Realignment Workshop

01/21/2021



Purpose & Overview

Agenda

- Purpose
- Review: Two approaches for realignment
- Background for Board realignment decisions under planrequired approach
- Background for Board realignment decisions under the expanded capacity approach
- Review project evaluations
- Next steps



Plan-Required Approach

Plan-Required

- Relies on authorized, reasonably expected revenues
- M2020-36 establishes criteria "to help inform the Board on how to best achieve the objectives of the Sound Transit 2 and Sound Transit 3 plans when making upcoming realignment decisions."



Expanded Capacity Approach

Expanded Capacity

 M2020-37 directs development of alternative scenarios "that would utilize a variety of tools which could include but are not limited to state funds, additional federal funds and increased debt capacity"



Board discussion

 What are the opportunities and challenges of each approach to realignment?



Plan Requirements

Requirements

Resolution No. R2016-17 provides the Board's authority for addressing unaffordability of ST3 Plan.

The ST3 Plan provides that available revenue must be used:

"to pay for the cost of those improvements, or portions thereof, contained in the Plan, or in ST-2 or Sound Move, that the Board deems, in its discretion, to be most necessary and in the best interests of Sound Transit after consideration of the Plan and the financial policies adopted as part of the Plan."



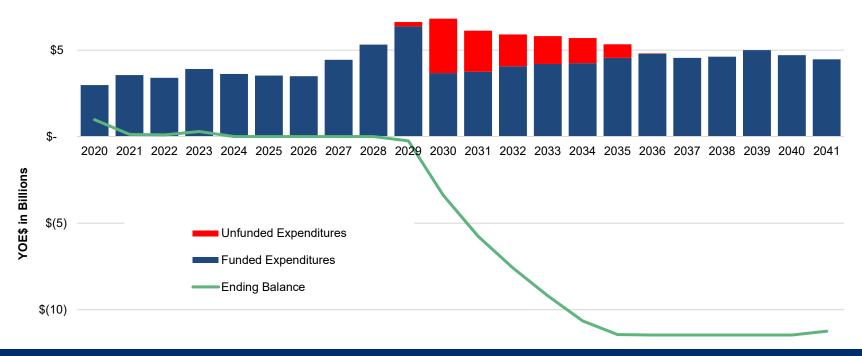
Financial Situation

Financial projections key takeaways

- Current forecasts render the program unaffordable without realignment.
- Insufficient funds to pay for expenditures starting in 2029 based on current project schedules and budgets.
- Total expenditures (Capital and Operations) exceed available funds yielding affordability gap of \$11.5B through 2041.



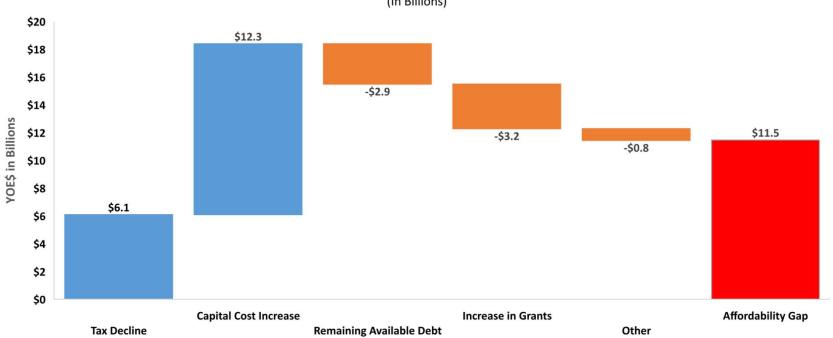
Affordability gap is projected to be \$11.5B, or 11% of the remaining program through 2041



Major update in plan assumptions

Fall 2019 vs Jan 2021

Change 2017-2041 (In Billions)





Major update #1: Tax revenue projections decreased by \$6.1 Billion through 2041

Long term trend highly uncertain

Decrease in Projected Tax Revenues			
	2	020 - 2041	2020 - 2041 (%)
Sales Tax	\$	(5,428,424)	-11.5%
MVET	\$	(606,513)	-8.1%
Property Tax	\$	(33,849)	-0.8%
Rental Car Tax (RCT)	\$	(39,050)	-46.2%
Total Tax Revenues	\$	(6,107,835)	-10.3%



Main update #2: Capital cost estimate increased by \$12 Billion through 2041

\$12 billion in Year of Expenditure dollars (or \$8 billion in 2019\$) increase to capital cost estimates, to be adjusted through ongoing design and independent cost estimate review.

- West Seattle and Ballard
- Tacoma Dome
- OMF South and North
- Everett
- South Kirkland/Issaquah
- Tacoma Community College



Main update #3: Projected grants increased by \$3.2 billion through 2041

- Increase in grants assumption based on historical performance and latest project cost estimates
- \$3.2 billion in increased grant assumptions
- Original ST3 plan assumed 16.0% of capital program funded through grants, updated assumption increase the federal share to 17.5%



Main update #4: \$2.9 billion increase in assumed net debt through 2041

- All remaining available debt capacity is projected to be used to partially bridge the funding and expenditure gap.
- However, debt capacity is constrained resulting in \$11.5 billion affordability gap.



Tools: Plan-Required Approach

Realignment tools: Plan-Required approach

Currently available revenue tools

- Remaining tax authority (rental car tax)
- Fares & fees (e.g. parking, advertising)



Realignment tools: Plan-Required approach

Expenditure tools

- Delay project delivery
 - Delay projects in their entirety
- Deliver projects in phases
 - Deliver some portions earlier and some portions later
 - Examples: Deliver LRT in segments, open LRT/BRT service but delay parking
- Reduce project scopes
 - · Remove elements of projects, or constrain available budget
 - Examples: LRT alignment choices, surface rather than structured parking
- Suspend or delete projects
 - Remove projects from the plan temporarily or permanently



Board discussion

- What revenue tools are needed?
- What cost savings measures should be considered?
- What phasing options should be explored?



Expanded Capacity Background

Potential expanded funding capacity

- State
- Federal
- Third Party
- Debt Capacity



State funding: Current status

- ST currently prohibited from receiving State transportation funds
- Direct appropriation for public transit is rare but not prohibited
- Washington State has traditionally provided very limited funding for public transit outside of ferries



State funding: 2021 session

Legislature addressing Washington State revenue losses due to the pandemic

Three transportation packages under development:

- 1. House Transportation Committee Chair Fey Package
- Senate Transportation Chair Hobbs' Forward Washington Package
- 3. Senate Transportation Vice Chair Saldana's Evergreen Transportation Package



State funding & policy changes

Possible offsets, exemptions and new authority

- Exempt Sound Transit from State sales tax on construction and/or rolling stock purchases
- Seek waiver of repayment for federal share of WSDOT rightsof-way



State funding & policy changes

Seek regulatory relief

- Exempt ST from local permitting requirements
 - Eliminate the need for city-by-city code and design review negotiations
 - For example, give ST projects same permitting status as WSDOT projects



Federal funding current status: Grants

- Based on historical performance and recent capital cost estimates, the Finance Plan has been updated to assume 17.5% (vs. 16% assumed in the ST3 plan) of the capital program is funded by grants.
- Most significant federal funding comes from the FTA's Capital Investment Grant (CIG) program. To date, ST has received 4 Full Funding Grant Agreements in the total amount of \$ 3.3 billion.
- Federal Way FFGA continues through 2026; Lynnwood FFGA continues through 2028



Federal funding current status: Loans

- ST is the largest recipient of federal TIFIA loans in the country, with 5 loans worth \$3.3 billion, 4 under first and only Master Credit Agreement
- ST currently seeking to expand the scope of the East Link TIFIA loan to include Redmond Extension and refinance all loans in the existing TIFIA portfolio.
- Scope expansion and refinance outcome is uncertain.

Federal pandemic relief: 2020 and looking ahead

Congress has approved two relief packages

- First package in Spring 2020, "CARES Act" provided:
 - \$25B for public transit, including \$166M for ST
- Second package in December 2020 provided:
 - \$14B for public transit, ST expected to receive ~\$180M (assuming CARES Act formula is used)

Biden Administration proposing third relief package

\$20B proposed for public transit



Federal opportunities ahead

117th Congress and Biden Administration

- House-passed provision that would provide ST's current CIG grants with higher federal share
- Reauthorization proposals: Current authorization expires Sep. 2021
- Recovery efforts Infrastructure investments "Build Back Better"
- Biden Team



Third party contributions

Leverage 3rd party investments through binding agreements

- Enter into partnerships to deliver infrastructure at lower cost
 - WSDOT partnership for I-405 NE 44th BRT station
 - Use already-programmed local CIP \$ to offset ST costs, e.g. Bothell BAT lanes
- Local funding or delivery of scope elements
- Use host jurisdiction property at no cost
- Embed utility relocation requirements in ST agreements with cities



Agency's legal debt capacity

- Current limit is 1.5 % of assessed property value within the RTA District
- District voters could increase the 1.5 % up to 5 % of assessed value
- 60 % voter approval required



Board discussion

- What opportunities should be pursued at the state level?
- What opportunities should be pursued at the federal level?
- What 3rd party opportunities should be pursued?
- Should we consider a vote to increase the agency's debt capacity?



Project Evaluations

Board-adopted Evaluation Criteria

Criterion	Concept	
Ridership potential	How many daily riders is the project projected to serve?	
Socio-economic equity	How well does the project expand mobility for transit-dependent, low-income, and/or diverse populations?	
Connecting centers	Does the project connect designated regional centers?	
Tenure	How long have voters been waiting for the project?	
Outside funding	Are other funding sources available, secured or at risk?	
Completing the spine	Does the project advance development of the regional HCT spine?	
Advancing logically beyond the spine	Is the project a 'logical next step' beyond the spine and within financial capacity?	
Phasing compatibility (constructability)	Can the project be constructed and opened for service in increments?	



Ridership Potential

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
How many daily riders is the project projected to serve?	The measure uses outputs from ridership forecasts	More than 45,000 daily riders
	based on the Sound Transit ridership model to assess	Between 5,000 and 45,000 daily riders
	the number of projected daily riders.	Less than 5,000 daily riders

Project Evaluations begin on page 17 of the Briefing Book



Ridership Potential

More than 45,000 daily riders

- Downtown Tunnel
- Ballard Link

Between 5,000 and 45,000 daily riders

- Everett Link
- Tacoma Dome Link
- West Seattle Link
- Sounder South
- Tacoma Link Extension
- Issaquah-Kirkland Link
- I-405 BRT North
- I-405 BRT South
- SR 522 BRT

Less than 5,000 daily riders

- NE 130th Infill Station
- Graham St Infill Station
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station
- Sounder South Extension
- Kent, Auburn, Sumner,
 Tacoma Dome, S. Tacoma,
 Lakewood Stations Access
- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- N. Sammamish Park & Ride
- SR 162 Improvements



Socio-Economic Equity

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
How well does the project expand mobility for transit-dependent, low-income, and/or diverse populations?	The measure identifies how well each project serves key populations based on a demographic analysis	High
	within a one-mile radius of station areas. Key populations include: 1) Black and Indigenous populations;	Medium-high
	2) non-Black, non-Indigenous populations of color; 3) limited English proficiency populations; 4)	Medium-low
	low income populations; 5) very low income seniors; 6) populations with a disability.	Low

Socio-Economic Equity

High

- Graham St Infill Station
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station
- Kent Station Access
- Tacoma Dome Station Access
- Sounder South
 Platforms & Service

Medium-high

- Everett Link
- I-405 BRT South
- Auburn Station Access
- S. Tacoma Station Access
- Tacoma Dome Link
- Tacoma Link Extension



Socio-Economic Equity

Medium-low

- West Seattle Link
- Downtown Tunnel
- SR 522 BRT
- NE 130th Infill Station
- Sounder South Extension

Low

- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- Ballard Link
- I-405 BRT North
- Issaquah-Kirkland Link
- N. Sammamish Park & Ride
- Sumner Station Access
- SR 162 Improvements



Connecting Centers

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
	The measure identifies the number of Puget Sound	More than One
Does the project connect designated regional centers?	Regional Council- designated regional growth and manufacturing/	One
	industrial centers served by the project.	None

Connecting Centers

More than One

- Sounder South
- I-405 BRT North
- RapidRide C&D
- Everett Link
- Ballard Link
- I-405 BRT South
- Tacoma Dome Link
- Downtown Tunnel
- Issaquah-Kirkland Link

One

- West Seattle Link
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station
- Kent Station Access
- Auburn Station Access
- Tacoma Dome Station Access
- Lakewood Station Access
- Sounder South Extension
- Tacoma Link Extension

None

- SR 522 BRT
- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- NE 130th Infill Station
- Graham St Infill Station
- N. Sammamish Park & Ride
- Sumner Station Access
- S. Tacoma Station Access
- SR 162 Improvements



Tenure

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
How long have voters	The measure identifies	Sound Move
been waiting for the project?	which voter-approved capital program the project	ST2
	was originally a part of.	ST3

Tenure

Sound Move

Boeing Access Rd Infill Station

ST2

- Kent, Auburn, Sumner, Tacoma Dome, S. Tacoma, and Lakewood Access
- System Access Program

ST3

- **Everett Link**
- **SR 522 BRT**
- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- NE 130th Infill Station
- West Seattle Link
- **Downtown Tunnel**
- Ballard Link
- RapidRide C&D
- Graham St Infill Station Bus on Shoulder
- Issaquah-Kirkland Link •

- N. Sammamish Park & Ride
- I-405 BRT North
- I-405 BRT South
- Sounder South
- Sounder South Extension
- Tacoma Dome Link
- Tacoma Link Extension
- SR 162 Improvements
- **Innovation Program**



Outside Funding

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
	The measure identifies if Sound Transit plans to	Yes, competitive for >25% of project cost
Are other funding sources available or secured?	pursue outside funding for the project and if the project is expected to be	Yes, competitive for <25% of project cost
	competitive for a significant portion of outside funding.	No, not planning to pursue



Outside Funding

Yes, competitive for >25% of project cost

- Everett Link
- West Seattle Link
- Downtown Tunnel
- Ballard Link
- Issaguah-Kirkland Link
- Sounder South Platforms
- Sounder South Extension
- Tacoma Dome Link
- Tacoma Link Extension

Yes, competitive for <25% of project cost

- SR 522 BRT
- NE 130th Infill Station
- Graham St Infill Station
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station
- I-405 BRT North
- I-405 BRT South
- Auburn Station Access
- S. Tacoma Station Access
- Lakewood Station Access
- Sounder South Access
- System Access Program

No, not planning to pursue

- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- RapidRide C&D
- North Sammamish Park & Ride
- Kent Station Access
- Sumner Station Access
- Tacoma Dome Station
- Sounder South Service
- SR 162 Improvements
- Bus on Shoulder
- Innovation Program



Completing the HCT Spine

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
Does the project advance development of the regional HCT spine?	The measure identifies whether the project	Yes
	contributes to the completion of the regional HCT spine*.	No



^{*}defined in the Long-Range Plan as Everett-Seattle-Tacoma + Seattle-Redmond

Completing the HCT Spine

Yes

- Everett Link
- Tacoma
 Dome Link

No

- SR 522 BRT
- Edmonds & MukilteoAccess
- NE 130th Infill Station •
- West Seattle Link
- Downtown Tunnel
- Ballard Link
- RapidRide C&D
- Graham St Infill Station
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station

Issaquah-Kirkland Link

N. Sammamish P&R

- I-405 BRT North
- I-405 BRT South
- Kent, Auburn, Sumner,
 Tacoma Dome, S.
 - Tacoma, Lakewood
 - Access
- Sounder South
- Sounder South Extension
- Tacoma Link Extension

- SR 162
 - Improvements
- Bus on
 - Shoulder
- System
 - Access
 - Program
- Innovation
 - Program



Advancing Logically Beyond the Spine

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
Is the project a "logical next step" beyond the	The measure identifies whether the project advances logically beyond the spine. Because all projects were included in a	Yes
spine and within financial capacity?	voter-approved system plan, all projects that don't complete the spine are assumed to advance logically beyond the spine.	N/A

Phasing Compatibility

Criterion	Methodology	Performance Indicator
Can the project be constructed and opened	The measure identifies whether a project can be	Yes
for service in increments?	constructed and opened for service in increments.	No

Phasing Compatibility

Yes

- Everett Link
- SR 522 BRT
- NE 130th Infill Station
- West Seattle Link
- Ballard Link
- RapidRide C&D
- Issaquah-Kirkland Link
- I-405 BRT North
- I-405 BRT South

- Tacoma Dome, S.
 Tacoma, Lakewood
 Stations Access
- Sounder South
- Sounder South Extension
- Tacoma Dome Link
- Tacoma Link Extension
- Bus on Shoulder
- System Access Program
- Innovation Program

No

- Edmonds & Mukilteo Access
- Downtown Tunnel
- Graham St Infill Station
- Boeing Access Rd Infill Station
- N. Sammamish Park & Ride
- Kent, Auburn, Sumner Stations Access
- SR 162 Improvements



Board discussion

How should project evaluations inform realignment decision-making?



Next Steps

Next steps

Anticipated realignment work through July

February Discuss realignment approaches

March Define approaches for public engagement

April Seek public feedback; discuss cost review results

May Discuss public feedback and Board priorities

June Develop realignment plan(s)

July Take final action to adopt realignment plan(s)



Board discussion

 What additional information would the Board like to see to support deliberations on each approach?



Thank you.



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