



Financial Practices and Reporting Review Committee

Committee Meeting
July 15, 2011



Finance Presentation

Metra Financial Practices &
Reporting Review Committee

July 15, 2011

Presented by Jim Mickus
Budget Director

Revenue Recovery Ratio

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- **The Revenue Recovery Ratio for the RTA System is set at 50%**
- **The RTA is responsible for setting the Revenue Recovery Ratios for the Service Boards so that the region attains 50%**

Revenue Recovery Ratio

Revenues are defined as:

- **The proceeds of all fares and services provided**
- **The state reimbursement for reduced fares**
- **All other operating revenues properly included consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP)**

Revenue Recovery Ratio

Expenses are defined as:

- **Operating Costs consistent with GAAP, including Administrative expenses**
- **Operating expenses exclude depreciation, payments with respect to public transportation facilities, costs for passenger security**
- **Operating expenses also exclude payments of principal and interest on bonds and payments on other financing agreements**

Revenue Recovery Ratio

Metra 2011 Budget Calculation: (Dollars in Millions)

	Add	Subtract	Subtract	Net
<u>\$297.3</u>	\$9.0			<u>\$306.3</u>
\$634.2		(\$36.7)	(\$41.0)	\$556.5

46.9%

55.0%

Revenue Recovery Ratio

Metra 2011 Budget Calculation: (Dollars in Millions)

	Senior Fare Credit			
	Add	Subtract	Subtract	Net
<u>\$297.3</u>	\$9.0			<u>\$306.3</u>
\$634.2		(\$36.7)	(\$41.0)	\$556.5
		Allowable Deductions	RRR Relief	
46.9%				55.0%

Revenue Recovery Ratio Relief

The 2008 New Transit Funding Legislation provided the RTA with credits (not cash) to allow the service boards to adjust fares and service levels over time to match their operations to their funding levels:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Region Amount</u>	<u>Metra Amount</u>	<u>Fare Equiv</u>
2008	\$ 200 Million	-0-	
2009	\$ 160 Million	-0-	
2010	\$ 120 Million	-0-	
2011	\$ 80 Million	\$ 41 Million	9.0%
2012	\$ 40 Million	\$ 20 Million	4.5%
2013	-0-	-0-	

Revenue Recovery Ratio

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- **For the first time, even with Revenue Recovery Ratio Relief, the RTA did not achieve a mandated 50% System Revenue Recovery Ratio in the first quarter of 2011.**
- **The penalties for a Service Board not meeting its Revenue Recovery Ratio target include the RTA holding back sales tax money and the RTA imposing budget amendments on a service board that mandate fare increases or expense reductions to meet targets.**

Revenue Recovery Ratio

- State law mandates that the RTA System achieve a Revenue Recovery Ratio of 50%. The RTA sets Revenue Recovery Ratios for each Service Board in the annual budget process.
- The Metra Revenue Recovery Ratio for 2011 is 55%.
- For the first time, even with Revenue Recovery Ratio Relief, the RTA did not achieve a mandated 50% System Revenue Recovery Ratio in the first quarter of 2011.
- The penalties for a Service Board not meeting its Revenue Recovery Ratio target include the RTA holding back sales tax money and the RTA imposing budget amendments on a service board that mandate fare increases or expense reductions to meet targets.
- Metra must adjust its revenues and expenses to meet its Revenue Recovery Ratio target or the RTA will impose the necessary changes on Metra.

Metra 2011 Budget and 2012-2013 Plan

- **Due to diminishing Recovery Ratio Relief credits, Metra was required to include provisions for Required Additional Revenue in its financial plans for 2012 and 2013 to maintain the 55% Revenue Recovery Ratio target.**

Metra 2011 Budget and 2012-2013 Plan

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(\$ in millions)	<u>2011 Budget</u>	<u>2012 Plan</u>	<u>2013 Plan</u>
Revenue Recovery Ratio Relief	\$ 41.0	\$ 20.0	\$ 0.0
Required Additional Revenue	\$ 0.0	\$ 14.5	\$ 31.5
Revenue Recovery Ratio	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%

Metra 2011 Budget and 2012-2013 Plan

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Original Required Additional Revenue	\$ 0.0 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 31.5 M
Original Diesel Fuel Expense	\$ 58.8 M	\$ 58.2 M	\$ 59.2 M
<i>Original Diesel Fuel Price per Gallon</i>	\$ 2.35 /g	\$ 2.32 /g	\$ 2.37 /g

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<i>Original Diesel Fuel Price per Gallon</i>	\$ 2.35 /g	\$ 2.32 /g	\$ 2.37 /g
Current Forecast for Diesel Fuel	\$ 77.2 M	\$ 72.3 M	\$ 79.9 M
<i>Forecast Diesel Fuel Price per Gallon</i>	\$ 3.07 /g	\$ 2.88 /g	\$ 3.18 /g

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Diesel Fuel Expense based on "Barron's" July 2011		\$ 109.0 M	\$ 112.3 M
<i>Diesel Fuel Price per Gallon based on "Barron's" July 2011</i>		\$ 4.34 /g	\$ 4.47 /g

Metra 2011 Budget and 2012-2013 Plan

- **With higher diesel fuel prices projected for the out years and a conservative increase in base operating expenses, the resulting out year projection would have an increased Metra deficit.**
- **The increased Metra deficit would need to be covered by increases in fares, decreases in service, or a combination of both to meet the required 55.0% revenue recovery ratio.**
- **The increased Metra deficit cannot be covered by funding (Sales Tax or Transfers from Capital) or the 55.0% revenue recovery ratio requirement would not be achieved.**

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All Revenues

(\$ in millions)	<u>2011 Budget</u>	<u>2012 Plan</u>	<u>2013 Plan</u>
Revenue Recovery Ratio Requirement	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%
Required Additional Revenue	\$ 0.0	\$ 27.5	\$ 19.1
Fare Increase Percentage		12.0%	8.2%
Required Service Reduction	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Expense Reduction Percentage	0	0	0

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All Expenses

(in millions)	<u>2011 Budget</u>	<u>2012 Plan</u>	<u>2013 Plan</u>
Revenue Recovery Ratio Requirement	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%
Required Additional Revenue	0	0	0
Fare Increase Percentage			
Required Service Reduction	0	(\$50.2)	(\$89.5)
Expense Reduction Percentage	0	(7.5%)	(12.7%)

Metra Administration Expense

•Total Administration charges are detailed below. The charges include the NIRCRC Administration Cost Centers that support the NIRCRC direct train operations and the Regional Services Cost Centers that support all of the Metra Carriers in the region. Administration charges shown exclude amounts reported as Administration on the Metra purchase of service contract carriers as they are fixed by contract.

<u>NIRCRC 2011 Budget</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Total Expense</u>	<u>Percent Share</u>
Labor / Fringe Benefits	\$ 29.1	\$ 414.3	7.0%
Material and Other Costs	\$ 18.3	\$ 219.9	8.3%
Total Expense	\$ 47.4	\$ 634.2	7.5%

The ratios below show the share of Total Expense reported as Administration for Metra and its peer railroads for 2009. The information comes from the National Transit Database (NTD) and the Metra ratio includes all Administration charges including charges for the purchase of service contract carriers.

MBTA	9.1%	Metra	13.3%
SEPTA	10.5%	Metro North	18.2%
LIRR	13.1%	NJ Transit	19.0%



Metra 2011 Budget and 2012-2013 Plan

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- The increased Metra deficit cannot be covered by funding (Sales Tax or Transfer from Capital) or the 55.0% revenue recovery ratio requirement would not be achieved.

Combination of Revenue / Expense

(in millions)	<u>2011 Budget</u>	<u>2012 Plan</u>	<u>2013 Plan</u>
Revenue Recovery Ratio Requirement	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%
Required Additional Revenue	0	20.6	20.9
Fare Increase Percentage		9.0%	9.0%
Required Service Reduction		(12.7)	(10.6)
Expense Reduction Percentage	0	(1.9%)	(1.5%)



Service Reduction

Metra Financial Practices &
Reporting Review Committee
July 15, 2011

Presented by George Hardwidge
Deputy Executive Director – Operations

Service Reduction Options

- The following reductions were reviewed:
 - Eliminate midday and evening service on all lines
 - Eliminate weekend service on all lines
 - Eliminate weekend service added on May 19, 2008 (MD-N & UP-N) and March 21, 2009 (SWS)
 - Eliminate extra service for White Sox and Bears games
 - Eliminate trains which average fewer than 100 passengers
 - Eliminate 1 train crew and set of equipment per line
 - Additional service reduction scenarios

Eliminate Midday and Evening Service

- Midday Service (9:16 a.m.-3:29 p.m.)

- Passengers rely on midday service as a “safety net”
- Important to keep in mind that riders’ travel patterns would likely be significantly altered, so loss would be even greater

\$12,000,000 (annual cost to operate midday service)
\$29,900,000 (estimated annual revenue from midday service)
(\$17,900,000) estimated annual savings / (cost)

- Evening Service (after 6:45 p.m.)

- Reduces flexibility for passengers who work late
- Impacts passengers who use Metra for leisure activities in the City
- Important to keep in mind that riders’ travel patterns would likely be significantly altered, so this loss would be even greater

\$12,000,000 (annual cost to operate midday service)
\$15,200,000 (estimated annual revenue from midday service)
(\$3,200,000) estimated annual savings / (cost)

Eliminate Weekend Service

- Weekend Service

- Regular weekend passengers would feel disenfranchised
- Savings would be minimal
- Ability to attract new riders through weekend service would be lost

\$19,349,000 (annual cost to operate weekend service)

\$17,710,000 (estimated annual revenue from weekend service)

\$1,639,000 (annual savings)

Reduce Weekend Service

- Weekend Service Added on May 19, 2008 & March 21, 2009
 - Milwaukee North Line (May 19, 2008)
 - 2 roundtrips on Saturday & 1 roundtrip on Sunday
 - Union Pacific North Line (May 19, 2008)
 - 2 roundtrips on Saturday & 1 roundtrip on Sunday
 - SouthWest Service (March 21, 2009)*
 - Saturday Service (3 inbound trains and 3 outbound trains)

	Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Revenue Loss	Annual Savings
MDN	\$296,000	\$13,000	\$283,000
UPN	\$313,000	\$6,000	\$307,000
SWS	\$334,000	\$30,000*	\$304,000
Total	\$943,000	\$49,000	\$894,000

*Includes SWS extension to Manhattan from Orland 179th on Weekday Train Nos. 815 & 830

Eliminate Extra Service

- White Sox Extra
 - \$144,000 (annual cost based on 81-game season)
- Bears Extra
 - \$7,000 (annual cost based on a 10-game season)
- Most extra train passengers will be accommodated on regularly scheduled trains

Trains Averaging Fewer than 100 Passengers

- Reviewed Trains with Average Passenger Loads under 100
 - Approximately 200 trains
 - Deadhead revenue trains
 - Last train of the day
 - Off-peak service
 - Metra Electric – Blue Island and South Chicago Branch Service

Eliminate 1 Train Crew and 1 Set of Equipment Per Line

- **BNSF**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
1274	4:08 PM	84
1273	5:36 PM	535
1298	10:20 PM	66
1299	11:40 PM	115

- Eliminates 1 peak, 1 reverse peak, and 2 evening trains
- Schedules to be adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$995,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$88,000

- **Metra Electric**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
758	7:47 AM	356
604	7:31 AM	220
503	4:54 PM	151
739	5:40 PM	320

- Eliminates 4 peak trains
- Schedules to be adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$588,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$129,000

Eliminate 1 Train Crew and 1 Set of Equipment Per Line

- **Heritage Corridor**

- No service changes

- **Milwaukee North**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
2122	7:16 AM	565
2137	5:15 PM	110
2152	6:20 PM	308
2151	7:35 PM	260

- Eliminates 2 peak, 1 reverse peak, and 1 evening trains
- Schedules adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$622,0000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$150,000

- **Milwaukee West**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
2212	6:54 AM	403
2235	5:05 PM	445

- Eliminates 2 peak trains
- Stops added to other trains to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$328,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$102,000

Eliminate 1 Train Crew and 1 Set of Equipment Per Line

- **North Central Service**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
106	6:44 AM	409
111	4:58 PM	384

- Eliminates 2 peak trains
- Stops added to other trains to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$450,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$96,000

- **Rock Island**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
402	5:29 AM	787
602	6:05 AM	411
302	8:10 AM	192
303	5:30 PM	301
90 min. svc	Midday	N/A

- Eliminates 4 peak trains and 4 midday trains
- Schedules adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$1,319,448
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$186,000

Eliminate 1 Train Crew and 1 Set of Equipment Per Line

- **SouthWest Service**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
804	5:49 AM	399
831	6:15 PM	384

- Eliminates 2 peak trains
- Schedules adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$284,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$95,000

- **Union Pacific North**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
358	7:10 PM	170
369	11:35 PM	71

- Eliminates 2 evening trains
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$797,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$26,000

Eliminate 1 Train Crew and 1 Set of Equipment Per Line

- **Union Pacific Northwest**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
645	5:23 PM	537
660	8:00 PM	161
665	11:30 PM	210

- Eliminates 1 peak and 2 evening trains
- Schedules adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$895,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$100,000

- **Union Pacific West**

Train	Departure Time	Riders
12	5:22 AM	357
17	6:57 AM	20
28	7:32 AM	385
25	8:40 AM	88

- Eliminates 2 peak and 2 reverse peak trains
- Schedules adjusted in order to accommodate passengers
- Total Annual Cost to Operate = \$755,000
- Estimated Annual Revenue Loss = \$93,000

Revenue Impacts from Service Reduction No. 1

- Potential cuts are designed to minimize customer impact
- Travel time, schedule flexibility, and personal needs are all critical factors in each rider's choice

Summary of Service Reduction No. 1

BNSF	\$996,000
Heritage Corridor	No Service Cuts
Metra Electric	\$588,000
Milwaukee North	\$575,000
Milwaukee West	\$305,000
North Central Service	\$416,000
Rock Island	\$1,319,000
SouthWest Service	\$266,000
Union Pacific North	\$797,000
Union Pacific Northwest	\$895,000
Union Pacific West	\$755,000
Mechanical Department Savings (Due to eliminating 1 set of equipment per line)	\$1,195,000
Reduce Weekend Service (May 19, 2008 & March 21, 2009)	\$943,000
Extra Service (Bears and White Sox)	\$151,000
Estimated Total Cost of Service Reduction No. 1	\$9,201,000
Estimated Annual Revenue Loss of Service Reduction No. 1	(\$1,000,000)
Estimated Annual Total Savings of Service Reduction No. 1	\$8,201,000

Additional Service Reduction Scenarios

	ESTIMATED EXPENSE SAVINGS	ESTIMATED REVENUE LOSS	ESTIMATED NET SAVINGS/(LOSS)	ESTIMATED COMBINED SAVINGS/(LOSS)
Service Reduction No. 1*	\$9,201,000	\$1,000,000	\$8,201,000	-
Service Reduction No. 2**	\$6,715,000	\$11,000,000	(\$4,285,000)	\$3,916,000
Service Reduction No. 3**	\$6,715,000	\$15,000,000	(\$8,285,000)	(\$4,369,000)

*Revenue lost based on ridership accommodated on other trains with a 15% loss of riders from eliminated trains. Estimated savings would not begin immediately but would grow throughout 2012, and full annual savings would not be realized until 2013.

**Ridership would not be accommodated on service due to the level of cuts. Revenue impacts would be more than just impacted trains, but total service impacts.

Additional Service Reduction Scenarios

	No. of Daily Revenue Trains Operated		
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Base (Current)	703	296	163
Service Reduction No. 1	668	282	159
Service Reduction No. 2	619	282	159
Service Reduction No. 3	570	282	159

10 Year Comparison

	2001	2011	Service Reduction No. 1
Weekday Revenue Trains	664	703	668
Saturday Revenue Trains	287	296	282
Sunday Revenue Trains	155	163	159



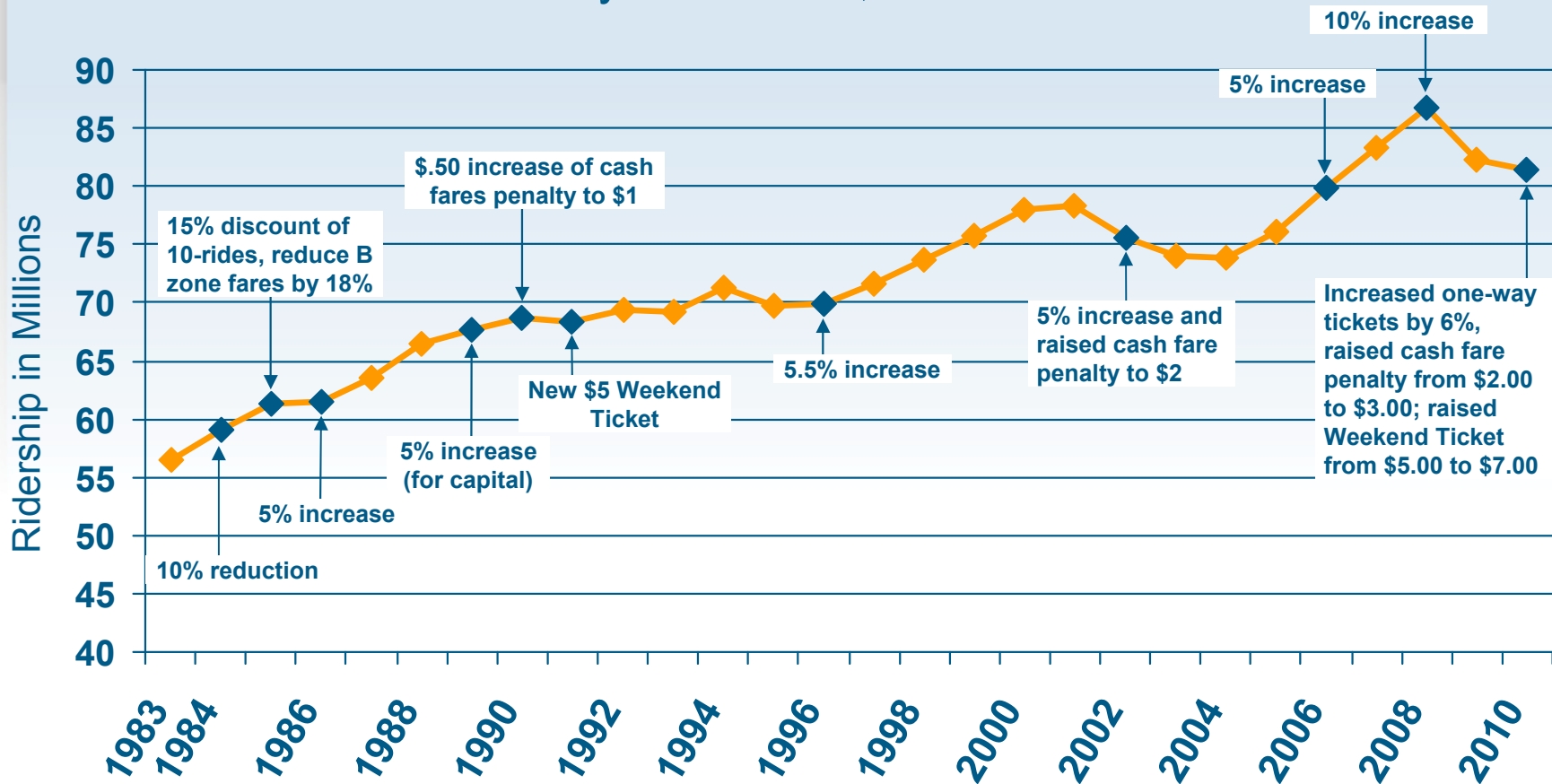
Fare Increases & Ridership Impacts

Metra Financial Practices &
Reporting Review Committee
July 15, 2011

Presented by Lynnette Ciavarella
Senior Division Director, Strategic Capital Planning/
Grants Development

Metra System Ridership and Fare Changes

Reported & Free Trips
January-December, 1983-2010



Ridership Impacted by Many Factors

External factors cannot be isolated:

- Economy
- Corporate relocations
- Downtown parking prices
- Gas prices
- City of Chicago's special events
- Weather
- Others

Ridership Impacts from Fare Increases

Groups less sensitive to fare changes

- Work travelers
- Higher income
- Riders without access to a vehicle
- Riders who cannot drive

Groups more sensitive to fare changes

- Discretionary travelers

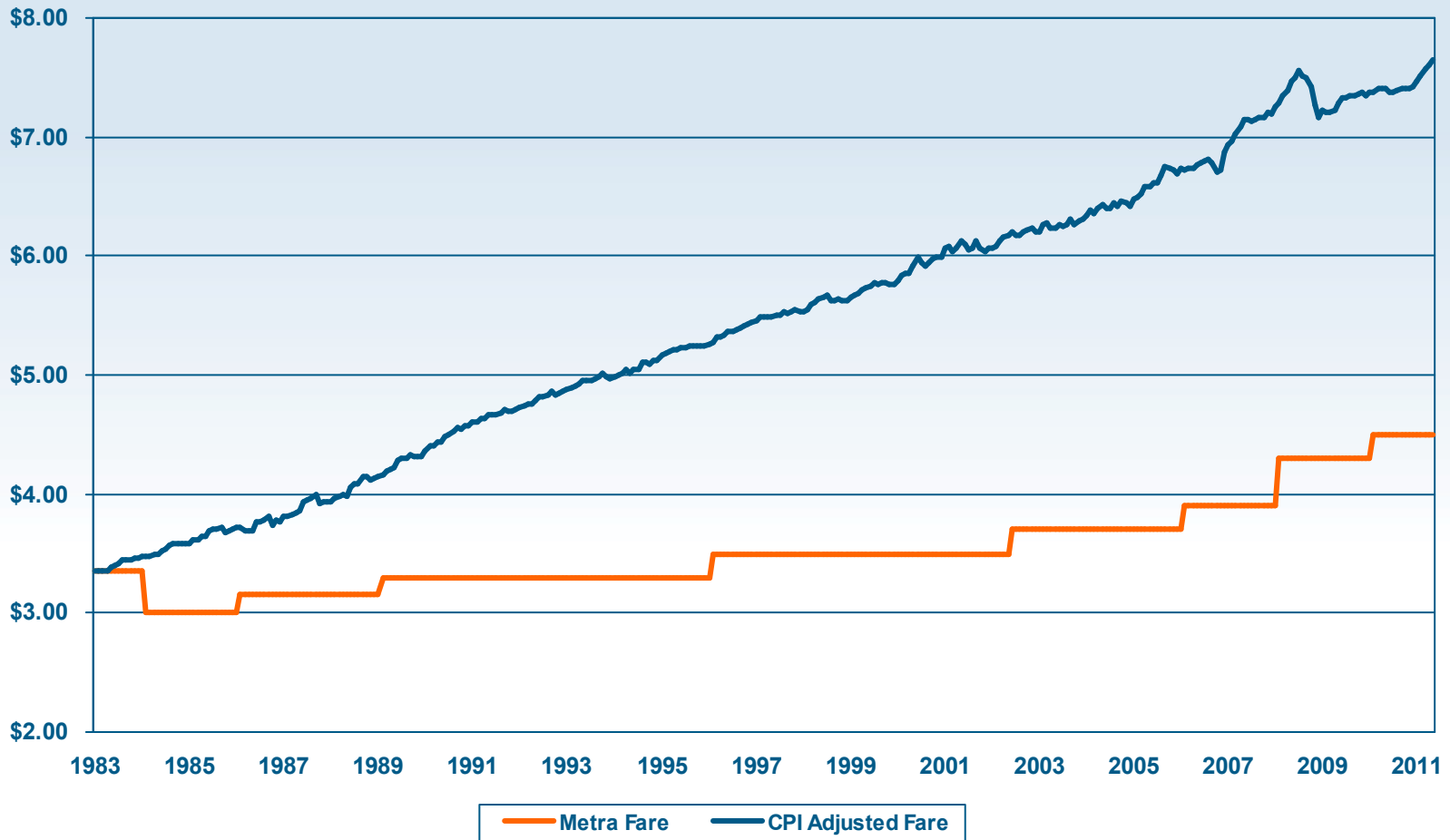
Recent Peer Agency Fare & Tax Increases and Service Reductions

Agency	Changes
LIRR	2008 - 4% fare increase 2009 - 7% fare increase 2011 - 9% monthly pass & 32% one-way peak increase 2010 - Reduced service on 3 lines 2014 - next possible fare increase
MBTA	2004 - 25% fare increase 2007 - 20% fare increase 2009 - 25% sales tax increase to postpone fare increase
Metro-North	2008 - 4% fare increase 2009 - 10% fare increase 2010 - Cut weekday service on 2 lines 2011 - 7.5% fare increase, so far
NJT	2007 - 10% fare increase 2010 - 29% fare increase, removed some discounts & trains
SEPTA	2007 - 11-12% fare increase 2010 - 6.5% fare increase, simplified fare structure, eliminated some discounts Fare increases scheduled every 3 years

Peer Agencies' Ridership Impacts of Fare Increases

- The peers have not seen significant or discernable impacts from fare increases
- Any slight decreases were recovered within a short timeframe
- Recent decreases are mostly attributed to economic downturn and weather

Metra Zone E One-Way Fare versus CPI



Monthly Costs to Drive vs. Using Metra

To and From Downtown

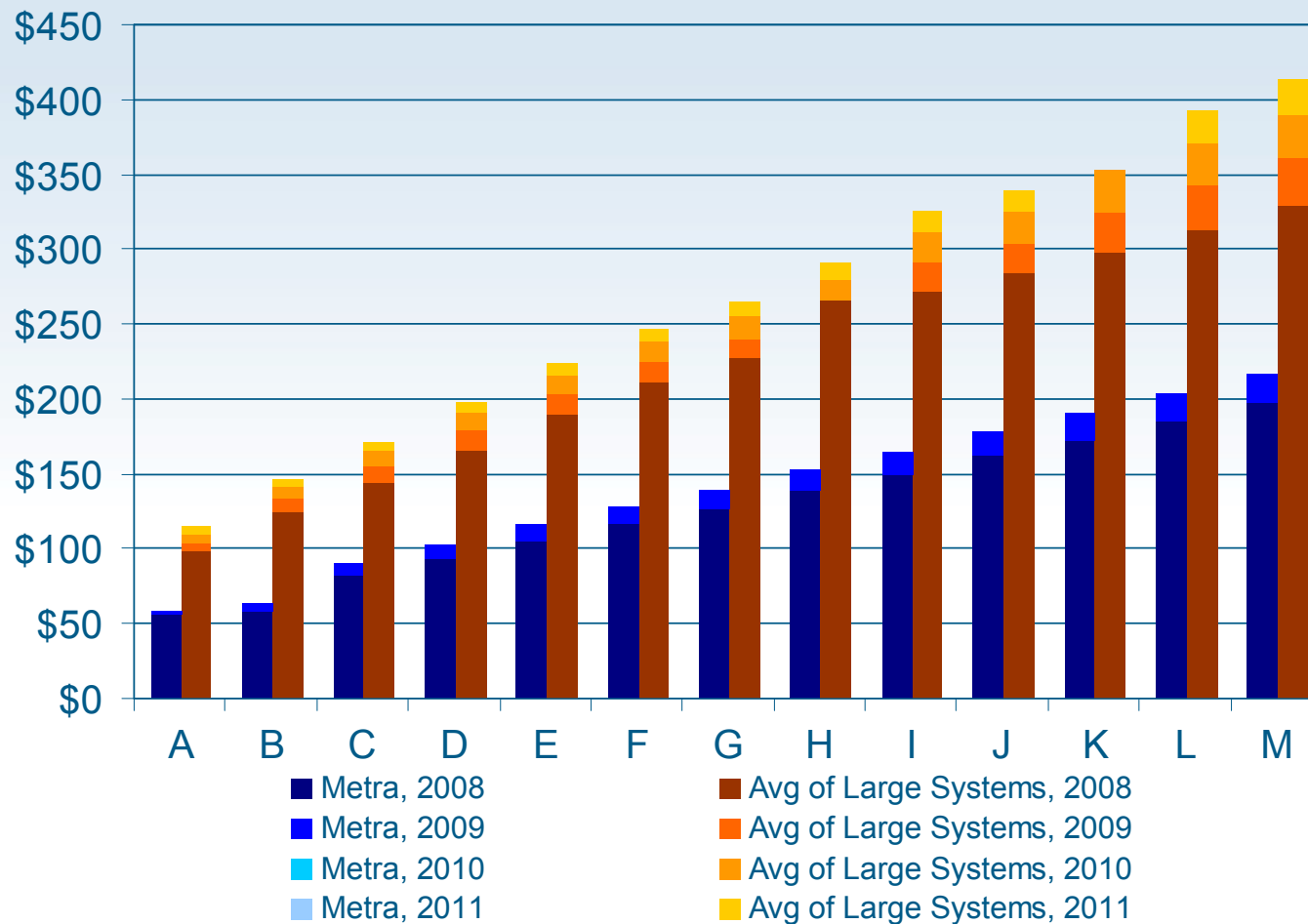
Origin Station	Origin Zone	Metra Fare*	Driving Costs**
Edgebrook	C	\$123.45	\$663.55
Tinley Park	E	\$149.10	\$1,179.87
Naperville	F	\$172.25	\$1,244.80
North Chicago	G	\$183.05	\$1,476.68
Laraway Rd.	H	\$174.55	\$1,643.63
Elburn	I	\$197.70	\$1,767.30
Woodstock	K	\$190.35	\$2,200.14

* Assumes regular monthly fare plus average parking fee at station

**Based on *Drive Less, Live More* calculator - \$14 parking cost and assumes depreciation of vehicle

Metra vs. Peer Agency Fares

Monthly Fares in Effect in 2008, 2009, 2010, & 2011 by Metra Zone, Metra vs. Avg. of Large Agencies



NTD Reported Farebox Recovery Ratio

• NJT	49.6%
• LIRR	46.1%
• MNRR	58.5%
• MBTA	49.6%
• SEPTA	56.1%
• Metra	43.0%

• Source: 2009 NTD

State of Good Repair

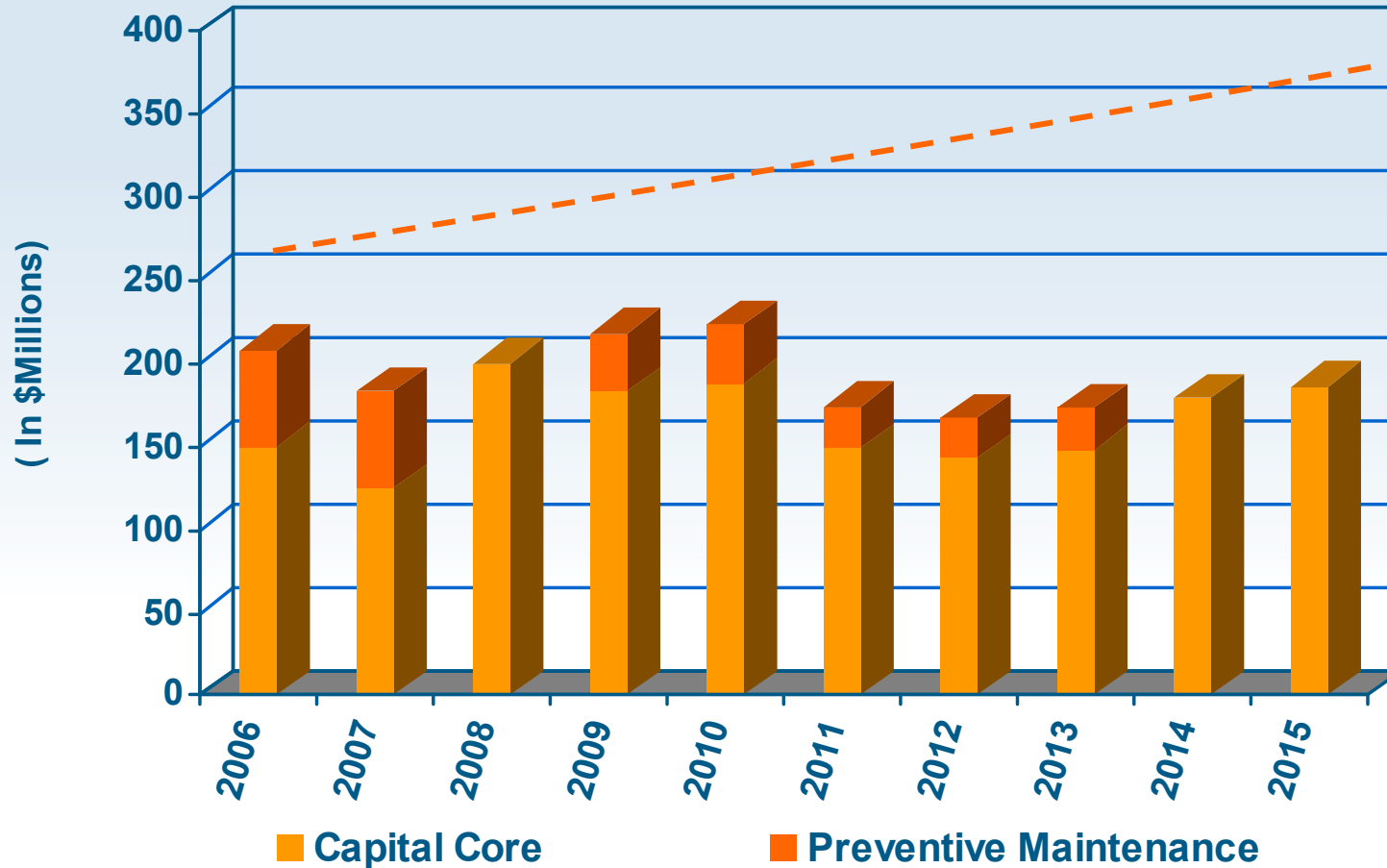
- Achieved when the infrastructure components are replaced on a schedule consistent with their life expectancy
- Essential if public transportation systems are to provide safe and reliable service to millions of daily riders
- Includes sharing ideas on recapitalization and maintenance issues, asset management practices, and innovative financing strategies
- Includes issues related to measuring the condition of transit capital assets, prioritizing local transit re-investment decisions and preventive maintenance practices

RTA Capital Asset Condition Assessment

- 18-month effort to identify and characterize the condition of all existing RTA, CTA, Metra, & Pace capital assets
- RTA Region needs \$24.6B in Capital Investment over the next 10 years. **Metra needs 30% of this.**

Metra 10-year Capital Needs	Amount
Backlog	\$3.70 B
Normal Replacement	\$1.70 B
Capital Maintenance	\$1.97 B
Total	\$7.37 B

State of Good Repair – Capital Budget*



--- Funding needed to achieve a State of Good Repair

* 2012 – 2015 amounts are projected estimates

† Not inclusive of State of Illinois Bond funding





Summary

Metra Financial Practices &
Reporting Review Committee

July 15, 2011

Presented by Alex Clifford
Executive Director/CEO

Mandated Recovery Ratio 55%



\$0.55 in revenue

is roughly equivalent to

\$1 in operating expense cuts

The only remedies to maintain this ratio are:

- **Revenue Increases, and/or**
- **Operating Cuts**

If Metra does not act, RTA has power to act by STATUTE.

Process of Determining Revenue Increases

Determine which service cuts are acceptable



Fuel price forecast



Revenue/fare increase required

Other Risk – State PTF Funding Gap



Service Reduction Options

- **Limited Options**

- Many service cuts do not result in operating savings because of crew assignment and equipment cycle structure
- Revenue losses (*in many options*) more than offset potential expense reductions

Recommended Options

- A. No service changes
- B. Service Reduction Option #1

Service Reduction Options

Service Reduction Option #1

–Eliminate 1 train crew and 1 set of equipment per line

- BNSF – 4 trains
- Metra Electric – 4 trains
- Milwaukee North – 4 trains
- Milwaukee South – 2 trains
- North Central – 2 trains
- Rock Island – 4 trains
- Southwest Service – 2 trains
- Union Pacific North – 2 trains
- Union Pacific North – 3 trains
- Union Pacific West – 4 trains

Reduce weekend service

- Milwaukee North – 6 weekend trains
- Union Pacific North – 6 weekend trains
- SouthWest Service – 6 weekend trains

Eliminate Extra Service

- White Sox Extra
- Bears Extra

Combined Net Savings = \$8.2M

(including estimated revenue losses)

Fare Considerations

- **Comparative Analysis**
 - Peer agencies consistently increased revenues with no significant impact on ridership
 - Peer agency fares substantially higher than Metra's
 - Peer agency farebox recovery ratio substantially higher than Metra's
 - Metra fare increases are significantly less than the rise in CPI (since 1983)
 - Automobile commuting costs are 5 to 12 times higher than current Metra fares
- **Regular revenue increases in the future needed to lessen impact in any one year**
- **We must stop depleting capital to fund operations**

Timeline



Today

- Guidance on service options
- Guidance on fuel price risk (conservative v. aggressive)

August 12, 2011

- Decision on service options
- Decision fuel price range

September 16, 2011

- Final marks received
- Refined budgets scenario
- Fare increase defined
- Preliminary budget to RTA September 30

October 14, 2011

- Final approval of the 2012 Budget