

Commonwealth Transportation Board I-66 Corridor Briefing Outside the Beltway Route 15 to I-495

January 13, 2015

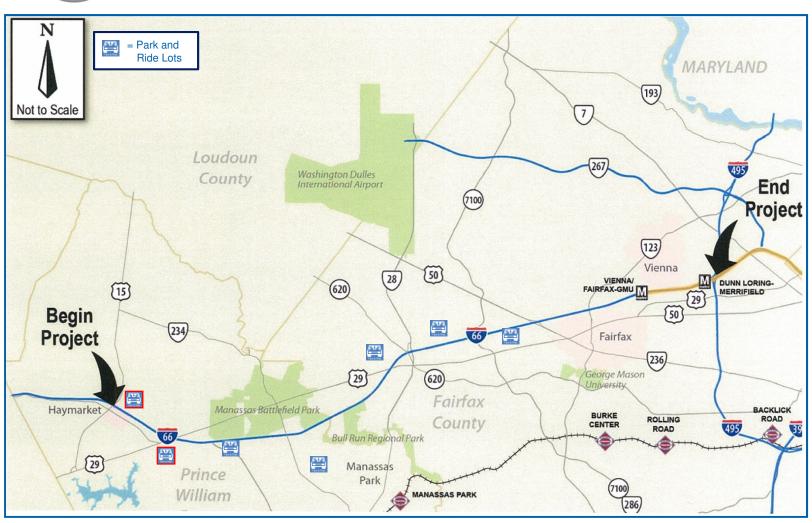


I-66 Corridor Briefing Overview

- > Project Status Update
- > Transit
- > P3 Procurement
- > Major Project Milestones



I-66 Corridor, Outside the Beltway US 15 to I-495





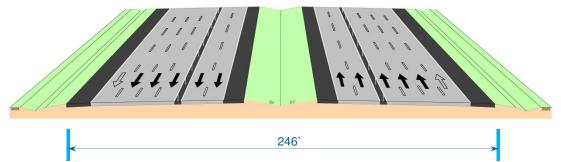
Project Scope

- Two Express Lanes (convert existing HOV lane & add one lane)
 - HOV-3 and buses travel free
 - Non-HOV tolled
 - Congestion-based tolls
 - Converting HOV-2 to HOV-3 by 2020, consistent with the Constrained Long Range Plan
- Three regular lanes
 - > Open to all traffic
 - > No tolls
 - Ramp-to-ramp connections (auxiliary lanes)
- Rapid bus service and other multimodal improvements
 - > High frequency of service beyond peak hours
 - > Travel in express lanes for predictable travel times
 - > Park-and-Ride lots, Transportation Demand Management

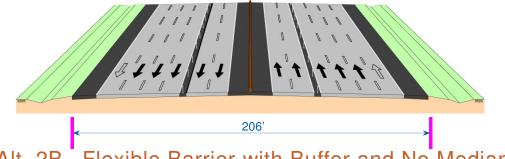
Typical Sections



Alt. 1 – Concrete Barrier with Full Shoulders and Median for Future Center Transit (with auxiliary lanes, if needed)



Alt. 2A –Flexible Barrier with Buffer and Median for Future Center Transit (with auxiliary lanes, if needed)



Alt. 2B – Flexible Barrier with Buffer and No Median (with auxiliary lanes, if needed)



NEPA Status

Scope of the Environmental Assessment

- Purpose & Need
- Alternatives
- Environmental Consequences

Environmental Data Collection

- Waters of the US delineation
- Parks
- Historic properties
- Threatened & endangered species
- Other resources

Corridor Operations

- Improve travel time reliability (predictability)
- Improve person throughput
- Provide travelers with options
- Improve safety





Project Outreach & Agency Coordination

Public Information Meetings (6:00 – 8:30 p.m.)

January 26, 27, 28, and 29

Continued briefings to key stakeholder groups

- Update briefings to transportation groups
- Update briefings to state and local elected officials
- Initial briefings to HOAs and community

groups

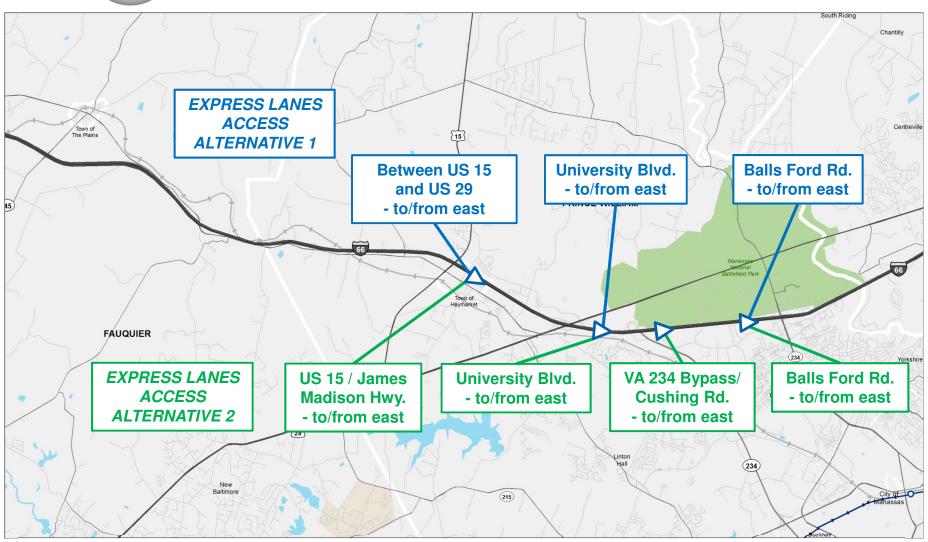


Project Website

- Dedicated website
- Distinct project identity with easy to access and upto-date information
- Interactive features encouraging open dialogue with the public

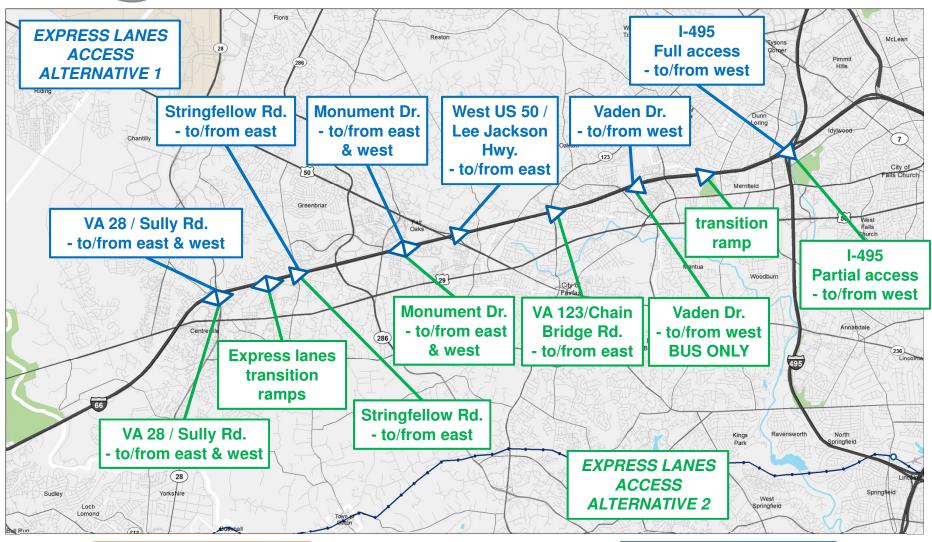


Preliminary Access Alternatives (Prince William County)





Preliminary Access Alternatives (Fairfax County)





Multimodal Solutions

- Transit Services
 - Commuter Bus Services
 - Rapid Bus Service
- Park-and-Ride Facilities
- Transportation Demand Management (TDM)







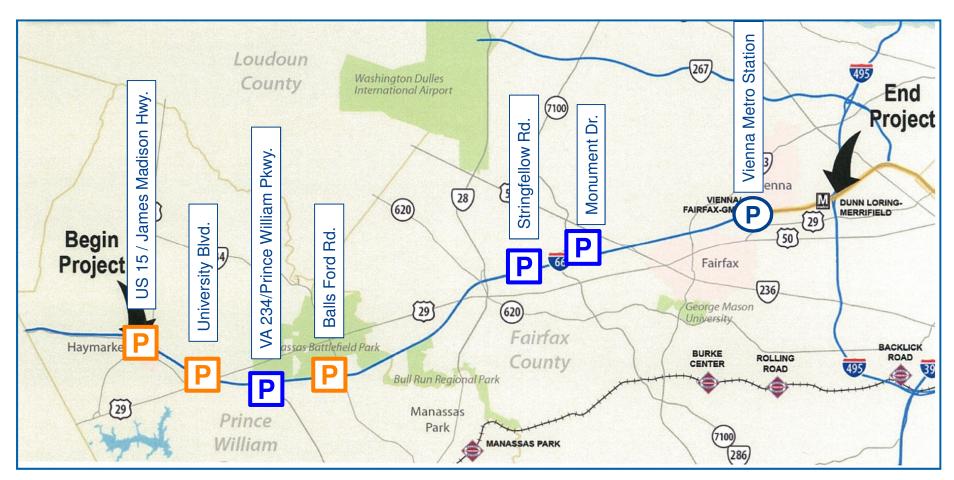
- Commuter Bus Services existing services, new routes, and modified existing routes
 - One-seat rides
 - Enhanced connectivity between new park-and-ride facilities and major regional destinations
 - Peak-oriented service
- Rapid Bus Service new service
 - Complements Metrorail
 - Frequent and all-day service
 - To/from key park-and-ride facilities that have direct access to Express Lanes

Transit Services





Park-and-Ride Facilities



I-66 Park-and-Ride Focus Locations



New

Р

Existing with planned or proposed expansion

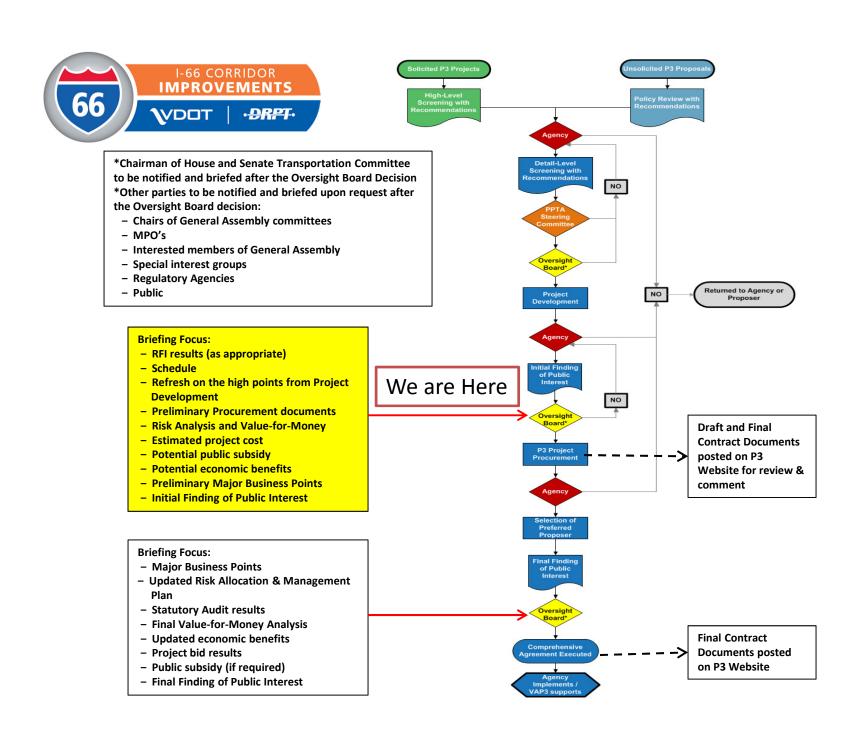




Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Strategies

- Incentivize carpooling
- Form vanpools
- Provide employer and destination outreach, services, and information
- Provide home-based outreach
- Enhance web-based and mobile applications
- Provide ride-matching services
- Promote bicycling, walking, transit, vanpooling, and carpooling
- Support casual carpooling (slugging)







Request for Information (June-November 2013)

- 19 private sector firms and 9 citizens provided written responses
- In general, respondents believed a P3 approach could facilitate delivery of a multimodal transportation improvement for I-66
- Technical challenges include: minimizing right-of-way impacts, maintaining flexibility for future improvements and designing efficient access points
- Private sector is interested in design, construction, finance, operation and maintenance of a multi-modal improvement (managed lane and rapid bus system)
- Private sector raised concerns regarding financial feasibility of the potential scope for improvements

Refresh on the High Points from Project Development

- Stakeholder Support
- Transparency
- Competition



Preliminary Procurement Documents

A commercial workgroup was formed in November 2014 to start drafting procurement documents :

- Request for Qualifications (RFQ) Scheduled to be issued in February 2015
 - Technical Qualifications
 - Financial Qualifications
 - Term-sheet
- Draft Request for Proposals (RFP) Scheduled to be issued in Summer 2015
 - Instruction to Offerors
 - Technical Requirements
 - Comprehensive Agreement
- Final RFP Scheduled to be issued by end of 2015



Risk Analysis

The following Project risks are considered to be among the most important to address, mitigate and/or resolve. Project risks were initially identified during a mutli-disciplined workshop in July 2014 and continue to be further refined.

- Right-of-Way impacts and acquisition
- Defined, financially viable Project scope with adequate public funding.
- Continued coordination with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit
 Authority (WMATA) regarding associated facility impacts, federal agencies, and
 the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA)
- Completed NEPA process and required environmental clearances in time to concurrently move forward with project procurement
- Efficient execution of the project development schedule to meet established milestone dates
- Maintenance of traffic and continuity of operational features during construction



Initial Finding of Public Interest

- Attached to CTB Resolution
- Identifies Project scope, development activities, anticipated benefits, allocation, management and mitigation of key risks
- Commissioner's Recommendation for approval and Secretary's approval

Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA)

- At this stage of project development, the BCA is a high-level conceptual
 analysis of the potential economic impact of the I-66 express lanes in terms of
 reductions in travel time, fuel consumption, and vehicle exhaust emissions as
 well as potential increases in economic productivity.
- The analysis indicates the benefit/cost ratio (the discounted value of future benefits divided by the discounted cost of construction) will range between 2.0 and 3.0 times (using high and low project cost estimates).
- The BCA will be updated after detailed traffic projections and project cost estimates have been developed.



➤ Initial Value for Money (IVFM) Analysis

Quantitative Discussion

- Scenario 1 P3 Procurement (DBFOM)
- Scenario 2 Public Sector off-balance sheet financing
- Scenario 3 Pay As You Go (DB Option)

Due to current limitations on Commonwealth's and VDOT's debt capacity, an on-balance sheet financing has not been considered as a potential practical scenario in this IVFM analysis

Qualitative Discussion

- Private Sector Innovation and Efficiencies
- Commonwealth Financing Options
- Deferred cost related to Phasing of the project

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Cost versus P3 Procurement	\$0M	\$249 M	\$600M
Percent of Cost Increase	0%	7%	15%

I-66 CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS



- Cost Estimates, Financial Analysis and Potential Public Funds for the Project
 - Capital Cost (FY17-FY21) = \$2.3 B to \$3.6 B (YOE) or \$2.1 B to \$3.3 B (NPV)

 This estimate includes:
 - Express Lane Design, Construction and ROW, Contract Administration
 - Transit Capital Costs
 - Park-and-Ride Facilities (Capital Cost and ROW)
 - TDM Program (During Construction)
 - Annual Operation and Maintenance Cost = \$27 M to \$33 M (in 2020 \$)
 - Express Lanes (transferred to private sector)
 - Transit Operations
 - TDM Program (Post Construction)
 - Park-and-Ride Facilities
 - Total Private Investment = \$1 B to \$1.1 B
 - Equity
 - Debt
 - TIFIA



Preliminary Major Business Points for the P3 Procurement

- Term of Agreement 40-50 years
- Financing VDOT to facilitate application for PABs allocation and TIFIA Credit Support
- Concessionaire is responsible for O&M of the Express Lanes
- Concessionaire will have Revenue Risk and operate a dynamic open-road tolling system
- ROW Acquisition services will be provided by the Concessionaire with a Risk Sharing of property costs
- VDOT will require performance and payment securities related to the Concessionaire's responsibilities and a limited NTP prior to permit acquisition
- VDOT will require appropriate levels of insurance, indemnification and warranties
- Concessionaire is required to make a good faith effort to achieve DBE and SWaM Goals
- Comprehensive Agreement will have standard termination, delay and compensation events



Procurement Recommendations

> VDOT, DRPT and VAP3 recommendations:

- Issue an RFQ under PPTA to utilize a P3 procurement method to design, build, operate, maintain and finance the multimodal Project, except for specific elements as noted.
- Continue to explore all options to select the best procurement method(s) for delivery of individual park-and-ride facilities where strategic and feasible, "TDM Strategies" and "Rapid Bus Service" for delivery of multimodal solutions.
- Continue to refine the Project Scope to improve affordability, bring the greatest value for the Commonwealth's investment and enhance the multimodal benefits to the users along the entire Corridor.



Major Project Milestones

Key Milestones	Dates	
Submit project for inclusion in CLRP	December 2014	
Public Information Meetings	January 2015	
P3 RFQ	February 2015	
NEPA Public Hearing	May 2015	
CTB Briefing	Summer 2015	
Draft RFP	Summer 2015	
NEPA / FHWA Decision	End of 2015	
Final P3 RFP	End of 2015	
Financial Close	December 2016	
Construction Start	2017	



Questions / Comments

THANKS!

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