

BRIDGE INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

- 32% of major local Government bridges, or 750 bridges, are posted for load based on the ND DOT bridge dashboard.
- If a bridge is posted for load, the road is limited in serving its purpose.
- Transportation dependent industries suffer from washboards, potholes and poor road conditions.
 - These same industries are unable to operate when low load limit or closed bridges prohibit their use.



BRIDGE INSPECTIONS



• Bridge inspections are mandatory

PAST HISTORY OF FUNDING

- From 2022 to 2024 the DOT allocated \$80.9
 million for 36 bridge replacements
- \$20 million of this funding came from ARPA funds and \$16.5 million from local match

PROBLEMS WITH HISTORICAL FUNDING

- Not enough
- Cost share can be prohibitive for some counties
- One shot appropriations
 - Counties unable to do long term planning and studies

WHAT DO WE WANT TO FUND?

- Bridge Replacement
 - New BridgeConstruction
 - Replacement with culverts or other structures when possible
- Bridge Repair



WHAT ARE SOME ESTIMATED COSTS



Hydrology Study \$10,000 to \$20,000



Box Culverts to replace bridges \$500,000 to \$900,000



Bridge replacement \$1 to \$5 million / bridge



Bridge repair variable

WHERE ARE THESE BRIDGES?

- 2024 UGPTI study identified
 - 2 counties with no bridge needs last session it was 7
 - 17 counties with 1 to 5 bridges in need of rehabilitation or replacement
 - 19 counties with 6 to 19 bridges in need of rehabilitation or replacement
 - 15 counties with 20 or more
 - Grand Forks, Morton, Pembina, Traill and Walsh have over 60 each
 - Renville 6, McLean 7, Ward 22, Bottineau 33, McHenry 40



EXAMPLES OF PROBLEMS CREATED

Land surrounded by Mouse River with two access points, one bridge is closed the other bridge is derated to 8 ton.

Farmstead and private land with only access to it is a closed bridge.

8 ton, 12 ton and 31 ton load limits on farm to market roads that are built for 80,000 lb. or greater payloads but are now hindered by deficient bridges.









CONSIDERATIONS TO HOW MUCH FUNDING

- How much work can be done in biennium
 - Avoid inflation
 - Federal dollars have been increased nationwide to address infrastructure
 - Contractors are currently tied up on FM Diversion
 - Limitations include
 - Lack of bridge contractors currently in ND
 - Number of engineers / firms available
 - Time involved to do proper studies engineering, hydrology, easements, mitigation

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BRIDGE NEEDS

- 2024 Study by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute
 - Identified \$1.087 billion needed in improvement and preventative maintenance needs over the next 5 bienniums.
 - In person meetings with Counties, Contractors and Engineers have supported their ability to expend \$100 million / biennium without causing hyper inflation due to lack of labor and resources

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

- State funding needs to be directed to bridges
- Stream over a period of years to allow for long term plans and efficiency
- Allocated to each county as a percent of their identified needs in the 2024
 UGPTI study
 - For counties with fewer bridge needs their appropriation will need to be allocated based on a project cost rather than an annual percent
 - Address these needs on a county-by-county basis
- Ten year / 5 biennium timetable



STATE DOT INVOLVEMENT

WEIGHT LIMIT 4 TONS

- Allocate funds to DOT and have them distribute to counties based on formula
 - Advantages
 - Clearing house for allocating to counties with fewer needs
 - Oversight of a statewide benefit
 - Leverage with federal funds to decrease the amount needed from state
 - Potential disadvantages of Federal match
 - Perception of loss of local control
 - Time delay in funds being allocated while waiting for federal match
 - Potential need for local match if Federal funds are used
 - Potential for Federal guidelines being used in allocation formula
 - Ex. 6 mile recommendation

