The following items were handed out at the January 16, 2020 NVTC Meeting.
2020 NVTC Public Comment Responses

From December 12, 2019 to January 13, 2020, NVTC solicited responses to the 2020-2021 Work Plan with an online survey form. Fifteen people completed the survey and 14 of those made comments about the Work Plan. Some were supportive of NVTC initiatives and some noted areas for improvement. Additional responses were not germane to the Work Plan. The Arlington Chamber of Commerce submitted a letter of support under separate cover. (See attachment)

Where commenters live

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>Responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please add your general comments about the NVTC 2020-2021 Work Plan.

The Work plan covers a lot of critical transportation issues and provides a blueprint for a successful and essential Plan for Northern Virginia, WMATA, VRE and other transportation needs.

I see no mention of water transportation anywhere in this work plan, even though Alexandria has chosen to continue such service from Alexandria to the Wharf in SW, DC and an RFI was just accepted
for water service from Woodbridge to points north of the WW Bridge, which include the Pentagon, Crystal City, Reagan National and Navy Yard to name a few locations.

What can the plan and/or NVTC do to address WMATA's failed experiments with bus line privatization? What can be done to hold WMATA accountable for using public funds to pay a private contractor (TransDev) to fail to run lines serving 4000+ commuters for two months?

WMATA needs to forget about new "initiatives" until it fixes its existing major problems (a dozen bus lines not running for two months, routine fires on Metrorail tracks, etc).

Sadly, the NVTC 2020-2021 Work Plan lacks goals to assess progress towards achieving its objectives, mission, and vision. Without specificity, it is difficult to determine what metrics NVTC uses to evaluate WMATA and VRE service to Northern Virginia. Likewise, there are no details for how NVTC corrects poor performance.

It looks like a bunch of meetings to generate a bunch of reports. There seems to be no indication of an intent to actually accomplish anything.

*Please add your comments about specific parts of the NVTC 2020-2021 Work Plan.*

Commission Management

excellent and efficient

Internal Operations

Smooth and responsive

Programs - Transit Resource Center

Excellent
Programs - Transit Technology
ON top of today's and future Technology

Programs - Virginia Railway Express (VRE)
On of the most succesfull Commuter rail services in the US

Financial Analysis and Administration
good

NVTC's Mission, Vision and Strategic Goals
Clear and to the point

It would be fantastic for NVTC to achieve its mission, vision, and strategic goals

Programs - Commuter Choice
Good choices

Commuter choice suffers when WMATA failed to intervene in labor disputes that cancel bus service in NoVA and poor maintenance along its rail system makes Metro both unsafe and unreliable

Communications and Engagement
excellent

Need to improve. Social media posts are frequently tone deaf to riders

12/16/2019 9:49 AM

Legislative and Policy Efforts
Timely and efficient
Demand action from our elected officials to provide oversight to WMATA Programs. Good plan on getting them money and support. How about holding them accountable to provide service?

Same here, despite their maintenance problems

WMATA should be under tighter controls to prevent it from wasting taxpayer funds on privatizing bus routes

NVTC needs to use its unique platform to provide oversight of WMATA, ensuring it provides safe, reliable service along its bus and rail systems—Washington Area Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Please add your general comments about the NVTC 2020-2021 Work Plan.

FIX THE BUSES DOWN BRADDOCK YOU OVERPAID, WORTHLESS, DO NOTHING PIECES OF SHIT!!!

Please add your comments about specific parts of the NVTC 2020-2021 Work Plan.

Programs - Transit Resource Center
Each and every person who works for NVTC has a worthless and sad life, you serve no purpose

Programs - Transit Technology
NO BUSES SINCE OCT 24th

Programs - Virginia Railway Express (VRE)
I hope somone breaks into NVTC parking lot and slashes all of your tires

Financial Analysis and Administration
You serve no purpose, your entire origination should be disbanded

NVTC's Mission, Vision and Strategic Goals
FIX THE BUSES DOWN BRADDOCK YOU NO TALENT HACKS!!!

Programs - Commuter Choice
Anyone who works for NVTC should be fired
Communications and Engagement

FIX THE BUSES DOWN BRADDOCK!!!

Legislative and Policy Efforts

WHY DOES CHRISTIAN DORSEY HAVE A JOB??? He can’t balance a check book

FIX THE BUSES
SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
TRANSFORM66: INSIDE THE BELTWAY PROJECT

This Second Amended and Restated Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) is entered into
on ________, 2020, between the Commonwealth Transportation Board (“CTB”), the Virginia
Department of Transportation (“VDOT”), both acting by and through the Commissioner of
Highways, and the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (“DRPT”), and the
Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (“NVTC”) (collectively, the “Parties”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the CTB, VDOT, and the Virginia Department of Rail and Public
Transportation (“DRPT”) have embarked upon a multimodal transportation program,
Transform66, which seeks to fund and implement solutions to move more people in the Interstate
66 (“I-66”) corridor between Haymarket, Virginia and Route 29 in the Rosslyn area of Arlington
County, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the Transform66 program is composed of two distinct projects: (1) the
Transform66: Inside the Beltway Project, which involves multimodal transportation improvements
in the I-66 corridor beginning at the intersection of I-66 and I-495 (the “Beltway”) and ending at
U.S. Route 29 in the Rosslyn area of Arlington County, Virginia (the “Transform66: Inside the
Beltway Project” or the “Project”; the foregoing geographical limits are hereafter referred to as the
“Project Corridor” or the “Corridor” which, for avoidance of doubt includes adjacent and nearby
routes), and (2) the Transform66: Outside the Beltway Project, which involves multimodal
transportation improvements in the I-66 corridor beginning at Haymarket, Virginia, and ending at
the Beltway; and

WHEREAS, the improvement goals of the Transform66: Inside the Beltway Project, as
originally stated, are to (1) move more people; (2) enhance transportation connectivity; (3)
improve transit service; (4) reduce roadway congestion; and (5) increase travel options
(collectively, the “Improvement Goals”), all of which will benefit the users of the portion of I-66
beginning at the Beltway and ending at U.S. Route 29 in the Rosslyn area of Arlington County,
Virginia (the “Facility”); and
WHEREAS, in order to permit consistency and efficiency in NVTC’s administration of the use of toll funds in the Corridor and concessionaire funds in the I-395 corridor, the Parties desire to restate the aforesaid improvement goals as follows: (1) maximize person throughput in the Corridor; and (2) implement multimodal improvements to: (i) improve mobility along the Corridor, (ii) support new, diverse travel choices, and (iii) enhance transportation safety and travel reliability (collectively, the “Improvement Goals”) each of which will benefit the users of the Facility; and

WHEREAS, the Project will facilitate implementation of recommendations from VDOT’s June 2012 Final Report of the I-66 Multimodal Study Inside the Beltway, and the further refinements found in the August 2013 Supplemental Report, as well as recommendations from DRPT’s 2009 Transportation Demand Management/Transit Report (collectively, the “Commonwealth Reports”), and projects in the region’s constrained long range plan, as such plan may be updated from time to time, including but not limited to multimodal transportation improvements to the roadways and associated transportation and transit facilities in the vicinity of the Facility and the Corridor (“Components”) (as described in the aforesaid VDOT and DRPT reports and depicted in the diagram attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit 1; and

WHEREAS, the Transform66: Inside the Beltway Project is intended to achieve the Improvement Goals by (1) converting the existing Facility to a tolled facility with dynamic tolling during the peak periods; (2) allowing mass transit and commuter buses to ride free at all times; (3) permitting HOV-2 vehicles to ride free at all times until the later of 2020 or until any increase to HOV-3 occupancy requirements for HOV lanes of I-66 outside the Beltway; (4) thereafter permitting HOV-3 vehicles to ride free at all times; (5) improving transit services; and (6) improving the Facility, including widening of I-66 eastbound from two lanes to three lanes between Exit 67 at the Dulles Connector Road (“Exit 67”) and Exit 71, the Fairfax Drive/Glebe Road exit (“Exit 71”), all subject to the conditions provided herein; and

WHEREAS, the multimodal transportation Components in the Transform66: Inside the Beltway Project must meet the criteria enunciated in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, VDOT, on behalf of the CTB, will control and manage tolling on the Facility, with the toll revenues being utilized and distributed according to this MOA, to support the tolling operations and tolling maintenance of the Facility, and to fund Components selected by NVTC
and approved by the CTB for the Project, designed specifically to attain the Improvement Goals;

and

WHEREAS, the CTB intends to finance the widening of the Facility eastbound between Exits 67 and 71 from funds of the Commonwealth other than toll revenues of the Facility; and

WHEREAS, the CTB desires to delegate to NVTC the authority to select and administer the implementation of Components designed specifically to attain the Improvement Goals to be financed in whole or in part from the portion of the toll revenues of the Facility transferred to NVTC as provided in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, such delegation to NVTC shall not constitute approval by NVTC of the Commonwealth’s actions to impose tolling along the Facility; and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire, in addition to funding Components selected by NVTC and approved by the CTB, toll revenues may be used to fund one or both of the following two Components, including through issuance of debt, direct funding, a public private partnership, or other means: (1) a new bridge structure that crosses the Potomac River between Arlington County and the District of Columbia in the vicinity of the 14th Street Bridge complex and the Metro Fenwick Bridge to expand the capacity for commuter and intercity rail passenger service as defined by 49 U.S.C. §§ 24102(3) and (4) on July 1, 2019, and which may include, in addition to the river crossing, reasonably related new track approaches to the new bridge, as well as property acquisition and upgrades to the existing tracks on the Virginia and the District of Columbia sides of the new bridge (the “Potomac River Passenger Rail Bridge Component”); and (2) new Metrorail related improvements to, and serving, the Rosslyn Metrorail station in Arlington County that would facilitate the movement of passengers and relieve train congestion on the Blue, Orange, and Silver Metrorail lines, and which may include, but not be limited to, a new platform and station, pedestrian connections to the existing Rosslyn Metrorail station, and a future new extension of Metrorail under the Potomac River (the “Rosslyn Metrorail Station Component”) (collectively, the “Passenger Rail and Metrorail Components” or “Rail Components”); and

WHEREAS, the Rail Components will achieve the Improvement Goals, and will benefit the users of the Facility, and satisfy the criteria hereafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the Parties initially memorialized their agreement regarding the allocation and expenditure of certain toll revenue arising from travel on the Facility, the criteria for use of toll revenue to implement Components and the relationship between the Parties in a Memorandum
of Agreement dated January 5, 2016, and thereafter entered into an Amended and Restated Memorandum of Agreement dated January 5, 2017 (“the 2017 Amended and Restated MOA”), to reflect the time frame in which the eastbound widening of the Facility will occur and the funding to be used therefor, as well as other amendments related to use of toll revenue, duration of tolling and debt financing by NVTC to fund Components, and now wish to further amend and restate that agreement to include provisions for the potential use of toll revenues to fund one or both of the Rail Components.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals, the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and the mutual benefit to the Parties of attaining the Improvement Goals, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

I. Nature of the Parties’ Interest Under This MOA

This MOA provides for the transfer to and use by NVTC of specified funds collected from the CTB’s tolling of the Facility, as allowed by law and according to the terms of this MOA, for the selection and administration of Components to attain the Improvement Goals. This MOA is specifically subject to, and is governed by applicable state and federal laws concerning the allowable use of tolls, including but not limited to § 33.2-309 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended (“Virginia Code”), 23 U.S.C. §§ 129 and 166 and the terms of any agreement by and between the Federal Highway Administration (“FHWA”) and VDOT that may be required in order to toll the Facility.

This MOA does not grant NVTC any authority over I-66, the tolling of I-66, or any other roadways in the I-66 corridor. It also does not address toll revenues that may be derived from the tolling of I-66 outside the Beltway. It also does not obligate VDOT or the CTB to provide any specified amount of revenues beyond the toll revenues generated from the Facility and allocated by the CTB in compliance with Virginia Code § 33.2-309 as provided in this MOA, all subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.

II. Basic Agreement; Roles and Responsibilities

A. VDOT, DRPT, and the CTB shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Design and Construction of Dynamic Tolling Operation on I-66 Inside the Beltway. VDOT shall be responsible for the design and construction of all improvements and facilities to convert the existing Facility to a dynamic tolled operation (the "Conversion"). Funding to accomplish this Conversion will be
advanced from the Toll Facilities Revolving Account pursuant to Virginia Code § 33.2-1529 and repaid out of toll revenues collected from the Facility.

2. Toll Collection and Establishment. Subject to the necessary approvals of the CTB and FHWA, and in accordance with law, VDOT and the CTB, as applicable, shall establish, charge, modify and collect tolls throughout the term of this MOA for vehicles using the Facility during peak hours, which shall include dynamic pricing to ensure travel speeds in accordance with 23 U.S.C. § 166. The CTB reserves the right to make any changes to the tolling of the Facility that increase the hours or directions of tolling and any toll revenue generated from any change shall be governed by this MOA.

3. HOV Requirements. In accordance with the long range plan adopted by the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board, VDOT and the CTB shall take the required actions necessary to change the Project HOV-2 designation to HOV-3 by the later of January 2, 2020, or upon any increase to HOV-3 occupancy requirements for HOV lanes of I-66 outside the Beltway.

4. Use of Toll Revenues. VDOT shall include in the annual budget presented to the CTB for approval in June of each year, an estimate of the toll revenues anticipated to be collected in the upcoming year and the proposed allocation of all such toll revenues, including to pay the NVTC Payment (as defined below) and any NVTC or Rail Component Debt Service (as defined below) in the upcoming year. Allocation of these toll revenues shall be provided in the following order with the intent that, after the allocations provided for in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), all remaining toll revenues, including those carried forward in accordance with II.A.4(c), shall be made available for additional Components selected by NVTC in accordance with (c):

   (a) reasonable costs and expenses of tolling operation and tolling maintenance, including reasonable reserves for major maintenance of tolling operations of the Facility;

   (b) Debt Service on Rail Component Debt (as defined below) for one or both of the Rail Components not to exceed the NVTC Payment (as defined below);
(c) the NVTC Payment (as defined below) for Components selected by
NVTC and approved by the CTB under the terms of this MOA, and any
implementation costs related to Components, as well as operating costs
related to Components;

(d) Pay go for Rail Components between the estimated start of the Long
Bridge construction in 2022 and 2034;

(e) repayments to the Toll Facilities Revolving Account (i) for any
allocation advanced from the Toll Facilities Revolving Account for the
Conversion and (ii) the initial allocation to NVTC of $10 million for the
Project described in II.C., with a repayment schedule for the Conversion
allocation and the initial allocation to NVTC (x) of not less than 25 years
from the first date of disbursement, (y) reflecting a 0% interest rate, and (z)
annually committing not more than six percent of anticipated toll revenues
to such repayment; provided, however, if toll revenues remaining after the
allocation described above in II.A.4(a), (b), (c) and (d) is below two times
the amount budgeted for allocation described below in II.A.4(f), then the
repayment to the Toll Facilities Revolving Account shall not exceed an
amount that would result in the toll revenues remaining after the allocations
described in II.A.4(a), (b), (c), and (d) of less than one and a half times the
amount budgeted for allocation in II.A.4(f);

(f) Debt Service on NVTC Debt (as defined below) incurred to finance
Components selected by NVTC and approved by the CTB under the terms
of this MOA: provided that the annual amount of the Debt Service payments
does not exceed 60 percent of toll revenues remaining after the allocations
described above in II.A.4(a), (b), (c), and (d); provided further that no
NVTC Debt may be incurred unless the toll revenues remaining after the
allocation described above in II.A.4(a), (b), (c), and (d) in the fiscal year
prior to the fiscal year the NVTC Debt will be incurred must be at least two
times the maximum annual scheduled Debt Service on all outstanding
NVTC Debt and the proposed NVTC Debt in the then-current or any future
fiscal year;
(g) repayment to the Toll Facilities Revolving Account not paid in any prior
and current year in accordance with II.A.4(e) as a result of not meeting the
coverage requirements specified in II.A.4(f);

(h) any remaining revenues for Components selected by NVTC and
approved by the CTB under the terms of this MOA, and any implementation
costs related to Components, as well as operating costs related to
Components. To the extent Components have not yet been selected by
NVTC and approved by the CTB for funding with any remaining revenues,
the remaining revenues shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and
made available to NVTC for Components approved in accordance with the
provisions of this MOA.

"NVTC Debt" means (i) any bonds, promissory notes, loan, financing or
credit agreements under which NVTC is obligated to repay money borrowed to
finance a Component, (ii) all installment sales, conditional sales and capital lease
obligations incurred or assumed by NVTC to finance a Component. The term
"incurred" as used in the MOA with respect to NVTC Debt shall also mean issued
or assumed. "Debt Service on NVTC Debt" means for a fiscal year or other
measurement period the aggregate of the payments to be made in respect of the
principal of and interest on NVTC Debt and the associated financing or trustee's
fees or charges and required deposits to any reserve funds.

"Rail Component Debt" means (i) any bonds, promissory notes, loan,
financing or credit agreements under which the issuer is obligated to repay money
borrowed to finance a Rail Component, (ii) all installment sales, conditional sales
and capital lease obligations incurred or assumed by the issuer to finance a Rail
Component. The term "incurred" as used in the MOA with respect to Rail
Component Debt shall also mean issued or assumed.

"Debt Service on Rail Component Debt" means for a fiscal year or other
measurement period the aggregate of the payments to be made in respect of the
principal of and interest on Rail Component Debt and the associated financing or
trustee's fees or charges and required deposits to any reserve funds.
“NVTC Payment” means an annual payment calculated as follows: $10 million increased by 2.5% each year starting in fiscal year 2021 as set forth in the attached Exhibit 2.

5. Limit on Operating Costs. NVTC may not expend more than 50% of the allocation described above in II.A.4(c) during the preceding nine fiscal-year period for operating costs. In addition, with respect to operating costs, NVTC may only use the toll revenues:

(a) to pay operating costs for toll revenue funded Components that are transit operations and are regional in nature because: (i) the service crosses jurisdictional boundaries and/or (ii) the service provides a direct connection to Metrorail or VRE stations; and

(b) to pay operating costs for all other individual toll revenue-funded Components only in the following maximum amounts: (i) up to 100% of operating costs for the first five years, (ii) up to 75% of operating costs for year six, (iii) up to 50% of operating costs for year seven, (iv) up to 25% of operating costs for year eight, and (v) 0% of operating costs after year eight.

6. Approval of Components of the Project. Provided NVTC complies with the criteria established herein for selection of Components, and subject to II.A.4 above, the CTB shall consider, approve, and allocate toll revenue funding for such Components. Each year, NVTC shall submit to DRPT a list of proposed Components for funding (“Funded Components”) for presentation by DRPT and NVTC at a regularly-scheduled CTB workshop. Such proposed Funded Components shall be selected by NVTC in accordance with a process established by NVTC consistent with the terms of this MOA. In addition, NVTC must provide to DRPT for DRPT’s review and input any draft written materials, presentations, or recommendations that NVTC intends to provide to the CTB for any workshop relating to proposed Funded Components at least fifteen working days before NVTC finalize any such written materials, presentations, or recommendations. Each proposed Funded Component presented to the CTB for approval shall be identified separately with supporting documentation, including a description of the benefits that were the basis for evaluation and selection of each such proposed

Commented [KM1]: Replaces the following language:

a) to pay operating costs for toll revenue funded Components that are transit operations and are regional in nature because: (i) the service crosses jurisdictional boundaries and/or (ii) the service provides a direct connection to Metrorail or VRE stations; and

b) to pay operating costs for all other individual toll revenue-funded Components only in the following maximum amounts: (i) up to 100% of operating costs for the first five years, (ii) up to 75% of operating costs for year six, (iii) up to 50% of operating costs for year seven, (iv) up to 25% of operating costs for year eight, and (v) 0% of operating costs after year eight.
Funded Component. If the proposed Funded Components are selected in accordance with NVTC’s selection process and the proposed Components whether funded with the NVTC Payment of the Concessionaire Payment (as defined below) meet the Project Criteria (defined below), then the CTB will consider and approve the proposed Funded Components by an affirmative vote and, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, allocate NVTC Payment and NVTC Concessionaire funds for such Funded Components.

VDOT and DRPT may provide technical assistance to NVTC in its preparation of recommendations to the CTB for funding of Components, as well as in the implementation of Components approved by the CTB for funding. DRPT will provide the CTB with an analysis of whether Components proposed by NVTC meet the requirements of this MOA and DRPT will provide a copy of the analysis to NVTC for review and input at least fifteen working days prior to it being sent to the CTB.

7. **Suspension of Tolling.** VDOT shall, in its sole discretion, and in accordance with Virginia Code § 33.2-613(B) as amended, have the right to order immediate suspension of Facility tolling in the event I-66 is required for use as an emergency mass evacuation route. VDOT shall lift any such emergency toll suspension as soon as the need for emergency mass evacuation ceases. Neither the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, nor VDOT shall have any liability to NVTC for any loss of toll revenues or any increase in costs and expenses attributable to any such toll suspension to facilitate emergency mass evacuation.

If I-66 is designated for immediate use as any alternate route for diversion of traffic from another highway or is temporarily closed to all lanes in one or both directions due to a significant incident or emergency, VDOT shall have the right to order the immediate suspension of tolling in the direction(s) of any diversion. Neither the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, nor VDOT shall have any liability to NVTC for the loss of any toll revenues or any increase in costs and expenses attributable to the hours the toll suspension is in effect.
8. **Duration of Tolling:** Nothing in this MOA shall obligate or be construed as obligating VDOT to continue or cease tolls after the end of this MOA’s term except as provided in III and IV.

9. **Operation and Maintenance of I-66.** Except as set forth in II.A.4(a), VDOT shall throughout the term of this MOA, maintain and operate, or cause others to maintain and operate the Facility from Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund revenues.

10. **Annual Budget Process.** In preparation for the CTB’s annual budget process, VDOT shall estimate toll revenues and anticipated allocation of the estimated toll revenues for the upcoming six-year period presented in the Six Year Financial Plan and Six Year Improvement Program and provide said estimates to NVTC not later than January 30th of each year.

The CTB agrees to do the following:

(a) Each year and in accordance with the schedule of the Department of Planning and Budget of the Commonwealth, the CTB or the CTB's designee shall request that the Governor include in the budget to be delivered to the General Assembly during their next session a provision that there be appropriated from the revenues expected from the Facility amounts sufficient to pay the budgeted amount of funds expected to be provided to NVTC during the next succeeding fiscal year or biennial period, as applicable.

(b) The CTB shall use its best efforts to have (i) the Governor include, in each biennial or any supplemental budget that is presented to the General Assembly, the amounts described in (a) above and (ii) the General Assembly deposit, appropriate and reappropriate, as applicable, such amounts.

(c) The CTB shall take all actions necessary to have payments which are made pursuant to (b) above charged against the proper appropriation made by the General Assembly.

(d) The CTB shall notify the NVTC promptly upon becoming aware of any failure by the General Assembly to appropriate for the next succeeding
fiscal year or biennial period, as applicable, amounts sufficient to pay the budgeted amounts due NVTC.

11. Quarterly Payments. VDOT shall provide quarterly payments of actual toll revenues to NVTC of those toll revenues allocated pursuant to II.A.4(c) of this MOA by the 15th day of each quarter. The quarterly payment shall be equal to the lesser of 25 percent of the amount appropriated and allocated under II.A.4(c), or the toll revenues available to make such payment. To the extent VDOT is unable in any quarter to provide the full 25 percent of the amount appropriated and allocated, the VDOT shall make up the deficiency in subsequent quarters and fiscal years to the extent toll revenues are available to do so after the allocations are made pursuant to II.A.4(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g). Neither VDOT nor DRPT shall deduct from such quarterly payments any administrative fee or other charges. At NVTC’s request, VDOT may elect to provide monthly payments of the actual toll revenues to NVTC. If VDOT so elects, the payments shall be made on a monthly basis with the necessary changes to the foregoing in points of detail.

1. Reports. VDOT shall provide quarterly reports documenting the actual revenues and distributions of said toll revenues to NVTC.

B. NVTC shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Coordination and Development of Transportation Plan; Use of Toll Revenues; Compliance with Laws Limiting Use. As part of the Six Year Improvement Program presented to the CTB for approval in June of each year, NVTC shall submit to the CTB, a list of Components proposed to be funded in whole or in part with toll revenues from the Facility. Such Components shall be selected by NVTC in accordance with a process established by NVTC pursuant to this MOA. Such Components shall be separately identified with supporting documentation as set forth in Exhibit 3. The CTB shall consider and approve the Components selected by NVTC, and allocate toll revenues for them, pursuant to II.A.4, provided the Components meet the criteria below and are selected in accordance with NVTC’s selection process described in II.B.2. Each proposed Component must meet each of the following five criteria:

(a) Must benefit the toll-paying users of the Facility;
(b) Must have the capacity to attain one or more of the Improvement Goals;
(c) Must be one of the following multimodal transportation improvements serving the Corridor:

i. New or enhanced local and commuter bus service, including capital and operating expenses (e.g., fuel, tires, maintenance, labor and insurance), subject to the limitations in II.A.5, and transit priority improvements;

ii. Expansion or enhancement of transportation demand management strategies, including without limitation vanpool, and formal and informal carpooling programs and assistance;

iii. Capital improvements for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority rail and bus service, including capital and operating expenses, subject to the limitations in II.A.5, and improved access to Metrorail stations and Metrobus stops;

iv. New or enhanced park and ride lot(s) and access or improved access thereto;

v. New or enhanced VRE improvements or services, including capital and operating expenses, subject to the limitations in II.A.5.

vi. Roadway improvements to address impacts from the dynamic tolling of the Facility on roadways in the Corridor (including but not limited to Routes 7, 29, 50, and 309, and Washington Boulevard, Wilson Boulevard, and Westmoreland Street);

vii. Transportation Systems Management and Operations as defined in 23 U.S.C. § 101(a)(30) on December 1, 2015; and

viii. Projects identified in the Commonwealth Reports or projects in the region’s constrained long-range plan or regional transportation plans approved by the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority, as any such plan may be updated from time to time.
(d) For non-debt financed Components, must demonstrate the ability to obligate the toll revenues to the cost of the Component within two fiscal year and to expend the toll revenues within five fiscal years of the fiscal year in which the funds are allocated by the CTB except to the extent to which the CTB approves an extension of such timeframes upon the request of NVTC; and

(e) Must demonstrate that the Components will be in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and have received or will receive all required regulatory approvals.

Under no circumstances shall the aforesaid criteria be modified except by written amendment to this MOA agreed to in writing by the Parties.

NVTC shall have no right to use the toll revenues to pay any debt, obligation or liability unrelated to the Project, or for any purposes other than those specified in this MOA.

NVTC understands and agrees that in the selection and implementation of Components using the toll revenues, it is bound by the provisions of Virginia Code § 33.2-309 as well as all other state and federal laws and regulations that limit the use of toll revenues, and toll revenues from interstate highways specifically.

Accordingly, NVTC agrees to provide VDOT access to all records relating to Components and the use of the toll revenues. Further, NVTC will provide all such records for inspection and audit by VDOT, DRPT, and federal agencies, including but not limited to the United States Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Federal Transit Administration, or their designees, upon reasonable notice at all times during the term of this MOA.

NVTC agrees to promptly furnish to VDOT and DRPT copies of all reports and notices it delivers to bondholders or other credit providers or any trustee relating to the use of the toll revenues.

2. **Project Component Selection Process**: Any Component to be proposed for CTB approval shall be selected by NVTC through a process established by NVTC. Such process shall include the following three elements:
(a) A request to submit proposed Components issued by NVTC to all jurisdictions and other public transportation providers in Planning District 8; 
(b) The evaluation, prioritization, and selection of proposed Components by NVTC, the development of a funding strategy for each proposed Component, and the submission of selected Components by NVTC to the CTB; and 
(c) A public hearing held by NVTC prior to NVTC’s selection of Components for submission to the CTB.

The CTB shall consider and approve the Components selected by NVTC and, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, shall allocate toll revenues for such Components, pursuant to II.A.4, provided the Components meet the criteria in II.B.1. As part of the list of Components submitted to the CTB for consideration and approval and allocation of toll revenues, NVTC may submit for CTB consideration and approval additional Components that exceed the annual estimated toll revenues for that year. Provided those Components meet the criteria in II.B.1, the CTB shall consider and approve such additional Components and, pursuant to II.A.4 and subject to any other approvals that may be necessary, approve the allocation of toll revenues for such Components up to the amount of actual toll revenues for that year that are sufficient to fund one or more of those additional Components.

3. Financing of Components of the Project. NVTC may use toll revenues appropriated by the General Assembly and allocated by the CTB to NVTC to support the financing of approved Components, however, the amount of annual Debt Service to be paid from toll revenues shall be limited as set forth in II.A.4(f).

NVTC is solely responsible for obtaining and repaying all NVTC Debt at its own cost and risk, and without recourse to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, VDOT, and/or DRPT, for any Component for which toll revenues have been provided to NVTC under this MOA.
The Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, VDOT, and DRPT have no liability whatsoever for payment of any Debt Service on any NVTC Debt incurred by NVTC in connection with this MOA, or any other sum secured by or accruing under any financing document entered into by NVTC as a result of this MOA. No document evidencing or associated with any NVTC Debt for the financing of any Component shall contain any provisions whereby a trustee would be entitled to seek any damages or other amounts from the Commonwealth of Virginia, CTB, or VDOT due to any breach of this MOA.

Each bond, promissory note or other document evidencing NVTC Debt must include a conspicuous recital on its face stating: (a) payment of the principal and interest does not constitute a claim against VDOT’s interest in I-66 or any part thereof; (b) payment is not an obligation of the Commonwealth of Virginia, VDOT, DRPT, the CTB, or any other agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia moral or otherwise; and (c) neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commonwealth of Virginia, VDOT, DRPT, the CTB, or any other agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia and/or its member jurisdictions, is pledged to the payment of the principal and interest on such NVTC Debt.

NVTC shall not enter into agreements with holders of any NVTC Debt incurred by NVTC or its member jurisdictions that contain a pledge or claim on the toll revenues or NVTC’s interest in the toll revenue under this MOA except such debt issued for Components. If, despite such efforts, toll revenues are applied to satisfy any debt of NVTC that is not properly payable out of toll revenues in accordance with this MOA and state and federal law, NVTC shall reimburse in full any such toll revenues or accounts from any other available revenues other than the toll revenues.

4. Monitoring: NVTC shall provide an annual report to the CTB within 120 days of the end of NVTC’s fiscal year. The report shall contain at a minimum the following items:
(a) A description of the Components selected for funding in the past fiscal year and the benefits that were the basis for evaluation and selection of each such Component;

(b) Starting in 2020, a review of the Components funded in past fiscal years describing the degree to which the expected benefits were realized or are being realized; and,

(c) In the event that a funded Component is not providing substantially similar benefits to those that were the basis for evaluation and selection of the Component, the report shall evaluate the viability of a plan to either, (i) modify such Component; or (ii) redeploy assets in such Component to other eligible Components that are expected to provide greater benefits.

(d) The proposed uses of: (i) residual, unobligated balances of toll revenue funds carried over from prior years, and (ii) interest earned on such toll revenue funds.

5. **Accounting.** NVTC shall receive and manage, as a fiduciary, the toll revenue appropriated by the General Assembly, allocated by the CTB, and distributed to it by VDOT. NVTC shall maintain all funds and accounts containing said toll revenues from this MOA separate and apart from all other funds and accounts of NVTC. The revenues and expenses relating to the use of the toll revenues, and the Components undertaken with the toll revenues from this MOA, shall not be commingled with any other funds, accounts, venues, or expenses of NVTC. NVTC shall create and maintain for the term of this MOA segregated accounting and financial reporting for the Components financed by toll revenues provided by this MOA and reported as a separate fund in NVTC’s financial statements, and such accounting shall constitute a “special revenue fund” as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Expenditures will be recorded and reported for each Component.

All toll revenues provided to NVTC pursuant to the terms of this MOA shall be held by NVTC in accounts with a financial institution under an arrangement that, to the extent reasonably practicable, preclude such funds from being an asset...
subject to the claims of creditors of NVTC, other than a holder of NVTC Debt, or other claims related to the Components undertaken in accordance with this MOA.

6. **Quality Management.** NVTC shall be responsible for all quality assurance and quality control activities necessary to properly manage the funding of the development, design, construction, purchases, acquisition, operation and maintenance of any Component it has undertaken pursuant to this MOA, and will develop and provide to VDOT and DRPT for information purposes its manuals, policies, and procedures to accomplish the same.

7. **Public Information.** During the term of this MOA, NVTC shall provide information to the public concerning the Components it has undertaken, including any public meetings and public hearing that may be required by law or regulation.

8. **Regulatory Approvals.** NVTC shall obtain, keep in effect, maintain, and comply with all regulatory approvals necessary for funding the development, operation, and maintenance of any Components funded under this MOA.

9. **Contracting Practices.** During the term of this MOA, NVTC covenants and agrees, that with respect to the Components it has undertaken, it will comply with all requirements of state and federal laws relating to anti-discrimination, including but not limited to Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and shall contractually require the same of all contractors, subcontractors, vendors, and recipients of any funding. NVTC recognizes the importance of the participation of minority, women-owned and small businesses through the federal and local Disadvantaged Business Enterprise programs and will abide by such programs in implementing Components.

   NVTC shall comply with all applicable federal requirements, including those applicable to highways that are part of the National Highway System.

10. **Insurance and Indemnity by Contractors.** NVTC shall include the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, VDOT, DRPT, and their officers, employees and agents, as additional insureds on NVTC’s insurance policies so that they are protected from and against any losses actually suffered or incurred, except for losses to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of such entity or person, from third party claims that are directly related to or arise out of: (a) any
failure by NVTC to comply with, to observe or to perform in any material respect any of the covenants, obligations, agreements, terms or conditions in this MOA, or any breach by NVTC of its representations or warranties in this MOA; (b) any actual or willful misconduct or negligence of NVTC, its employees or agents in direct connection with the Project or any related Components; (c) any actual or alleged patent or copyright infringement or other actual or alleged improper appropriation or use of trade secrets, patents, proprietary information, know-how, trademarked or service-marked materials, equipment devices or processes, copyright rights or inventions by NVTC in direct connection with the Project or; (d) inverse condemnation, trespass, nuisance or similar taking of or harm to real property committed or caused by NVTC, its employees or agents in direct connection with the Project; or (e) any assumed liabilities. NVTC shall contractually require its contractors, subcontractors, vendors, and others working or performing services related to any Component it has funded to indemnify the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, VDOT, DRPT, and their officers, employees and agents from the same losses.

All insurance purchased by NVTC or its contractors pursuant to this section shall name the Commonwealth of Virginia, the CTB, VDOT, DRPT, and their officers, employees and agents as additional insureds.

This provision shall survive the expiration or earlier termination of this MOA.

In the event any third-party claim to which this section applies is asserted in writing against the Commonwealth, the CTB, VDOT, DRPT, or their officers, employees, and agents, VDOT will as promptly as practicable notify NVTC in writing of such claim, which shall include a copy and any related correspondence or documentation from the third party asserting the claim. However, any failure to give such prompt notice shall not constitute a waiver of any rights of VDOT unless such failure limits or precludes the availability of those rights.

C. Initial Multimodal Transportation Improvements. NVTC shall undertake a Component selection process upon execution of this MOA, and submit to the CTB a list of Components for an advanced allocation of funding in the amount of $10 million (which
shall be provided upon commencement of construction of the dynamic tolling of the Facility as provided in II.A.1, and shall be repaid as specified in II.A.4). Components shall be multimodal transportation improvements that meet the criteria set forth in II.B.1 and are capable of being obligated not later than at the time tolling begins on the Facility. In the event litigation is filed challenging the implementation of the Project, or a Component of the Project, prior to the initiation of tolling, or in the event any other action prohibits or restricts the ability to toll the Facility, then the CTB may withhold this funding until such time that the litigation or other event or action is resolved in a manner that allows the Project to be implemented. NVTC may choose to expend other funds after the execution of this MOA for Components identified through the selection process described in this MOA prior to the commencement of construction. Any such expenditures are at NVTC’s risk but shall be reimbursable from the advanced allocation identified in this paragraph provided the expenditures otherwise comply with the provisions of the MOA.

D. Annual Concessionaire Payment to NVTC. In addition to the toll revenues paid to NVTC as provided in II.A.4, DRPT shall transfer to NVTC in any year toll revenues are being used pursuant to II.A.4.(b) or II.A.4.(d) the sum of $5 million, escalated each year by 2.5% (the “Concessionaire Payment”), as set forth in Exhibit 4, subject to the following:

1. The Concessionaire Payment shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly to the CTB, and shall be made available to NVTC each year in accordance with the annual budget process set forth in Section II.A.10., specifically including the request each year by the CTB to the Governor, with the assistance of VDOT and DRPT, to include the Concessionaire Payment in the budget for the upcoming fiscal year.

2. Upon appropriation, the Concessionaire Payment shall be transferred by DRPT to NVTC within 30 days of DRPT’s receipt of the funds.

3. The Concessionaire Payment shall be used for Components in accordance with the requirements of Section II.B.

E. Widening and Related Improvements to I-66. VDOT will proceed with plans to widen the eastbound lanes of the Facility from two lanes to three lanes between the Dulles Connector Road and Exit 71.

19
The design for the widening shall be limited to increasing the number of eastbound lanes of the Facility from two lanes to three lanes consistent with an approved environmental assessment conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, and other laws and regulations applicable to the widening, and shall apply the principals of Context Sensitive Solutions as described in FHWA’s Publication FHWA-HEP-07-014 as follows:

- Avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the parks, stream corridors, and vegetation along the corridor and within the right-of-way;
- Avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the W&OD Trail and the Custis Trail;
- Reduce the cost of this component of the Project; and
- Avoid, minimize or mitigate the need for acquisition of additional right-of-way.

III. Term. Unless this MOA is otherwise terminated in accordance with VII, the term of this MOA shall expire on January 11, 2057 (the “Expiration Date”) subject to the provisions of IV.

IV. Debt Financing: NVTC shall not incur any NVTC Debt that is dependent on toll revenue from the Project and which matures or extends beyond Expiration Date. If this MOA is terminated in accordance with VII prior to the Expiration Date, and there is outstanding NVTC Debt for which toll revenues has been pledged to pay Debt Service or there are pay-go Components which are yet to be completed, and further provided the use of toll revenues to pay Debt Service or the costs of the pay-go Components is not a misuse of toll revenues under this MOA and the cause or basis of the termination, then, subject to CTB approval, tolls shall continue to be imposed on the Facility and toll revenues shall continue to be allocated in accordance with II.A.4(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)(g) to pay Debt Service or to complete the pay-go Components. The CTB will not approve funding for pay-go Components for more than two fiscal years past the termination of the MOA in accordance with VII prior to the Expiration Date.

V. Amended and Restated Agreement. This Second Amended and Restated MOA is intended to represent a continuation of the 2017 Amended and Restated MOA, as amended and restated upon the terms and conditions set out herein, and from and after the date hereof supersedes and
replaces the 2017 Amended and Restated MOA and supersedes all other prior agreements, understandings, representations, or communications, whether written or oral.

VI. Amendment. This MOA may be altered, amended or revoked only by an instrument in writing signed by all Parties or their permitted successor(s) or assignee(s).

VII. Termination. This MOA may be terminated (a) by a Party for material non-compliance with this MOA which has not either been remedied, or a remedy commenced and diligently pursued thereafter, within 120 days after written notice from the other Party, and (b) by written agreement of the Parties. However, prior to any termination, the Parties shall meet and confer to make a good faith attempt to resolve any non-compliance issues as follows. Within 30 days of the notice, the Commissioner of Highways, the Director of Rail and Public Transportation and the NVTC Executive Director shall meet to discuss resolution of the non-compliance issues. If a resolution cannot be reached within 30 days, the Secretary of Transportation and the Chairman of NVTC shall meet within 30 days to discuss resolution of the non-compliance issues. If a resolution cannot be agreed upon within 30 days, the termination shall be effective as set forth in the written notice and in accordance with this MOA.

VIII. Notices. Notices shall be made in writing and shall not be effective for any purpose unless and until actually received by the addressee or unless served personally, by independent reputable overnight commercial courier, by facsimile transmission followed by a timely service of the original, or by deposit in the United States mail, postage and fees fully prepaid, registered or certified mail, with return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to NVTC:
Executive Director
Northern Virginia Transportation Commission
2300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 230
Arlington, VA 22201
Fax: 703-524-1756

If to VDOT:
Virginia Department of Transportation
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
VIII. Relationship of the Parties. The relationship of NVTC to VDOT and DRPT shall be one of an independent contractor, not an agent, partner, lessee, joint venture, or employee.

IX. No Third Party Beneficiaries. Nothing contained in this MOA is intended or shall be construed as creating or conferring any rights benefits or remedies upon or creating any obligations of the Parties toward any person or entity not a party to this MOA.

X. Governing Law. This MOA shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

XI. Assignment. This MOA may be assigned only with the written approval of the other Party. In the event of an agreed assignment, there will be an amendment to this MOA to reflect the change in Parties.

XII. Survival. If any provisions in this MOA are rendered obsolete or ineffective, the Parties agree to negotiate in good faith appropriate amendments to, or replacement of such provisions, in order to restore and carry out the original purposes to the extent practicable. If any provision is rendered void or invalid, all remaining provisions shall survive.
XII. Notice of Legal Proceedings. The Parties agree to promptly notify each other if they become aware of any claim or legal proceeding that could impact the program, projects, and activities undertaken pursuant to this MOA.

XIII. Construction of Agreement. This MOA is intended by the Parties to be construed as a whole, and indivisible, and its meaning is to be ascertained from the entire instrument. All parts of the MOA are to be given effect with equal dignity, including but not limited to the recitals at the beginning of this MOA, and all such parts, including the recitals, are to be given full force and effect in construing this MOA. No provision of any recital shall be construed as being controlled by, or having less force and effect, than any other part of this MOA because the provision is set forth in a recital.

XIV. No Personal Liability. This Agreement shall not be construed as creating any personal liability on the part of any officer, employee, or agent of the Parties; nor shall it be construed as giving any rights or benefits to anyone other than the Parties.

XV. No Waiver of Sovereign Immunity. Nothing in this MOA shall be deemed a waiver of sovereign immunity by any Party.

XVI. Appropriations. All obligations of the CTB to allocate toll revenues are subject to appropriation by the Virginia General Assembly.

This space intentionally left blank
In Witness Whereof, the Parties hereby cause this MOA to be executed, each by its duly authorized officers, as of the date below.

COMMONWEALTH TRANSPORTATION BOARD

___________________________________________
Secretary of Transportation
Date: __________________________________________________________________

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

___________________________________________
Commissioner of Highways
Date: __________________________________________________________________

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF RAIL AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

___________________________________________
Director of Rail and Public Transportation
Date: __________________________________________________________________

NORTHERN VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

___________________________________________
Katherine A. Mattice
Executive Director
Date: __________________________________________________________________
### Exhibit 2

#### MINIMUM ANNUAL TRANSIT INVESTMENT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Payment Due Date</th>
<th>Minimum Annual Transit Investment ($ Nominal)</th>
<th>Payment Due Date</th>
<th>Minimum Transit Investment ($ Nominal)</th>
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**Exhibit 3**
Components Selected by NVTC in Accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement Transform66: Inside the Beltway Project

**Sample Documentation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Name</th>
<th>Component Description</th>
<th>Component Location</th>
<th>Component Budget</th>
<th>Improvement Goal</th>
<th>Multimodal Component Type</th>
<th>Compliance with Terms of the MOA</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This component has been approved by NVTC pursuant to the Project Component Selection Process. Documentation is included to support this compliance.</td>
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## Exhibit 4

**Concessionaire Payment to NVTC**

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<tr>
<th>Payment Due Date</th>
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<th>Payment Due Date</th>
<th>Concessionaire Payment ($ Nominal)</th>
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Transforming Rail in Virginia

Governor Northam’s landmark $3.7 billion deal with CSX to double Amtrak intercity passenger rail service and increase VRE commuter rail by 75% over the next decade. It also creates a more efficient CSX freight rail network that will help remove 5 million cars and 1 million trucks a year off Virginia’s highways. Details of the deal include:

- Construction and public ownership of a new two-track Long Bridge over the Potomac River, eliminating the major bottleneck currently inhibiting rail growth in Virginia.
- Public ownership of over 225 miles of existing track and 350 miles of right of way along the I-95, I-64, and I-85 corridors to enable separated passenger and freight rail service in the future.
- Enables Virginia to control its own destiny, providing more rail options for its citizens for billions less than the cost of highway expansion.

Why does Virginia need a Passenger Rail Authority?

A new era for rail transportation in Virginia requires a new way of doing business. Like the Virginia Aviation and Port Authorities, a Virginia Passenger Rail Authority will:

- Dedicate its efforts towards a single business mission while also retaining the transparency and accountability of a public subdivision of the Commonwealth.
- Remain independent from DRPT but maintain a close relationship with the Agency and the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB).
- Join other states like West Virginia, Maine, and California that also have successful state and regional Rail Authorities.

What will the Virginia Passenger Rail Authority Do?

- Own track and right of way acquired from CSX and Buckingham Branch railroads and make future acquisitions.
- Sell or acquire by purchase or lease rail facilities and other property up to $5 million with transactions exceeding the limit subject to CTB approval.
- Grant rail operators and others privilege to design, build, operate, and maintain rail facilities.
- Collect track access or other fees from railroad operators and other entities utilizing Commonwealth right of way or property.
- Borrow money and issue debt for capital expenditures only.
HB 1414/SB 890: The Virginia Passenger Rail Authority
The Next Step to Transforming Rail in Virginia

- HB1414/SB890 includes bonding authority for toll revenues collected from I-66 Inside the Beltway express lanes and other non-taxpayer financed sources.
- Enter into contracts necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties.
- Exercise eminent domain.

How is the Virginia Passenger Rail Authority funded?

- HB 1414/SB890 creates a new Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF). Within the CTF is a Transportation Trust Fund (TTF).
- 5.72% of TTF funds will be allocated to a new Commonwealth Rail Fund (CRF). By full implementation of HB 1414 in FY2024, this is approximately $121.9 million annually dedicated to rail.
- 91.5% of CRF funds aggregated from the existing Intercity Passenger Rail Operating and Capital (IPROC) fund and the Rail Enhancement Fund (REF) will go to the new Virginia Passenger Rail Authority.
- 8.5% of CRF funds allocated to DRPT to continue its freight rail, economic development, and planning programs – with DRPT able to retain up to $4 million annually to administer the Shortline Railroad Preservation Program.
- Governor Northam’s 2020-2021 Biennial Budget dedicates an additional $4 million annually to the Shortline Railroad Preservation Program.

How will the Virginia Passenger Rail Authority work?

A political subdivision of the Commonwealth, independent from DRPT but retaining the full accountability and transparency of a state agency.

- 8 voting members of a Board of Directors appointed by the Governor with geographic distribution as follows:
  - 2 members from NVTC jurisdictions
  - 2 members from PRTC jurisdictions
  - 2 members from Richmond area jurisdictions
  - 1 member from Hampton Roads area jurisdictions
  - 1 member from either Charlottesville, Culpeper, Lynchburg, or Roanoke area jurisdictions
- The Director of the Department of Rail and Public Transportation will Chair and break any tie vote.
- 1 Amtrak representative will serve in an ex officio, non-voting capacity.
- 5 members constitutes a quorum; 6 for decisions regarding acquisitions.
The Board must submit annual budgets and work plans to the CTB; the operating budget only needs CTB review, while the capital budget requires CTB approval.

An Executive Director and staff as appropriate, subject to most provisions and benefits of other Commonwealth employees.

Results of a New Passenger Rail Authority

- Investments in passenger rail will have significant benefits for freight by separating freight and passenger services.
- The Passenger Rail Authority will work closely with freight operators to improve the performance of passenger and freight rail.
- The Passenger Rail Authority will have the ability to enter into long-term contracts with Amtrak, VRE and third party rail operators, as DRPT does today; it will not operate services directly.
- The Passenger Rail Authority will have sovereign immunity and will manage other liabilities through insurance; Amtrak and VRE will continue to retain liability associated with their rail operations.
Virginia’s Current Transportation Funding Model is Unsustainable

- For the first time ever, in FY 2018, Vehicles Miles Traveled in Virginia increased while fuel tax collections decreased.

- This trend continued in FY 2019. Virginia collected less tax revenue in FY 2019 than it did in FY 2016. The reasons:
  - Increased fuel efficiency of vehicles
  - The structure of the motor fuels tax enacted by HB 2313 (2013)
    - The motor fuels tax rate was indexed to the sales price of fuel; however, fuel prices have fallen dramatically, so revenues have not kept up with inflation.
  - Significant revenues are derived from regressive fees that are static and paid exclusively by Virginia.

- In 2019, the General Assembly directed the Secretary of Transportation to study the sustainability of the motor fuels tax and determine the impact of fuel efficient and electric vehicles.
  - By 2030, gas tax collection will fall 33 percent.

- HB 1414 proposes to address that unsustainability by increasing Virginia’s fuel tax, indexing it to inflation and restructuring the transportation trust fund.

- **HB 1414/SB 890 will restore funding for transit and create sustainability.**

Why Now?

**Transit Benefits the Entire Commonwealth**

- Transit ridership in Virginia is increasing, in contrast with national trends, accounting for over 172 million annual trips last year.
  - 17 of 41 transit agencies saw increased ridership in FY 2019.
  - Greater Richmond Transit Company, Blacksburg Transit, and Suffolk Transit saw double digit percentage increases.

- Transit has a significant impact on the Commonwealth’s economy:
  - Supports 28,940 jobs
  - Creates $1.9B in labor income
  - Generates $3.5B in gross state product
  - Brings back $607M in state tax revenues

- Every dollar invested in transit generates $2.91 in economic activity.

- **Transit funding is spent wisely.** Over the past two years, the Commonwealth has implemented several funding reforms:
  - Operating funding allocated based on performance data
  - Statewide prioritization of capital projects
  - Enhanced strategic plans for urban transit agencies
HB 1414/SB 890
A Substantial Investment in Transit Funding

Transit Needs are Increasing

- Over next five fiscal years, transit agencies (excluding WMATA) have identified $932M in capital projects, which is primarily for state of good repair.

- There would be a shortfall of $208M in state funding to meet these needs over the next five years without additional funding.

- Transit agencies in urban areas face increasing demand for long distance, multi-jurisdictional routes, however these routes are expensive and difficult to fund out of existing resources.

How are we fixing the problem?

HB 1414/SB 890 provides a substantial investment in the Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund (CMTF).

- By 2024, transit will receive an additional $125 million annually
  - Funding for Operating, Capital and Special Projects: $50M
  - Guaranteed State Match for Federal Funds to WMATA: $50M
  - New “Incentive” Program: $25M

- Moving forward, all transportation revenue sources will flow into the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. CMTF:
  - Will receive a percentage of the TTF (22.2% in 2024).
  - Will no longer be reliant upon the ebbs and flows of a small number of revenue sources.

- New Funding:
  - Increase gas tax by four cents annually over next three years.
  - Starting in third year, gas tax will adjust annually based on CPI.
  - Eliminates vehicle inspection & decreases DMV annual registration fees.

HB 1414/SB 890 creates the Incentive Program for Regional Routes.

- Supports agencies providing critical, regional transit connections by offsetting capital and operating needs specific to services in major urbanized areas.
  - Northern Virginia
  - Richmond
  - Hampton Roads
  - Roanoke

- Priorities:
  - Routes of regional significance
  - Development and implementation of regional subsidy models
  - Establishment of bus-only lanes on routes of regional significance
  - Implementation of integrated fare collection
HB 1414/SB 890
A Substantial Investment in Transit Funding

- Funding will be allocated in such a way that ensures regions receive a proportional share, based on a five year rolling average.

- Selected projects will be evaluated annually by DRPT.

*HB 1414/SB 890 creates an Incentive Program for Low Income/Fare Free.*

- Promotes greater equity and accessibility for low income/fare free services, with up to 25 percent of incentive program funds.

- Reduces the impact of fares on low-income individuals, including reduced fare programs and elimination of fares.

*HB 1414/SB 890 continues significant transit investments in Northern Virginia.*

- Restructures funding sources for WMATA Capital Fund while providing a slight annual increase to $161.6 million per year.
  - Decreases grantor’s tax from $0.15 per $100 to $0.10 per $100 in NVTC jurisdictions.
  - Raises the transient occupancy tax from two percent to three percent in NVTC jurisdictions.
  - Increases annual regional gas tax contribution to $22.183 million.

- Provides state match to federal PRIIA funds from the CMTF instead of state bonds.

- Allocates a significant increase in statewide contributions for operating expenses.

- Distributes approximately 50 percent of new funds from incentive program for long distance regional routes to Northern Virginia transit agencies.
## Summary of Northern VA Transit Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 20</th>
<th>FY 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WMATA Capital Fund – Dedicated Funding</td>
<td>145,220,000</td>
<td>161,619,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMATA Share of Mass Transit Fund to NVTC</td>
<td>159,017,605</td>
<td>182,593,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIIA Match</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMATA Share of Mass Transit Fund to NVTC</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Funding for NOVA Systems</td>
<td>33,768,131</td>
<td>38,506,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax County</td>
<td>15,615,907</td>
<td>17,279,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRE</td>
<td>9,672,132</td>
<td>11,160,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Alexandria</td>
<td>4,168,337</td>
<td>4,990,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington County</td>
<td>3,556,096</td>
<td>4,203,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax City</td>
<td>755,659</td>
<td>873,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudoun County</td>
<td>3,541,217</td>
<td>3,939,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Incentive Program (NOVA Share of Regional Routes)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,625,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>391,546,953</td>
<td>445,284,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forty-one agencies provide transit services in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout Virginia. Ridership in many parts of the state is growing for the first time in 5 years, in contrast with national trends. In 2019, transit accounted for:

- **172 Million** Annual Riders
- **470,000** Daily Riders
- **1 Billion** Annual Passenger Miles Traveled
- **2.7 Million** Daily Passenger Miles Traveled

The presence of transit as a travel option in communities throughout Virginia has a large impact on the economy of the state, and brings an impressive amount of additional benefits:

### Annual Economic Impacts of Transit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment in Transit Creates:</th>
<th>$2.5 Billion/Year in Monetized Social and Economic Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>28,940</strong> Jobs Statewide</td>
<td><strong>$692 Million</strong> in Travel Time Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1.9 Billion</strong> in Labor Income</td>
<td><strong>$305 Million</strong> in Transportation Cost Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$3.5 Billion</strong> in Gross State Product (GSP)</td>
<td><strong>$1.5 Billion</strong> in Income for Transit Dependent Riders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$607 Million</strong> in Tax Revenue</td>
<td><strong>$60 Million</strong> in Traffic Crash Cost Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$16 Million</strong> in Emissions and Fuel Consumption Savings</td>
<td><strong>$400,000</strong> in Roadway Maintenance Savings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **17.8 Million Gallons** in Fuel Savings
- **23.5 Million Hours** in highway travel time saved
- **Increased Property Values**
- **Built Environment Benefits**

Every dollar of public investment in transit generates **$2.91** in economic activity statewide.
Continued capital investment is needed to ensure that Virginia transit agencies have sufficient funds to replace aging assets when needed and expand services where appropriate. However, available state funding is projected to fall short.

**Projected Statewide Transit Capital Needs, FY2021-25**

Over the next 5 fiscal years, transit agencies have identified $932 Million in Capital Projects, Statewide.

**Projected Statewide Transit Capital Needs and Funding, FY2021-25**

Taking into account projected funding, there will be a $208 Million Shortfall in State Controlled Funds.

To make up for the projected shortfall in state controlled capital funds, the state will need $42 Million/year in Additional Funding.
### FUNDING/TAX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Committee Referenced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB87 (Carter)</td>
<td>Legalizes marijuana sales and decriminalize possession. The bill directs the first $20 million of revenues to the Veterans Treatment Fund and 35% of the remaining revenues to the Mass Transit Fund.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB332 (Stuart)</td>
<td>Allocates sales tax revenues collected from remote sellers to the Transportation Trust Fund to be used for the maintenance and repair of existing highways.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance and Appropriations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB452 (Edwards)</td>
<td>Imposes an additional 2.1% gas tax to localities outside of Northern Virginia, Hampton Roads or the I-81 Corridor. The revenues will be returned to the transportation district in which the revenues are generated.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance and Appropriations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB729 (Watts)</td>
<td>Raises the grantor’s tax from $.15 to $.20 per $100 for NVTA and WMATA. Raises the transient occupancy tax (hotel tax) from $2 to $3 for WMATA. Rate of tax in other localities remains the same at $.15 per $100 to be used for transportation in the locality and deposited in the NVTD Fund.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance (House)/Finance and Appropriations (Senate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB899 (Saslaw)</td>
<td>Limits the use of additional gas tax revenues collected in the I-81 corridor to counties and cities where a portion of I-81 is located. This bill impacts the revenues directed to NVTA in the 2019 Session.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance and Appropriations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB1555 (Watts)</td>
<td>Establishes an individual and corporate income tax deduction for commuter benefits up to $265 per employee. NVTC’s 2020 Legislative Agenda included this proposal.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance (House)/Finance and Appropriations (Senate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB692 (Obenshain)</td>
<td>Maintains the current motor vehicle rental tax rate at 10% on peer-to-peer vehicles. Four percent of the motor vehicle rental tax is distributed among the WMATA Capital Fund, the Rail Enhancement Fund and the Transportation Trust Fund.</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Motor Vehicles (House) /Committee on Commerce and Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB890 (Saslaw)</td>
<td>Reduces the motor vehicle tax rate on peer-to-peer vehicles that goes to transportation programs from four percent to one percent.</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Motor Vehicles (House) /Committee on Commerce and Labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEER-TO-PEER VEHICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Committee Referenced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB891 (Sickles)</td>
<td>Maintains the current motor vehicle rental tax rate at 10% on peer-to-peer vehicles. Four percent of the motor vehicle rental tax is distributed among the WMATA Capital Fund, the Rail Enhancement Fund and the Transportation Trust Fund.</td>
<td>Referred to Committees on Communications, Technology and Innovation and Finance (House) /Commerce and Labor and Finance and Appropriations (Senate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB892 (Sickles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB749 (Cosgrove)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB750 (Cosgrove)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB1539 (Jones)</td>
<td>Reduces the motor vehicle tax rate on peer-to-peer vehicles that goes to transportation programs from four percent to one percent.</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Motor Vehicles (House) /Committee on Commerce and Labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Toll Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Referred To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB631 (LaRock)</td>
<td>Establishes an income tax deduction on tolls.</td>
<td>Referred to Committee on Finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB1389 (LaRock)</td>
<td>Requires affirmative authorization from the General Assembly for funds to be used on transportation projects located outside of Virginia and authorization for toll revenues used on projects located outside of Virginia. The bill impacts potential funding for improvements to Long Bridge and the Rosslyn Tunnel.</td>
<td>Referred to Transportation Subcommittee on Transportation Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB677 (LaRock)</td>
<td>Authorizes reverse tolling on I-66 and I-395 with revenues going to NVTA. This bill impacts the Commuter Choice program.</td>
<td>Referred to Transportation Subcommittee on Transportation Systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WMATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Referred To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB230 (Petersen)</td>
<td>Buyer and Seller of real estate can negotiate who pays the grantor’s tax (used for WMATA Capital Fund.) Current law requires the grantor (seller) to pay the tax or fee.</td>
<td>Referred to the Appropriations Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB848 (Ebbin)</td>
<td>Changes the due date for NVTC’s Annual Report on WMATA from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.</td>
<td>Referred to the Committee on Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB1586 (Watts, Delaney and Hope)</td>
<td>Alters the three percent operating cap on WMATA. Increases in service approved by the WMATA Board are not included in calculating the annual increase in total operating expenses.</td>
<td>Referred to the Committee on Appropriations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIRGINIA-CSX RAIL PROPOSAL
VRE SERVICE PLAN

*VRE MANASSAS LINE

NEW PHASE I: 2024
NEW 2020
EXISTING SERVICE

WASHINGTON D.C. UNION STATION
LENFANT
POTOMAC RIVER/ LONG BRIDGE
CRYSTAL CITY
ALEXANDRIA
AF INTERLOCKING
BACKLICK RD.
ROLLING RD.
BURKE CENTRE
MANASSAS PARK
MANASSAS
BROAD RUN

8

VRE FREDERICKSBURG LINE

EXISTING SERVICE
NEW 2020
NEW PHASE I: 2024
NEW PHASE II: 2030

WASHINGTON D.C. UNION STATION
LENFANT
POTOMAC RIVER/ LONG BRIDGE
CRYSTAL CITY
ALEXANDRIA
AF INTERLOCKING
FRANCONIA
LORTON
WOODBRIDGE
RIPPO
QUANTICO
BROOKE
LEASELAND RD
FREDERICKSBURG
SPOTSYLVANIA

8

VIRGINIA RAILWAY EXPRESS (VRE) ROUTES IN VIRGINIA, EXISTING AND PROPOSED

- STATION
- MANASSAS LINE
- FUTURE MANASSAS LINE
- FREDERICKSBURG LINE
- FUTURE FREDERICKSBURG LINE

NOTE:
1. * SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH NORFOLK SOUTHERN
2. EACH LINE SEGMENT REPRESENTS A ROUND TRIP EXCEPT WHERE NOTED
3. FUTURE WEEKEND SERVICE BEGINNING IN PHASE I

DATE: 12/18/2019

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