

VRE Long Range Service Plan & Financial Analysis Review

July 28, 2016

2016 Acts of Assembly House Bill 30

The CTB shall review the LRP and financial analysis of VRE:

- The long-term financial viability
- Their ability to maintain appropriately costed-services
- VRE's impact on traffic volumes on the I-66/95/395 CoSS



Deadline – November 15, 2016

Analysis

Analyze:

- Estimating methodology
- Long-term service costs
- Assumptions on funding resources

Compare:

- Compatibility with other Plans
- Compatibility with Stakeholder Input
- Service assumptions and state priorities

Report:

- Draft Reports and Presentation for Rail Committee
- Final Report for CTB

Analysis

Analyze:

- **Estimating methodology**
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1. Ridership represents the benefits of the service
2. Ridership forecasts serve as the basis for estimating those future benefits *and* costs

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1. Ridership forecasting:

- a) Methodology
- b) Results

Analysis

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1. Ridership forecasting:

a) Methodology

- Preliminary estimates used MWCOCG model
- Regional model not well calibrated for commuter rail (VRE & MARC)
- Alternative approach used
 - Population & employment forecast
 - Similar mode split and response to service changes

Analysis

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1. Ridership forecasting:

b) Results

- Growth from the following areas
 - Natural growth attributable to demographic and land use growth
 - Increased frequency (20-minute and 15-minute headway service)
 - Skip-stop service
 - Gainesville-Haymarket extension service
 - Reverse peak service
 - Off-peak hourly service
 - Weekend service

	2013	Phase 1 (2014-2020)	Phase 2 & 3 (2031-2040)
Total weekday ridership	19,000	25,000	Up to 50,000
Incremental ridership	-	6,000	18,000

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1. Ridership forecasting:

b) Results

- Phase 1 growth is consistent with historical patterns
- Phase 2/3 growth will draw from attracting different travel markets
- Both depend upon
 - Population and employment growth currently forecasted for the region
 - Planned capital and service improvements to be implemented
- At projected 2040 ridership levels, the service would provide the equivalent of approximately 100 freeway lane miles

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Total weekday ridership	19,000	25,000	Up to 50,000
Incremental ridership	-	6,000	18,000

Claims & Verifications

Demand Increase 2020 & 2040

- Verify Travel Demand Model, Pop. and Emp. Projections ✓

VRE Highway Equivalency

- Compare to projected volumes on 66/95/395 ✓

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2. Cost estimates:

- a) Modeled for the 2040 Plan and additional modeling is part of VRE's current Strategic Financial Forecasting effort.
- b) Prepared for long term forecasting/planning purposes and not for short term budgeting.

Analysis

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2. Cost estimates:

- c) The 2040 plan uses a fully allocated cost model.
- d) Strategic Financial Forecast builds upon this.
- e) Methodology is typical in the industry and appropriate for long range planning where the goal is to compare scenarios against a baseline cost.

Analysis

Analyze:

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2. Cost estimates:

- f) Forecasted future cost estimates are derived from escalating the base year via
 - Historic costs/growth
 - Contractual levels
 - General inflation/CPI
 - Industry sources such as AAR
 - Capital costs per VRE Planning estimates
- g) 2040 showed more aggressive growth than Strategic Financial Forecasting effort.
- h) Methodology and sources appear reasonable.

Analysis

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- **Assumptions on funding**

3. Funding/Revenue estimates:

- a) Analysis focuses on Strategic Financial Forecasting effort
- b) Assumptions
 - Federal and state sources flat or decreasing
 - Fare increase 3%, biennially (previously 5%)
 - Local subsidy @ 3% biennially (down from 5%)
 - Ridership per VRE forecasts (see discussion above)

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4. VRE's Findings

a) Forecast produced for several scenarios

- Range from base scenarios to full implementation of 2040 plan
- Include scenario that examines additional fare increases

b) All scenarios

- Characterized by operating expenses that grow faster than current revenue sources
- Require significant levels of capital investment

Schedule

