

CLRP 2017 Financial Forecast

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The Base:

- Prior Years FY1981 FY2016
 - Historical Revenues
 - Historical Expenditures
- Current Six-Year Plan
 - FY2017 FY2022 Consolidated Transportation Plan
 - Transportation Trust Fund Financial Plan

Assumptions

- State Funds:
 - Historical Average Annual Growth Rate 5.3%
 - State will maintain same level of effort it has in the past
 - Methodology accepted by the federal agencies for this exercise
- Federal Funds:
 - MTA and SHA perform analysis of
 - Federal revenues received historically
 - Projections of future federal policy initiatives
 - Average Annual Growth Rate 3.0%

Assumptions (cont.)

- Operating Expenditures:
 - Forecasts of Consumer Price Index-U
 - CPI-U is generally accepted measure of inflation
 - Add 2% for operating costs for new capital projects
- System Preservation Costs:
 - Use historical records to determine split between preservation and expansion projects
 - Projects in CTP divided into preservation and expansion
 - Average Annual Growth Rate -2.0%, not to exceed 70% of total program

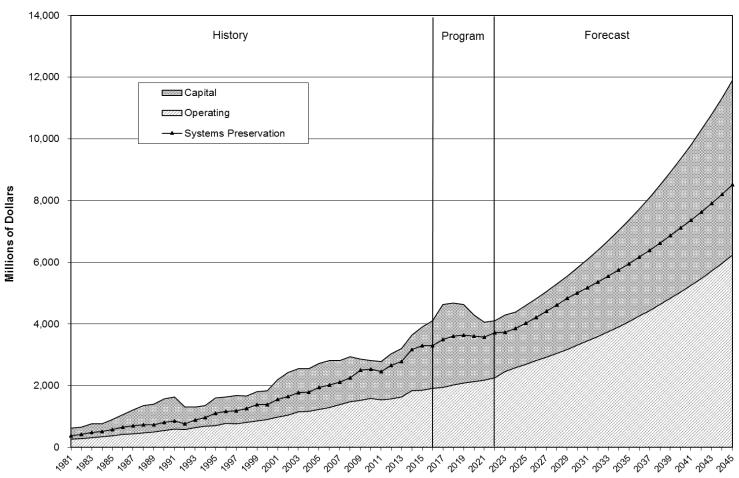
Assumptions (cont.)

- Capital Expansion:
 - Total program less operating and system preservation costs
 - Expansion costs are split between surface and non-surface
 - Surface: SHA, MTA, MARC, WMATA
 - Non-surface: MPA, MAA, MVA, TSO
 - Data is analyzed and evaluated to produce estimates of
 - Maryland surface expansion for various time periods
 - Regional breakdown

<u>Baltimore Region</u> – Expenditures Included:

- MTA (excluding LOTS and non-Baltimore region Park and Ride)
- ½ of MARC
- Portion of SHA pertaining to
 - Anne Arundel County
 - Baltimore County
 - Carroll County
 - Harford County
 - Howard County
 - Queen Anne's County (Portion)

MDOT Operating & Capital Expenditures - Statewide History, Program & Forecast



Key Assumption of Prior Plan

- Transportation Infrastructure Investment Act of 2013
 - Called for increases in motor fuel tax rate based on percentage growth in CPI-U
 - Required sales and use tax equivalent rate added to motor fuel tax rate
 - Estimated to add \$4.4B over six years for transportation, when combined with other components of the law
- Revenue estimates based on DLS Fiscal and Policy Note

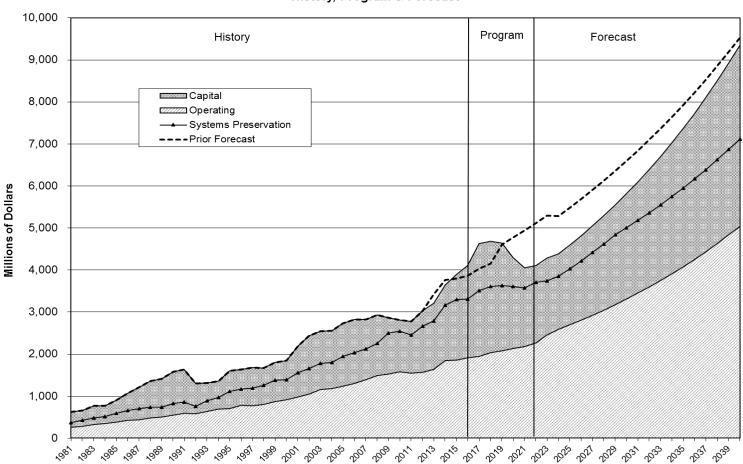
Motor Fuel Tax – Cents Per Gallon Rate & Estimated Revenue (2013 DLS Fiscal and Policy Note)						
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>		
CPG Rates:						
Base Excise Tax	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5		
CPI Indexing	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.2		
Sales & Use Equivalent	<u>3.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>18.0</u>		
Total	27.3	31.5	38.7	43.7		
Estimated Revenue	\$116M	\$188M	\$474M	\$609M		

What Happened

- Price of gasoline steadily declined since 2013
 - Average price per gallon (net of tax) for first rate determination: \$3.135 (7/1/13 effective date)
 - Average price per gallon (net of tax) for FY17 rate determination: \$1.752 (7/1/16 effective date)
- Lower gasoline prices have had major impact on motor fuel tax rate assumptions

Motor Fuel Tax – Cents Per Gallon Rate & Revenue						
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>		
CPG Rates:						
Base Excise Tax	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5		
CPI Indexing	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2		
Sales & Use Equivalent	<u>3.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.8</u>		
Total	27.0	30.3	32.6	33.5		
Actual/Estimated Revenue	\$113M	\$172M	\$275M	\$310M		
Diff. from Original Estimate	-\$3M	-\$16M	-\$199M	-\$299M		

MDOT Operating & Capital Expenditures - Statewide History, Program & Forecast



Other Reasons for Total Being Down

- Still "catching up" on system preservation
- Concentration of diminished resources on keeping existing assets in a state of good repair impacted expansion/preservation split
- Implications for Baltimore Region: Less funds available for expansion projects

Questions

