VIRGINIA RAILWAY EXPRESS

ADDING CAPACITY IN CORRIDORS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (COSS)

Commonwealth Transportation Board July 28, 2016

Doug Allen
Chief Executive Officer
Virginia Railway Express



WHO WE ARE

Commuter rail

2 Commissions,9 Jurisdictions

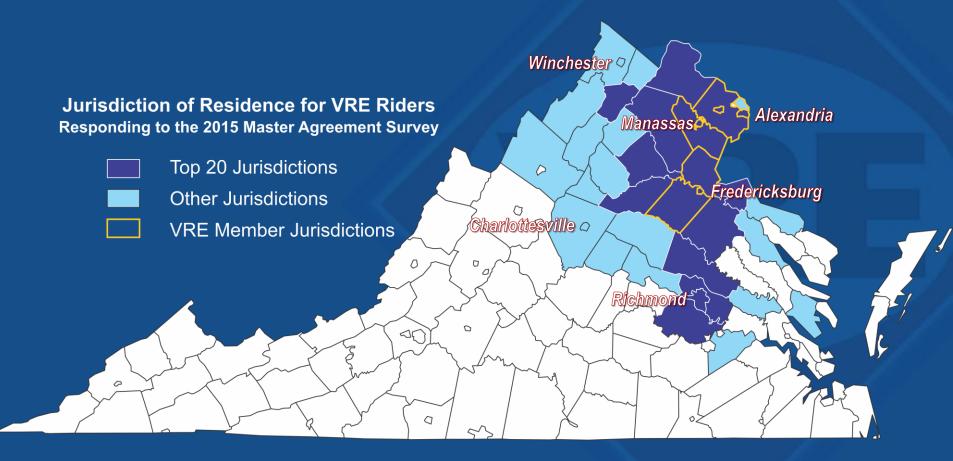
Safe, Reliable, High Customer Satisfaction

4.5 million riders per year





On a typical weekday VRE draws ridership from 39 Virginia Jurisdictions







WHAT WE DO

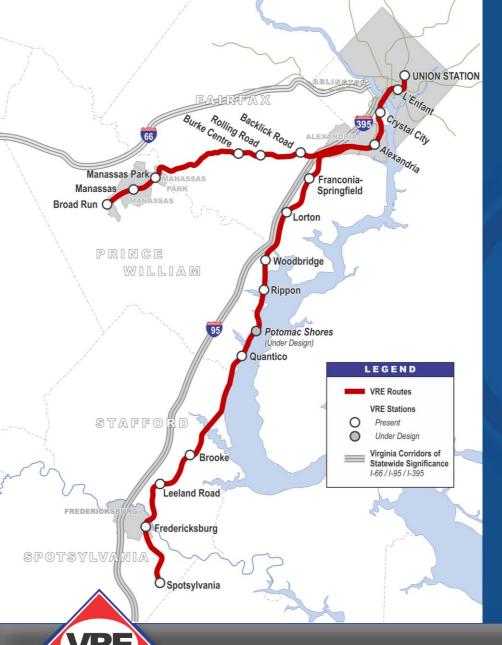
We add <u>peak</u> capacity...

Currently 5,400 peak seats/hour

...in corridors of statewide significance... *I-66, I-95 & I-395*

...for longer-distance commuters... Travelers that would otherwise drive on highways*

...using non-highway rights-of-way CSXT, NS & Amtrak



VDOT EFFORTS

...I-95/395 Express Lanes...

Opened in 2014,

south/north extensions in 2018

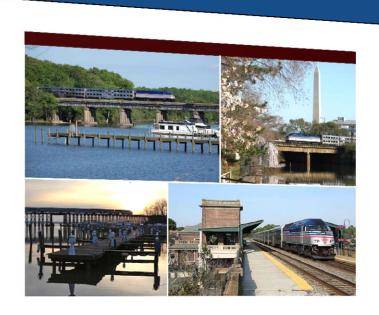
... I-66 inside beltway... *Complete in 2020*

...I-66 outside the beltway...

Two Express lanes/direction

open in 2020

... total value... *\$2.58*



Congestion Relief Provided by Virginia Railway Express

Analysis Conducted By Texas A&M Transportation Institute Texas A&M University System

> For Virginia Railway Express

> > June 2015



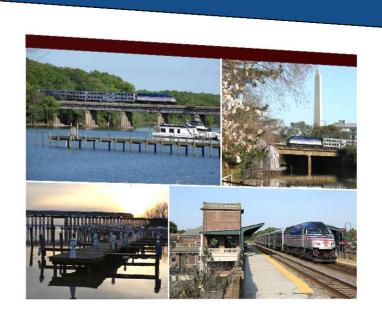
VRE BENEFITS TO COSS

"...contribution to congestion relief is significant..."

"...much greater congestion benefit in the evening peak period..."

"...contributes to a delay reduction of between 8 and 18%..."





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VRE BENEFITS TO COSS

"...[VRE] provides capacity for about 5,000 persons per hour..."

"...would require adding at least one freeway lane in each direction in both VRE corridors..."

"...total estimated construction cost required to provide [freeway] capacity to carry VRE passengers is over \$1 billion."





VRE SYSTEM PLAN 2040

- Longer trains
- Longer platforms
- More station parking
- Second platforms
- More trains
- Third track on CSX
- Storage yard expansion
- Gainesville-Haymarket Extension
- Long Bridge

VRE FINANCIAL PLAN

Complement to System Plan 2040

- Scenarios
 - Focus on Steady State, Natural Growth, System Plan 2040
- Refined cost estimates
- Detailed cost modeling
- Forecast future operating and capital needs
- Forecast revenues by source
- Identified revenue needs
- Key findings to inform decisions, next steps



VRE FINANCIAL PLAN KEY FINDINGS

Operating expenses escalate faster than revenues

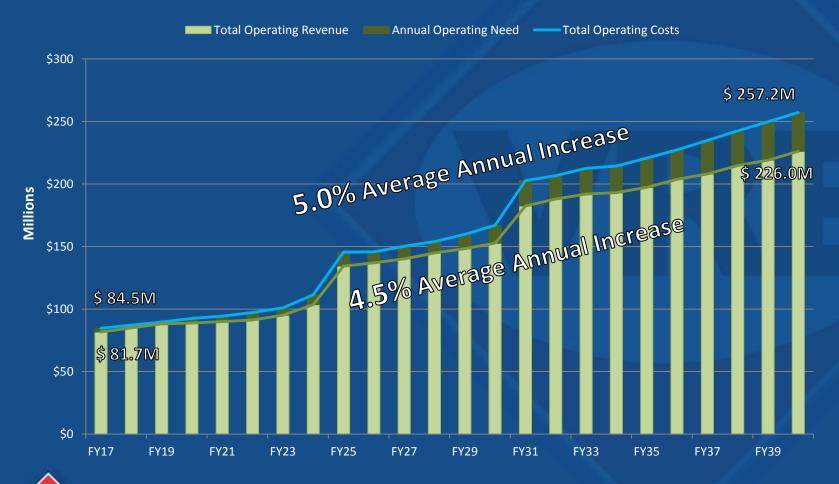


OPERATING COST VS. REVENUE NATURAL GROWTH





OPERATING COST VS. REVENUE SYSTEM PLAN





VRE FINANCIAL PLAN KEY FINDINGS

- Operating expenses escalate faster than revenues
- Raising fares alone is not a viable solution



VRE FINANCIAL PLAN AVERAGE FARE





VRE FINANCIAL PLAN OPERATING SOURCES

Funding from Jurisdictions is Limited

- Arlington, Alexandria flat fee of approximately \$150k
- Fairfax Co. VRE funded thru general fund (gas tax to WMATA)
- Prince Wm Co. PRTC bus service and VRE exceeds gas tax; NVTA
- M,MP,F limited gas tax base
- Stafford Co. gas tax only on VRE, stopped road projects
- Spotsylvania Co. gas tax, new station opened in 2015

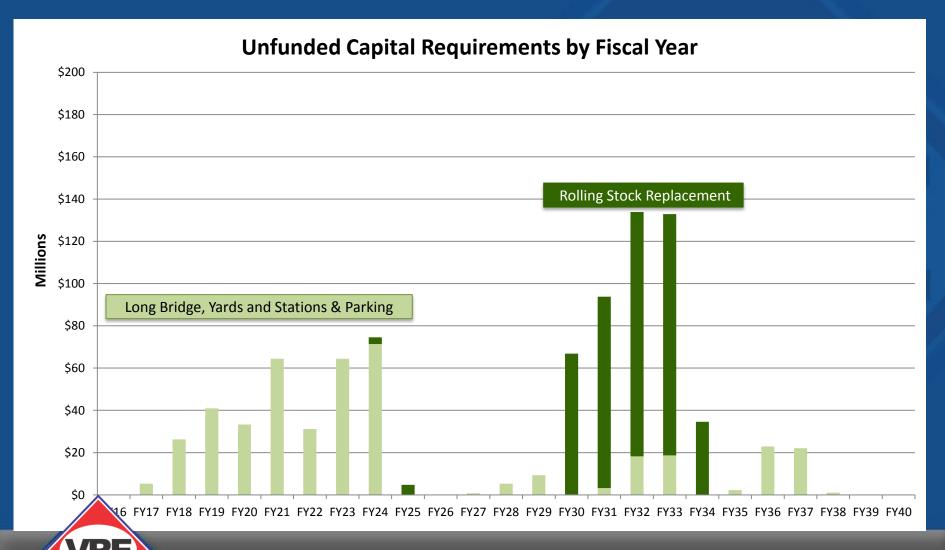


VRE FINANCIAL PLAN KEY FINDINGS

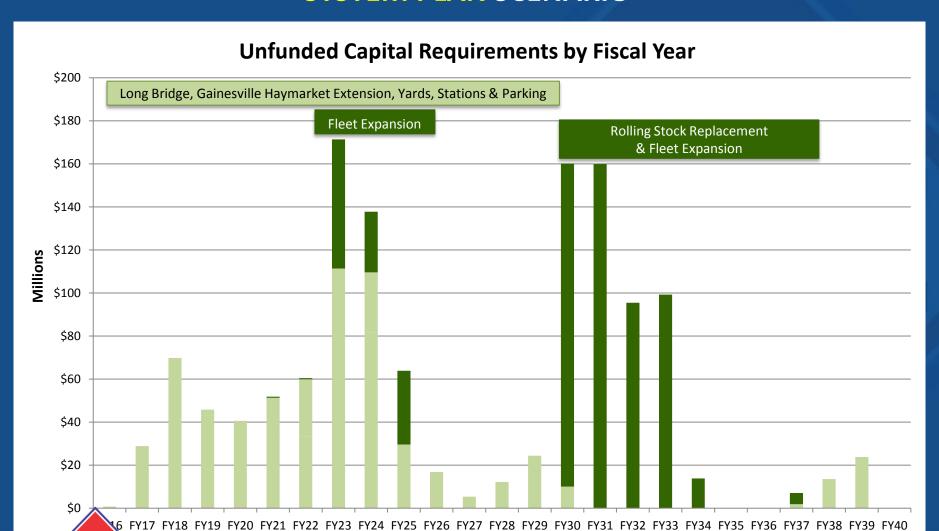
- Operating expenses escalate faster than revenues
- Raising fares alone is not a viable solution
- Capital costs exceed expected sources, particularly in non-NVTA jurisdictions



VRE FINANCIAL PLAN NATURAL GROWTH SCENARIO



VRE FINANCIAL PLAN SYSTEM PLAN SCENARIO

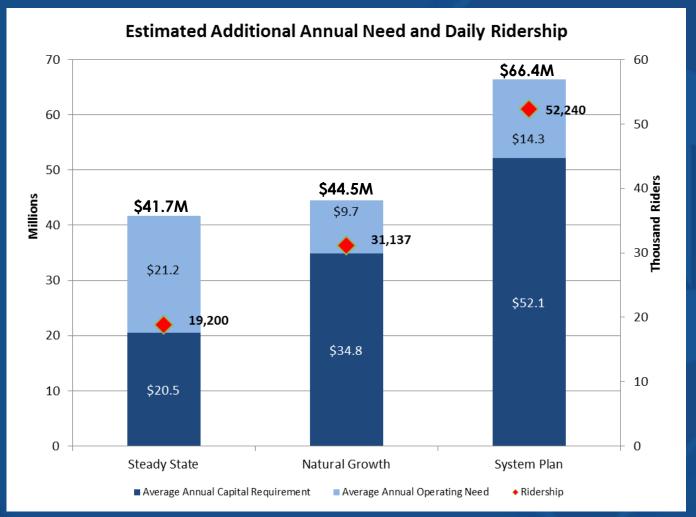


VRE FINANCIAL PLAN KEY FINDINGS

- Operating expenses escalate faster than revenues
- Raising fares alone is not a viable solution
- Capital costs exceed expected sources, particularly in non-NVTA jurisdictions
- Today's service is not sustainable over time
- Additional funding results in more riders

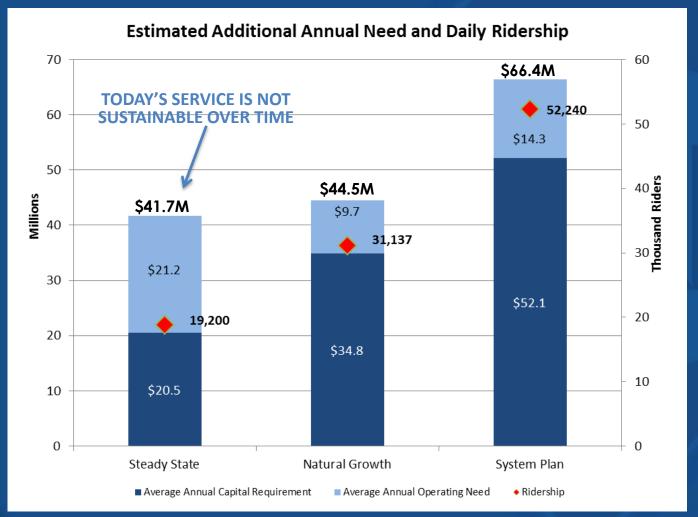


VRE FINANCIAL PLAN SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



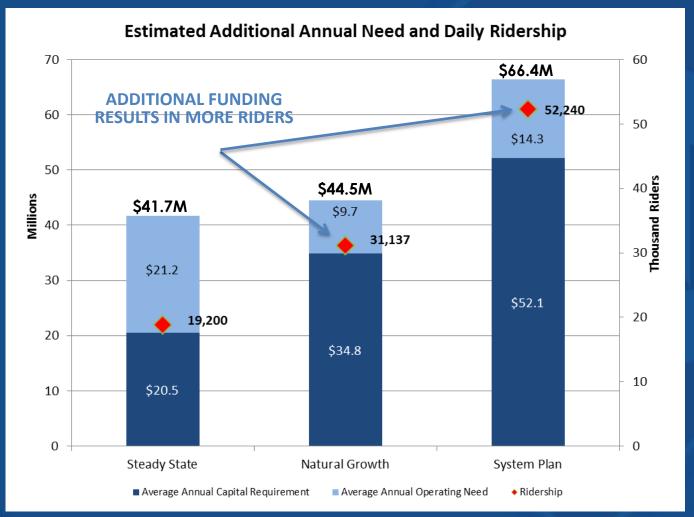


VRE FINANCIAL PLAN SUMMARY OF FINDINGS





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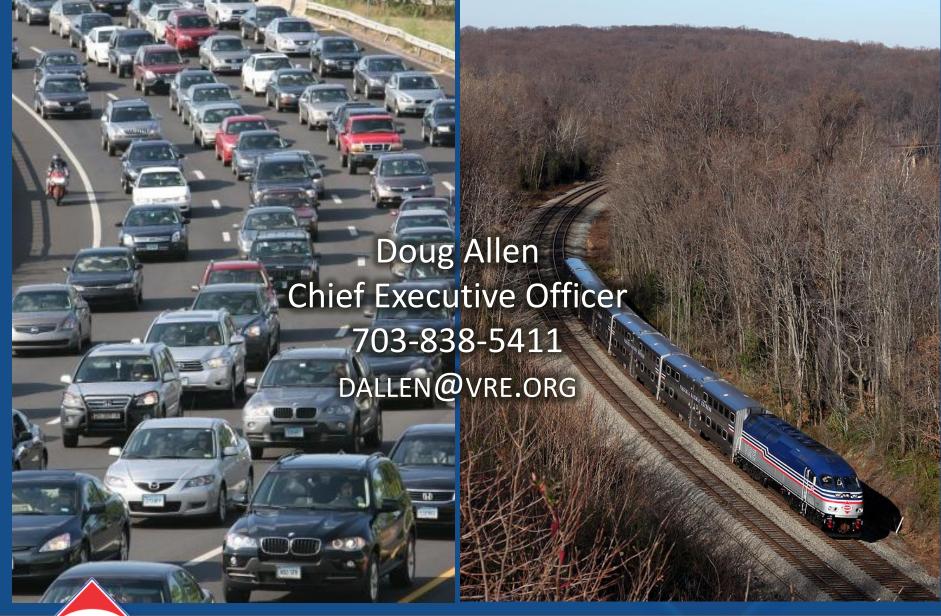




CONCLUSIONS

- 1. VRE is a vital component of the Commonwealth's transportation system.
- 2. VRE provides significant capacity during the rush hours in the I-66, I-95 and I-395 corridors.
- 3. The cost to replace VRE capacity in these CoSS would be substantial.
- 4. The most cost effective way to increase capacity in these CoSS is to expand VRE.
- 5. VRE needs additional investment from the Commonwealth to continue and expand capacity in the I-66, I-95 and I-395 CoSS.









SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

- The I-66, I-95 and I-395 CoSS are some of the most congested in Virginia.
- VDOT has/will max out capacity in these corridors.
- VRE is the only viable option for significant additional capacity in these corridors.
- VRE is limited by existing sources of funding.
- VRE needs dedicated funding to continue and to provide significantly more capacity in these CoSS.