Fiscal Year 2020-21 Comprehensive Business Plan

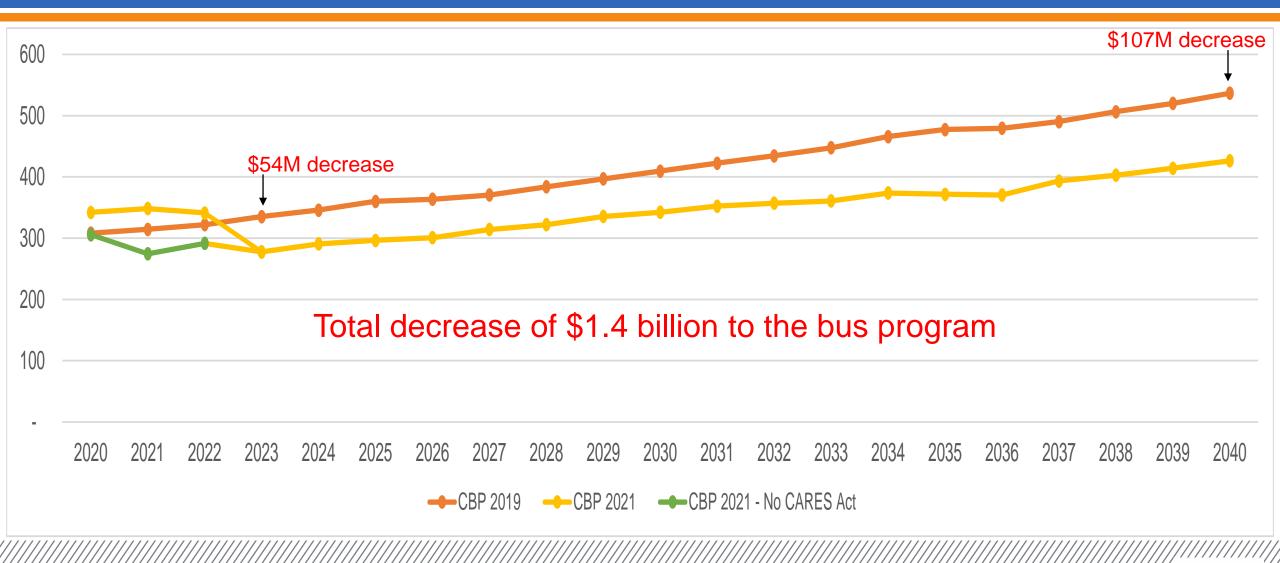
Bus Program Assumptions



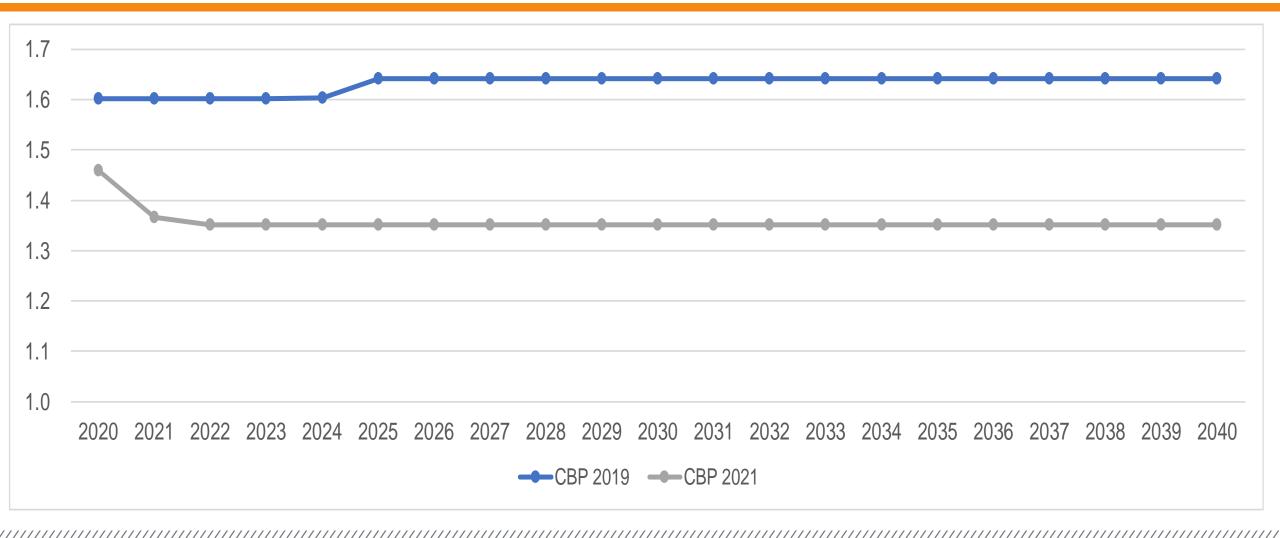
Background

- The Comprehensive Business Plan (CBP) is Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA) 20-year financial plan and is updated biannually
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) has impacted the several key assumptions for the bus program
- Goals of the presentation
 - Provide information related to the impact of COVID-19
 - Provide information related to ongoing revenue and cost pressures
 - Gather feedback on key assumptions

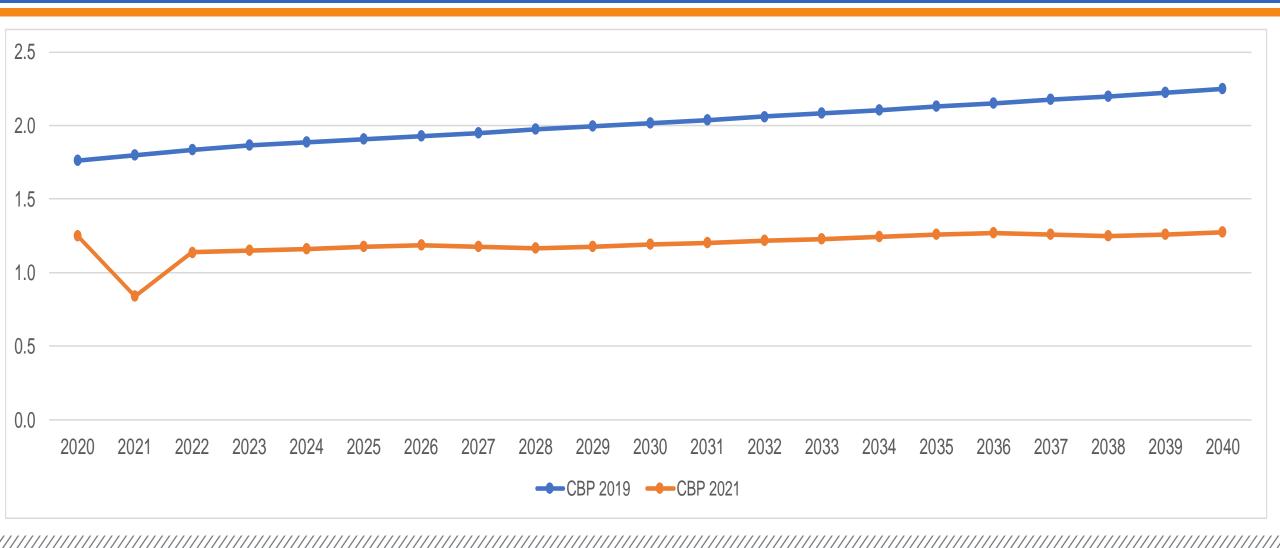
Bus Program Operating Revenue



Projected Fixed-Route Service Levels



Projected Paratransit Trips



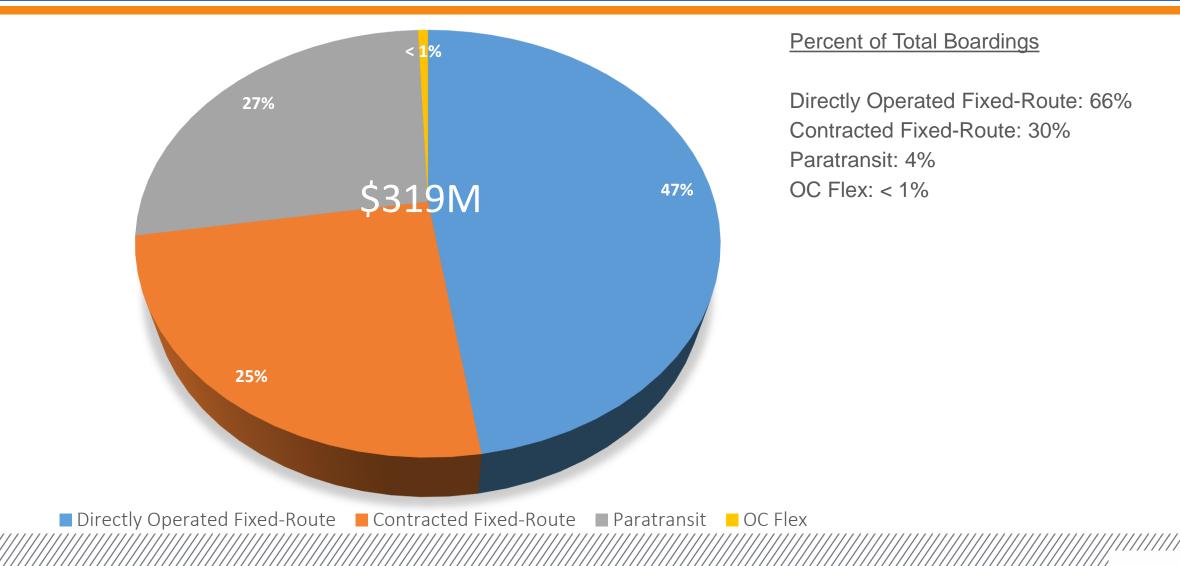
Revenue and Cost Pressures

Revenue	Costs
1. Sales Tax	1. Cost to deliver paratransit service
2. Fare revenue	2. Future capital costs due to the Innovative Clean Transit (ICT) regulation

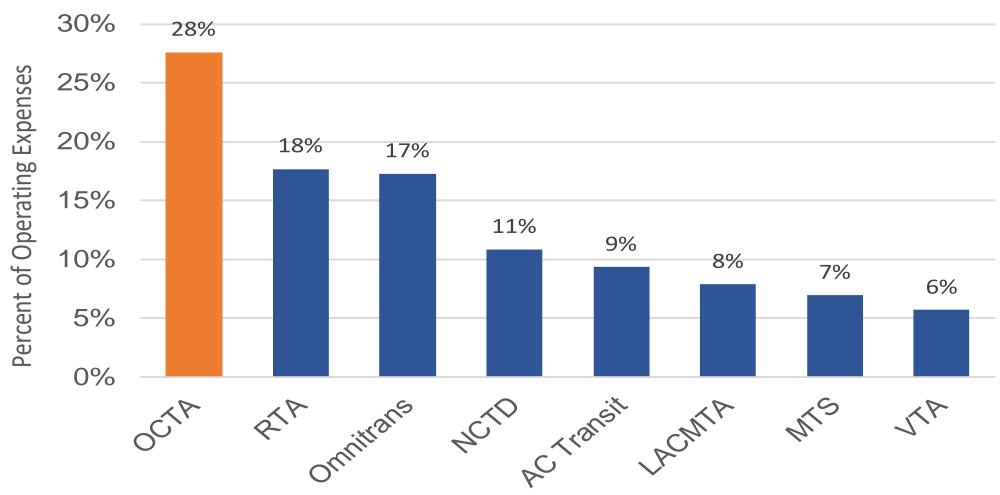
Revenue Pressures

- Transportation Development Act (TDA) Sales Tax is the primary funding source for bus operations
 - TDA sales tax decreased by \$770 million (18 percent) over the life of the CBP based on updated forecasts
- Fare revenue decreased significantly over the life of the plan due to anticipated decreases in fixed-route ridership as a result of lower service levels
- Decreases in sales tax and fare revenue will be offset by Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act in the short-term, but will have a long-term impact

FY 2021 Bus Program Operating Budget



Paratransit Cost - % of Total Operating Cost



Source: National Transit Database

RTA – Riverside Transit Agency

NCTD – North County Transit District

AC Transit – Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District

LACMTA – Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority

MTS - San Diego Metropolitan Transit System

VTA – Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

Future Capital Cost for Bus Replacement

- ICT regulation requires all public agencies to transition to 100 percent zero-emission bus (ZEB) fleets by 2040
- Beginning in 2023 bus purchases must include 25 percent ZEB purchases
 - This requirement increases to 50 percent in 2026 and 100 percent in 2029
- Current cost of a ZEB bus is significantly higher than a compressed natural gas (CNG) bus
 - Hydrogen and electric buses cost \$1.3 and \$1.04 million, respectively
 - CNG bus cost is \$608,000
- OCTA is currently testing hydrogen fuel cell buses and will begin testing battery-electric buses in 2021

Primary Revenue Assumptions

- Sales tax continues to be forecasted per the Board of Directorsapproved methodology
 - MuniServices for the first five years of the plan
 - The three universities for years six through twenty of the plan
- Federal and State funding will continue to support transit
- The next planned fare increase would be for FY 2027 with subsequent increases every four years
 - Last fare increase was in FY 2013

Primary Cost Assumptions

- Fixed-route service levels of 1.35 million service hours
- Paratransit demand returns to ~ 50 percent of pre-COVID levels in FY 2020-21 and grows proportionally with fixed-route ridership
- Contracted fixed-route service mix of 40 percent
- Fleet replacement costs for ZEB align with CNG bus replacement costs as the ZEB market matures

Future Considerations

- Fixed-route service
 - Service plan
 - Mix between directly-operated and contracted services
 - Fare policy
- Paratransit service
 - Service area
 - Non-ADA services
 - Supplemental agreements
 - Fare policy

- Capital Costs
 - Bus capital replacement costs
 - Infrastructure costs for zero emission buses

Next Steps

 Staff will incorporate Board of Directors' (Board) member feedback into the CBP

 Present the proposed FY 2021 CBP to the Finance and Administration Committee and Board