

The presentation summarizes the state and regional components of HB 2313, implementation progress of HB 2313, and briefly presents the history of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority.

We'll also present the department's funding process and the Board's current funding allocation policy.

Last we'll present to you the criteria and process for project selection, and the newly developed benefit cost analysis tool.



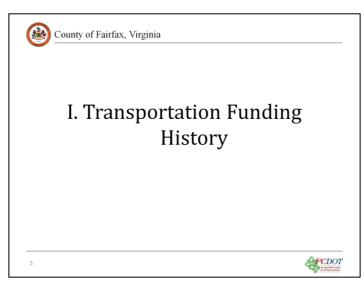


Cor	itent	
I.	Transportation Funding History	
II.	HB 2313	
III.	HB 2313 Implementation	
IV.	NVTA History	
V.	Progress Since February 2012	
VI.	Funding Process	
VII.	Identify Potential Projects	
VIII	Benefit Cost Analysis	
IX.	Public Outreach	
X.	Project Selection	

Main topics for discussion, read from slide.









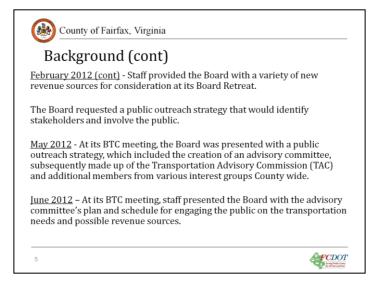
Bao	ckground
	10 - Ten-Year Transportation Needs/Revenues (FY11-FY20) ted to the Board Transportation Committee (BTC)
	\$10.1 B in expenditures -\$4.7 B in assumed revenues \$5.3 B deficit (\$530M/year)
	• February 2012 – Staff reexamined needs, revised assumed es, and subsequently reduced the ten-year deficit.
	<u>ry 2012</u> - The Ten-Year Transportation Needs/Revenues was for (FY12-FY21) and presented to the Board during its
letieut	\$8.1B in expenditures
	- \$5.1B in assumed revenues
	\$3.0B deficit (\$300M/year)

In June 2010 the Board was presented with a ten-year outlook of transportation needs and revenues. The needs less revenues for FY11 through FY20 resulted in a deficit of \$5.3 billion.

In February 2012, The ten-year outlook was revised for the fiscal years 12 through 21, the resulting deficit was reduced to \$3 billion over ten years.







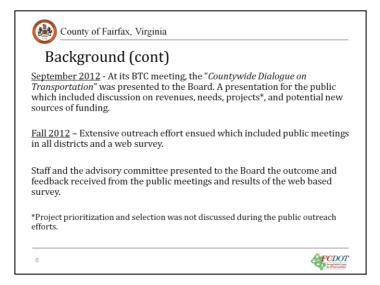
Also in February 2012, staff provided the Board with options for new revenues to be considered. The Board then requested an outreach strategy to involve stakeholders and the public.

In May 2012, the Board was presented with an outreach strategy which involved creation of an advisory committee, later made up of the Transportation Advisory Committee and other varying groups.

In June 2012, staff presented the Board with an outreach plan and schedule for outreach efforts and activities.





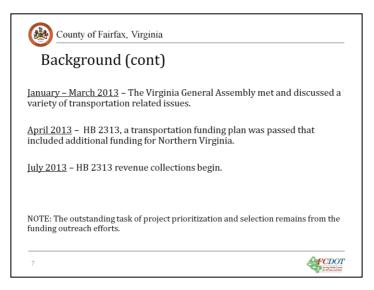


September 2012, The "Countywide Dialogue on Transportation" was presented to the Board. This presentation, which presented various new sources for revenue, and excluded project prioritization and selection, was presented at public meetings.

Fall 2012, public outreach efforts start in earnest, followed up with the outcome presented to the Board by staff and the advisory committee.







January through March of 2013, The GA was in session.

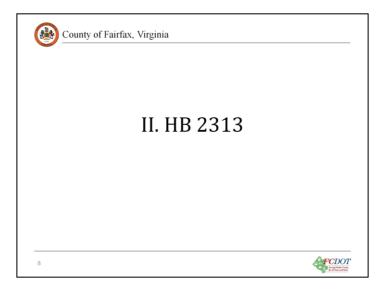
April 2013, HB 2313 was passed.

And July 2013, HB 2313 revenue collections begin.

It's important to note, that staff is left with an outstanding task from the previous public outreach efforts of prioritizing and selecting projects for funding.



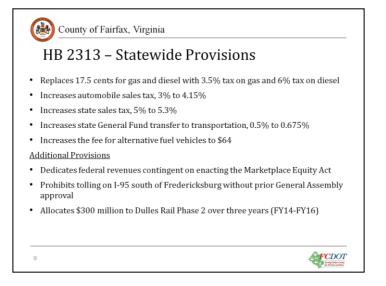




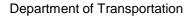
You've likely seen many presentations on HB 2313, so I'll try and keep the following slides brief.







- 1. Replaces 17.5 cents for gas and diesel with 3.5% tax on gas and 6% tax on diesel.
- 2. Increases automobile sales tax from 3% to 4.15%, phased in over three years.
- 3. Increases state sales tax from 5% to 5.3%.
- 4. Transfers an additional .175% (from .5% to .675%) of the state's portion of existing sales tax from the General Fund to transportation, phased in over five years.
- 5. Read from slide
- 6. Dedicates part of potential federal revenues that would become available if Congress enacts the Marketplace Equity Act. If the Act is not adopted by Congress by January 1, 2015, the wholesale gas tax (not diesel) would increase to 5.1%.
- 7. Prohibits tolling on I-95 south of Fredericksburg without prior General Assembly approval
- 8. Allocates \$300 million from the state maintenance funding, or other available revenue sources, to Dulles Rail Phase 2







	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	5-Yea
\$160.2**	\$325.1**	\$409.6**	\$478.8	\$500.1	\$1,874
\$12.0	\$24.4	\$30.7	\$35.9	\$37.5	\$140.
\$131.3	\$163.3	\$171.9	\$181.6	\$190.1	\$838.
\$19.7	\$24.5	\$25.8	\$27.2	\$28.5	\$125.
\$66.5	\$75.3	\$78.3	\$81.3	\$84.1	\$385.
\$23.3	\$26.4	\$27.4	\$28.5	\$29.4	\$134.
\$55.0**	\$75.3**	\$83.9**	\$91.6	\$95.4	\$401.
	\$131.3 \$19.7 \$66.5 \$23.3 \$55.0** erage expendid	\$131.3 \$163.3 \$19.7 \$24.5 \$66.5 \$75.3 \$23.3 \$26.4 \$55.0** \$75.3**	S101:0 S101:0 S101:0 \$131.3 \$163.3 \$171:9 \$19.7 \$24.5 \$25.8 \$66.5 \$75.3 \$78.3 \$23.3 \$26.4 \$27.4 \$55.0** \$75.3** \$83.9**	11.1.3 11.62.3.4 12.1.7.1.9 11.81.6 \$1.91.7 \$24.5 \$25.8 \$27.2 \$66.5 \$75.3 \$78.3 \$81.3 \$23.3 \$26.4 \$27.4 \$28.5 \$55.0** \$75.3** \$83.9** \$91.6	111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 \$131.3 \$163.3 \$171.9 \$181.6 \$190.1 \$19.7 \$24.5 \$25.8 \$27.2 \$28.5 \$66.5 \$75.3 \$78.3 \$81.3 \$84.1 \$23.3 \$26.4 \$27.4 \$28.5 \$29.4 \$55.0* \$75.3* \$83.9** \$91.6 \$95.4

Staff estimates of new HB 2313 revenues from state funding sources to be expended in Fairfax County over the fiscal years 14 through 18; based on average expenditures from previous years.

Highway Maintenance and Operations Fund (maintenance), just over \$140 million through 2018.

Transportation Trust Fund (construction), approximately \$126 million through 2018, and the

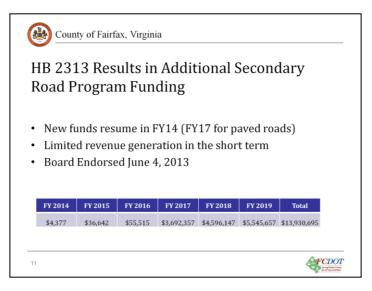
Mass Transit Trust Fund, \$135 million through 2018. It's important to note that allocation of these new revenues will be based on new allocation formula mandated by SB 1140.

Annually, the Board will provide testimony, and the CTB will approve how these revenues are allocated.

Don't read - \$214M in estimated revenues for Fairfax County through 2016.







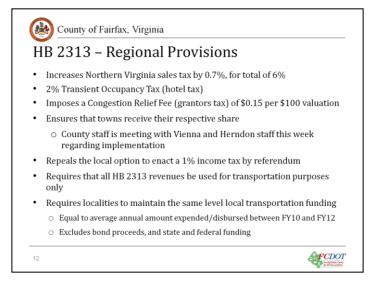
Increase in Secondary Road Program funds as a result of HB 2313; these figures are VDOT estimates.

The Board will have the opportunity to approve this program annually.

CTB had authority to program up to \$500 million to priority projects, this funding is in place of secondary construction (and other programs) until FY17???







Imposes a .7% sales tax, to a total of 6% for Northern Virginia.

Imposes a 2% Transient Occupancy Tax (hotel tax).

Imposes a congestion relief fee (grantors tax) of \$0.15 per \$100 valuation.

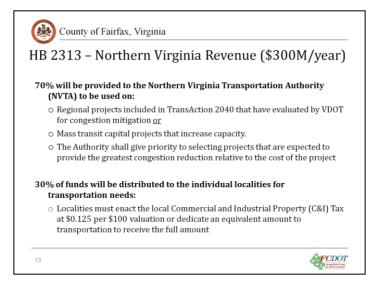
Requires NVTA and its counties and cities to work cooperatively with the towns to ensure that towns receive their respective share of transportation project revenues.

Repeals the local option to enact a 1% income tax by referendum

- States that the regional funds will expire if the General Assembly appropriates or transfers any of the new revenues for any non-transportation-related purpose. Localities that use the funds for non-transportation purposes would not receive any of the regional transportation funding in the following year.
- Requires localities receiving these funds to maintain the same level of local transportation funding at least equal to the average annual amount expended or disbursed between FY 2010 and FY 2012. Localities that do not maintain the minimum level would not receive any of the regional transportation funding in the following year.







How can the HB 2313 funding be used?

70% to NVTA:

- 1. regional projects included TransAction 2040, or its updates, that have been evaluated by VDOT for reducing congestion.
- 2. mass transit capital projects that increase capacity. The VDOT evaluation of projects is not required for funds received in FY 2014.

30% of funds will be distributed to the individual localities and must be spent on:

- 1. urban or secondary road construction
- 2. capital improvements that reduce congestion
- 3. projects included in TransAction 2040 or its updates
- 4. public transportation purposes.





FY14 Revenue Estimates of HB 2313 for the Region and Fairfax County [*] (in millions)				
8	Total Estimated Revenue Generated by the region	Total Estimated Revenue Generated by FFX CO	70% to NVTA	30% to County
Congestion Relief Fee (Grantors Tax) 15 cents / \$100	\$34.7	\$15.2	\$10.6	\$4.6
Sales Tax (excluding food) 0.7%	\$232.5	\$105	\$73.5	\$31.5
Transient Occupancy 2%	\$24.3	\$10	\$7	\$3
Total	\$291.5	\$130.2	\$91.1	\$39.1

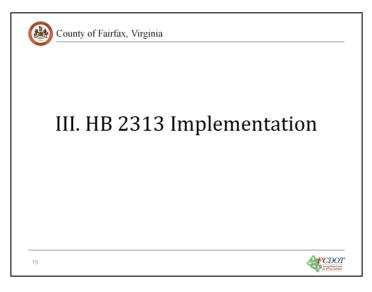
Fairfax County and the region's estimated share of FY14 HB 2313 revenues. Regional estimates are from the state and the County's estimates are from DMB.

Regional total \$270 million, of which \$125 million is estimated to be generated in Fairfax County. Of the \$125 million, approximately \$88 million is NVTA controlled, and \$37.5 million represents the local share.

All figures are based on 11 months of revenue collections.











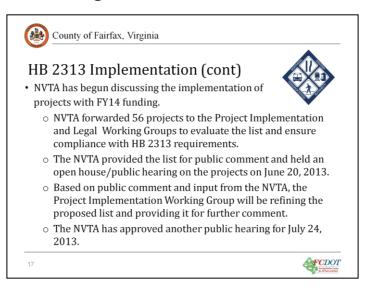
As of April 25th, NVTA has been preparing to implement regional provisions of HB 2313.

Working groups were created of NVTA members, jurisdictional and agency staff and will provide recommendations on implementation; these groups include: financial, legal, project implementation, public outreach, and organizational.

County staff involved are from DOF, DTA, County Attorney and County Executive Offices, DMB, and DPW.







Activity for implementing FY14 regional projects include:

Project Implementation and Legal working groups ensuring statutory compliance of 56 projects submitted for consideration.

Project Implementation working group provided NVTA with a list of recommended projects on May 23rd.

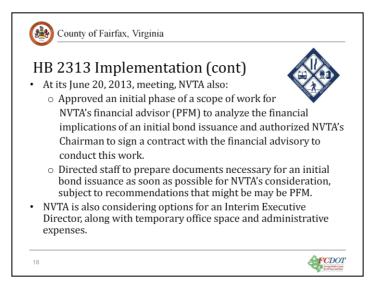
NVTA will host an open house/public hearing on all 56 projects on June 20th.

Based on outcome of the June 20th meeting, NVTA may amend the list and have another public hearing in July.

An NVTA approved list of projects is expected this summer.







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Read from slide.







Fairfax County Projects for NVTA June 20, Open House/Public Hearing (in millions, not in priority order)

Transit Projects	Implementing Agency	Allocation
West Ox Phase II – Const	Fairfax County	\$17
Innovation Center Metrorail Station parking garage – Design	Fairfax County	\$10
Herndon Monroe Metrorail Station parking garage – Design	Fairfax County	\$10
Innovation Center Metrorail Station – All Phases	MWAA	\$89/\$41*
Fairfax County Parkway Bus Service (Herndon to Fort Belvoir) - Capital Purchase (12 buses)	Fairfax County	\$6
Lorton VRE Second Platform Extension - Design/Const	VRE	\$7.9*
Herndon Metrorail Intermodal Access Improvements	Herndon	\$1.1*
Total		\$141
*Indicates projects that were forwarded to NVTA by the Project I on May 23 for FY14 funding consideration.	mplementation Wo	rking Group
)		Æ

List of Board endorsed transit projects submitted to NVTA for FY14 regional funding consideration; \$141 million in projects. Project phases include design and construction, and rolling stock purchases.

Projects in bold are those submitted by the Town of Herndon







🛞 County of Fairfax, Virginia

Fairfax County Projects for NVTA June 20, Open House/Public Hearing (in millions, not in priority order)

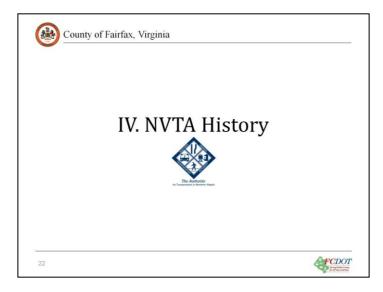
Roadway Projects	Implementing Agency	Allocation
Route 28 Widening 6 to 8 lanes (SB from the Dulles Toll Road to Route 50) - Const	VDOT	\$20*
Route 28 Widening 6 to 8 lanes (NB from McLearen Road to Dulles Toll Road) – Const	VDOT	\$11.1*
Route 29 Widening (Fairfax City to Legato Road) – Utilities/Const	Fairfax County	\$7.5
Braddock Road HOV Widening; 6 to 8 Lanes (Burke Lake Road to I-495) – Design	Fairfax County	\$10
Route 28 Widening; 4 to 6 lanes (Prince William County Line to Route 29) - PE/Design	Fairfax County/ VDOT	\$10
Herndon Parkway Intersection Improvements at Van Buren St	Herndon	\$0.5*
Herndon Parkway Intersection Improvements at Sterling Rd	Herndon	\$0.5*
Franconia/S. Van Dorn Interchange - Design	Fairfax County	\$20
Total		\$79.6

List of Board endorsed roadway projects submitted to NVTA for FY14 regional funding consideration; approximately \$80 million in projects. Project phases include design and construction.

Projects in bold are those submitted by the Town of Herndon

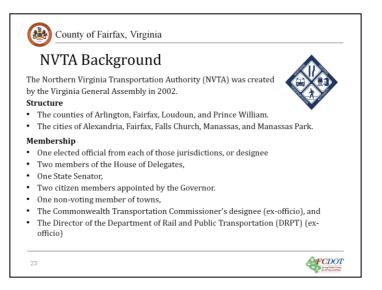












The Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) was created by the Virginia General Assembly in 2002; It encompasses the nine cities and counties comprising Planning District 8

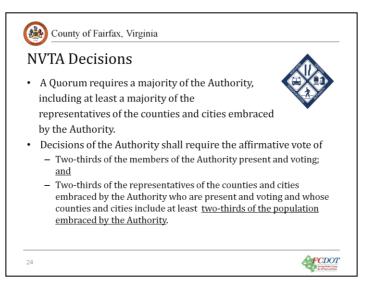
- The counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William.
- The cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

Membership

- One elected official from each of those jurisdictions
- Two members of the House of Delegates
- One State Senator
- Two citizen members appointed by the Governor including one member of the Commonwealth Transportation Board
- One non-voting member rotated among several towns in Planning District 8
- The Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner's designee (ex-officio)
- The Director of the Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) (ex-officio)







Quorum requires a majority of the Authority, including at least a majority of the representatives of the counties and cities.

Affirmative vote of the Authority requires: 2/3 of members present and voting and 2/3 of representatives of counties and cities embraced by the Authority who are present and voting and whose counties and cities include at least two-thirds of the population embraced by the Authority.

15.2-4834. Decisions of Authority.

A majority of the Authority, which majority shall include at least a majority of the representatives of the counties and cities embraced by the Authority, shall constitute a quorum. Decisions of the Authority shall require a quorum and shall be in accordance with voting procedures established by the Authority. In all cases, decisions of the Authority shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Authority present and voting, and two-thirds of the representatives of the counties and cities embraced by the Authority who are present and voting and whose counties and cities include at least two-thirds of the population embraced by the Authority; however, no motion to fund a specific facility or service shall fail because of this

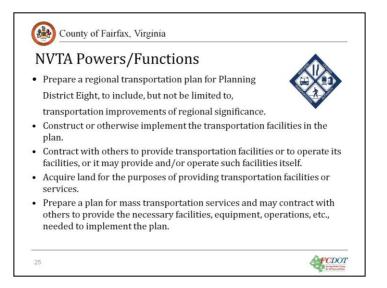




population criterion if such facility or service is not located or to be located or provided or to be provided within the county or city whose representative's sole negative vote caused the facility or service to fail to meet the population criterion. The population of counties and cities embraced by the Authority shall be the population as determined by the most recently preceding decennial census, except that on July 1 of the fifth year following such census, the population of each county and city shall be adjusted, based on population projections made by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia.

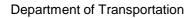






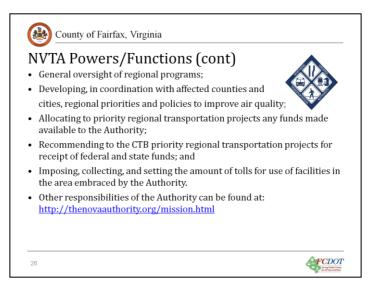
NVTA Powers and Functions include:

- 1. Prepare a regional transportation plan for Planning District Eight, to include, but not be limited to, transportation improvements of regional significance, and shall from time to time revise and amend the plan,
- 2. Construct or otherwise implement the transportation facilities in the plan,
- 3. Contract with others to provide transportation facilities or to operate its facilities, or it may provide and/or operate such facilities itself,
- 4. Acquire land for the purposes of providing transportation facilities or services. The land can be for the Authority's use in providing transportation facilities or services, or its can be transferred to another agency for use by that agency in connection with an adopted transportation plan,
- 5. Prepare a plan for mass transportation services and may contract with others to provide the necessary facilities, equipment, operations, etc., needed to implement the plan,









- 1. General oversight of regional programs involving mass transit or congestion mitigation,
- 2. Developing, in coordination with affected counties and cities, regional priorities and policies to improve air quality,
- 3. Allocating to priority regional transportation projects any funds made available to the Authority and, at the discretion of the Authority, directly overseeing such projects,
- 4. Recommending to the CTB priority regional transportation projects for receipt of federal and state funds; including the allocation of regional Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) and Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP) Funding, and
- 5. Imposing, collecting, and setting the amount of tolls for use of facilities in the area embraced by the Authority, when the facility is either newly constructed or reconstructed solely with revenues of the Authority or solely with revenues under the control of the Authority in such a way as to increase the facility's traffic capacity.
- 6. Other responsibilities of NVTA can be found at the website listed here.









County	0

ounty of Fairfax, Virginia

Tysons Funding Plan Revisited

The Tysons Funding Plan, recommended by the Planning Commission, and endorsed by the Board, identifies \$3.1 billion in revenues for transportation infrastructure improvements through 2053. The amount and sources of revenues are listed below (in millions):

•Redevelopment Proposals - \$506 •Grid of Streets Road Fund - \$305 •Service District - \$253 •Tysons-wide Road Fund - \$253 •General Fund \$677 •Commercial & Industrial Tax - \$124 •General Obligation Bonds - \$333.2 •Revenue Bonds - \$9.4 •State Aid \$221.2 •Federal - \$157.8 •Unspecified state/federal sources - \$208.6

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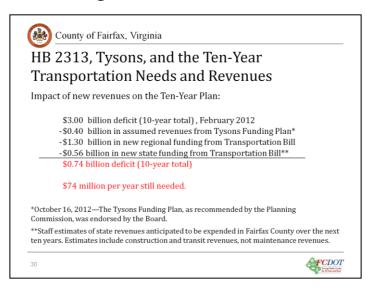


	-Year Transportation Needs and Revenues isited
Fairfax FY12 –	County's Ten-Year Transportation Needs and Revenues for FY21:
	\$8.1 billion in expenditures
	\$5.1 billion in assumed revenues
	\$3.0 billion deficit (10-year total) as of February 2012
	\$300 million per year still needed.
NOTE: \$5	5.3 B deficit – June 2010

Ok, so we have another look at the Ten-Year needs and revenues. So over the ten year period of FYs 12 through 21, were left with a \$3 billion deficit when subtracting out revenues from expenses. Or \$300 million per year.







So lets have a look at the impact of HB 2313 and the Tysons Funding Plan on the ten year outlook.

\$3 billion deficit less \$400 million in Tysons revenues, less \$1.3 billion in HB 2313 revenues, less \$450 million in state revenues leaves a deficit of \$85 million per year.

Read if necessary - Tysons expenditures over the ten-year plan total ~\$800M, the TYP already assumed the receipt of ~\$400M in roadway/transit revenues (largely private/roadway). This means, that only \$400M in anticipated revenues for Tysons can be counted against the overall deficit, not \$800M.

Do not read – State revenues for TTF and Mass Transit anticipated to be expended in Fairfax County were estimated based on an annual increase in these funds of 5% and 3%, respectively, for FY19-FY21. Estimates for FY14-FY18 were provided by the state.

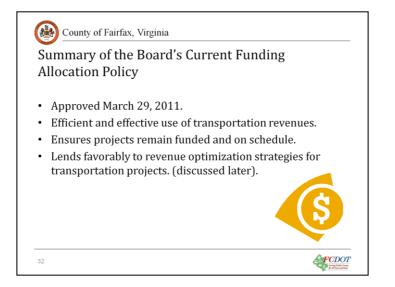




County of Fairfax, Virginia	
VI. Funding Process	
31	FCDOT Srightfaller Comp







Refresher of the Board's current funding allocation policy.

Approved March 29, 2011.



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🛞 County of Fairfax, Virginia

Current Funding Allocation Policy (cont)

Previously Approved Projects

The following circumstances require notification to the Board via memorandum:

- · Reallocation of savings from completed projects to other projects on the list.
- Implementation of special category projects within established guidelines (discussed in the next slide.)

Changes in project cost require one of the following actions:

- Cost increase ≤ \$250K director authorized to approve increased cost.
- \$250K < Cost increase ≤ \$1M requires memorandum to the Board.
- Cost increase > \$1M Board action required.







Current Funding Allocation Policy Special Category Projects	
Project categories include:	
 Spot Improvements 	
 Planning, Studies, and Advanced Design 	
 Bus Stop and Pedestrian Projects 	
 Bicycle Facilities/Program 	
 New special category identified: 	
- ≤ \$250K, the Board is notified via memorandum.	
 – > \$250K, requires Board action. 	
	Archor





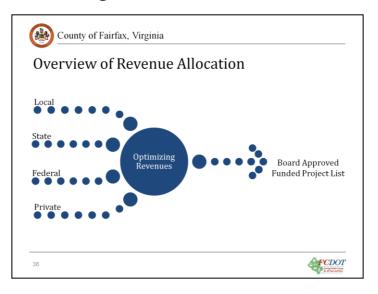
t	ems Always Requiring Board Action
	Annual project list including updates, overall project allocations, and new projects.
	The addition of any new projects to the list, other than the special category projects (discussed later).
	Any reallocation of funding that would cause a delay to one or more of the projects on the list.
	Formal agreements needed to secure funding sources.
	Proposed transportation bond referenda and associated projects to be added to the County's program.
	New land acquisition or land rights funding.
	Aiding the Federal Government and/or Commonwealth of Virginia in funding projects that would normally be their responsibility.
	TE: Staff will be returning to the Board in the fall with proposed projects

Don't read the entire list.

Under the following circumstances, staff would always report to the Board for action.







This slide illustrates that there are many sources of revenues (local, state, federal, private) for transportation projects.

These revenues are received and allocated to projects in a manner which optimizes project delivery.

The results are Board approved projects funded on an annual basis, and in the Four and Ten Year funding plans.





Sources of Revenue	
<u>Local</u>	<u>State</u>
General Fund	Revenue Sharing
General Obligation Bonds	Secondary Road Fund
Commercial & Industrial Tax	TAP Grants
Revenue Bonds	
HB 2313/30%	Federal
	Formula Grants (i.e. CMAQ/RSTP)
<u>Regional</u>	Discretionary Grants (i.e. TIGER,
HB 2313/70%	BRAC/OEA)
2.1% Gas Tax	
	<u>Private</u>
	Land Dedication
	Proffers

Here we have a look at the various revenue sources to be used for transportation.

It's not intended be all-inclusive, but serves to give you an idea of the magnitude of varying sources.





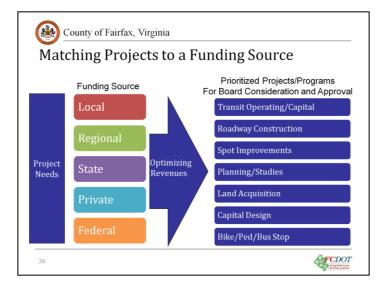
Feedback from citizens.	
 Transportation Advisory Commission recommendati 	ons.
Concerns from various County departments.	
Feedback from the Board.	
 Consistency with local, regional, and state transporta plans. 	tion
• Other	

So in prioritizing and selecting projects, we need to take into consideration stakeholder involvement. These stakeholders includes, but are not limited to:



. . .



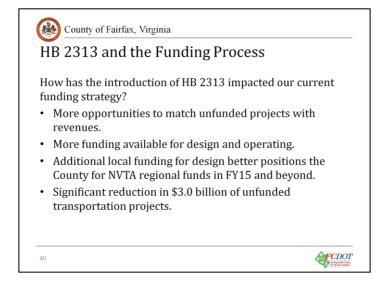


Often it is desired to entirely fund a project with federal, state, or local funds.

- A Single source funding creates efficiencies during the planning, acquisition, review, reporting, and construction processes.
- Staff attempts to match the best sources of transportation funding to each project.
- To achieve this, funds must be reallocated between projects periodically to keep federal funding on federal projects, state funding on state projects, and local funding on local projects.
- Funding a project by a single source of revenue if possible (local/federal/state) is often times unlikely to happen.







How has HB 2313 impacted our funding strategy?





County of Fairfax, Virginia	
VII. Identify Potential Pro	ojects
41	FCDOT Strightline Copy or in Processor







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🔬 County of Fairfax, Virginia

Outstanding Tasks

- During the funding outreach efforts of fall 2012, staff did not present to the public a list of unfunded projects for prioritization and selection remains from the funding outreach efforts.
- Although the Benefit Cost Analysis of unfunded projects is nearly complete, the public has yet to see the results.









What makes up all of FCDOT projects?

- 1. The Comprehensive Plan,
- 2. Unfunded projects and services,
- 3. Inventory of previous needs,
- 4. suggestions from the Board and citizens, and
- 5. Staff suggested projects

We have included a list of all funded projects as an attachment in the agenda packet.

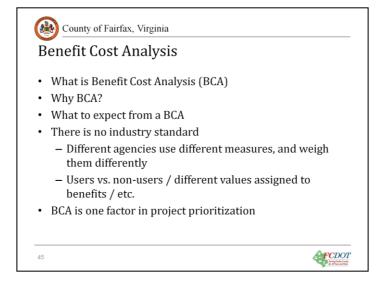




County of Fairfax, Virginia	
VIII. Benefit Cost Ar	nalysis
44	CODOT Print Metric Core







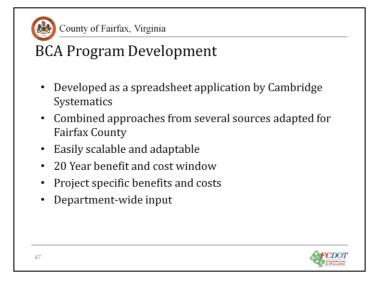




t of the County Dialogue on
ared BCA efforts by other
ons (i.e. Transportation Research
n September 2012
res November 2012-May 2013









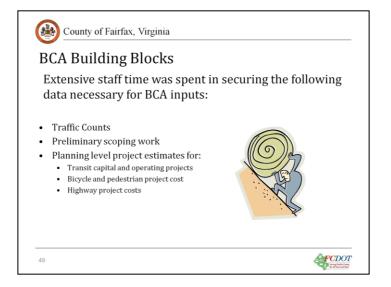




NOTE: Not all benefits included, very data intensive.







Extensive staff time spent to determine cost estimates.

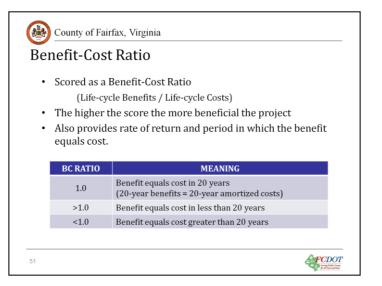




County of Fairfax, Virginia
Methodology
Highway Projects
- Project-specific data (traffic, cost, etc.)
- Direct Benefit Cost Ratio Calculated (Benefits/Costs)
Transit Projects
- Project-specific data (ridership, cost, etc.)
 Life cycle costs calculated by model (capital & operations cost, less farebox revenues)
 Additive Benefit Cost Ratio (two types of users benefits vs. cost of service)
Bike & Pedestrian Projects
- Benefits are rated subjectively
- Cost rating stratified by H-M-L
- Benefit/Cost Ratio is Benefit Score/Cost Score Ratio
50







Life Cycle Costs will not = cost estimate, numbers are factored in today's dollars for results, future dollars for calculations with inflation factored – Life cycle benefits are in today's dollars





County of Fairfax, Virginia Example –Road Widening Major Inputs					
PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS • Number of General Traffic Lanes • Highway Free-Flow Speed • Length (in miles) • Impacted Length (id ifferent) • Current Traffic Volume (daily) • Future Traffic Volume (daily)	REGIONAL PARAMETERS • Discount Rate • Prevailing Wage Rates • Vehicle Operating Costs • Roadway Capacities • Peaking Characteristics • Fuel Economy and Emissions Factors				
CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS Construction Cost Construction Period (years) 					
52	FUNCTION				





Life-Cycle Costs (mil. \$)	\$9.1	
Life-Cycle Benefits (mil. \$)	\$15.2	
Net Present Value (mil. \$)	\$6.1	
Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.7	
Rate of Return on Investment	7.6%	
Benefit Equals Cost	12 years	





County of	f Fairfax, Virginia	
Example	- Transit Project Major Inputs	
	New Bus Service	
	nation – From Parallel Highway (Same As Highway Project) al Facilities (If Needed))
•	on Trips	
Bus PurchaBus Operation		
54		CDOT





Example	- Transit Project Hypot	thetical R	esults
	Life-Cycle Costs (mil. \$)	\$100.1	
	Life-Cycle Benefits (mil. \$)	\$120.2	
	Net Present Value (mil. \$)	\$20.1	
	Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.2	
	Rate of Return on Investment	6.6%	
	Benefit Equals Cost	16 years	





Bicycle and Pe	destrian Projects
Bicycle and Pedestriar	Projects – Benefit Score / Cost Score
Cost Score is based or	n Cost per Linear Foot of Facility
Benefit Score is an Ave Timeframe to Const Feasibility to Constr Vicinity Household I Employment Densit Transit Proximity Commuter and Sch Intra-Community Co	uct Density y ool Connectivity
	enefits Score/Cost Score -Range from 3.0 to 0.0 the More Cost Beneficial the Project





County of Fairfax, Virginia	
IX. Public Outreach	
57	FCDOT Gring Riddin Comp





🛞 County of Fairfax, Virginia

Suggestions for Public Outreach

- Last fall's Countywide Dialogue on Transportation was an effective public outreach strategy. Public meetings and small group presentations helped raise awareness of critical transportation funding issues.
- Now, additional public outreach could be implemented to inform county ٠ residents about the new state funding from HB 2313.
- An outreach campaign could be implemented in late summer/early fall to share information and gather feedback about the potential projects which could be implemented as a result of HB 2313.
- · Staff suggests reaching out to residents on multiple levels, several times, over an extended period of time.
- · Many types of media could be used to reach residents and convey our message in many ways.



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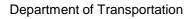
County of Fairfax, Virginia	
X. Project Selection	
59	





We previously discussed unfunded project considerations, and that there were other criteria involved in prioritization and selection. These criteria include:

- 1. Congestion reduction
- 2. Mode Balance
- 3. Support for redevelopment
- 4. Travel time savings
- 5. Community input
- 6. Regional consideration
- 7. Local match availability
- 8. Air quality
- 9. Countywide balance

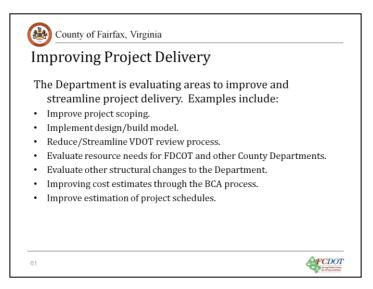






10. Safety





FCDOT is currently evaluating ways to improve on project delivery, and these include:

- 1. Improving the project scoping process by expanding the early discovery on projects to reduce future delays,
- 2. Implementing a design/build model for the Department,
- 3. Initiating discussion with VDOT to discuss ways to reduce and streamline their review process,
- 4. Evaluating resource needs for FDCOT and other County Departments to handle the workload created by the new transportation funding,
- 5. Evaluating other structural changes to the Department, such as expanding it's ability to deliver projects through construction, utility modifications, and right-of-way acquisition,
- 6. Improving cost estimates through the BCA process,
- 7. Improving estimations of project schedules.







So where do we go from here?

- 1. July 2013, NVTA approves FY14 regional projects,
- 2. September 2013, staff returns to the Board with a proposal for revising the Four-Year Plan. The revised plan would include:
 - 1. Approximately \$400 million in HB 2313 revenues for FY14 through FY16, and
 - 2. \$45 million in C&I revenues available for reallocation for FY14 through FY16.
- 3. December 2013, NVTA finalizes its six-year program for HB 2313 regional funds.
- 4. As a result of HB 2313, the state has approximately \$214 million in new maintenance, construction, and transit funding for FY14 through FY16. We may want to consider how the County would like to request allocations of this funding.

C&I explanation if needed - C&I reallocation required due to adjustments in expenditures and revenues in the Board's Four-Year Plan for Transportation which was approved July 2012.

Do we want to also mention something about VDOT's SYIP?





	y of Fairfax, Vir	ginia		
	Qu	estions	?	
63				





County of Fairfax, Virginia	
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County of Fa	irfax, Virginia		
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Preliminary Costs Estimates	
Highway Projects	
- Total Project Costs (Design, Right of Way, Construction)	
 Includes scoping, traffic counts 	
 Maintenance Costs not included 	
 Preliminary Estimates based on Initial Concept Drawings 	3
 Likely to change with detailed design 	
Transit Projects	
 Passenger Facility Costs 	
 Bus Purchases 	
 Operating Costs 	
Bicycle and Pedestrian Projects	
 Total Project Costs (Design, Right of Way, Construction) 	

Extensive staff time spent to determine cost estimates.





Proposed Use of Fairfax County's 30% Share of FY	1 <i>4</i> UR 2213
Funds (in millions)	14 ND 2313
i and (in minors)	
	\$5
Tysons Unfunded Projects (annual recurring expense)	\$5
Innovation Center Metrorail Station parking garage - Design Herndon Monroe Metrorail Station parking garage - Design	\$5
	-
Dulles Rail Phase I Bus Service (annual recurring expense)	\$1.2
Rolling Road Widening (OKM to FFX CO Pkwy) – Design	\$3
Soapstone Dr / DTR Overpass – Design	\$8.6
Route 29 Widening (Legato Rd to Shirley Gate)	\$1.1
Route 1 Widening (I-95 to Armistead) - PE/Environmental	\$5
Project Implementation and Support (annual recurring expense)	\$1.3
Reserve	\$2.5
	\$37.5

- 1. Update notes
- 2. NVTA regional projects to be funded by FY 2014 regional funds may have to be near shovel ready. The County has submitted many design requests that may not be approved. Recommending using \$29.2M in Fairfax County HB 2313 revenues in FY 2014 to advance projects into shovel ready status for FY 2015 NVTA regional funding. May have a better idea of the projects for design by June 25.
- 3. \$5M/year toward Tysons' \$200M funding gap through 2053. This would be a recurring expense.
- 4. Dulles Rail Bus Service.
- 5. Staffing requirements. This would be a recurring expense.
- 6. If NVTA approves the FY14 request for bus purchases for FFX CO Parkway service, then the operating expense of \$5.5M (\$2.75M ½ year) for the Fairfax County Parkway bus service would need to be funded from the County's 30% share starting in FY15.





Costs	
Benefit Costs Analysis - Project (Costs
Consultant Costs	
Project Scoping & Cost Estimates	\$300,000
Traffic Forecasting and Growth Projects	\$50,000
Traffic Data Collection	\$75,000
Worksheet Development and Programming	\$92,000
Consultant Costs	
Estimated Staff Wages	\$93,000
Total	\$610,000





NVTA May 23, 2013* (in millions) Roadway/Transit Projects	Allocation
Route 28 Widening 6 to 8 lanes (SB from the Dulles Toll Road to Route 50) - Construction Route 28 Widening 6 to 8 lanes (NB from McLearen Road to Dulles Toll Road) - Construction	\$20
Innovation Center Metrorail Station	\$41
Herndon Parkway Intersection Improvements at Van Buren St	\$0.5
Herndon Parkway Intersection Improvements at Sterling Rd	\$0.5
Herndon Metrorail Intermodal Access Improvements	\$1.1
Total	\$74.2

5/10 – List of Fairfax County projects developed by NVTA's Project Implementation working group.

Insert criteria used in notes section?





roposed Allocation of Revenues	
Program/Project	Allocation
Tysons Unfunded Projects (annual recurring expense)	\$5
West Ox Phase II - Const	\$3.4
Dulles Rail Phase I Bus Service (annual recurring expense)	\$1.2
Braddock Road HOV Widening; 6 to 8 Lanes (Burke Lake Road to I-495) – Design	\$6.6
Rolling Road Widening (OKM to FFX CO Pkwy) – Design	\$4.1
Soapstone Drive / DTR Overpass – Design	\$8.5
Route 1 Widening (I-95 to Armistead) - PE/Environmental	\$5
Construction/LCM Reserve	\$2.4
Project Implementation and Support (annual recurring expense)	\$1.3
Total	\$37.5
3 2313/30 only.	

Local share of HB 2313 revenues for FY 2014 total \$37.5 million

Proposed allocations better position the department for NVTA regional funds in FY 2015 and beyond



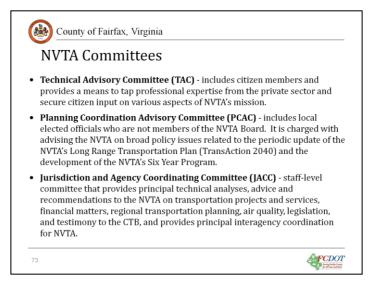


roposed Reallocation of C&I Revenues	(in millio
Project/Program	Allocation
Route 29 Widening (Legato to Shirley Gate)	\$7.5
Huntington Bus Garage Maintenance Bays	\$4
Innovation Center and Herndon Monroe Parking Garage Design	\$8.1
West Ox Phase II Construction	\$4.9
Bicycle Facilities Program	\$1.3
Bus Stop Program	\$1
Pedestrian Program	\$11
Construction/LCM Reserve	\$4
Braddock Road HOV Widening; 6 to 8 Lanes (Burke Lake Road to I-495) – Design	\$3.4
Total	\$45.2

http://www.themoyersteam.com/2013/03/01/virginia-transportation-funding-bill-hb2313/





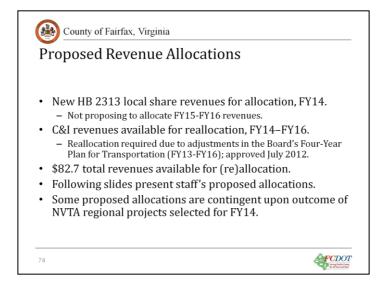


15.2-4837. Formation of advisory committees.

The Authority shall have a technical advisory committee, consisting of nine individuals who reside or are employed in counties and cities embraced by the Authority and have experience in transportation planning, finance, engineering, construction, or management. Six members shall be appointed by local jurisdictions and three members shall be appointed by the chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board. The technical advisory committee shall advise and provide recommendations on the development of projects as required by 15.2-4838 and funding strategies and other matters as directed by the Authority. The Authority also shall have a planning coordination advisory committee, which shall include, but not be limited to, at least one elected official from each town that is located in any county embraced by the Authority and receives street maintenance payments under 33.1-41.1. The Authority may, in its discretion, form additional advisory committees.







New HB 2313 local share revenues, FY14.

•Not proposing to allocate FY15-FY16 revenues until additional guidance has been received from working groups and NVTA on HB2313 matters.

C&I revenues available for reallocation, FY14–FY16.

•Reallocation required due to revenues and expenditure adjustments in the Board's Four-Year Plan



for Transportation (FY13-FY16).

\$82.7 total revenues available for allocation.

Following slides present staff's proposed allocations.

Some proposed allocations are contingent upon outcome of NVTA regional projects selected for FY 2014.





Program/Project	Allocation
Roadway Projects Design/Construction	
Route 29 Widening (Legato to Shirley Gate) - Const	\$7.5
Tysons Unfunded Projects (annual recurring expense) – PE, Design, Const	\$5
Rolling Road Widening (OKM to FFX CO Pkwy) – Design	\$4.1
Soapstone Drive / DTR Overpass – Design	\$8.5
Route 1 Widening (I-95 to Armistead) - PE/Environmental	\$5
Braddock Road HOV Widening; 6 to 8 Lanes (Burke Lake Road to I-495) – Design	\$10
Transit Projects Design/Construction	
Huntington Bus Garage Maintenance Bays - Const	\$4
West Ox Phase II - Const	\$8.3

Note: Includes 30 percent local share of FY 14 HB2313 funds and Commercial and Industrial Tax Revenues for reallocation for FY14-FY16.

Some projects take into account what was not included by the PIWG recommendation to the NVTA. Proposed allocations better position the department for NVTA regional funds in FY 2015 and beyond.





Program/Project	Allocation
Transit Projects Design/Construction (continued)	Anocation
Innovation Center Metrorail Station parking garage - Design	\$4.2
Herndon Monroe Metrorail Station parking garage - Design	\$3.9
Dulles Rail Phase I Bus Service (annual recurring expense) - Operating	\$1.2
Other Capital	
Bicycle Facilities Program	\$1.3
Bus Stop Program	\$1
Pedestrian Program (previously approved projects needing additional funds)	\$11
Project Implementation and Support (annual recurring expense)	\$1.3
Construction/LCM Reserve	\$6.4
Total	\$82.7

Some projects take into account what was not included by the PIWG recommendation to the NVTA. Proposed allocations better position the department for NVTA regional funds in FY 2015 and beyond.





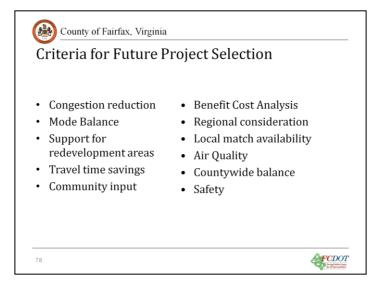
roposed Allocation of Revenues - Categories		
Program/Project	Allocation	
Roadway Projects Design/Construction		
Route 29 Widening (Legato to Shirley Gate) - Const	\$7.5	
Tysons Unfunded Projects (annual recurring expense) – PE, Design, Const	\$5	
Design Funding for Roadway Projects	\$22.6	
Route 1 Widening (I-95 to Armistead) - PE/Environmental	\$5	
Transit Projects Design/Construction		
Huntington Bus Garage Maintenance Bays - Const	\$4	
West Ox Phase II - Const	\$8.3	
Design Funding for Transit Projects	\$8.1	
Dulles Rail Phase I Bus Service (annual recurring expense) - Operating	\$1.2	
Other Capital		
Bicycle Facilities, Bus Stop, and Pedestrian Programs	\$13.3	
Project Implementation and Support (annual recurring expense)	\$1.3	
Construction/LCM Reserve	\$6.4	
Total	\$82.7	

Note: Includes 30 percent local share of FY 14 HB2313 funds and Commercial and Industrial Tax Revenues for reallocation for FY14-FY16.

Some projects take into account what was not included by the PIWG recommendation to the NVTA. Proposed allocations better position the department for NVTA regional funds in FY 2015 and beyond.



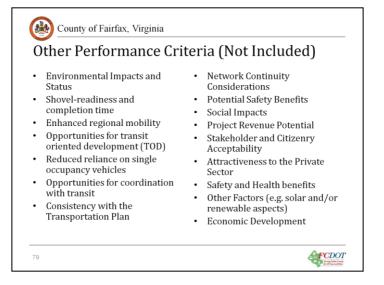




Do we need to talk about steps to standardize an approach for project selection?







Should we consider selecting projects?

BCA is quantitative measure

•Others are qualitative

•Weighting

BCA is very data intensive

