

**Table 8.4: Alternative 1 and Financing Scenario Comparison: Total Project Costs and Revenues (in 1999 \$ million)**

	Rail Implementation Alternatives	Financing Scenarios		
	Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
	Service to Cloverdale in 2004 with mid-day service, service enhancements in 2011	Two Bonds; Service to Cloverdale in 2004	Federal Earmarks, Two Bonds; Service to Cloverdale in 2005	Federal Earmarks, Pay-as-You-Go; Service to Cloverdale in 2009
<b>Costs</b>				
Planning/Design (1)	\$13.80	\$13.80	\$13.80	\$14.40
Total Capital Costs (inc. EIR/EIS)	\$162.50	\$162.50	\$162.82	\$170.33
Total Operating Costs (3)	\$132.96	\$132.96	\$125.55	\$94.64
Interest Payments/Debt Expenses (4)	\$42.40	\$37.30	\$24.47	\$0.00
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$351.66</b>	<b>\$346.56</b>	<b>\$326.65</b>	<b>\$279.37</b>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Farebox Revenues (3)	\$44.74	\$44.74	\$42.94	\$34.22
Sales Tax Contributions, Capital	\$180.73	\$176.91	\$134.17	\$86.80
Sales Tax Contributions, Operating	\$88.21	\$88.21	\$82.62	\$60.42
Interest Earned	\$8.90	\$5.94	\$3.90	\$34.45
Existing Federal Earmarks	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.55
Proposed Federal and State Earmarks	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Existing State Prop 116 Earmarks	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00
<b>Total Revenues (5)</b>	<b>\$356.14</b>	<b>\$349.35</b>	<b>\$327.17</b>	<b>\$279.44</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Sales Tax Dedicated to Rail Funding from FY 01 to FY 12</b>	38.3%	37.6%	29.1%	18.3%
<b>Percentage of Total Sales Tax Dedicated to Rail Funding over the 20-Year Project</b>	26.6%	26.2%	21.4%	14.5%

Notes:

- (1) Planning and design costs are assumed to be 10 percent of first-phase capital costs.
- (2) Capital costs prepared by Wilbur Smith Associates do not assume any inflation adjustment, while Scenarios 2 and 3 assume that capital costs rise by one percent annually.
- (3) Operating costs and farebox revenues for Scenario 3 are low because the revenue service date is later than in the other scenarios.
- (4) Interest payment and debt expenses are calculated as the total amount of debt service paid, minus the amount used for capital expenditures.
- (5) Total revenues are roughly \$3 million higher than costs for the preferred alternative, because a small percentage of the sales tax continues to be allocated to a capital account, which carries a surplus at the end of the 20-year period. There is no capital account for the three financing scenarios, so the revenues match expenses nearly exactly.

Source: Pittman & Hames Associates, April 2000

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