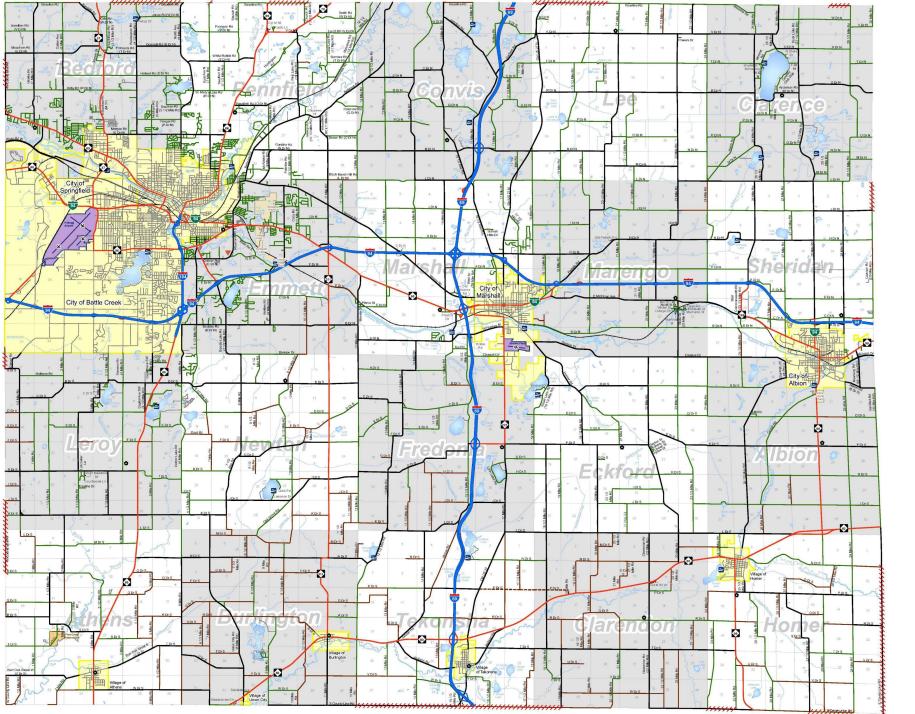
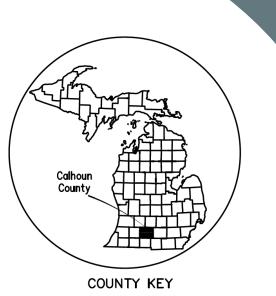
# Calhoun County Road Dept.

Evolving Strategies for Effective Local Road Management







# **Calhoun County**

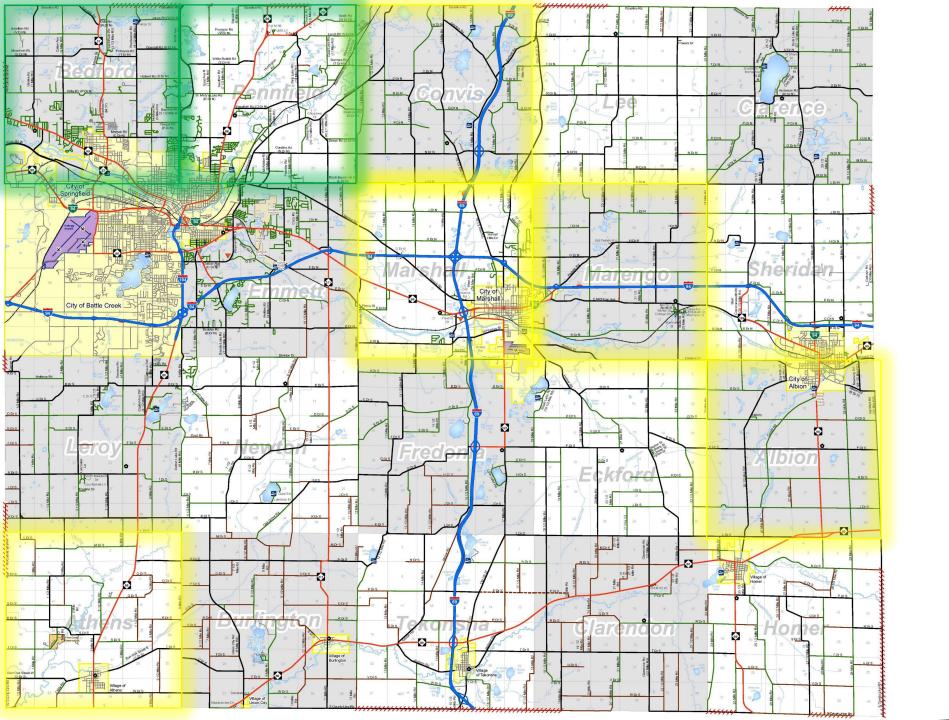


#### **Timeline**

## **2014 Local Road Funding Policy**

- 70% township cost for all projects
- Most townships refused
- 6 of 19 township participated
- 50/50 cost share for comprehensive plans



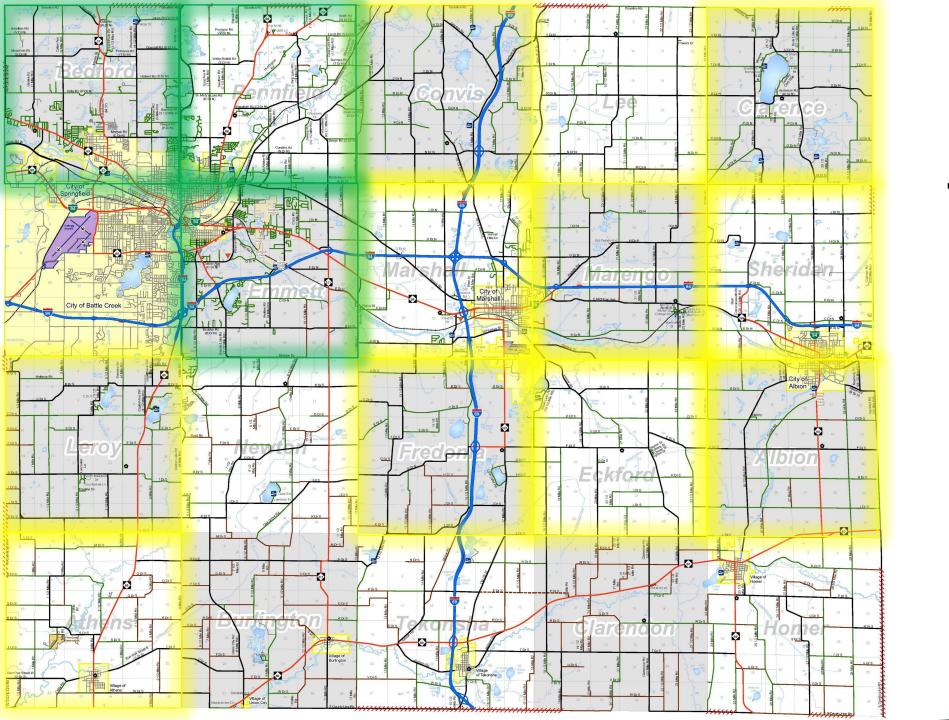


# 2014 Participating Townships

### 2018 Update

- Increased CCRD cost share
- 50% for HMA, 70% for Chipseal
- 13 of 19 townships participate
- Emmett Twp passes 77-mile comprehensive plan
- Scrambled to find matching funds
- Local spending outpaces primary spending





# 2018 Participating Townships

### 2023 MTF Style Distribution

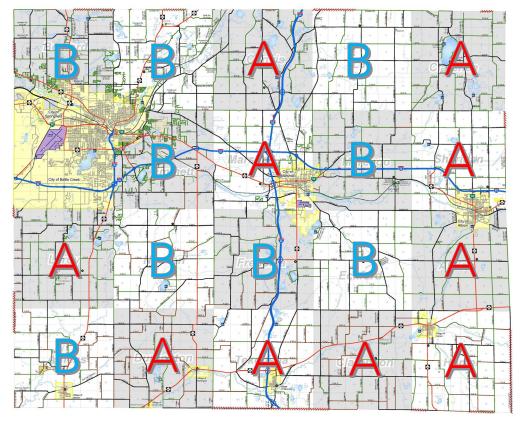
- Based on mileage and population of each township.
- Majority of funding was only available to the charter townships
- Charter townships had no immediate need due to recent comprehensive improvements
- Rural areas received almost nothing





### Half of County Each Year

- Townships eligible for matching funds every other year on a rotating schedule
- CCRD match still exceeded budget
- Townships strongly disapproved





## **Quantitative Scoring System**

- Each project rated on seven criteria
- Bonus points for returning a roads to gravel
- Prioritized high need / high use roads
- Eliminated poor quality project

Overmatch



Connectivity



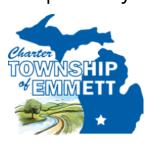
**ADT** 



**Cost Effectiveness** 



Twp Priority



**CCRD Priority** 





Right Sizing





#### Overmatch (0-50)

- 50% = 0
- 60% = 5
- 70% = 10
- 75% = 15
- 80% = 25
- 85% = 40
- 90% = 50
- 100% = Automatically Selected



Connectivity (0-10)

- To what extent does this project connect to other fair or good quality roads in the area?
- How well does this road connect to county primaries or state trunklines in the area?
- Is the project considered sufficient length to provide economy of scale?



Average Daily Traffic (0-20)

- $\bullet$  0-100 = 0
- 101-200 = 2
- 201-300 = 5
- 301-400 = 8
- 401-500 = 10
- 501-750 = 13
- 751-1000 = 15
- 1000+ = 20



#### Cost Effectiveness (0-5)

- In-house = 5
- Both Contractor and in-house = 1-4
- Contractor = 0



#### Township Priority

- 1<sup>st</sup> Priority = 10
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority = 7
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority = 5
- 4<sup>th</sup> Priority = 2
- $5^{th}$ + Priority = 0









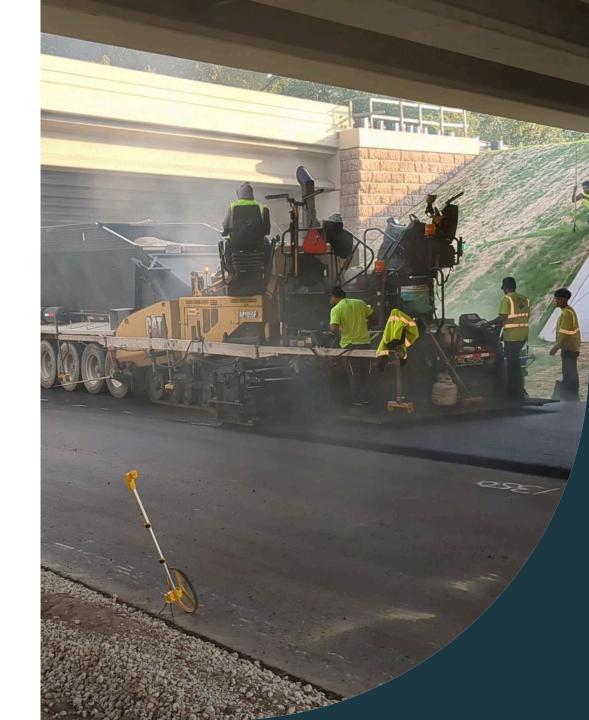
#### County Priority (0-5)

- High = 5
- Scale in between
- Low = 0



#### Resiliency (0-5)

- Extends service life of road (i.e. Not a kick the can down the road project)
- Adequate fix to roadway based on PASER.



#### Right sizing of paved network (0-5)

- 1 point per 1000' of failed pavement that is returned to gravel.
- Maximum 5 points per year
- Points will be applied to all projects submitted by that township for the current year and all projects submitted in the following year.



Number of projects already selected (0 to -10)

- 0 = 0
- 1 = -3
- 2 = -5
- 3 = -8
- $\bullet$  4+ = -10

### Is it working?

- 17 of 19 townships submit for projects each year
- Each township typically gets at least 1 project
- Project selection is equitable
- Improved township collaboration and trust



### Closing & Future Outlook

#### Recap

- Evolution from open-ended projects to a structured, scoring-based approach.
- Significant increase in participation and completed road miles.

#### Looking Ahead

- Address remaining funding challenges.
- Foster greater transparency and township collaboration

