SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership

Business and Management Plan Analysis

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership - *Introduction*

Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) is analyzing four (4) Business and Management Scenarios to better understand the economics surrounding RTC ownership of the Watsonville – Davenport Rail Line corridor, with Freight Rail and potential Passenger Rail operations conducted in the corridor by private entities.

The purpose of the analysis of each Business and Management Scenario is to identify:

Economic impact of each Scenario on the RTC

Economic impact
of each Scenario
on Shortline
Railroad
operator

Economic impact of each Scenario on Passenger Operations

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership - *Introduction*

The four Scenarios chosen for analysis are:

Scenario I

Cement plant in Davenport is not operational. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service to all customers in the corridor and develops seasonal passenger services over selected portions of the corridor (Santa Cruz – Davenport).

Scenario 2

Cement plant in Davenport is not operational. Rail line is rail-banked past Milepost 3. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service to Watsonville customers. A private entity separately develops seasonal passenger rail service between Santa Cruz and Davenport.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership - *Introduction*

Scenario 3

Cement plant in Davenport remains in continued operation at historical traffic volumes. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail services to all customers in the corridor.

Scenario 4

Cement plant in Davenport remains in continued operation at historical traffic volumes. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service at all customers in the corridor and develops seasonal passenger services over selected portions of the corridor (Santa Cruz – Davenport).

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership – Business and Management Plan Reconciliation

A full Business and Management Plan Report (the "Plan") was completed for the SCCRTC in December 2008, providing a complete descriptive narrative of the operational and maintenance requirements of, and potential opportunities in the corridor from Watsonville to Davenport.

While the Plan provides an accurate overview of the property, the Financial Analysis contained in this document differs in some respects from that contained in the Plan. Primary areas of difference include:

- 1. Costs for Bridge Maintenance and Track Maintenance (ties, rail and ballast) were included in the original Plan. In this document, Bridge Maintenance is assumed minimal for first 5 years due to repairs done by SCCRTC and Track Maintenance (ties, rail and ballast) are assumed to be funded from excess cash flow, should such excess exist.
- 2. Revenue per car figures have been refined in this document vs. the Plan.
- 3. General refinement in overall operating costs attributable to updated information based on recent developments in the corridor.
- 4. Refinement in revenues and costs for the SCCRTC.

Scenario 1

Cement plant in Davenport is not operational. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service to all customers in the corridor and develops seasonal passenger services over selected portions of the corridor (Santa Cruz – Davenport).

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Assumptions - RTC

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 1 on the RTC:

- I. RTC purchase the rail line and improves the bridges
- 2. RTC covers portion of maintenance expenses incurred outside the 20 foot Freight Easement
- 3. RTC receives an annual revenue share payment equivalent to 5% of the revenue received by the shortline on every carload after 2000 carloads are achieved each year
- 4. RTC receives \$1.00 per passenger on Excursion Service
- 5. RTC receives \$1.00 / day / car for cars stored on the line
- 6. RTC keeps lease revenue and manages the property:
 - Assumes initial lease revenue of \$60,000, growing to \$200,000 by Year 5
 - RTC carries General Liability insurance assumes \$60,000 in annual premium
 - Property management will require $\frac{1}{2}$ FTE Senior Planner position at an assumed annual fully-burden pay of \$120,000
 - RTC hires a consultant to manage Freight and Passenger services operators at an assumed 10 hours per month at \$150 / hour

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Results - RTC

Santa Cruz Rail Line - Scenario 1									
SCCRTC Income Statement									
Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year									
Headcount	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50				
Revenue:									
Revenue Share From Freight	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-				
Revenue Share from Passenger / Tourist Operations	\$-	\$-	\$15,000	\$23,000	\$30,000				
Revenue Share from Car Storage	\$18,250	\$18,250							
Lease Revenue	\$60,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	\$165,000	\$200,000				
Total Revenues	\$78,250	\$113,250	\$145,000	\$188,000	\$230,000				
Operating Expenses:									
Personnel	\$60,000	\$61,200	\$62,424	\$63,672	\$64,946				
Insurance	\$60,000	\$61,800	\$63,654	\$65,564	\$67,531				
Track and Bridge Maintenance	\$23,780	\$24,493	\$25,228	\$25,985	\$26,765				
Contracted Services for Oversight	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000				
Operating Expenses	\$161,780	\$165,493	\$169,306	\$173,221	\$177,241				
Net Income	\$(83,530)	\$(52,243)	\$(24,306)	\$14,779	\$52,759				

[•]Additional property Lease revenues may be derived over and above those used for modeling purposes.

[•]Track and Bridge Maintenance figures cover primarily weed control (spraying and brushing)

[•]Insurance premium amounts are estimated

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Assumptions - Shortline

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 1 on the Shortline operator:

- I. Purchases one locomotive vs. leasing
- 2. Provides 2 day / week operation
- 3. Maintains Right of Way to Excepted Class standards to Milepost 18.7; Class 1 standards beyond
 - Maintenance of Right of Way does not include tie or rail replacement.
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs are approximately 20% below costs developed by HDR for line maintenance. This captures the likely lower cost options that may be available and realistic for a shortline
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs assume minimal Bridge maintenance for first 5 years as Bridges are improved by RTC
- 4. No growth in freight traffic volumes is projected
- 5. Freight operations also owns Passenger operations, but is compensated by Passenger for pro rata share of current Right of Way maintenance requirements
- 6. Net income from Passenger operations is add "below the line"
- 7. Freight operations also provides car storage in Years 1 and 2 with an ongoing daily average of 50 cars stored per day throughout a full year

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Results - Shortline

	Santa Cruz Rail L	ine - Scenari	o 1						
Freight Railroad Income Statement									
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
leadcount	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00				
arloads	456	456	456	456	456				
Revenue:									
Linehaul Revenue	\$148,100	\$151,787	\$157,157	\$161,913	\$166,813				
Non-Linehaul Revenue									
Car Storage Income	45,625	45,625							
Car Storage Switching Income	12,500	12,500							
Maintenance Reimbursement			143,512	147,817	152,252				
Income from Passenger			143,312	•	152,252				
otal Revenues	\$206,225	\$209,912	\$300,670	\$309,730	\$319,065				
perating Expenses:									
Transportation	\$103,720	\$106,382	\$109,123	\$111,947	\$114,855				
Roadway Maintenance									
Signals / Crossings	\$103,625	\$106,734	\$109,936	\$113,234	\$116,631				
Structures / Track	\$35,675	\$36,745	\$37,848	\$38,983	\$40,153				
Vegetation	\$75,560	\$77,827	\$80,162	\$82,566	\$85,043				
Other (including Labor)	\$104,000	\$107,120	\$110,334	\$113,644	\$117,053				
Equipment Maintenance	\$30,000	\$31,125	\$32,681	\$34,315	\$36,031				
General & Administrative	\$152,300	\$157,109	\$162,074	\$167,201	\$172,495				
perating Expenses Before Deprec. & Amtz.	\$604,880	\$623,041	\$642,157	\$661,890	\$682,261				
BITDA	\$(398,655)	\$(413,129)	\$(341,488)	\$(352,160)	\$(363,196)				
Net Income from Passeneger / Tourist	\$-	Ċ	\$(48,608)	\$(160,217)	\$(269,338)				
Interest Expense	\$(2,385)	\$- \$-	\$(46,606) \$-	\$(160,217)	\$(209,536) \$-				
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	37,000	37,000	۶- 37,000	37,000	۶- 37,000				
otal Operating Expenses	\$639,495	\$660,041	\$630,549	\$538,673	\$449,923				
oral Operating Expenses	,495 ,495	3000,041	202U,243	\$550,075 	3 44 3,323				
et Income	\$(433,270)	\$(450,129)	\$(329,880)	\$(228,943)	\$(130,858)				

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.

[•]Car Storage Storage and Switching Income could be higher if average number of cars stored is higher (50 cars have been assumed while up to 100 cars may be stored at any one time) and /or Storage periods are shorter terms and a higher turnover exists. This has not been modeled and is subject to many factors.

[•]Additional income may be derived for Signal Maintenance Income from the California Public Utilities Commission. This has not been modeled.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Assumptions – Passenger

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 1 on the Passenger operator:

- Ι. Begins in Year 3
- 2. May – September operating schedule
- 3. Reimburses Freight operations for representative share of current Maintenance of Way costs. Reimbursement is based on proportionate share of Passenger Train Mile operated vs. Freight Train Miles operated.
- 4. Owned by Freight operator and Net Income is imputed to Freight Operations "below the line"

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 1 Operating Results – Passenger

<u> </u>	<u> </u>								
San	ta Cruz Rail Line	e Scenario 1							
Tourist Operations									
Tourist Train Passenger Volumes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Dinner Trains			F 000	9.000	11 000				
Dinner Trains			5,000	8,000	11,000				
Excursion Trains			10,000	15,000	19,000				
Total Tourist Train Passenger Volumes			15,000	23,000	30,000				
Toursit Train Operations Revenues									
Revenue per Passenger - Dinner			\$71.42	\$73.56	\$75.77				
Revenue Per Passenger - Tourist			\$33.33	\$34.33	\$35.36				
Dinner Trains	\$-	\$-	\$357,100	\$588,501	\$833,464				
Excursion Trains	-	-	333,300	514,949	671,836				
Total Tourist Train Revenues	\$-	\$-	\$690,400	\$1,103,449	\$1,505,300				
Tourist Train Operating Expenses	\$-	\$-	¢492 290	¢772.415	¢1.052.710				
Operating Expenses Track Useage Fees to Freight Railroad (for Maintenance)	Ş-	Ş-	\$483,280 143,512	\$772,415 147,817	\$1,053,710 152,252				
Revenue Share with SCCRTC		_	15,000	23,000	30,000				
Total Operating Expenses		_	641,792	943,232	1,235,962				
Net Income	Ś-	Ś-	\$48,608	\$160,217	\$269,338				
	, T	· · · ·	T/	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,3				
Train Starts - Dinner Train			50	80	110				
Train Starts - Excursion Train			100	150	190				
Annual Train Miles Dinner Train Annual Train Miles Excursion Train			1200 3500	1920 5250	2640 6650				
Annual Italii wiles Excursion Italii			3500	5 250	0000				
Total Train Miles			4700	7170	9290				
Percentage of Maintenance Expense borne by Tourist			39%	39%	39%				

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.

^{*}Additional income may be derived for Signal Maintenance Income from the California Public Utilities Commission. This has not been modeled.

Scenario 2

Cement plant in Davenport is not operational. Rail line is railbanked past Milepost 3. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service to Watsonville customers. A private entity separately develops seasonal passenger rail service between Santa Cruz and Davenport.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Assumptions - RTC

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 2 on the RTC:

- Ι. RTC purchase the rail line and improves the bridges. Line is embargoed from 3 miles outside of Watsonville to end of line in Davenport
- 2. RTC covers subsistence maintenance expenses (weed control, etc..) incurred on out-ofservice portions.
- 3. RTC receives an annual revenue share payment equivalent to 5% of the revenue received by the shortline on every carload after 300 carloads are achieved each year
- RTC receives \$1.00 per passenger on Excursion Service 4.
- 5. RTC receives \$1.00 / day / car for cars stored on the line
- RTC keeps lease revenue and manages the property: 6.
 - Assumes initial lease revenue of \$60,000, growing to \$200,000 by Year 5
 - RTC carries General Liability insurance assumes \$60,000 in annual premium
 - Property management will require ½ FTE Senior Planner position at an assumed annual fullyburden pay of \$120,000
 - RTC hires a consultant to manage Freight and Passenger services operators at an assumed 10 hours per month at \$150 / hour

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Results - RTC

Santa Cruz Rail Line - Scenario 2									
SCCRTC Income Statement									
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Headcount		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
Revenue:									
Revenue Share From Freight		\$2,533	\$2,596	\$2,690	\$2,772	\$2,858			
Revenue Share from Passenger / Tourist Operations		\$-	\$-	\$15,000	\$23,000	\$30,000			
Revenue Share from Car Storage		\$-	\$-						
Lease Revenue		\$60,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	\$165,000	\$200,000			
Total Revenues		\$62,533	\$97,596	\$147,690	\$190,772	\$232,858			
Operating Expenses:									
Personnel	95.9%	\$60,000	\$61,200	\$62,424	\$63,672	\$64,946			
Insurance	95.9%	\$60,000	\$61,800	\$63,654	\$65,564	\$67,531			
Track and Bridge Maintenance	76.1%	\$47,560	\$48,987	\$25,228	\$25,985	\$26,765			
Contracted Services for Oversight	28.8%	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000			
Operating Expenses	296.7%	\$185,560	\$189,987	\$169,306	\$173,221	\$177,241			
Net Income -	-196.7%	\$(123,027)	\$(92,390)	\$(21,617)	\$17,551	\$55,617			

[•]Additional property Lease revenues may be derived over and above those used for modeling purposes.

[•]Track and Bridge Maintenance figures cover primarily weed control (spraying and brushing)

[•]Insurance premium amounts are estimated

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Assumptions - Shortline

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 2 on the Shortline operator:

- Ι. Purchases one locomotive vs. leasing
- 2. Provides 2 day / week operation over three (3) miles of track in Watsonville
- 3. Freight traffic currently moving to Santa Cruz is assumed to be handled at Watsonville and transloaded to truck for final delivery to Santa Cruz
- 4. Maintains Right of Way to Excepted Class standards to Milepost 3
 - Maintenance of Right of Way does not include tie or rail replacement. These items are assumed to be funded out of Net Cash Flows or other sources
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs are approximately 20% below costs developed by HDR for line maintenance. This captures the likely lower cost options that may be available and realistic for a shortline
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs assume minimal Bridge maintenance for first 5 years as Bridges are improved by RTC
- 5. No growth in freight traffic volumes is projected
- 6. Freight revenue per car assumed to grow by 3% / year
- 7. Freight operations does not own Passenger operations

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Results - Shortline

Santa Cruz Rail Line - Scenario 2										
Freight Railroad Income Statement										
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					
Headcount	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00					
Carloads	456	456	456	456	456					
Revenue:										
Linehaul Revenue Non-Linehaul Revenue Car Storage Income Car Storage Switching Income Maintenance Reimbursement Income from Passenger	\$148,100	\$151,787	\$157,157	\$161,913	\$166,813					
Total Revenues	\$148,100	\$151,787	\$157,157	\$161,913	\$166,813					
Operating Expenses:										
Transportation	\$97,480	\$99,954	\$102,503	\$105,128	\$107,832					
Roadway Maintenance	\$55,740	\$57,412	\$59,135	\$60,909	\$62,736					
Equipment Maintenance	\$30,000	\$31,125	\$32,681	\$34,315	\$36,031					
General & Administrative	\$65,300	\$67,359	\$69,485	\$71,680	\$73,946					
Operating Expenses Before Deprec. & Amtz.	\$248,520	\$255,851	\$263,804	\$272,032	\$280,545					
EBITDA	\$(100,420)	\$(104,064)	\$(106,646)	\$(110,119)	\$(113,732)					
Net Income from Passeneger / Tourist	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-					
Interest Expense	\$(10,856)	\$- \$-	\$- \$-	\$- \$-	\$- \$-					
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000					
Total Operating Expenses	\$274,664	\$292,851	\$300,804	\$309,032	\$317,545					
Net Income	\$(126,564)	\$(141,064)	\$(143,646)	\$(147,119)	\$(150,732)					

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year. •Additional income may be derived for Signal Maintenance Income from the California Public Utilities Commission. This has not been modeled.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Assumptions – Passenger

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 2 on the Passenger operator:

- Begins in Year 3
- 2. May – September operating schedule
- 3. Responsible for Maintenance of Way costs between Milepost 18.7 and 31at Class I maintenance standards
- 4. Freight Operator provides Maintenance Crews and Passenger Operations absorbs portion of those costs
- 5. Independent from Freight Operator

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 2 Operating Results – Passenger

	<u> </u>				
Santa	Cruz Rail Line	- Scenario 2	2		
	Tourist Opera				
Tourist Train Passenger Volumes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Tourist Train Passenger Volumes	Icai I	Icai Z	Icai 5	Icai 4	Tear 5
Dinner Trains			5,000	8,000	11,000
Excursion Trains			10,000	15,000	19,000
Total Tourist Train Passenger					
Volumes			15,000	23,000	30,000
Toursit Train Operations Revenues					
Revenue per Passenger - Dinner			\$71.42	\$73.56	\$75.77
Revenue Per Passenger - Tourist			\$33.33	\$34.33	\$35.36
Dinner Trains	\$-	\$-	\$357,100	\$588,501	\$833,464
Excursion Trains	-	-	333,300	514,949	671,836
Total Tourist Train Revenues	\$-	\$-	\$690,400	\$1,103,449	\$1,505,300
Tourist Train Operating Expenses					
Operating Expenses	\$-	\$-	\$483,280	\$744,828	\$1,016,078
Maintenance of Way Expense	-	-	191,658	197,407	203,330
Revenue Share with SCCRTC	-	-	15,000	23,000	30,000
Total Operating Expenses					
Net Income	\$-	\$-	\$462	\$138,214	\$255,893
Train Starts - Dinner Train			50	80	110
Train Starts - Excursion Train			100	150	190
Annual Train Miles Dinner Train			1200	1920	2640
Annual Train Miles Excursion					
Train			3500	5250	6650
Total Train Miles			4700	7170	0200
Total Train Miles			4700 69%	7170 69%	9290 69%
Percentage of Maintenance Expense borne by Tourist			03 %	03 %	03 %

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.

Scenario 3

Cement plant in Davenport remains in continued operation at historical traffic volumes. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail services to all customers in the corridor.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 3 Operating Assumptions - RTC

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 3 on the RTC:

- I. RTC purchase the rail line and improves the bridges
- 2. RTC receives an annual revenue share payment equivalent to 5% of the revenue received by the shortline on every carload after 2000 carloads are achieved each year
- 3. RTC keeps lease revenue and manages the property:
 - Assumes initial lease revenue of \$60,000, growing to \$200,000 by Year 5
 - RTC carries General Liability insurance assumes \$60,000 in annual premium
 - Property management will require $\frac{1}{2}$ FTE Senior Planner position at an assumed annual fully-burden pay of \$120,000
 - RTC hires a consultant to manage Freight and Passenger services operators at an assumed 10 hours per month at \$150 / hour

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership - Scenario 3 Operating Results - RTC

	Santa Cruz Ra	l Line - Scenari	o 3						
SCCRTC Income Statement									
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Headcount	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50				
Revenue:									
Revenue Share From Freight	\$20,870	\$21,481	\$22,143	\$22,810	\$23,496				
Revenue Share from Passenger / Tourist Operations	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-				
Revenue Share from Car Storage									
Lease Revenue	\$60,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	\$165,000	\$200,000				
Total Revenues	\$80,870	\$116,481	\$152,143	\$187,810	\$223,496				
Operating Expenses:									
Personnel	\$60,000	\$61,200	\$62,424	\$63,672	\$64,946				
Insurance	\$60,000	\$61,800	\$63,654	\$65,564	\$67,531				
Maintenance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-				
Contracted Services for Oversight	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000				
Operating Expenses	\$138,000	\$141,000	\$144,078	\$147,236	\$150,476				
Net Income	\$(57,130)	\$(24,519)	\$8,065	\$40,573	\$73,020				

[•]Additional property Lease revenues may be derived over and above those used for modeling purposes.

[•]Insurance premium amounts are estimated

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 3 Operating Assumptions - Shortline

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 3 on the Shortline operator:

- Ι. Purchases two locomotives vs. leasing
- 2. Provides 4 day / week operation to all customers in the corridor
- 3. Maintains Right of Way to Excepted Class standards to Milepost 18.7 and Class I standards beyond
 - Maintenance of Right of Way does not include tie or rail replacement. These items are assumed to be funded out of Net Cash Flows or other sources
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs are approximately 20% below costs developed by HDR for line maintenance. This captures the likely lower cost options that may be available and realistic for a shortline
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs assume minimal Bridge maintenance for first 5 years as Bridges are improved by RTC
- No growth in freight traffic volumes is projected 4.
- 5. Freight revenue / car assumed to grow by 3% / year

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 3 Operating Results - Shortline

	Sar	nta Cruz Rai	l Line - Scena	ario 3					
Freight Railroad Income Statement									
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Headcount		4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25			
Carloads		3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376			
Revenue:									
Linehaul Revenue		\$1,024,100	\$1,054,067	\$1,086,506	\$1,119,142	\$1,152,759			
Non-Linehaul Revenue									
Car Storage Income									
Car Storage Switching Income			-	-	-				
Maintenance Reimbursement Income									
from Passenger									
Total Revenues		\$1,024,100	\$1,054,067	\$1,086,506	\$1,119,142	\$1,152,759			
Operating Expenses:									
Transportation		\$264,840	\$272,335	\$280,055	\$288,007	\$296,197			
Roadway Maintenance									
Signals / Crossings		\$103,625	\$106,734	\$109,936	\$113,234	\$116,631			
Structures / Track		\$35,675	\$36,745	\$37,848	\$38,983	\$40,153			
Vegetation		\$75,560	\$77,827	\$80,162	\$82,566	\$85,043			
Other (including Labor)		\$104,000	\$107,120	\$110,334	\$113,644	\$117,053			
Equipment Maintenance		\$70,000	\$72,400	\$75,660	\$79,071	\$82,642			
General & Administrative		\$191,870	\$197,851	\$204,056	\$210,445	\$217,038			
Operating Expenses Before Deprec. & Amtz.		\$845,570	\$871,012	\$898,050	\$925,950	\$954,757			
EBITDA	17.4%	\$178,530	\$183,055	\$188,456	\$193,192	\$198,002			
Interest Expense	0.3%	\$2,681	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	4.5%	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000			
Total Operating Expenses	87.3%	\$894,252	\$917,012	\$944,050	\$971,950	\$1,000,757			
Net Income	12.7%	\$129,848	\$137,055	\$142,456	\$147,192	\$152,002			

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.

Scenario 4

Cement plant in Davenport remains in continued operation at historical traffic volumes. A private shortline railroad provides freight rail service at all customers in the corridor and develops seasonal passenger services over selected portions of the corridor (Santa Cruz – Davenport).

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Assumptions - RTC

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 4 on the RTC:

- Ι. RTC purchase the rail line and improves the bridges
- 2. RTC receives an annual revenue share payment equivalent to 5% of the revenue received by the shortline on every carload after 2000 carloads are achieved each year
- 3. RTC receives \$1.00 per passenger on Excursion Service
- 4. RTC keeps lease revenue and manages the property:
 - Assumes initial lease revenue of \$60,000, growing to \$200,000 by Year 5
 - RTC carries General Liability insurance assumes \$60,000 in annual premium
 - Property management will require ½ FTE Senior Planner position at an assumed annual fullyburden pay of \$120,000
 - RTC hires a consultant to manage Freight and Passenger services operators at an assumed 10 hours per month at \$150 / hour

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Results - RTC

	Sar	ıta Cruz Rai	l Line - Scena	ario 4					
SCCRTC Income Statement									
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Headcount		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
Revenue:									
Revenue Share From Freight		\$20,870	\$21,481	\$22,143	\$22,810	\$23,496			
Revenue Share from Passenger / Tourist Ope	erations	\$-	\$-	\$15,000	\$23,000	\$30,000			
Revenue Share from Car Storage		\$-	\$-						
Lease Revenue		\$60,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	\$165,000	\$200,000			
Total Revenues		\$80,870	\$116,481	\$167,143	\$210,810	\$253,496			
Operating Expenses:									
Personnel	74.2%	\$60,000	\$61,200	\$62,424	\$63,672	\$64,946			
Insurance	74.2%	\$60,000	\$61,800	\$63,654	\$65,564	\$67,531			
Track and Bridge Maintenance	0.0%	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-			
Contracted Services for Oversight	22.3%	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000			
Operating Expenses	170.6%	\$138,000	\$141,000	\$144,078	\$147,236	\$150,476			
Net Income	-70.6%	\$(57,130)	\$(24,519)	\$23,065	\$63,573	\$103,020			

[•]Additional property Lease revenues may be derived over and above those used for modeling purposes.

[•]Insurance premium amounts are estimated

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Assumptions - Shortline

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 4 on the Shortline operator:

- Ι. Purchases two locomotives vs. leasing
- 2. Provides 4 day / week operation to all customers in the corridor
- 3. Maintains Right of Way to Excepted Class standards to Milepost 18.7 and Class I standards beyond
 - Maintenance of Right of Way does not include tie or rail replacement. These items are assumed to be funded out of Net Cash Flows or other sources. Tie and rail replacement are a necessary and integral part of any railroad operation
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs are approximately 20% below costs developed by HDR for line maintenance. This captures the likely lower cost options that may be available and realistic for a shortline
 - Maintenance of Right of Way costs assume minimal Bridge maintenance for first 5 years as Bridges are improved by RTC
- No growth in freight traffic volumes is projected 4.
- 5. Freight revenue / car assumed to grow by 3% / year

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Results - Shortline

Santa Cruz Rail Line - Scenario 4									
Freight Railroad Income Statement									
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Headcount		4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25			
Carloads		3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376			
Revenue:		.,,.	7,		.,.				
Linehaul Revenue		\$1,024,100	\$1,054,067	\$1,086,506	\$1,119,142	\$1,152,759			
Non-Linehaul Revenue									
Car Storage Income			-						
Car Storage Switching Income			-						
Maintenance Reimbursement Income				152,771	157,354	162,075			
from Passenger					·	,			
Total Revenues		\$1,024,100	\$1,054,067	\$1,239,277	\$1,276,496	\$1,314,834			
Operating Expenses:									
Transportation	25.9%	\$264,840	\$195,209	\$200,615	\$206,184	\$211,919			
Roadway Maintenance									
Signals / Crossings		\$103,625	\$106,734	\$109,936	\$113,234	\$116,631			
Structures / Track		\$35,675	\$36,745	\$37,848	\$38,983	\$40,153			
Vegetation		\$75,560	\$77,827	\$80,162	\$82,566	\$85,043			
Other (including Labor)		\$104,000	\$107,120	\$110,334	\$113,644	\$117,053			
Equipment Maintenance		\$70,000	\$72,400	\$75,660	\$79,071	\$82,642			
General & Administrative	18.7%	\$191,870	\$197,851	\$204,056	\$210,445	\$217,038			
Operating Expenses Before Deprec. & Amtz.	82.6%	\$845,570	\$793,886	\$818,609	\$844,126	\$870,479			
EBITDA	17.4%	\$178,530	\$260,181	\$420,667	\$432,369	\$444,355			
		_		4(00.000)	*/-== -a>	4/222 2.2)			
Net Income from Passeneger / Tourist	0.05	\$-	\$-	\$(39,349)	\$(150,681)	\$(259,515)			
Interest Expense	0.3%	\$3,581	\$-	\$- 4 7 000	\$-	\$-			
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	4.6%	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000			
Total Operating Expenses	87.5%	\$896,152	\$840,886	\$826,260	\$740,446	\$657,964			
Net Income	12.5%	\$127,948	\$213,181	\$413,016	\$536,050	\$656,870			

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Assumptions – Passenger

The following Assumptions are used in analyzing the economic impact of Scenario 4 on the Passenger operator:

- I. Begins in Year 3
- 2. May September operating schedule
- 3. Reimburses Freight Operations for pro rata share of current Maintenance of Way cost.
 Reimbursement based on proportionate share of Excursion Train Miles operated vs. Freight
 Train Miles operated
- 4. Owned by Freight Operator and Net Income is imputed to Freight Operator "below the line"

SCCRTC Rail Line Ownership -Scenario 4 Operating Results – Passenger

	<u> </u>				
Sant	a Cruz Rail Lin	e Scenario 4			
	Tourist Opera	tions			
Tourist Train Passenger Volumes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Tourist Train radonger volumes					
Dinner Trains			5,000	8,000	11,000
Excursion Trains			10,000	15,000	19,000
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, , , , , ,
Total Tourist Train Passenger Volumes			15,000	23,000	30,000
Toursit Train Operations Revenues			_		
Revenue per Passenger - Dinner			\$71.42	\$73.56	\$75.77
Revenue Per Passenger - Tourist			\$33.33	\$34.33	\$35.36
Dinner Trains	\$-	\$-	\$357,100	\$588,501	\$833,464
Excursion Trains	-	-	333,300	514,949	671,836
Total Tourist Train Revenues	\$-	\$-	\$690,400	\$1,103,449	\$1,505,300
Tourist Train Operating Expenses					
Operating Expenses	\$-	\$-	\$483,280	\$772,415	\$1,053,710
Track Useage Fees to Freight Railroad (for Maintenance)	-	-	152,771	157,354	162,075
Revenue Share with SCCRTC	-	-	15,000	23,000	30,000
Total Operating Expenses		_	400.000	4	40-0-4-
Net Income	\$-	\$-	\$39,349	\$150,681	\$259,515
Train Starts - Dinner Train			50	80	110
Train Starts - Excursion Train			100	150	190
Annual Train Miles Dinner Train			1200	1920	2640
Annual Train Miles Excursion					
Train			3500	5250	6650
Total Train Miles			4700	7170	9290
Percentage of Maintenance Expense borne by Tourist			4700 45%	45%	9290 45%

[•]An additional \$107,000 of "Tax Credit" opportunity could be available to the shortline, either as an offset to any tax liability, or as an asset that could be sold to an entity that could utilize the tax credit to offset tax liability. This has not been modeled and is subject to government reauthorization each year.