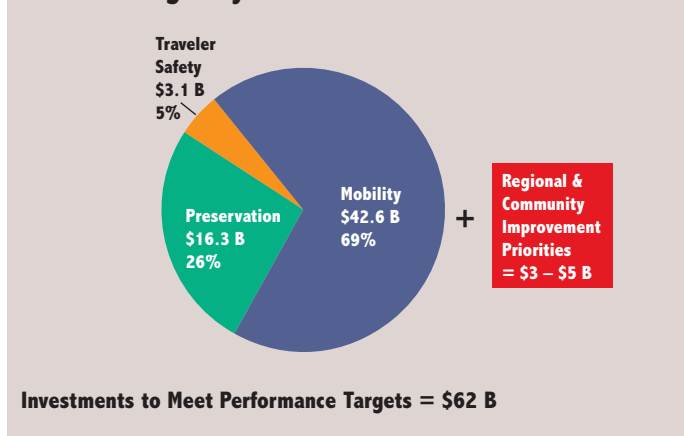
performance targets related to traveler safety, infrastructure preservation, interregional corridor mobility, Twin Cities mobility and Greater Minnesota Regional and Metro mobility. The analytical models and methodologies used to calculate the investments to meet these system performance targets are described more fully in the 20-year Statewide Highway Investment Plan. Regional and community priorities include a wide range of highway improvements to support local business or community development goals, from major highway expansions and new interchanges to intersection modifications, trails and sidewalks.

Statewide, investments to meet system performance targets during the 20-year period are estimated at approximately \$62 billion. Mobility needs related to interregional corridors and congestion mitigation in the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota urban areas represent the largest proportion, about \$43 billion, or 69 percent, of the total. For now, congestion mitigation needs in the Twin Cities have been estimated based on previously identified needs from the 2004 Metro District Plan. The approach to mobility and congestion mitigation will be further examined in 2009 and will likely result in a revised estimate of need. Infrastructure preservation accounts for

about \$16 billion, or 26 percent, and roadway improvements targeted toward safety total about \$3 billion, or 5 percent of the total needs.

An additional \$3 billion to \$5 billion is needed to address regional and community improvement priorities. This estimate reflects the sum of each district's understanding of local concerns expressed during the past

Statewide Highway Investment Needs 2009-2028



several years and, as such, does not represent a comprehensive assessment of every potential local request. It does illustrate, however, that there are many demands on available transportation funding beyond the investments needed to meet established statewide performance targets.

Step 2—Project Future Revenue

Next, revenues were projected based on the trends in state and federal revenue sources for state highway construction. No new sources of revenue were assumed but the increased bond funding for trunk highways enacted by the 2008 Legislature was factored into the projection. Construction cost trends were also analyzed and projected so that investment needs and expenditures could be estimated in year-of-construction dollars. A more complete description of revenue and cost trends and projections is provided in Chapter 5 of the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan. Given the volatility in both costs and revenues and the current discussion of increased funding in the next Federal Transportation Act, the projections assumed in this plan represent a snapshot in time. They will need to be updated annually as long-range investments become programmed in the four-year State Transportation Improvement Program.

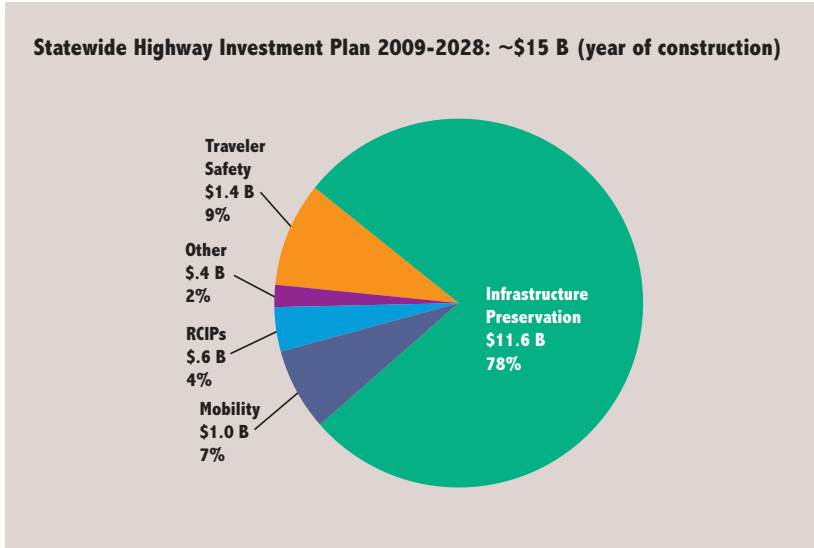
Step 3—Set Investment Goals

The investment priorities reflected in this update of the Statewide Highway Investment Plan differ significantly from the 2004 plan. At that time, Mn/DOT identified infrastructure preservation as its top priority and districts were directed to fully fund preservation needs before other priorities, including safety, mobility and local community priorities. The revenue and costs outlook in 2004 projected sufficient long-term funding to meet not only preservation needs, but other areas of need as well.

Since 2004, revenues have not grown as anticipated and construction costs have increased dramatically. Even with the increased transportation revenues provided through Minnesota Law 2008, Chapter 152, the costs to fully preserve bridges, pavements and other roadway infrastructure during the next 20 years will exceed projected funding.

The investment goals for this update of the Statewide Highway Investment Plan reflect Chapter 152 legislative direction, consideration of system performance trends and stakeholder input. While infrastructure preservation continues to be an important priority for Mn/DOT, it cannot be the exclusive priority. The goal for the 2009 plan is to lay out a balanced program of investments that:

- Supports the continued development of the statewide economy and livability of Minnesota communities;
- Optimizes the allocation of projected revenues towards four strategic investment priorities of traveler safety, mobility, infrastructure preservation and regional and community improvements; and
- Results in a consistent level of investment effort across districts toward statewide system performance targets, including the investment directions established in Chapter 152 for the rehabilitation or replacement of fracture critical and structurally deficient bridges and other highway improvements.



Step 4—Develop Investment Plan

About \$15 billion is projected to be invested statewide over the next 20 years, from 2009-2028. Costs are expressed in projected year-of-construction dollars. Investments to preserve pavements, bridges and other infrastructure average 78 percent of the total for the 20 years. Roadway enhancements and capacity improvements for safety account for 9 percent of the total, with 7 percent planned to improve mobility and 4 percent to address regional and community improvement needs.

As a result of planned investments, Mn/DOT anticipates the repair or replacement of 120 fracture critical or structurally deficient bridges by 2018, consistent with the Chapter 152

legislative direction. In addition, the other 4,000 state highway bridges will receive needed repairs or reconstruction. The number of state highway miles with pavement in good condition will be maintained; however, the number of miles with poor pavement condition will nearly triple, from about 600 miles today to 1,600 miles by 2018.

To improve traveler safety, the planned investments in the first 10 years focus on both systemwide safety enhancements, such as median cable barriers and edge treatments, as well as a few safety/capacity improvements. Other investments for mobility and regional and community priorities are summarized in the 20-year Statewide Highway Investment Plan.

Step 5—Identify High Priority Investment Options for Potential Additional Funding

With a total estimated investment need exceeding \$65 billion during the next 20 years, and projected revenues of about \$15 billion, this analysis indicates that almost \$50 billion remains in “unmet needs.” To place this level of funding in perspective, every 5 cents on the motor vehicle fuel tax in Minnesota provides just under \$100 million per year to the State Road Construction fund. To meet five percent of the \$50 billion gap, or \$2.5 billion, over the next 10 years would require the equivalent of a 12.5-cent increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax.

It is unlikely that future transportation funding will increase sufficiently to meet almost \$50 billion in “unmet need.” This plan’s policies and strategies, therefore, emphasize a new approach to meeting system improvement needs through stronger partnerships and innovation. This is especially evident in the plan’s vision for mobility in the Twin Cities, calling for a more comprehensive and fiscally realistic approach to congestion mitigation.

This plan also stresses the need to set priorities. Toward this end, Mn/DOT has identified 5 percent of the “unmet needs” as high priority investment options should additional revenue be available during the next 10 years. Additional funding, such as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, would likely carry specific eligibility criteria or investment direction. For this

reason, the identified high priority unfunded investments are distributed across all four strategic investment categories.

High Priority Unfunded Investment Options

Strategies	\$	%
Enhance Traveler Safety	\$385 M	15%
Improve Mobility on IRCs and Twin Cities Freeways	\$1,030 M	41%
Preserve Infrastructure	\$970 M	39%
Regional Community Priorities	\$115 M	5%
Total	\$2,500 M	100%

These priorities were identified because they would provide the opportunity to enhance traveler safety on rural roads across the state as well as Twin Cities metro freeways, upgrade under performing Interregional Corridors, fund a low-cost/high-benefit congestion management program as well as some key capacity expansion projects in the Twin Cities, preserve pavement and bridges, and support partnership projects for local economic development efforts throughout Minnesota.



Moving Toward the Vision: Future Plans and Studies

Many issues and proposed strategies outlined in this plan will require further in-depth analysis and consultation among the partners, stakeholders and policymakers. Several key studies and investment plans are currently underway or will be initiated soon to evaluate and expand upon the policies and strategies of this plan. The major policies and investment priorities identified in these plans and studies will be incorporated into the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan through an amendment, anticipated in 2010.

Greater Minnesota Transit Plan

The update of the 2001 Greater Minnesota Transit Plan is scheduled for completion in 2009. The plan will define the future vision for public transportation across Greater Minnesota and focus on the needs of four target market groups. It will identify strategies to guide investments to both maintain and expand current transit services across the state.

Greater Minnesota Transit Implementation/Investment Plan

In 2008, the Minnesota Legislature directed Mn/DOT to develop a transit implementation plan that included an analysis of ridership and transit service needs throughout greater Minnesota; a calculation of unmet needs; an assessment of the level and type of service required to meet unmet needs; an analysis of costs and revenue options; and a plan to reduce unmet transit service needs. The plan, to be completed in 2009, will specifically address special transportation service ridership and needs.

Intercity Bus Study

In 2009, Mn/DOT will update the Intercity Bus Study, last updated in 1997. The study's primary objectives include: enhanced coordination and connectivity between public and private sector services; identification of service gaps; formulation of strategies to meet service needs; and improved interface between transportation modes. The results of this study, scheduled for completion in mid-2009, will be incorporated into the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan through an amendment, anticipated in 2010.

Statewide Freight and Passenger Rail Plan

The Minnesota Statewide Comprehensive Freight and Passenger Rail Plan was mandated by the 2008 Minnesota Legislature and is scheduled for completion in late 2009. The plan will create a vision for both passenger and freight rail services in Minnesota; establish investment needs; identify a potential passenger system network; determine the role of private and public sector entities; set parameters for corridor priorities; and identify potential funding sources. The plan will comply with expected federal state rail plan guidelines and requirements in order to expedite development and funding for proposed and future projects.

Metro Highway System Investment Study

During the next 12 months, Mn/DOT and the Metropolitan Council will work with other transportation partners to evaluate the metropolitan highway system. The study's goal is to define the long-term (40- to 50-year) vision for the Twin Cities metropolitan area's transportation system. The Metro Highway System Investment Study will guide overall mobility decisions by giving direction to fully use all highway and modal investments in a coordinated manner.

Regional Freight Studies

The Northern Minnesota/Northwest Wisconsin Freight Study and the Western Minnesota Freight Study will be multimodal and include highway (commercial vehicle operations), rail, waterway, air cargo and intermodal transportation. The studies will examine regional and local issues not captured in previous freight transportation studies and plans; document the existing freight transportation systems; identify industry and region-specific issues and trends as they relate to freight transportation; and identify potential system improvements for freight movement in these regions.

Long-Range Transportation Funding Options

The 2008 Minnesota Legislature directed that Mn/DOT evaluate the 20-year needs to maintain and improve the state's highways, bridges and transit as well as various funding options to meet those needs. The analysis will be conducted in consultation with other state agencies and stakeholders and will consider the implications of increased fuel economy, availability of alternative modes, and fuel price volatility on various revenue options. The study, due in November 2009, will also look into the potential of road pricing and other alternative funding mechanisms with particular consideration of their environmental impacts and implementation feasibility.





Innovative Finance Initiative

Mn/DOT is working with its transportation partners and stakeholders to explore innovative finance concepts and options for maximizing limited transportation dollars. Through this initiative, Mn/DOT will seek to align user benefits with costs and deliver a greater number of transportation projects more quickly.

Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

The Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan will identify physical obstacles in Mn/DOT facilities, describe the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible, specify the schedule for the taking action, and identify the responsible official. Upon completion, the plan will assist Mn/DOT in meeting ADA requirements.

Complete Streets Feasibility Study

Complete streets are defined as roadways designed and operated to enable safe, attractive and comfortable access and travel for all users: pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and public transport users of all ages and abilities. Mn/DOT and its partners are assessing the benefits, cost and feasibility of establishing a complete streets policy in Minnesota.



County State-Aid Highway System

Overview

The county state-aid highway system is a network of key highways under the jurisdiction of Minnesota's counties. It covers roughly 30,500 miles, comprises just over two-thirds of all county highway miles, and includes roadways within all 87 counties. Counties receive money from the state's county state-aid highway (CSAH) fund for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of their highways included in the state-aid system. Under a 2008 change, two formulas determine how much aid is allocated to each county.

Sources of revenue

State aid is provided through the CSAH fund, which is established by the Minnesota Constitution. Revenue mainly comes from taxes on motor fuels, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle sales. Available revenue consisted of \$423.1 million in calendar year 2010. (This briefing does not discuss a CSAH fund "set-aside" that goes into town road, town bridge, and flexible highway accounts, some of which may also be provided to counties.)

Limitations on aid

Among the requirements accompanying the aid, counties must typically expend 60 percent of their allocation on construction projects and 40 percent on maintenance efforts. [Minn. Rules part 8820.1400](#). Counties are also required to expend a share of their aid on stretches of county state-aid highways located within small cities having a population under 5,000. [Minn. Stat. § 162.08](#), subd. 1. In general, the amount expended must at least be proportional, based on the construction needs for county state-aid highway segments located in a county's small cities compared to the total construction needs in that county's state-aid highway system.

Distribution of funds

Money in the CSAH fund is allocated on a calendar-year basis (using actual tax receipts as well as estimates). A portion is set aside as deductions for county highway-related purposes, including: (1) MnDOT administrative costs, (2) a disaster account, (3) a research account, and (4) a state park roads account. The calendar year 2010 deductions amounted to \$16.1 million, or about 5 percent of the total in the fund.

Direct aid, at about \$407 million in calendar year 2010, is divided into two categories. The first is the **apportionment sum** and the second is the **excess sum**. Each category reflects a distinct revenue stream and each contains a statutory formula to calculate the aid distribution among the counties. [Minn. Stat. § 162.07](#).

Apportionment sum revenue and distribution formula

The apportionment sum revenue consists of available CSAH fund dollars that are not identified as part of the excess sum (described below). The funds are distributed to counties following a statutory formula, so that:

- 10 percent of the apportionment sum is divided equally among all counties;
- 10 percent is proportional, based on motor vehicle registration in each county (compared to the total for all counties);

- 30 percent is proportional, based on county state-aid highway lane-miles (compared to the total for all counties); and
- 50 percent is proportional, based on county construction needs to bring the system up to county engineering standards. [Minn. Stat. § 162.07](#), subd. 1b.

Excess sum revenue Excess sum revenue consists of the total from three sources:

- revenue from motor fuels tax above the amount collected at a rate of 20 cents per gallon (which is composed of new revenue from a motor fuels tax increase established in 2008 transportation finance legislation);
- revenue from the registration tax above the inflation-adjusted amount collected in fiscal year 2008 (which is designed to identify increased revenue resulting from registration tax changes also made 2008); and
- revenue from the motor vehicle sales tax above the percentage allocated to the CSAH fund in fiscal year 2007 (which is designed to reflect additional motor vehicle sales tax revenue currently being phased in for transportation purposes). [Minn. Stat. § 162.07](#), subd. 1a.

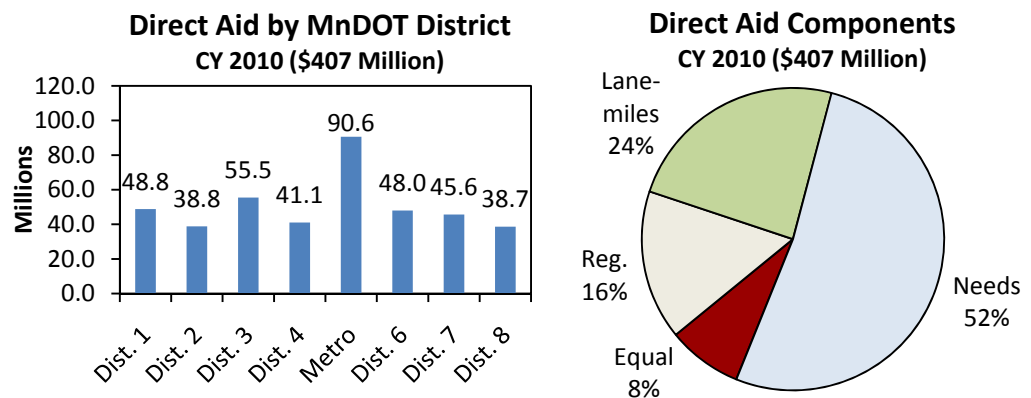
Excess sum distribution formula

The formula for distributing the excess sum is 40 percent proportional, based on motor vehicle registration in each county, and 60 percent proportional, based on each county’s construction needs. [Minn. Stat. § 162.07](#), subd. 1c.

Analysis of formulas

The apportionment and excess sum categories were introduced in 2008 as part of legislation that increased funding for transportation purposes. [Laws 2008, ch. 152](#). The creation of two aid formulas was designed to address equity concerns in the statewide distribution of the aid.

For 2010, the excess sum consisted of \$81.5 million or 20 percent of the formula-based direct aid allocated to counties (that is, excluding deductions). However, the share of aid distributed under the excess sum formula—as opposed to the apportionment sum formula—is expected to increase. This is because in the next few years additional revenue is projected for transportation purposes due to recent legislation, and the increased revenue will mainly be distributed under the excess sum formula. The effect of the predicted revenue growth will likely be to de-emphasize the county lane-miles formula component and more heavily weight vehicle registration as well as construction needs.



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Municipal State-Aid Street System

The municipal state-aid street system is a collection of about 3,500 miles of key streets located in 144 Minnesota cities. The system constitutes less than 16 percent of all miles of city streets. Cities receive financial assistance from the state for the construction and maintenance of those streets included in the system. Assistance comes from a portion of constitutionally dedicated, transportation-related taxes. Based on a statutory formula, the aid is distributed through a state-aid program administered by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT). [Minn. Stat. § 162.13](#). The aid can only be expended on streets that constitute part of the municipal state-aid street system. Total available funds for calendar year 2010 amounted to \$130.7 million.

Constitutional and statutory framework for state aid

The Minnesota Constitution establishes a basic framework for state highway finance. It (1) dedicates funding to be “used solely for highway purposes” through taxes on motor fuels, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle sales; (2) establishes various accounting funds, including a municipal state-aid street (MSAS) fund for financial assistance to cities; (3) allocates tax revenues among state, county, and municipal roads, so that the MSAS fund receives 9 percent of 95 percent of those tax revenues constitutionally dedicated to streets and highways (after some special allocations and transfers); and (4) establishes certain requirements related to use of the funds and characteristics each highway system. [Minn. Const. art. XIV](#). State statutes further specify finance and policy elements such as aid allocation formulas and requirements for cities to receive aid.

Eligibility and requirements

Within each city, the municipal state-aid street system is restricted to up to 20 percent of the total miles of (1) the city’s streets, plus (2) county highways located within the jurisdiction of that city. City streets that were previously part of a state trunk highway or a county highway system and were “turned back” to a city are also included in the municipal state-aid street system and do not count against the 20 percent limit. [Minn. Stat. § 162.09](#).

Among the qualifications under the Minnesota Constitution for inclusion in the system, a city must have a population over 5,000. [Minn. Const. art. XIV](#). (Chisholm fell below the population cutoff but is grandfathered in.) Smaller cities having a population under 5,000 do not receive aid from the MSAS fund. However, such cities are indirectly assisted through a separate program that funds certain county highways: a portion of state funds for the county state-aid highway system provided to each county must be allocated to a municipal account for county state-aid highways located in smaller cities. [Minn. Stat. § 162.08](#).

Distribution of funds

State-aid funding is distributed on a calendar-year basis. MnDOT determines the amount annually based on both tax receipts to date and estimates of receipts for the remainder of that fiscal year. Apportionment amounts are released each January. For calendar year 2010, total available MSAS funding was \$130.7 million.

Funds were distributed as follows based on formulas and caps set in state law:

- \$127.3 million apportioned by formula as direct aid to cities;
- \$2.6 million to an administrative account for MnDOT expenses in administering the state-aid program;
- \$167,000 to a disaster account for unforeseen events resulting in undue financial hardship; and
- \$609,000 to a research account. [Minn. Stat. §§ 162.12, 162.13.](#)

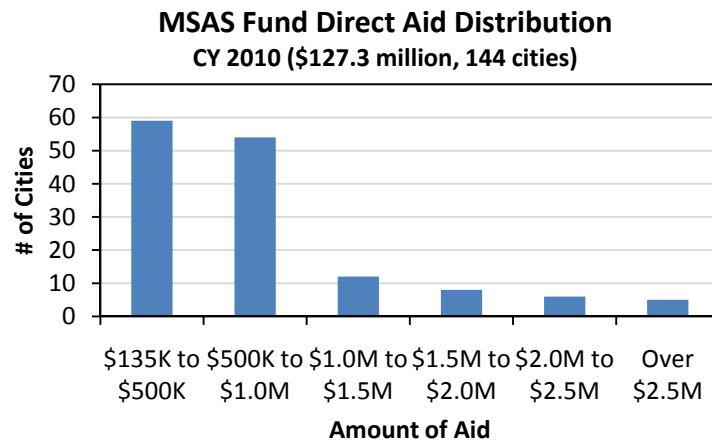
Direct aid allocation formula

Money in the MSAS fund apportioned to cities via direct aid follows a formula provided in statute, so that:

- **50 percent** is divided proportionally based on the population of each city (compared to the total for all cities); and
- **50 percent** is divided proportionally based on the construction needs of each city, which is the amount the city needs to bring all its municipal state-aid streets up to state standards. [Minn. Stat. § 162.13.](#)

Analysis of aid apportionment

Owing to the variety of cities having streets in the state-aid system, MSAS fund distributions vary. Calendar year 2010 direct aid apportionments to cities ranged from about \$137,000 to over \$11 million. The average allocation was \$880,000, with 31 cities receiving over \$1 million a piece and 11 cities receiving over \$2 million. Obviously, because population is a key element of aid allocation, larger cities tend to receive relatively greater amounts of funding. The following chart groups cities based on amount of aid distributed.

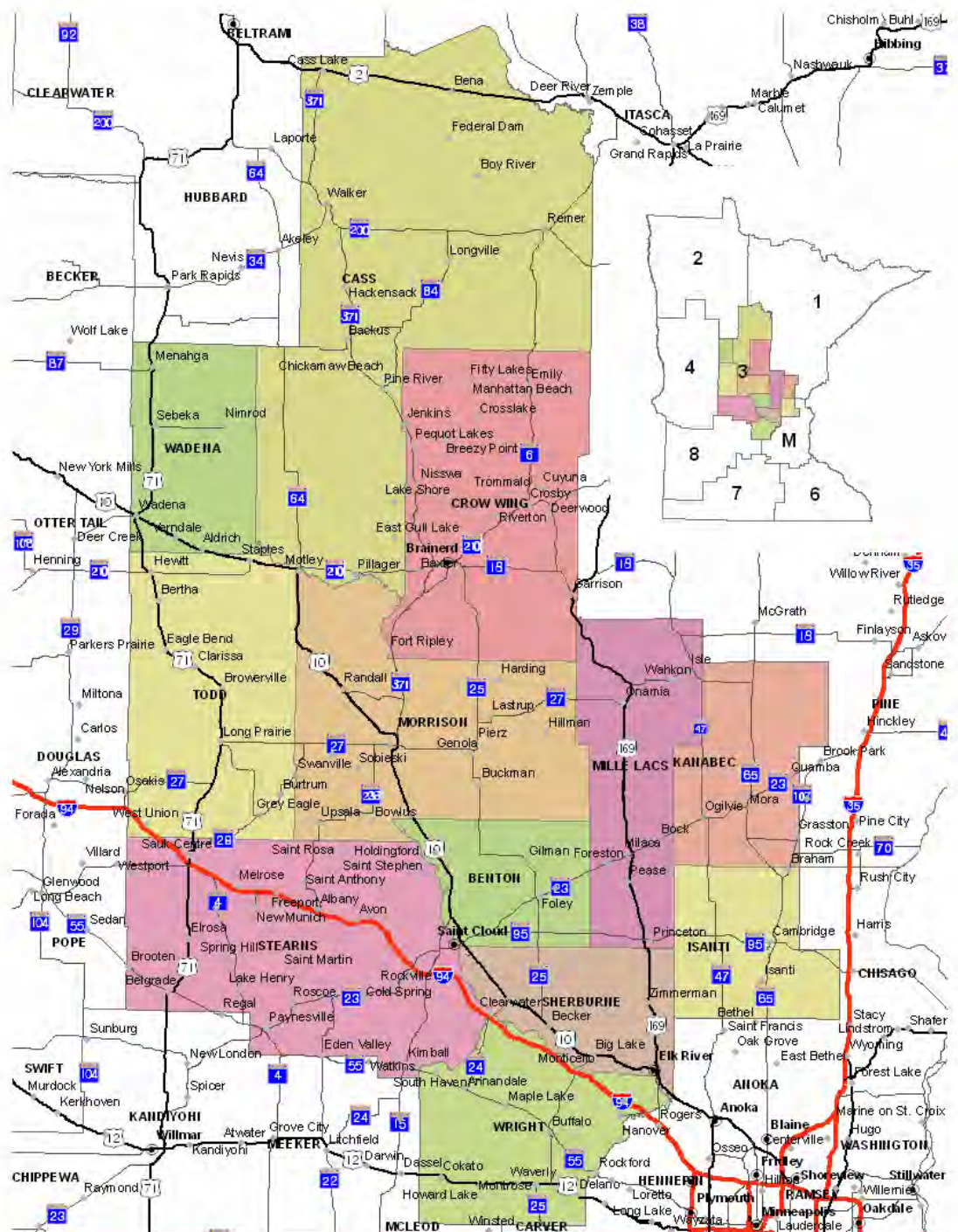


Comparing 2009 to 2010 direct aid apportionments, all cities had an increase in apportionment based on the population component of the funding allocation formula, while 42 cities saw a decrease under the construction-needs component. The net result was an aid decrease for ten cities and an increase for the remaining 134 cities. The largest net decrease was relatively modest, at about \$28,000.

For more information: Contact legislative analyst Matt Burress at 651-296-5045. Also see the House Research publication [Highway Finance Overview](#), November 2009.

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Mn/DOT District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028



Introduction

As part of the 2009 Minnesota Statewide Transportation Policy Plan update, Mn/DOT District 3 updated its 20-year investment plan. The Mn/DOT District 3 20-Year Highway Investment Plan, last updated in 2004, provides the link between the policies and strategies established in the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan and the capital improvements that are made to the state highway system. This 20-year plan is a guide for future capital investments in the state trunk highway system for north central Minnesota. It does not address spending for highway operations or other modes of transportation. The Mn/DOT Statewide 20-year Highway Investment Plan discusses in greater detail the relationship of the highway investment plans to the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan and the methodology and calculation of performance-based investment needs.

This document has three primary sections. The first sets the context, highlighting issues and trends in District 3 that influence its 20-year highway investment plan. The second details the five steps in the development of the plan: (1) identify investment needs, (2) project future revenue, (3) set investment goals, (4) develop investment plan, and (5) prioritize unfunded investment needs. The final section outlines expected system performance and anticipated outcomes resulting from planned investments over the 20-year planning period.

Setting the Context

District 3's planning area encompasses a 12-county region in central Minnesota. The twelve counties are Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright Counties. While District 3 uses slightly different boundaries to manage its construction and maintenance activities, this 20-year Highway Investment Plan will focus on this 12-county area.

District 3 is the most populated, fastest-growing district in Greater Minnesota. Five of the top 10 fastest growing counties in the state are located here. The District's economy is also quite diverse. An abundance of natural resources (e.g., rich soils, forests, iron ore and granite deposits, and lakes) helped define the original economic fabric of the District. Over time, however, the District's economy has diversified into one of the most productive, economically viable regions in the state outside the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area.

In the southern portion of the district in and around the St. Cloud and Twin Cities Metropolitan Areas, an expanding retail and service base has prompted incredible growth and development. Many areas that were once considered rather rural and agricultural in character are undergoing significant transformation and becoming thriving bedroom communities and full-service trade centers.

The northern economy in the District, once deeply rooted in mining and forestry-related activity, is also experiencing dramatic changes. This region's many lakes and forests and its general close driving proximity to the Twin Cities have made it one of Minnesota's most popular tourism destinations. The wealth of recreational and outdoor opportunities in this area has spurred the economy and contributed to the region's growth.

Transportation System Profile

- Eight major Interregional Corridors (IRCs) providing critical connections to important regional trade centers around the state, including Interstate 94; U.S. Highways 10 and 169; and MN Highways 23, 24 (Clearwater to Clear Lake), 34 (Hubbard-Cass Co. Line to Walker), 210 (Motley to Highway 169 Aitkin), and 371 (Little Falls to Cass Lake).
- 3,995 total lane miles (the greatest number of lane miles for all districts, including the Metro District).
- 1,961 total lane miles on the IRC system.
- 23 airports (regional airports located in Brainerd and St. Cloud).
- Eight urban and rural public transit systems providing service to 10 of the 12 counties in the District.
- Five major rail lines and one short line constituting 367 rail line miles.
- Seven Class I Safety Rest Areas, including:
 - I-94 – Enfield, Fuller, Big Spunk, and Middle Spunk
 - TH 10 – St. Cloud Travel Information Center
 - TH 169 – Rum River
 - TH 371 – Brainerd Lakes Area Welcome Center
- Home to Minnesota’s first commuter rail corridor, the Northstar Commuter Rail, which will become operational in late 2009 and provide services to commuters traveling between Minneapolis and Big Lake (District 3 stations located in Elk River and Big Lake).

Transportation Issues and Trends

- 288 highway-related fatalities during the 2004 to 2007 timeframe, which is the highest number of fatal and incapacitating crashes among the seven Greater Minnesota Mn/DOT districts.
- Nearly 178 miles of rural two-lane highways warrant conversion to four-lane expressways by 2028; today, several corridors carry 15,000 to 20,000 vehicles per day.
- An estimated 249 miles of IRCs will perform below target performance by 2028 without planned investments; District 3 is the only Greater Minnesota district predicted to have underperforming IRCs in the 20-year planning timeframe.
- Traffic on virtually every highway passing through the 12 Regional Trade Centers (RTCs) will be congested.
- High seasonal and recreational travel peaks are experienced; virtually all major roads heading north and west out of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, except Interstate 35, pass through District 3.
- Transportation road and bridge infrastructure is aging.
- There will be moderate pavement preservation needs during the mid-range planning period, 2013-2018, with considerably higher pavement needs in the long-range planning period, 2019-2028.

- Major rehabilitation and replacement work will be required on Interstate 94 and major four-lane expressways like U.S. Highways 10 and 169.
- Fifteen bridges will require replacement by 2018; five of them exceed \$8 million each for their replacement.

Social and Economic Issues and Trends

- Twelve regional trade centers and one metropolitan planning organization, including:
 - Level 1 – St. Cloud metropolitan area (St Cloud Area Planning Organization)
 - Level 2 – Brainerd-Baxter, Buffalo, Cambridge, Elk River, and Monticello-Big Lake
 - Level 3 – Little Falls, Mora, Princeton, Sauk Centre, St. Michael, and Wadena
- Eighteen cities with a population of more than 5,000: Albertville, Baxter, Big Lake, Brainerd, Buffalo, Cambridge, Delano, Elk River, Isanti, Little Falls, Monticello, Otsego, St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. Michael, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park.
- Increasing and high levels of population and employment growth.
- Expanding retail and services base in the south and strong tourism sector in the north.
- Greater share of population in younger age cohort groups compared to other parts of Greater Minnesota.
- Large commuter field commuting to the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area and to a lesser extent to the St. Cloud Metropolitan Area.

The Bottom Line

District 3's rapid growth means more use and greater wear and tear on its roads and bridges. Over the next 20 years, the District estimates its population growth will generate an additional 1.25 million new vehicle trips per day. The additional use on the system will place further stress on an already aging transportation infrastructure and result in greater congestion and travel delays for motorists.

Development of the Highway Investment Plan

The District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028 has been developed within the context of Mn/DOT's decentralized planning and programming process. This process begins with policies, strategies, performance measures, and performance targets set in Chapter 7 of the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan. Five of the ten policies list performance measures and targets that can be directly affected by capital investments in the highway system.

This plan identifies capital investment needs within the framework of four strategic investment priorities: Traveler Safety, Infrastructure Preservation, Mobility, and Regional and Community Improvements. The process culminates in highway system construction projects (Figure 1). Issues and trends discussed previously enter the planning process at all levels, influencing policy, plans, programs, and project design. Statewide guidelines have been established to ensure the District 3 plan has been created in a consistent, objective manner similar to the other seven Mn/DOT district plans.

The District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028 covers three planning periods:

- **2009 to 2012 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP):** Updated annually, planned spending in these four years includes specific projects identified in the current four-year STIP plus additional improvements that will be funded by Chapter 152 bonds in years 2011 and 2012 but have not yet been included in the STIP. Projects are generally considered commitments with well-developed scopes, cost estimates, and planned year of construction; however, if projected revenues are not realized, the timing of planned investments may change.
- **2013 to 2018 Mid-Range Highway Investment Plan (Mid-Range HIP):** Investments identified in these six years remain in the planning stage and represent a general spending plan but not a commitment. Major projects under development are given an estimated cost range and construction year but both are subject to change as project development proceeds. Much of the spending plan is comprised of funding allocations within the four strategic investment priority areas, such as roadway safety enhancements and pavement preservation. Specific projects for these funding allocations are generally not identified or fully scoped until the annual development of the STIP. The Mid-Range HIP is also updated annually
- **2019 to 2028 Long-Range Highway Investment Plan (Long-Range HIP):** Planned spending in this 10-year planning period represents a very rough, long-term outlook on revenues and investment priorities. The Long-Range HIP intends to provide a general comparison of projected revenues, given current trends and conditions, with long-term needs. Planned investments are associated with broad investment categories within the four strategic priorities. The final 10 years of the plan include only a very general outlook of investment estimates due to the high level of uncertainty associated with both revenue and costs in this period.



Figure 1 – Role of District 20-year Highway Investment Plan in Mn/DOT’s Planning and Implementation Process

The development of the District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan occurred through a five step process (Figure 2):

1. *Identify investment needs* that address system performance or support regional and community improvements.
2. *Project revenues* for each of the three planning periods.
3. *Set investment goals* based on legislative direction, system performance, and stakeholder input as investment needs exceed projected revenue.
4. *Develop investment plan* for each of the three planning periods.
5. *Identify high priority investment options for potential additional funding* over the next ten years.

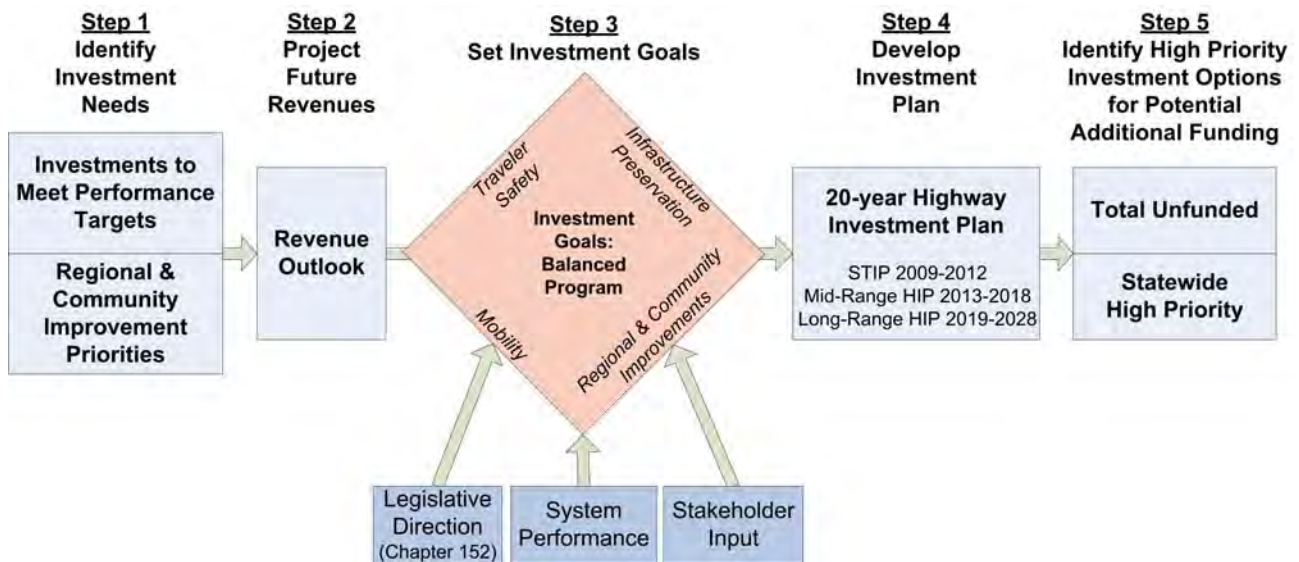


Figure 2 – Mn/DOT 20-year Highway Investment Plan Development Process

Step 1: Identify Investment Needs

District 3's investment needs for the four strategic priority areas fall into two categories: investments to meet performance targets and improvements to support Regional and Community Improvement Priorities (RCIPs).

Investments to Meet Performance Targets

For District 3, four of the ten policies discussed in Chapter 7 of the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan address system performance that can be directly affected by capital investment in the highway system. These policies are Policy 1: Traveler Safety, Policy 2: Infrastructure Preservation, Policy 5: Statewide Connections, and Policy 7: Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility. The Statewide 20-year Highway Investment Plan sets investment direction, performance measures, and performance targets as well as details methodology for determining investment needs.

In migrating from policies to investment needs a broad range of improvements were identified. While any specific improvement would likely address issues and trends associated within several policies, the improvements were categorized into specific policies for the purpose of defining needs. Table 1 identifies investment needs to meet these performance targets by 2018 and maintain them thereafter. An investment need identified in the planning period '2009-2018' or '2019-2028' signifies a need to meet performance targets within that period.

Policy 1: Traveler Safety

Policy 1 guides investments that reduce the number of traffic-related deaths and serious injuries and has two broad categories:

- *Roadway Enhancements* are proactive, lower-cost strategies applied system-wide to highways generally in conjunction with other types of highway projects.
- *Capacity Improvements* are higher-cost strategies most often initiated as stand alone projects.

Performance-based Investment Needs

Roadway Enhancements associated with Traveler Safety represent lower-cost, high-benefit systematic strategies to reduce fatal and serious injury crashes. These strategies were developed as part of the Minnesota Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) and represent safety improvements that can be included in preservation projects or constructed as stand alone projects. Within this plan, the investment needs are quantified using the forecasted traffic volumes in 2018 and 2028 for the following strategies:

- Edge Treatments
- Centerline Rumble Strips
- Rural Intersection Enhancements
- Right-turn Lanes/Bypass Lanes
- Left-turn Lanes
- Passing Lanes
- Full Standard Shoulders
- Geometric Intersection Changes/Access Management

- Intersection Control Revisions
- Cable Median Barrier

Capacity Improvements associated with Traveler Safety represent strategies to reduce fatal and serious injury crashes through proactive and systematic capacity-related investments. Within this plan, these investment needs are quantified for highway corridors and intersections where forecasted traffic volumes are high enough to warrant consideration for improvements beyond the strategies shown under Traveler Safety – Roadway Enhancements. Capacity Improvements are considered based on the criteria below:

- Rural corridors warranted consideration when the average annual daily traffic (AADT) exceeds 11,200 in 2018 or 2028; and
- Intersections warranted consideration when the mainline AADT exceeds 35,000 and the cross street AADT exceeds 10,000 in 2018 or 2028.

If a corridor or intersection meets the above criteria, an average cost is assigned based on a broad range of potential strategies and improvements. The specific improvement and cost will not be clearly defined until the project has gone through the scoping process to identify the appropriate and context sensitive solution and it is programmed in a future STIP. Potential strategies and improvements may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- For corridors: adding right, left, or center turn lanes, improving sight distances, adding passing lanes, constructing a median, or adding lanes; and
- For intersections: changing intersection geometrics or control, constructing grade separation, or constructing an interchange.

Based on the criteria above, the following corridors and intersections warrant consideration under Traveler Safety – Capacity Improvements (corridor length):

2009 to 2018 (Total Needs \$265 M)

- TH 12 Meeker-Wright County Line to Cokato (2.7 miles) *
- TH 12 Howard Lake to Waverly to Montrose to Delano (14.4 miles) *
- TH 169 TH 27 north of Onamia to Wigwam Bay (9.9 miles)
- TH 23 Junction TH 15 in St Cloud (Intersection)
- TH 25 Buffalo to Big Lake (10.2 miles)
- TH 55 Annandale to Maple Lake to Buffalo to Rockford (20.9 miles)
- TH 65 Cambridge to TH 107 (6.4 miles)
- TH 95 Cambridge to North Branch (9.2 miles) *
- TH 210 Brainerd to Crow Wing CSAH 12 (Deerwood shortcut) (7.8 miles)
- TH 371 Nisswa to Jenkins (10.5 miles)

2019 to 2028 (Total Needs \$253 M)

- TH 12 Cokato to Howard Lake (3.9 miles)
- TH 169 Wigwam Bay to Garrison (4.5 miles)
- TH 15 Kimball to I-94 (St Cloud) (12.7 miles)
- TH 18 Brainerd to Garrison (14.5 miles)

- TH 23 Paynesville to Richmond (10.7 miles)
- TH 24 Wright CSAH 6 to I-94 (Clearwater) (9.9 miles)
- TH 47 St Francis to Isanti CSAH 8 (2.0 miles)
- TH 55 Wright CSAH 3 to Annandale (2.7 miles)
- TH 65 TH 70 to Mora (4.5 miles)
- TH 95 Mille Lacs CSAH 5 to Mille Lacs-Isanti County Line (Princeton Area) (5.7 miles)
- TH 210 Pillager to Baxter (8.7 miles)
- TH 371 Jenkins to Pine River (3.0 miles)
- TH 371 Hackensack to Cass CSAH 6 (3.1 miles)

* Indicates that the corridor extends into an adjacent district

Policy 2: Infrastructure Preservation

Policy 2 guides investments that ensure the structural integrity of the highway transportation system.

Performance-based Investment Needs

The investment needs for Infrastructure Preservation were developed in four categories:

- *Chapter 152 Bridge* includes rehabilitation and replacement of 120 structurally deficient and fracture critical bridges statewide as outlined in Minnesota Laws 2008, Chapter 152. Structurally deficient bridges meet a specific condition rating for the bridge deck, superstructure, and substructure or culvert. Fracture critical bridges are those with a steel superstructure whose members are arranged in a manner in which if one fails, the bridge would collapse. Note, the classification of structurally deficient or fracture critical does not imply the bridge is inherently unsafe. Each of the 120 bridges was reviewed and a cost estimate for either rehabilitation or replacement was developed.
- *Other Bridge* includes rehabilitation and replacement of bridges not included in Minnesota Laws 2008, Chapter 152. Investment needs include bridge and large culvert replacement, redecking, deck overlay, and preventative maintenance activities (e.g., painting).
- *Pavement* reflects a model that optimizes cost-effective improvements for the entire highway system. Investment needs include crack sealing, pavement mill and overlay, and full reconstruction.
- *Other Infrastructure* includes cost-effective replacement of signs, lighting, traffic signals, intelligent transportation systems, safety rest areas, and drainage infrastructure. Investment needs for signs, lighting, and traffic signals are based on the life-cycle replacements. Investment needs for intelligent transportation systems, safety rest areas, and drainage are based on a review of existing conditions and replacement costs.

Policy 5: Statewide Connections

Policy 5 addresses investments that enhance mobility on key highways, *Interregional Corridors* (IRCs), linking Greater Minnesota regional trade centers that are performing below travel speed targets.

Performance-based Investment Needs

Each Interregional Corridor was examined using forecasted 2008, 2018 and 2028 traffic volumes. Consistent with the performance criteria, high priority IRC performance was compared against a 60 mile per hour (mph) performance target and medium priority IRCs were compared against a performance target of 55 mph. The IRC speed formula used to estimate corridor performance considers the following factors: traffic volume, number of lanes, number of traffic signal, facility type, posted speed limit, and rural or urban location.

If a corridor fell below its designated target performance, a range of alternatives to meet the designated target performance was considered and a cost estimate was developed. Potential improvements may include signal retiming, signal elimination, lane extensions, alignment changes, access management, and expansion. Based on this process, the following corridors warrant consideration under Statewide Connections:

2009 to 2018 (Total Needs \$1,738 M)

I-94/TH 25 – Twin Cities to St Cloud, Potential improvements:

- TH 25 2- to 4- lane expansion from Buffalo to I-94
- I-94 4- to 6- lane expansion from Rogers to Clearwater

TH 24/TH 10 – I-94 (Clearwater) to Little Falls, Potential improvements:

- I-94/TH-10 new river crossing Clearwater to Clear Lake
- TH 10 conversion to freeway type facility from Clear Lake to Rice

TH 210 – Staples to Aitkin, Potential improvements:

- No specific improvement identified

2019 to 2028 (Total Needs \$1,835 M)

TH 10 – Twin Cities to Clear Lake, Potential improvements:

- TH 10 conversion to freeway type facility from west of TH 169 interchange to Lake Orono
- TH 10 bypass around Big Lake
- TH 10 interchange construction in Rice and Royalton

TH 169/TH 18 – Twin Cities to Garrison, Potential improvements:

- TH 169 freeway conversion from Elk River through Zimmerman

Policy 7: Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility

Policy 7 guides investments for preserving mobility within *Greater Minnesota Trade Centers* that are linked to Interregional Corridors.

Performance-based Investment Needs

The investment needs for Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility address high-volume highway corridors in *Greater Minnesota Trade Centers*. These investment needs are quantified for urban highway corridors where the future Level of Service falls below D by 2018 or 2028. Within this plan, the threshold for Level of Service D/E corresponds to the following criteria:

- An existing 2-lane arterial with a forecasted AADT > 15,000;
- An existing 4-lane arterial with a forecasted AADT > 30,000; or
- An existing 4-lane freeway with a forecasted AADT > 75,000.

If a corridor meets the above criteria, an average cost is assigned based on a broad range of potential strategies and improvements. The specific improvement and cost will not be clearly defined until the project has gone through the scoping process to identify the appropriate and context sensitive solution and it is programmed in a future STIP. Potential strategies and improvements may include, but are not limited to signal retiming, intersection modification, lane extensions, access management, interchange conversion or expansion.

Based on the criteria above, the following corridors warrant consideration under Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility (corridor length):

2009 to 2018 (Total Needs \$51 M)

TH 10 in Big Lake (0.7 miles)	TH 10 in Elk River (0.9 miles)
TH 12 in Waverly/Montrose (3.4 miles)	TH 12 in Delano (1.9 miles)
TH 15 in St Cloud/Sauk Rapids (5.3 miles)	TH 23 in Waite Park/St Cloud (7.2 miles)
TH 25 in Buffalo (1.9 miles)	TH 25 in Monticello (2.1 miles)
TH 25 in Big Lake (0.8 miles)	TH 27 in Little Falls (1.6 miles)
TH 55 in Buffalo (3.2 miles)	TH 65 in Isanti (1.5 miles)
TH 95 in Cambridge (1.2 miles)	TH 371 in Baxter (1.2 miles)

2019 to 2028 (Total Needs \$30 M)

TH 10 in Wadena(0.9 miles)	TH 12 in Howard Lake (1.2 miles)
TH 101 in Otsego (4.6 miles)	TH 210 in Brainerd (2.9 miles)

Investments to Meet Performance Targets Summary

District 3's 20-year investments to meet performance targets are approximated at \$5.9 billion (Table 1). This is nearly one-third of the total performance-based needs in Greater Minnesota. Mobility, both IRCs and Greater Minnesota Metropolitan and Regional Mobility, accounts for the single largest performance-based need, about \$3.7 billion, over the 20-year planning period. This area alone accounts for over 62 percent of the District's total performance-based needs and an astonishing 95 percent of the total mobility needs in Greater Minnesota. Infrastructure preservation,

on the other hand, accounts for the second highest portion, about 24 percent, of the District’s total needs. Over \$1.4 billion will be required for improvements relating to preserving the condition of the District’s roads, bridges, and other infrastructure such as safety rest areas, lighting, striping, signals, and drainage facilities. Traveler safety rounds out the District’s overall performance-based needs with an estimated \$804 million required for the 20-year planning period. This represents roughly 14 percent of the District’s total needs and accounts for nearly 40 percent of the total performance-based safety needs in Greater Minnesota.

Table 1 – District 3 Total Investments to Meet Performance Targets for 2009-2028 (\$ in millions, year of construction)

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PRIORITY	PLANNING PERIOD					
	2009 to 2018		2019 to 2028		2009 to 2028	
	Need (\$)	% of Need	Need (\$)	% of Need	TOTAL (\$)	% of Total
Traveler Safety	404	15%	400	12%	804	14%
Roadway Enhancements	139		147		286	
Capacity Improvements	265		253		518	
Infrastructure Preservation	476	18%	937	29%	1,413	24%
Chapter 152 Bridge Program	48		-		48	
Other Bridge	81		94		175	
Pavement	304		769		1,073	
Other Infrastructure	43		74		118	
Mobility	1,788	67%	1,865	58%	3,653	62%
Interregional Corridors	1,738		1,835		3,573	
Greater MN Trade Centers	51		30		81	
Total Investment	\$2,670 M		\$3,200 M		\$5,870 M	

Regional and Community Improvement Priorities Summary

Regional and Community Improvement Priorities (RCIPs) represent system improvements identified by the District and regional or local communities and business groups as desirable and supportive of business or community development. The District compiled a list that reflects their understanding of regional and community priorities heard from stakeholders over the last five to ten years.

District 3 identified 17 RCIPs with an estimated cost of \$259 million (2009 dollars) in its 20-year Highway Investment Plan (Table 2). The list includes 12 interchange conversion projects and five reconstruction projects. Five of the interchanges listed in Table 2 qualified as performance-based safety or IRC mobility investment needs using past performance measure criteria. The remaining seven interchanges are on the list primarily to support local economic and community development goals or a longer term vision (e.g., freeway) planned for the corridor.

The five reconstruction projects shown in Table 2 include four urban and one rural reconstruction project. Aging sidewalks, curb, gutter and utilities have triggered the need for reconstruction on three of the projects as a practical way of addressing local community development needs. The remaining two reconstruction projects are needed to bring the roadway to a satisfactory standard so the District may begin negotiations to transfer ownership and jurisdictional control and responsibility of these roadways to affected local governments.

Table 2 – District 3 Regional and Community Improvement Priorities

TH	Project	Notes
10	TH 10 Interchange at Benton CSAH 13	<i>Previously identified as an IRC Mobility need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
10	TH 10 Interchange at Benton CSAH 4	<i>Previously identified as an IRC Mobility need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
10	TH 10 Interchange at Sherburne CSAH 11/SE of Becker	<i>Previously identified as a Safety need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
10	TH 10 Interchange at Morrison CSAH 14 in Randall	<i>RCIP</i>
15	TH 15 Interchange at 18 th St. in Sauk Rapids	<i>RCIP</i>
15	TH 15 Interchange at Benton CSAH 29 in Sauk Rapids	<i>Previously identified as a Safety need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
15	TH 15 Interchange at Stearns CR 120	<i>RCIP</i>
65	TH 65 Interchange at Isanti CSAH 5 in Isanti	<i>Previously identified as a Safety need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
65	TH 65 Interchange at Isanti CSAH 30 south of Cambridge	<i>RCIP</i>
65	TH 65 Interchange at TH 107 south of Braham	<i>RCIP</i>
71	TH 71 Reconstruction in Sauk Centre	<i>Reconstruction to address Preservation need</i>
95	TH 95 Reconstruction in Cambridge	<i>Part of the Corridor Vision</i>
169	TH 169 Interchange at Mille Lacs CSAH 11 north of Milaca	<i>Previously identified as a Safety need in the 2004 Plan *</i>
227	TH 227 Reconstruction and shoulder widening from TH 71 to Wadena CSAH 14 in Nimrod	<i>Future Turnback</i>
293	TH 293 Reconstruction from TH 95 to Main Street in Cambridge	<i>Future Turnback</i>
371	TH 371 Interchange at Crow Wing CSAH 48 in Baxter, Including bicycle/pedestrian crossing	<i>Part of the Corridor Vision</i>
371B	TH 371B Reconstruction from Crow Wing CR 117/Buffalo Hills Lane to TH 210 in Brainerd	<i>Reconstruction to address Preservation</i>

* Criteria for performance-based needs changed since the 2004 Plan.

Step 2: Project Future Revenue

Future revenues were projected assuming no new sources of revenue or rate increases in existing state or federal revenue sources. Revenue forecasts were prepared in winter 2007 and are intended for long-range planning purposes. The bond funding authorized by Minnesota Laws 2008, Chapter 152 has been included in the forecasts. Statewide revenues were allocated to the Districts according to Mn/DOT's adopted target formula and bonds were allocated to bridges and other projects as outlined in Chapter 152.

Given the volatility in both construction costs and state and federal revenue sources, the revenue forecast represents a snapshot in time and is to be updated annually for purposes of the 4-year STIP. Chapter 5 of the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan provides a more complete description of revenue and cost trends and projections. District 3's projected revenue totals approximately \$1.4 billion over the 20-year planning period.

Step 3: Set Investment Goals

Statewide Goals: A Balanced Program

Need for Investment Goals

For District 3, as well as for the state as a whole, the investment needs identified in Step 1 greatly exceed the projected future revenues identified in Step 2. Since all of the identified needs cannot be funded, it is necessary to set investment goals to guide how capital funds are spent. Based on input from stakeholders, investment goals should represent a balanced program of investments across the four strategic investment priorities of Traveler Safety, Mobility, Infrastructure Preservation, and Regional and Community Improvement Priorities; and result in a consistent, flexible and transparent approach across districts toward statewide system performance targets.

Changes from the 2004 Investment Goals

These statewide investment goals reflected in this update of the District 3 Highway Investment Plan differ significantly from the 2004 plan. At that time, Mn/DOT identified infrastructure preservation as its top priority. District 3 was directed to fully fund preservation needs before other priorities, including traveler safety, mobility, and local community priorities. The revenue and construction cost outlook in 2004 projected sufficient long term funding to meet not only preservation needs, but other areas of need as well.

Since 2004, revenues have not grown as anticipated and construction costs have increased dramatically. Even with the increased transportation revenues provided through Minnesota Laws 2008, Chapter 152, the cost to fully preserve bridges, pavements, and other road infrastructure over the next 20 years will exceed projected funding.

2009 Statewide Investment Goals

The investment goals in this plan update reflect Chapter 152 legislative direction, consideration of system performance trends, and stakeholder input. While infrastructure preservation continues to be an important investment priority for Mn/DOT, it cannot be the exclusive priority. The statewide investment goals for a balanced program are as follows:

1. Fully fund all Chapter 152 bridges by 2018;
2. Fund at least 85 percent of all other bridge preservation needs;
3. Fund at least three times the district's Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) goal;
4. Use at least 70 percent of the remaining available revenues to fund pavement preservation (*District 3 and Metro District: Fully fund pavement preservation needs*);
5. Identify some level of investment in other infrastructure preservation; and
6. Remaining funds may be invested at the district's discretion.

District Goals

District 3 remains committed to Mn/DOT's "preservation first" investment strategy that was emphasized in past plan update cycles. For that reason, the present pavement conditions in District 3 are in better overall shape compared to several other Districts around the state. Similarly, the physical condition of the District's inventory of bridges is also relatively sound with only a few structurally deficient structures requiring immediate attention. With a large share of the state's high-volumes highways and a historically high number of severe crashes, the District has also been a leader in the implementation of low-cost safety improvements, such as edge and centerline rumble strips and median cable guardrail projects that are designed to reduce the number of run-off-the-road and cross-over-the-median crashes.

The District's past investment priorities have made a positive difference toward ensuring the development of a safe and sound transportation. However, limited funding and inflationary increases to existing projects in the STIP and Mid-Range HIP have forced the delay of important two- to four-lane safety expansion projects and several longer-range IRC mobility projects by five or more years. A number of these projects with significant planning and environmental review work already completed were removed entirely from the plan simply because the prospect of funding them was so unlikely given the revenues anticipated over the next 20 years and beyond.

Maintaining the existing system is a key objective for Mn/DOT. At the same time, the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan recognizes the need for a more balanced investment approach that incorporates investments across all areas of need (e.g., infrastructure preservation, traveler safety, and mobility) and carefully weighs the impacts/tradeoffs made between various investments options. To that end, District 3, in developing its 20-year Highway Investment Plan, challenged itself to continue investing in needed preservation and low-cost safety improvements while at the same time making a firm commitment to implement the major safety expansion projects identified in its present 10-year highway investment program to the extent

possible. Other strategies considered in the investment recommendations of this plan include:

- Continuing to invest responsibly in system preservation to ensure a safe and sound transportation infrastructure.
- Reducing head-on, run-off-the-road, and intersection crashes on high volume, rural two-lane highways.
- Reducing across-median and intersection crashes on rural expressways.
- Implementing low-cost, proactive safety improvements:
 - Installing turn lanes, rumble strips/stripes, and median cable barriers to prevent run-off-the-road and head-on crashes.
 - Managing access to reduce the number of conflict points at intersections and driveways.
- Implementing higher-cost, reactive improvements:
 - Installing signals, roundabouts, lighting, and left/right turn lanes at intersections.
 - Adding lanes on high-volume, two-lane roadways.
 - Converting busy, unsafe intersections to interchanges.

Step 4: Develop Investment Plan

District 3's 20-year Highway Investment Plan is a subset of projects and improvements identified as either investments to meet performance targets or Regional and Community Improvement Priorities.

District 20-year Highway Investment Plan

District 3 investments over the 20-year planning period total more than \$1.4 billion (Table 3) and include anticipated Chapter 152 bonds in years 2009 and 2010. The District's overall performance-based transportation needs for the 20-year planning period is estimated to be nearly \$5.9 billion. The difference in revenues to needs represents a \$4.5 billion financial gap necessary toward fully meeting all of the District's performance-based needs: \$2.1 billion in the Mid-Range HIP and \$2.4 in the Long-Range HIP.

Table 3 – District 3 Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028
(\$ in millions, year of construction)

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PRIORITY	PLANNING PERIOD							
	2009 to 2012		2013 to 2018		2019 to 2028		2009 to 2028	
	STIP (\$)	% of STIP	HIP (\$)	% of HIP	LRP (\$)	% of LRP	TOTAL (\$)	% of Total
Traveler Safety	40	12%	121	33%	135	18%	296	21%
Roadway Enhancements	15		21		41		78	
Capacity Improvements	25		100		94		218	
Infrastructure Preservation	231	72%	248	67%	594	81%	1,072	75%
Chapter 152 Bridge Program	48		-		-		48	
Other Bridge	23		69		108		199	
Pavement	154		152		470		776	
Other Infrastructure	7		27		15		49	
Mobility	12	4%	-	-	-	-	12	1%
Interregional Corridors	12		-		-		12	
Greater MN Trade Centers	-		-		-		-	
Regional and Community Improvement Priorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Right of Way, Consultants, Supplemental Agreements</i>	36	11%	NA		NA		36	3%
Total Investment	\$320 M		\$370 M		\$730 M		\$1,420 M	

Infrastructure preservation comprises the single largest proportion of District 3's total investments over the 20-year life of this Plan. Table 3 reports the District will commit an estimated \$1.1 billion (75 percent) of its total revenues toward projects that improve the condition of its roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. Traveler Safety represents the second highest investment priority for District 3. Here, the District plans to invest more than \$296 million (21 percent) of its forecasted budget toward projects to improve Traveler Safety necessary for supporting the State's Toward Zero Death (TZD) goals.

The final investment category is reserved for projects designed to enhance regional and statewide mobility. District 3 has more than \$3.7 billion in documented mobility needs within its regional trade centers and on its designated IRC system as depicted previously in Table 1 of this Plan. Despite this enormous level of need, the District only is able to commit \$12 million in the current STIP for this purpose. This relatively small amount of funding is being used for the payback of bonds received for the construction of four new interchanges on TH 101 in Otsego. This project was completed fall 2008. Beyond the STIP, no other funds have been committed in either the Mid- or Long-Range HIP toward meeting the IRC or RTC performance targets recommended in the State Plan.

Anticipated Projects 2009-2018

The following is a list of anticipated major projects in the strategic investment priority areas of Traveler Safety, Mobility, Infrastructure Preservation, and Regional and Community Improvement Priorities. Anticipated projects address only the first planning period, 2009 to 2018, comprised of the STIP and Mid-Range HIP. The timing of investments is better known in 2009 to 2018 relative to 2019 to 2028; the latter period having a high level of uncertainty associated with both revenue and costs. Mn/DOT examines the STIP and Mid-Range HIP together as both update annually in succession, STIP then Mid-Range HIP, as the new construction cycle begins.

The anticipated projects listed are typically greater than \$5 million in construction cost. If projected revenues are not realized, the timing of planned investments may change. This is particularly true in the Mid-Range HIP where projects remain in the planning stage and represent a general spending plan, but not a commitment. Figures 3 and 4 identify the location of anticipated projects in the STIP and Mid-Range HIP, respectively.

Maintaining a balanced program that addresses District 3's many safety needs and preserves the condition of the highway and bridge infrastructure will require significant resources. District 3's investments represent only a portion of its identified performance-based needs and RCIPs. During the 2009 to 2018 planning period, District 3 expects to address many of its most critical transportation needs.

Traveler Safety

Capacity Improvement – Anticipated Projects

- TH 23, TH 95 to Foley, 2 to 4 Lane (2012)
- TH 25, Buffalo to Monticello, 2 to 4 Lane (2015)
- TH 371, Nisswa to Jenkins, 2 to 4 Lane (2018)

Mobility

Interregional Corridor – Anticipated Projects

- I-94, at TH 101 Add half-mile westbound auxiliary lane and improvement interchange. Funded by Metro District (2013-2018)

Infrastructure Preservation

Pavement Preservation – Anticipated Major Projects

- TH 10, Wadena to Staples, Mill and Overlay (2009)
- TH 10 westbound only, St Cloud to Clear Lake, Unbonded Concrete Overlay (2010)
- TH 10, westbound only, Clear Lake to Big Lake, Unbonded Concrete Overlay (2011)
- TH 10 westbound only, Big Lake to Elk River, Mill and Overlay (2011)
- TH 371, Baxter to Nisswa, Mill and Overlay (2011)
- TH 371, Nisswa to Pine River, Mill and Overlay (2012)

Bridge Preservation – Anticipated Major Projects

- TH 10, Replace Bridge #5955 over Lake Orono in Elk River (2014)
- TH 24, Replace Bridge #6557 over Mississippi River in Clearwater (2016)
- I-94, Replace Bridges #86813 and #86814 Wright CSAH 75 at Monticello (2010)
- TH 95, Replace Bridge #9173 over Rum River in Cambridge (2013/2014)

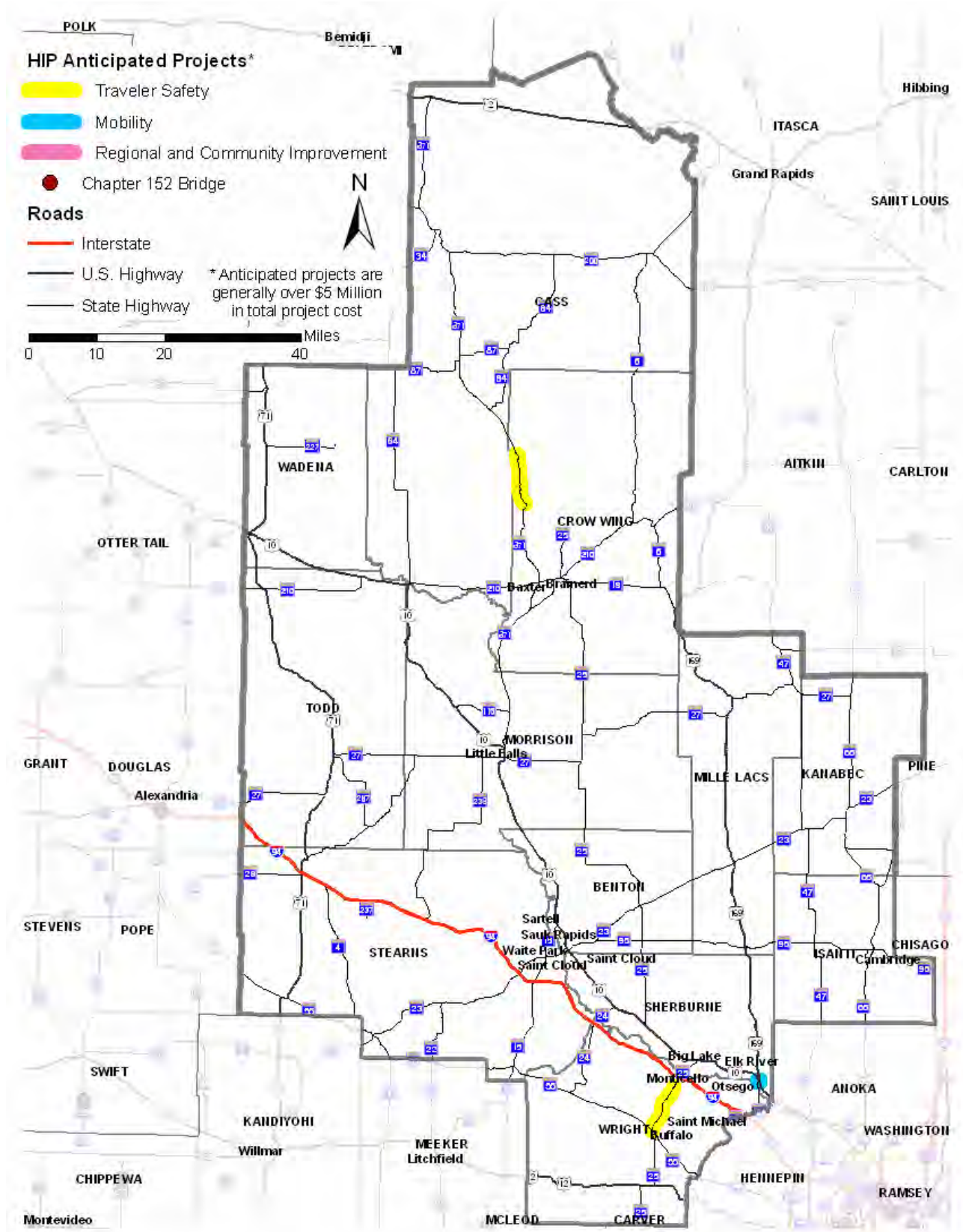


Figure 4 – District 3 Anticipated Projects for the Mid-Range HIP 2013 to 2018

Step 5: Identify High Priority Investment Options for Potential Additional Funding

With a total estimated statewide investment need exceeding \$65 billion over the next 20 years, and projected investments of about \$15 billion, almost \$50 billion remains in unfunded needs. It is unlikely that future transportation funding will ever be increased to meet this degree of unmet need. Mn/DOT's policies and strategies, therefore, emphasize a new approach to meeting system improvement needs through stronger partnerships and innovation.

To place this level of funding in perspective, every 5 cents on the motor vehicle fuel tax in Minnesota increases total revenues by \$150 million per year and provides just under \$100 million per year to the State Road Construction fund. To generate an additional \$2.5 billion in revenue over 10 years would require the equivalent of a 12.5-cent increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax.

District Unfunded Investment Needs

District 3's unfunded investment needs total \$4.9 billion and are distributed across the four strategic priorities as follows:

- 10 Percent – Improve Traveler Safety
- 74 Percent – Improve Mobility
- Seven Percent – Preserve Infrastructure in Safe and Sound Condition
- Nine Percent – Support Regional and Community Improvement Priorities

Statewide High Priority Investment Options for Potential Additional Funding

Given the magnitude of unfunded investment needs each district prepared an approach to high priority investment options should additional funding become available. District 3 emphasized investments in Traveler Safety – Capacity Improvements and Statewide Connections. Mn/DOT's Transportation Program Committee used the information provided by the districts to develop a statewide approach.

The statewide approach identified five percent (or \$2.5 billion) of the total unfunded investment needs as high priority should additional revenue be available during the next 10 years. Since additional funding, such as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, would likely carry specific eligibility criteria or investment direction, the statewide approach is distributed across all four strategic investment categories.

The statewide approach provides the opportunity to enhance traveler safety on rural roads across the state as well as Twin Cities Metropolitan Area highways, upgrade underperforming IRCs, fund a lower-cost/high-benefit congestion management program as well as some key capacity expansion projects in the Twin Cities, preserve pavement and bridge infrastructure, and support partnership projects for local economic development efforts throughout Minnesota.

- 15 Percent – Improve Traveler Safety \$385 Million
- 41 Percent – Improve Mobility on Interregional Corridors and Congested Metro Freeways \$1 Billion
- 39 Percent – Preserve Infrastructure in Safe and Sound Condition \$970 Million
- Five Percent – Support Regional and Community Improvement Priorities \$115 Million

District High Priority Investment Options for Potential Additional Funding

In District 3, the four strategic priority areas additional funding would address includes the following:

- 53 Percent – Improve Traveler Safety
 - *Includes 2 to 4 lane capacity improvements to TH 371 (Complete Nisswa to Pine River) and TH 55 (Buffalo to Rockford)*
- 37 Percent – Improve Mobility on Interregional Corridors
 - *Includes Interregional Corridor projects on I-94 (Twin Cities to St. Cloud)*
- Five Percent – Preserve Infrastructure in Safe and Sound Condition
- Four Percent – Support Regional and Community Improvement Priorities

System Performance and Anticipated Outcomes

The District 3 20-year Highway Investment Plan 2009-2028 was developed as a planning document that links the policies and strategies established in the Statewide Transportation Policy Plan and the capital improvements that are made to the state highway system. District 3 has approximately \$5.9 billion in investment needs and \$1.4 billion in total investments over the 20-year planning period, resulting in \$4.5 billion of unfunded investment needs.

The plan, however, is a snapshot in time. Anticipated project timing and expected highway system performance will change as revenues are realized and construction costs change. Highway system needs change continuously as District 3 completes its annual STIP/Mid-Range HIP update. As part of this process, District 3 tracks investments using system performance targets and responds with appropriate changes to its investment plan on an annual basis. This section focuses on the first planning period, 2009 to 2018, comprised of the STIP and Mid-Range HIP. The timing of investments, and therefore the accuracy of outcomes and system performance, is better known in 2009 to 2018 relative to 2019 to 2028.

2009-2018 STIP/Mid-Range HIP Outlook

Traveler Safety

District 3 will provide modest levels of funding for lower-cost safety improvements including edge treatments, centerline rumble strips, cable median barrier, turn lanes, etc. Under the higher cost spectrum of safety improvements, the District plans to acquire the necessary right-of-way for and construct three projects warranting conversion from two-lane to four-lane. As a result of these investments, District 3 anticipates:

- A decrease in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on state highways. Following a trend of generally increasing fatalities through 2005, District 3 has since realized a reduction in fatalities (Figure 5). Lower-cost safety investments have been shown to address run-off-the-road, head-on, cross-median, and intersection related crashes. These crashes are typical of those on rural highways where 70 percent of Minnesota's fatal crashes occur.
- A reduction in the number highway miles warranting 2- to 4- lane expansion. With the completion of the three capacity improvement projects, the District will fund approximately 28 miles (about 30 percent) of the 92 miles of rural highways warranting four-lane expansion in 2018. These projects may further help to reduce the number of fatal and serious injury crashes on state highways.

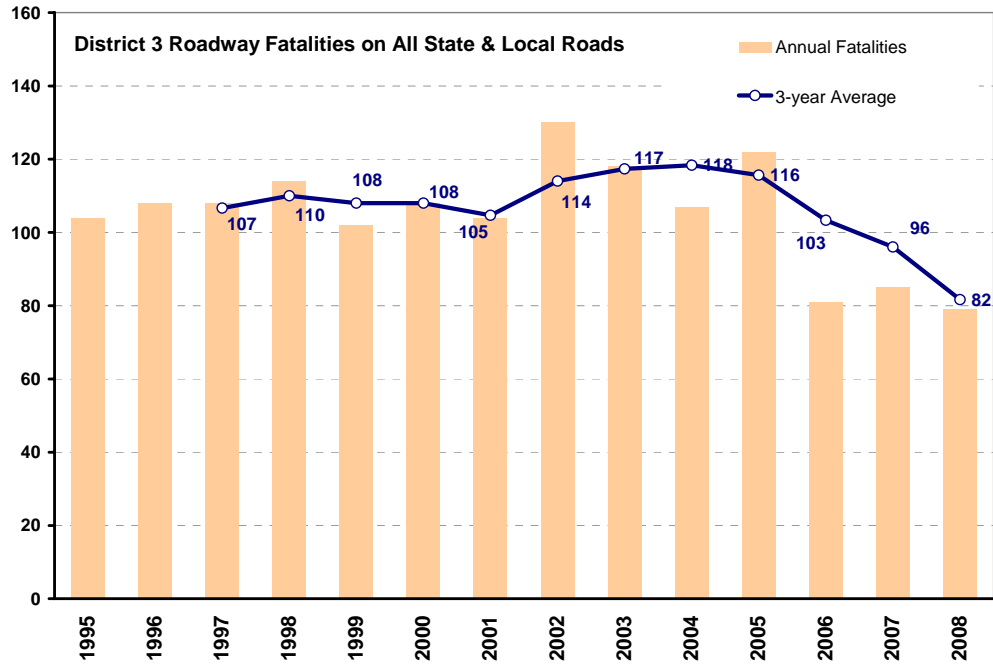


Figure 5 – District 3 Annual Fatalities on All Roads (& 3-year Average)

Source: Mn/DOT Office of Traffic, Safety and Technology

Mobility

District 3 is not directly funding mobility improvements that address Interregional Corridors (IRCSs) or Regional Trade Centers (RTCs) falling below performance targets. However, other anticipated projects have mobility-related benefits. TH 25 from Buffalo to Monticello currently qualifies as both a traveler safety need under Policy 1 and has been forecasted to be an IRC need under Policy 5 by 2018 without the planned 2- to 4-lane expansion. Anticipated system performance in 2018 related to mobility is as follows:

- While the performance goal of 95% of total IRC miles meeting performance targets will be met, the number of IRC miles falling below speed targets will increase. That number will increase from 52 miles in 2008 to 99 miles in 2018. Without the TH 25 traveler safety improvement from Buffalo to Monticello, the total in 2018 would be forecasted to increase to 148 miles (Figure 6).
- The TH 25 traveler safety 2- to 4-lane expansion project from Buffalo to Monticello benefits IRC mobility. Completion of this project will ensure the I-94 Saint Michael to Saint Cloud IRC segment including the Buffalo connector operates “near” its performance target rather than “below” (Figure 6).
- No investments to preserve mobility in RTCs are planned.

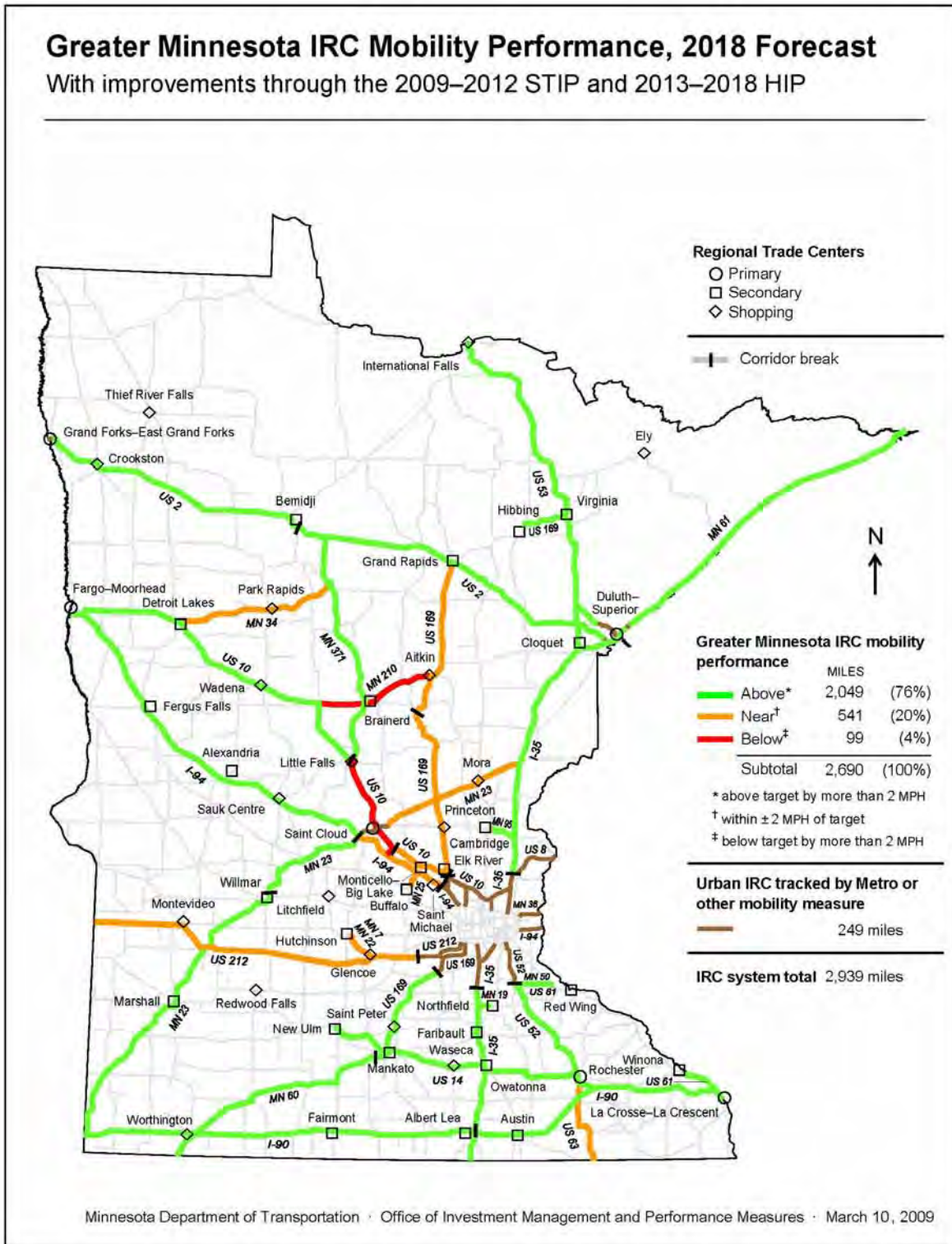


Figure 6 – Interregional Corridor Performance in 2018 Based on Planned Improvements through the STIP and Mid-Range HIP 2009 to 2018

Source: Mn/DOT Office of Investment Management

Infrastructure Preservation

District 3 remains committed to preserving the condition of its pavement and bridge infrastructure on both principal and non-principal arterials. Principal arterials are state highways that have the highest level of traffic and connect major trade centers. Non-principal arterials include all other state highways.

Bridge Preservation

Fund 100 percent of bridge preservation needs. As a result, District 3 has been forecasted to meet its performance targets in 2018 for the number of bridges with a condition rating of “good”, “fair and poor”, and “poor” on both principal and non-principal arterials.

Pavement Preservation

Fund 100 percent of pavement preservation needs. District 3 has been forecasted to meet “good” pavement targets on both principal and non-principal arterials through 2017 (Figure 7) and maintain “poor” pavement targets through 2016 (Figure 8).

Predicted "Good" Ride Quality Index (miles with RQI > 3.0) ATP-3 Only

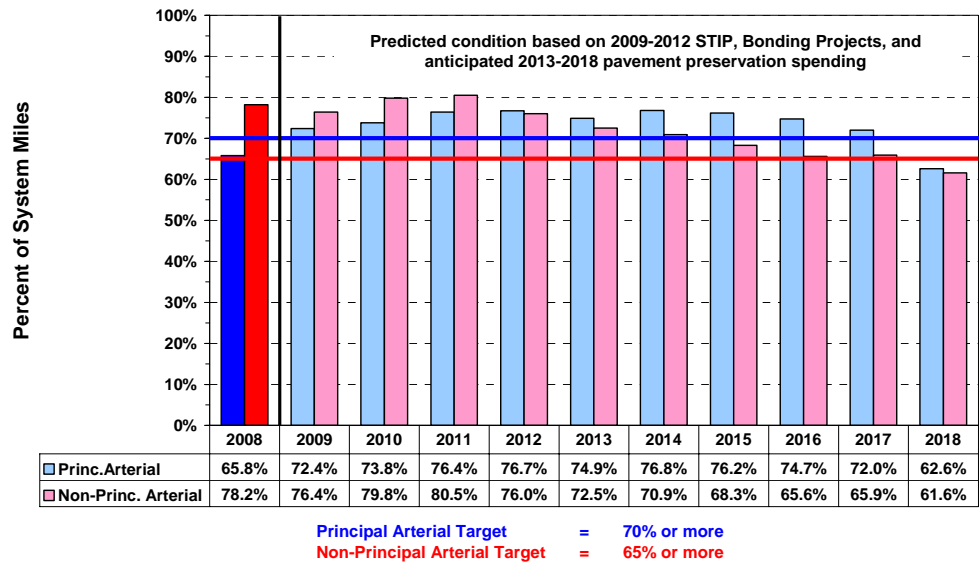


Figure 7 – Predicted “Good” Ride Quality Index for District 1

Source: Mn/DOT Office of Materials Services

Predicted "Poor" Ride Quality Index (miles with RQI <= 2.0) ATP-3 Only

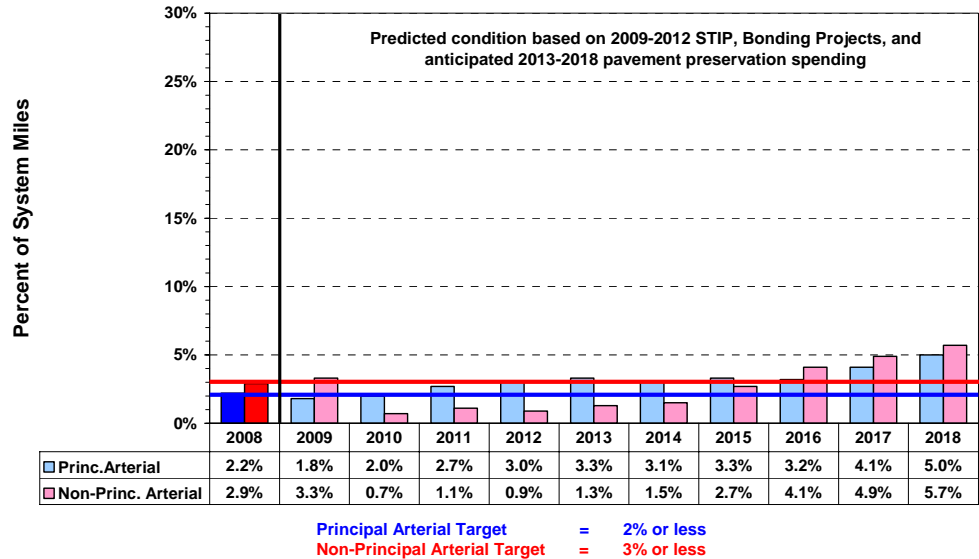


Figure 8 – Predicted “Poor” Quality Ride Index for District 1

Source: Mn/DOT Office of Materials Services

Other Infrastructure Preservation

Begin to systematically fund other infrastructure. Additional outcomes and system performance will be known in the future as measures and targets in this area develop.

Long-Range HIP 2019-2028 Outlook

Infrastructure Preservation

In the long-range years of this plan, District 3’s pavement preservation needs will be considerably higher, approximately equal to the total revenues for the District. It is anticipated that the District will only be able fund half of its pavement needs in the last 10 years of this plan.

Mobility and Traveler Safety

District 3 will be the only Greater Minnesota district that is predicted to have underperforming IRCs in the 20-year planning time frame. It is estimated that without planned investments, there will be over 249 miles of “at-risk” IRCs by 2028. District 3 will have an additional 86 miles of rural highway segments warranting consideration for 2-to-4 lane expansion by 2028. Unfortunately, due to the substantial increase in infrastructure preservation needs, it is anticipated that the District will not be able to fund any IRC or regional mobility project and will only have sufficient revenues to fund one major safety capacity improvement project (e.g., TH 55 - Buffalo and Rockford) within the last 10 years of the plan.

Further Information

Please contact Mn/DOT District 3 for additional information.

Website: <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/d3.html>



Prairie to pine

The district has the largest population base outside the Minneapolis/St. Paul metro area. The district's southern boundary is located adjacent to the metro area and is rapidly becoming part of the greater urbanized area with a strong commuter demand. That demand is currently served by highways, buses and park and ride lots. The central portion of the district wraps around the St. Cloud metropolitan area, which is one of Minnesota's fastest growing communities. To the north there are hundreds of lakes and resorts surrounded by pine and birch forests.



District supports

- 1,653 centerline miles (3,984 lane miles) of state, U.S., and interstate highways
- 429 bridges
- 422 miles of rail line
- 110 miles of paved trails
- 23 airports
- Nine transit systems
- Nine rest areas for traveler safety
- Two Travel Information Centers



Thirteen counties

District 3 is located in the central portion of Minnesota and includes the following counties:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| • Aitkin | • Morrison |
| • Benton | • Sherburne |
| • Cass | • Stearns |
| • Crow Wing | • Todd |
| • Isanti | • Wadena |
| • Kanabec | • Wright |
| • Mille Lacs | |

Major projects

A few of our future projects:

- I-94 Albertville; construct a WB ramp connecting the interchanges of Wright CR 19 and Wright CR 37, 2011/2012
- Highway 15 Sartell/St. Cloud at Stearns CR 120; construct a diverging diamond interchange, 2012/2013
- Highway 23 Foley to Highway 95; expand to four lane, 2011/2012
- Highway 10 Elk River; replace the Mississippi River Bridge, 2015
- Highway 24 Clearwater, replace the Mississippi River bridge, 2016/2017
- Highway 27 Little Falls, replace the Mississippi River bridge, 2020
- Highway 210 Brainerd; replace the Mississippi River Bridge, 2020
- Highway 371 Nisswa to Jenkins; expand to four lane, 2018/2019

Project dates subject to change





District profile

District 3, which encompasses much of central Minnesota, has two full service offices - headquarters is located in Baxter, with the second office in St. Cloud. Twenty truck stations, staffed with experienced transportation specialists, are strategically located throughout the district. This presence helps to provide efficient highway construction and maintenance, which benefits all customers, internal and external.



There are approximately 360 dedicated employees who are skilled in engineering, snow & ice control, traffic, land acquisition, business planning and much more. District 3 is staffed to be a competitive organization. Each person plays an important role in the safety and efficiency of Minnesota's transportation system.

Other districts

Six other Districts serve greater Minnesota. Services provided by the Mn/DOT Districts include the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the state and federal highway system and aid/assistance to the county and city systems qualified for state and federal dollars. Transit, trail and rail coordination is also provided by the Districts.

Main contacts

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June 2011



Minnesota Department of Transportation



Welcome to
District 3

