

**Benefit-cost Analysis Supplementary Documentation** 

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements Program (CRISI) Grants Program FY20

# Sharp—Tintic Railroad Connection Project

**Utah Transit Authority** 

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# **Executive Summary**

The Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project (the Project) will improve freight rail operations in Springville and Spanish Fork, Utah, by streamlining routes, increasing safety by reducing the number of at-grade crossings, and improving overall freight operations through a fast-growing metropolitan corridor. This will be achieved by building approximately 7,400 linear feet of new railroad tracks connecting the Sharp and Tintic Railroad corridors in Springville and Spanish Fork. With the construction of the Sharp-Tintic Connection, a segment of the Tintic Line will be closed. The Sharp-Tintic Rail Connection will enable key public transit and land development objectives and will streamline freight access between the Provo Rail Yard and businesses south of the connection.

The new connection to the Sharp-Tintic Line will enable key public transit and land development objectives while improving local community accessibility and safety. The Project will eliminate six existing at-grade crossings by redirecting train traffic from the Tintic Line to the Sharp Line. The Project is expected to improve safety by reducing potential train/vehicle accidents and to generate benefits through avoiding vehicle idling along the Tintic Line. These benefits are projected to increase as both redevelopment and planning around the local area are expected to increase vehicle traffic.

The Project is also expected to have a significant impact on land values adjacent to the tracks. Specifically, land values for parcels within 500 feet of the tracks are expected to experience a 5 percent price uplift.

This project is also necessary to support a potential future intermodal station in Spanish Fork, Utah, that will link bus routes to the Utah Transit Authority's (UTA) FrontRunner commuter rail and will improve land-development options in both Springville and Spanish Fork, thereby strengthening the cities' economic potential and improving their overall land use pattern.

The proposed Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project concept is presented in Figure ES-1.

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Figure ES-1: Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project Concept

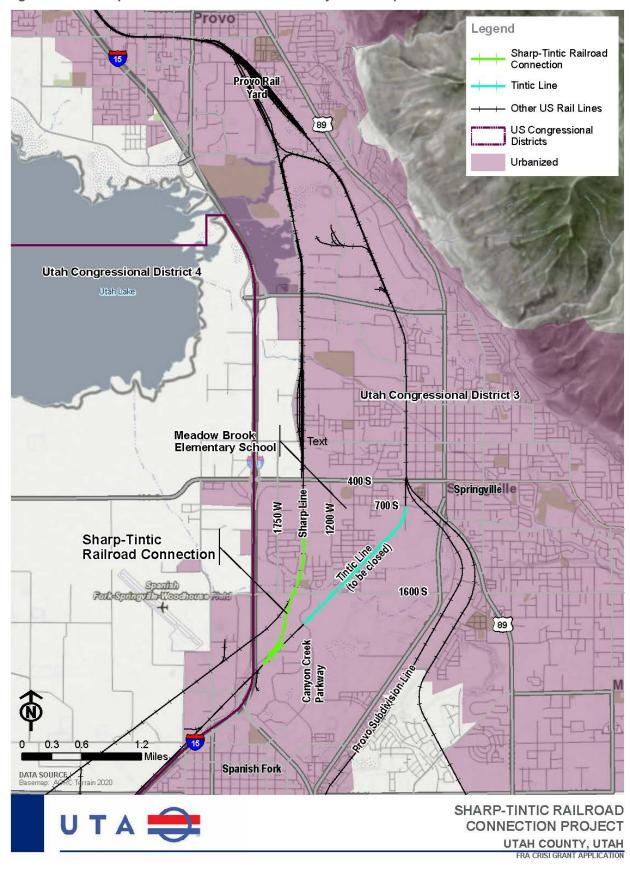




Table ES-1 summarizes the impacts and associated monetary benefits expected from the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project.

Table ES-1: Summary of Infrastructure Improvements and Associated Benefits

Current Status or Baseline and Problems to be Addressed	Changes to Baseline/ Alternative	Type of Impacts	Population Affected by Impacts	Economic Benefits	Summary of Results (2018\$) Undiscounted	Summary of Results (2018\$) Discounted at 7%	
The Tintic Line travels from Interstate 15 (I-15) in	The Project will construct new leads diverting train traffic	Improved safety and avoided accident costs thru a net reduction in active crossings.	Shippers, motorists, local businesses and residents	Accident cost savings	\$1,842,349	\$594,754	
Spanish Fork to 400 South in Springville. Currently, thru train	to the Sharp Line. While the new connection results in	Reduce vehicle delay at crossings.	Shippers, motorists, local businesses and residents	Travel time savings	\$1,075,664	\$315,050	
traffic along the Tintic Line passes through six active atgrade crossings,	increase traffic in the Sharp Line, the Project will receive notable benefits closing six at-grade crossings along the Tintic Line. This will significantly reduce delays and potential safety concerns for both motorists and local residents. In addition, the Project will support improved freight operations	Reduce emissions from idling vehicles delayed at grade crossings.	Local residents and residents across the county	Emissions cost savings	\$2,139	\$907	
which generates delays for local motorists and potential safety		which generates closing six at-grade delays for local motorists and closing six at-grade crossings along the Tintic Line. This will	Reduce out-of-pocket transportation costs from vehicle idling and delay along the grade crossings.	Shippers, motorists, and local businesses	Vehicle operating cost savings	\$150,411	\$41,560
concerns for delays and potential safety concerns for both motorists and		Increase the land value of properties due to the removal of a segment of the Tintic Line.	Local businesses, residents, and government	Land value increase	\$12,010,695	\$9,162,902	
		Avoided future maintenance once crossings are closed.	Railroad operators and local government	Operation and maintenance (O&M) cost savings	\$720,000	\$243,107	
	and future transit operations.	Residual value of infrastructure assets and land.	Local, state, and federal governments	Residual value	\$2,728,179	\$292,555	
		The removal of a segment of the Tintic Line will reduce noise levels, improve air quality, and support the promotion of public transportation.	Local residents	Quality of life	N/A	N/A	

The period of analysis used in the estimation of benefits and costs is 33 years, including 3 years of construction and project development as well as 30 years of operation. The total project cost is estimated at \$10.32 million in 2020 dollars. For the purpose of the benefit-cost analysis (BCA), costs were de-escalated to 2018 using the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator. The total 2018 (undiscounted) project cost is estimated at \$9.93 million.

Table ES-2, Table ES-3, and Table ES-4 provide various summaries of the relevant data and calculations used to derive the benefits and costs of the Project. Based on the analysis presented in this document, the Project is expected to generate \$10.65 million in discounted benefits and \$8.42 million in discounted costs, using a 7% real discount rate. Therefore, the Project is expected to generate a net present value of \$2.23 million and a benefit/cost ratio of 1.26.

In addition to the monetized benefits presented in Table ES-2 and Table ES-3, the Project would generate benefits that are difficult to monetize. Specifically, removing a segment of the Tintic Line is expected to improve the quality of life through reduced noise levels, and improve air quality through reduced vehicle idling at the grade crossings. In addition, there are redevelopment plans to open up the area to alternative uses, while promoting the use of public transportation through the future intermodal transportation hub. The Project will also provide a safe walking route for children to a local elementary school and reduce the length of bus routes.

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Table ES-2: Summary of Total Project Benefits and Costs (2018\$)

Calendar Year	Project Year	Direct Beneficiaries	Total Economic Benefits	Total Costs	Undiscounted Net Benefits	Discounted Total Benefits at 7%	Discounted Total Costs at 7%	Discounted Net Benefits at 7%
2020	0	Workers otherwise	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	unemployed	\$0	\$1,361,860	-\$1,361,860	\$0	\$1,272,767	-\$1,272,767
2022	2	(shadow wage	\$0	\$2,766,112	-\$2,766,112	\$0	\$2,416,030	-\$2,416,030
2023	3	benefit); not quantified	\$0	\$5,798,037	-\$5,798,037	\$0	\$4,732,925	-\$4,732,925
2024	4		\$12,113,728	\$0	\$12,113,728	\$9,241,505	\$0	\$9,241,505
2025	5		\$104,287	\$0	\$104,287	\$74,356	\$0	\$74,356
2026	6		\$105,577	\$0	\$105,577	\$70,351	\$0	\$70,351
2027	7		\$106,897	\$0	\$106,897	\$66,570	\$0	\$66,570
2028	8		\$108,241	\$0	\$108,241	\$62,997	\$0	\$62,997
2029	9		\$109,633	\$0	\$109,633	\$59,633	\$0	\$59,633
2030	10		\$111,117	\$0	\$111,117	\$56,486	\$0	\$56,486
2031	11		\$112,573	\$0	\$112,573	\$53,483	\$0	\$53,483
2032	12		\$114,065	\$0	\$114,065	\$50,646	\$0	\$50,646
2033	13		\$115,629	\$0	\$115,629	\$47,982	\$0	\$47,982
2034	14	Federal and State	\$117,218	\$0	\$117,218	\$45,459	\$0	\$45,459
2035	15	governments,	\$118,828	\$0	\$118,828	\$43,069	\$0	\$43,069
2036	16	pedestrians, cyclists,	\$120,483	\$0	\$120,483	\$40,812	\$0	\$40,812
2037	17	motorists, local	\$122,143	\$0	\$122,143	\$38,667	\$0	\$38,667
2038	18	residents and	\$123,872	\$0	\$123,872	\$36,649	\$0	\$36,649
2039	19	businesses, trucking companies, property	\$125,653	\$0	\$125,653	\$34,744	\$0	\$34,744
2040	20	owners along the	\$127,428	\$0	\$127,428	\$32,930	\$0	\$32,930
2041	21	project corridor, and	\$129,275	\$0	\$129,275	\$31,222	\$0	\$31,222
2042	22	other residents	\$131,213	\$0	\$131,213	\$29,617	\$0	\$29,617
2043	23	across the country.	\$133,157	\$0	\$133,157	\$28,089	\$0	\$28,089
2044	24		\$135,148	\$0	\$135,148	\$26,644	\$0	\$26,644
2045	25		\$137,222	\$0	\$137,222	\$25,283	\$0	\$25,283
2046	26		\$139,279	\$0	\$139,279	\$23,983	\$0	\$23,983
2047	27		\$141,474	\$0	\$141,474	\$22,768	\$0	\$22,768
2048	28		\$143,693	\$0	\$143,693	\$21,612	\$0	\$21,612
2049	29		\$145,948	\$0	\$145,948	\$20,515	\$0	\$20,515
2050	30		\$148,250	\$0	\$148,250	\$19,475	\$0	\$19,475
2051	31		\$150,622	\$0	\$150,622	\$18,492	\$0	\$18,492
2052	32		\$153,054	\$0	\$153,054	\$17,562	\$0	\$17,562
2053	33		\$2,883,725	\$0	\$2,883,725	\$309,235	\$0	\$309,235
Total			\$18,529,436	\$9,926,009	\$8,603,427	\$10,650,836	\$8,421,721	\$2,229,114

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Table ES-3: Summary of Project Benefits by Benefit Type

Calendar Year	Project Year	Accident Cost Savings	Travel Time Savings	Emissions Cost Savings	Vehicle Operating Cost Savings	Land Value Increase	O&M Cost Sav <mark>i</mark> ngs	Residual Value
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$53,514	\$22,796	\$152	\$2,570	\$12,010,695	\$24,000	\$0
2025	5	\$53,996	\$23,468	\$144	\$2,680	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2026	6	\$54,487	\$24,160	\$135	\$2,795	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2027	7	\$54,986	\$24,873	\$125	\$2,913	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2028	8	\$55,493	\$25,606	\$115	\$3,027	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2029	9	\$56,006	\$26,361	\$104	\$3,162	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2030	10	\$56,526	\$27,139	\$92	\$3,360	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2031	11	\$57,052	\$27,939	\$89	\$3,493	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2032	12	\$57,584	\$28,763	\$85	\$3,633	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2033	13	\$58,122	\$29,612	\$81	\$3,813	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2034	14	\$58,667	\$30,485	\$77	\$3,989	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2035	15	\$59,217	\$31,384	\$73	\$4,155	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2036	16	\$59,773	\$32,310	\$67	\$4,333	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2037	17	\$60,335	\$33,263	\$61	\$4,484	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2038	18	\$60,902	\$34,244	\$55	\$4,671	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2039	19	\$61,476	\$35,254	\$49	\$4,875	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2040	20	\$62,055	\$36,294	\$41	\$5,037	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2041	21	\$62,640	\$37,364	\$42	\$5,228	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2042	22	\$63,232	\$38,466	\$43	\$5,473	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2043	23	\$63,829	\$39,601	\$43	\$5,684	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2044	24	\$64,432	\$40,769	\$44	\$5,904	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2045	25	\$65,041	\$41,971	\$44	\$6,166	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2046	26	\$65,656	\$43,209	\$45	\$6,370	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2047	27	\$66,277	\$44,484	\$45	\$6,669	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2048	28	\$66,904	\$45,796	\$46	\$6,948	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2049	29	\$67,538	\$47,146	\$46	\$7,218	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2050	30	\$68,178	\$48,537	\$47	\$7,489	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2051	31	\$68,824	\$49,968	\$48	\$7,782	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2052	32	\$69,476	\$51,442	\$49	\$8,086	\$0	\$24,000	\$0
2053	33	\$70,135	\$52,959	\$51	\$8,402	\$0	\$24,000	\$2,728,17
Total		\$1,842,349	\$1,075,664	\$2,139	\$150,411	\$12,010,695	\$720,000	\$2,728,17

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Table ES-4: Summary of Pertinent Quantifiable Data

Calendar Year	Project Year	Fatalities Avoided	Injuries Avoided	PDO- Accidents Avoided	Avoided Person Hours of Travel Time (Hours)	Avoided Gasoline Consumption (Gallons)	Avoided Diesel Consumption (Gallons)	Avoided Motor Oil Consumption (Quarts)
2020	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
2021	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
2022	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
2023	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
2024	4	0.003	0.061	0.300	1,422	839	225	31
2025	5	0.004	0.061	0.303	1,464	864	231	31
2026	6	0.004	0.062	0.306	1,508	889	238	32
2027	7	0.004	0.063	0.309	1,552	915	245	33
2028	8	0.004	0.063	0.312	1,598	942	253	34
2029	9	0.004	0.064	0.315	1,645	970	260	35
2030	10	0.004	0.064	0.318	1,693	999	268	36
2031	11	0.004	0.065	0.321	1,743	1,028	276	37
2032	12	0.004	0.066	0.324	1,795	1,059	284	39
2033	13	0.004	0.066	0.327	1,848	1,090	292	40
2034	14	0.004	0.067	0.331	1,902	1,122	301	41
2035	15	0.004	0.068	0.334	1,958	1,155	309	42
2036	16	0.004	0.068	0.337	2,016	1,189	319	43
2037	17	0.004	0.069	0.340	2,076	1,224	328	45
2038	18	0.004	0.070	0.343	2,137	1,260	338	46
2039	19	0.004	0.070	0.347	2,200	1,297	348	47
2040	20	0.004	0.071	0.350	2,265	1,336	358	49
2041	21	0.004	0.072	0.353	2,331	1,375	368	50
2042	22	0.004	0.072	0.357	2,400	1,416	379	52
2043	23	0.004	0.073	0.360	2,471	1,457	391	53
2044	24	0.004	0.074	0.364	2,544	1,500	402	55
2045	25	0.004	0.074	0.367	2,619	1,545	414	56
2046	26	0.004	0.075	0.371	2,696	1,590	426	58
2047	27	0.004	0.076	0.374	2,776	1,637	439	60
2048	28	0.004	0.077	0.378	2,858	1,685	452	61
2049	29	0.004	0.077	0.381	2,942	1,735	465	63
2050	30	0.004	0.078	0.385	3,029	1,786	479	65
2051	31	0.004	0.079	0.389	3,118	1,839	493	67
2052	32	0.004	0.080	0.392	3,210	1,893	507	69
2053	33	0.005	0.080	0.396	3,305	1,949	522	71
Total		0.119	2.104	10.384	67,120	39,588	10,608	1,440



## 1 Introduction

This document provides detailed technical information regarding the economic analyses conducted in support of the Federal Railroad Administration's (FRA) fiscal year 2020 (FY20) CRISI Grant Application for the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project (the Project).

- Section 2, Methodological Framework: Introduces the conceptual framework used in the benefit-cost analysis (BCA).
- Section 3, Project Overview: Provides an overview of the Project, including a brief description of existing conditions and proposed alternatives; a summary of cost estimates and schedule; and a description of the types of effects that the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project is expected to generate.
- Section 4, General Assumptions: Discusses the general assumptions used in the estimation of project costs and benefits.
- **Section 5, Demand Projections:** Provides estimates of travel demand and traffic volumes.
- Section 6, Estimation of Economic Benefits: Details the specific data elements and assumptions used to address the goals of the Project to comply with CRISI program requirements.
- Section 7, Summary of Findings and Benefit-Cost Outcomes: Provides estimates of the net present value (NPV), its benefit-cost ratio (BCR), and other evaluation metrics.
- Section 8, Benefit-cost Sensitivity Analysis: Provides the outcome of the sensitivity analysis that evaluates the different assumptions made in the analysis and the impact that the variability of those assumptions could have on the overall results.
- Section 9, Supplementary Data Tables: Includes a breakdown of all benefits associated with the outcomes for the Project, including annual estimates of benefits and costs, as well as intermediate values to assist the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) in its review of the application.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Although the models and software themselves do not accompany this technical appendix, they are provided separately as part of the application.



# 2 Methodological Framework

The BCA conducted for this project includes monetized benefits and costs measured using USDOT guidance, as well as the quantitative and qualitative merits of the Project. A BCA provides estimates of the benefits that are expected to accrue over a specified period and compares them to the anticipated costs. Costs include both the resources required to develop the Project and the costs of maintaining the new or improved asset over time. Estimated benefits are based on the projected impacts of the Project on both users and non-users of the facility, valued in monetary terms.<sup>2</sup>

Although the BCA is just one of many tools that can be used in making decisions about infrastructure investments, USDOT believes that it provides a useful benchmark from which to evaluate and compare potential transportation investments.<sup>3</sup>

The specific methodology used for this application was developed using the BCA guidance developed by USDOT and is consistent with the CRISI program guidelines. In particular, the methodology involves:

- Establishing existing and future conditions under the Base Case (No-Build) and Alternative Case (Build) scenarios;
- Assessing benefits with respect to each of the merit criteria identified in the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO);
- Measuring benefits in dollar terms, whenever possible, and expressing benefits and costs in a common unit of measurement;
- Using USDOT guidance for the valuation of safety benefits and reductions in air pollutant emissions, while relying on industry best practice for the valuation of other effects;
- Discounting future benefits and costs with the real discount rates recommended by USDOT (7%); and,
- Conducting a sensitivity analysis to assess the impacts of changes in key assumptions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> USDOT, Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs, January 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.



# 3 Project Overview

The Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project (the Project) will improve freight rail operations in Springville and Spanish Fork, Utah, by streamlining routes, increasing safety by reducing the number of at-grade crossings, and improving overall freight operations through a fast-growing metropolitan corridor. This will be achieved through closing a segment of the Tintic track, which currently runs from Interstate 15 (I-15) in Spanish Fork to 400 South in Springville, and constructing a new line that connects Tintic at I-15 to Sharp at 1600 South.

The Project will close a segment of the Tintic Line, which will result in the closure of six at-grade crossings. In addition, it looks to redirect some train traffic from the Tintic Line to the Sharp Line. The Sharp-Tintic Rail Connection will streamline freight connections between the Provo Rail Yard and Tintic customers located south of Spanish Fork by providing a shorter distance traveled and fewer at-grade crossings.

The Project is expected to improve safety by reducing potential train/vehicle accidents and to generate benefits through avoiding vehicle idling along the Tintic Railroad. These benefits are projected to increase as both redevelopment and planning around the local area are expected to increase vehicle traffic. The Project is also expected to have a significant impact on land values adjacent to the tracks. Specifically, land values for parcels within 500 feet of the tracks are expected to experience a 5 percent price uplift.

The new tracks will make an interconnection from the Sharp Railroad line to the Tintic Railroad line for the potential use of Utah Transit Authority's (UTA) FrontRunner commuter rail and will improve land-development options in Springville and Spanish Fork, thereby strengthening the cities' economic potential and improving their overall land use pattern.

#### 3.1 Base Case and Alternative Case

#### 3.1.1 Base Case

The Base Case for the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project is defined as the No Build scenario. In the Base Case, thru trains will continue to operate along the Tintic Line. This will result in continued risk of train/vehicle accidents occurring along the at-grade crossings as well as traffic delays from thru train movements.

The key assumptions used to define the Base Case (No Build Scenario) are as follows:

- 2 daily thru trains on the Tintic track;
- 6 daily thru trains on the Sharp track north of the project area;
- 8 daily thru trains on the Tintic track north of the project area;
- Thru train length of 1,000 feet;
- Thru train traffic assumed to remain constant with 0% growth; and,
- 2,347 acres of mixed-use land within 500 feet of the industrial lead, currently valued at a blended average of \$102,366 per acre based on Utah County assessed values.



#### 3.1.2 Alternative Case

The Alternative Case is defined as the Build scenario. In the Alternative Case, a segment of the Tintic Line is closed and at-grade crossing rails are removed. This would eliminate six at-grade crossings and the social cost associated with each of the grade crossings. The removal of the rail line is also expected to increase the land value of parcels located within 500 feet of the track.

Specifically, the new infrastructure and improved process described in the project overview section above will result in the following changes to key inputs and assumptions:

- 2 daily thru trains on the Sharp-Tintic Connection track;
- 8 daily thru trains on the Sharp track north of the project area;
- 6 daily thru trains on the Tintic track north of the project area;
- Thru train length of **1,000** feet (same as the base case);
- 6 at-grade crossing closed;
- Removal of tracks is expected to increase land value within 500 feet of the Tintic track;
   and,
- **2,347** acres of mixed-use land within 500 feet of the industrial lead will experience a 5 percent price uplift.

# 3.2 Project Cost and Schedule

The Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project leverages non-Federal funding to provide optimal project cost delivery. Table 1 summarizes the Project's capital expenditure components, with project delivery estimated for 2023. Table 2 lists the capital cost by component.

**Table 1: Cost Summary Table** 

Capital Expenditures	2018 Dollars
2020	-
2021	\$1,361,860
2022	\$2,766,112
2023	\$5,798,037
Total	\$9,926,009

**Table 2: Capital Cost by Component** 

Capital Expenditures	2018 Dollars	Percentage of Project Costs
P.E.	\$995,651	10.0%
Right of Way	\$950,437	9.6%
Utilities	\$96,198	1.0%
Construction	\$7,110,965	71.6%
C.E.	\$497,344	5.0%
Change Order Contingency	\$121,497	1.2%
UDOT Oversight	\$153,917	1.6%
Total	\$9,926,009	



#### 3.3 Benefit Outcomes

The main benefit categories associated with the Project are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3: Expected Effects on Benefit Categories** 

Benefit or Impact Category	Description	Monetized	Qualitative
Accident cost savings	Improved safety and avoided accident costs through a net reduction in active crossings.	Yes	-
Travel time savings	Reduce vehicle delay at crossings.	Yes	-
Emissions cost savings	Reduce emissions from idling vehicles delayed at grade crossings.	Yes	-
Vehicle operating cost savings	Reduce out-of-pocket transportation costs from vehicle idling and delay along the grade crossings.	Yes	-
Land value increase	Increase the land value of properties due to the removal of a segment of the Tintic Line.	Yes	-
O&M cost savings	Avoided future maintenance once crossings are closed.	Yes	-
Residual value	Residual value of infrastructure assets and land.	Yes	-
Quality of life	The removal of a segment of the Tintic Line will reduce noise levels, improve air quality, and support the promotion of public transportation.	-	Yes

# 4 General Assumptions

The BCA measures benefits against costs throughout a period of analysis starting with project development and including 30 years of operations.

The monetized benefits and costs are estimated in 2018 dollars with future dollars discounted in compliance with CRISI requirements using a 7% real rate, and sensitivity testing at 3%.

The methodology makes several important assumptions and seeks to avoid overestimation of benefits and underestimation of costs. Specifically:

- Input prices are expressed in 2018 dollars.
- The period of analysis begins in 2020 and ends in 2053. It includes 3 years for project development and construction (2021 – 2023) and 30 full years of operations (2024 – 2053).
- A constant 7% real discount rate is assumed throughout the period of analysis. A 3% real discount rate is used for the sensitivity analysis.

# 5 Demand Projections

Accurate demand projections are important to ensure reasonable BCA output results. The magnitudes of the long-term benefits accruing over the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project study period are a function of thru train traffic in the corridor and the average daily vehicle count (annual average daily traffic, or AADT) at the active crossings.

# 5.1 Methodology

Daily thru train volumes are forecasted based on current daily thru train volumes and assumed to remain constant for the duration of the study since no changes in operations are anticipated. The current thru train volumes were obtained from FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory for the impacted crossings along the Tintic and Sharp tracks.

For daily vehicle traffic at each of the active crossings, average vehicle counts were obtained from FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory and projected using the growth in vehicle counts.

## 5.2 Assumptions

General assumptions used for the entire corridor in the estimation of demand inputs for the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Assumptions used in the Estimation of Demand

Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source	
General Corridor Assumptions				
Current Thru Train Volumes	trains/day	2	Based on FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory for the impacted crossings on the Tintic line.	
Thru Train Growth	%	0%	Assume no growth based on current service.	
Average Thru Train Length	feet	1,000	Assumption.	
Lead and Lag Time	minutes	0.5	Assumption.	
Rail Train Data				
Tintic Rail Train Data			Based on FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory	
Thru Trains	Thru trains/day	2.0	for the impacted crossings on the Tintic	
Thru Trains per Day during Daylight	Thru trains/daylight	1.0	Line.	
Sharp Tracks (North of the Project Area)			Based on FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory	
Thru Trains	Thru trains/day	6.0	for Sharp Tracks North of Tintic Line to	
Thru Trains per Day during Daylight	Thru trains/daylight	2.0	Provo Rail Yard.	
Tintic Tracks (North of the Project Area)			Based on FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory	
Thru Trains	Thru trains/day	8.0	for North of Tintic Line to Provo Rail Yard.	
Thru Trains per Day during Daylight	Thru trains/daylight	4.0		
700 South				
Crossing ID	ID	254400V	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.	
2017 AADT	vehicles/day	550	1	
AADT Growth Rate	%	3.0%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.	
Passenger Vehicles	%	99.5%	EBA's Crade Crassing Inventory	
Trucks	%	0.5%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.	



Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
Bus	bus/day	0	
950 West			
Crossing ID	ID	968062Y	EDA's Crede Creesing Inventory
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	550	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3.0%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	100.0%	·
Trucks	%	0.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0.0%	
1600 South			
Crossing ID	ID	254408A	EBA's Crade Crassing Inventory
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	3,900	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3.0%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	89%	
Trucks	%	10%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	42	]
400 West			
Crossing ID	ID	254401C	EDAL O. I. O
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	550	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3.0%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	95%	
Trucks	%	5%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	
Private	,	1	
Crossing ID	ID	254402J	
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	130	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	99.5%	
Trucks	%	0.5%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	]
Canyon Creek Parkway		•	
Crossing ID	ID	967139F	554 0 1 0 1 1
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	3,900	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	90.0%	
Trucks	%	10.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	J,
Colorado Avenue			
Crossing ID	ID	975187R	50.4 O
2018 AADT	vehicles/day	250	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	99.8%	
Trucks	%	0.2%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0.270	
900 South			
Crossing ID	ID	806921N	
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	520	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	90.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
	,,		



Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
Trucks	%	10.0%	
Bus	bus/day	0	
1000 North			
Crossing ID	ID	806913W	EDAI- O de Oia a laccarte a
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	850	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	90.0%	
Trucks	%	10.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	
West Center			
Crossing ID	ID	254733W	EDA/a Crada Cracaina Inventory
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	10,500	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	90.0%	
Trucks	%	10.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	,
2000 South			
Crossing ID	ID	254729G	504 0 1 0 1 1
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	850	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	80.0%	
Trucks	%	20.0%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	
400 North			
Crossing ID	ID	254731H	EDA's Conde Conseins Investors
2010 AADT	vehicles/day	1,600	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
AADT Growth Rate	%	3%	Calculated from the AADT and projected AADT in the area provided by UDOT.
Passenger Vehicles	%	99.5%	
Trucks	%	0.5%	FRA's Grade Crossing Inventory.
Bus	bus/day	0	

# **FDS**

# 5.3 Demand Projections

The resulting projections for thru train traffic are presented in Table 5, while the AADT projections by active crossing are presented in Table 6. Detailed demand projections are provided in Section 9.2.

**Table 5: Demand Projections – Thru Train** 

Demand	Unit	2020	2024	2030	2035	2040	2045	2051			
No Build											
Tintic Thru Train	trains/day	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Sharp-Tintic Thru Trains	trains/day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sharp Tracks North of the Project Thru Trains	trains/day	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
Tintic Tracks North of the Project Thru Trains	trains/year	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
	Build										
Tintic Thru Train	trains/day	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sharp-Tintic Thru Trains	trains/day	0	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Sharp Tracks North of the Project Thru Trains	trains/day	6	8	8	8	8	8	8			
Tintic Tracks North of the Project Thru Trains	trains/year	8	6	6	6	6	6	6			

**Table 6: Demand Projections - AADT** 

Category	Year	700 South	950 West	1600 South	400 West	Private	Canyon Creek Parkway	Colorado Avenue	900 South	1000 North	West Center	2000 South	400 North
	2020	736	736	5,216	736	330	5,216	265	695	1,137	14,042	1,137	2,140
	2025	851	851	6,031	851	381	6,031	306	804	1,315	16,239	1,315	2,474
Average	2030	984	984	6,975	984	441	6,975	354	930	1,520	18,779	1,520	2,862
Daily Vehicle	2035	1,138	1,138	8,066	1,138	510	8,066	410	1,075	1,758	21,716	1,758	3,309
Traffic	2040	1,315	1,315	9,328	1,315	589	9,328	474	1,244	2,033	25,113	2,033	3,827
1.0	2045	1,521	1,521	10,787	1,521	682	10,787	548	1,438	2,351	29,042	2,351	4,425
	2053	1,920	1,920	13,611	1,920	860	13,611	691	1,815	2,967	36,645	2,967	5,584
	2020	268,469	268,469	1,903,689	268,469	120,282	1,903,689	96,712	253,825	414,907	5,125,317	414,907	781,001
	2025	310,466	310,466	2,201,483	310,466	139,097	2,201,483	111,841	293,531	479,810	5,927,069	479,810	903,172
Annual	2030	359,032	359,032	2,545,860	359,032	160,856	2,545,860	129,336	339,448	554,867	6,854,240	554,867	1,044,456
Vehicle	2035	415,195	415,195	2,944,109	415,195	186,019	2,944,109	149,568	392,548	641,665	7,926,447	641,665	1,207,840
Traffic	2040	480,144	480,144	3,404,655	480,144	215,118	3,404,655	172,965	453,954	742,040	9,166,380	742,040	1,396,782
	2045	555,253	555,253	3,937,245	555,253	248,769	3,937,245	200,022	524,966	858,118	10,600,275	858,118	1,615,280
	2053	700,618	700,618	4,968,020	700,618	313,897	4,968,020	252,388	662,403	1,082,774	13,375,437	1,082,774	2,038,162

# 6 Estimation of Economic Benefits

This section describes the measurement approach used for each benefit or impact category identified in Table ES-1 and provides an overview of the associated methodology, assumptions, and estimates.

# 6.1 Accident Cost Savings

Accident costs and impacts on life, limb, and property are a significant component of costs to both road and rail users. Safety is a key economic factor in transportation efficiency, while outside the economic context, safety is often the object of public concern and a leading social issue.

The Project would contribute to promoting FRA's goal of transportation safety through accident reductions due to closing six active grade crossings. The Project would also redirect some train traffic from the Tintic Line to the Sharp Line until the Provo Rail Yard. This would eliminate the potential for train/vehicle encounters at the specified grade crossings.

#### 6.1.1 Methodology

Estimating accident cost savings requires data regarding the characteristics of the grade crossings and the costs of injuries and fatalities to monetize the impacts. Expected accidents at the various grade crossings were derived using FRA's collision prediction formulae.

## 6.1.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the estimation of accident cost savings are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Assumptions Used in the Estimation of Accident Cost Savings

Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
Fatal Crash	2018\$/fatal crash	\$10,636,600	USDOT, BCA Guidance 2020.
Injury Crash	2018\$/injury crash	\$250,600	USDOT, BCA Guidance 2020.
Average Cost per Property Damage Only (PDO) Accident	2018\$/PDO accident	\$4,400	USDOT, BCA Guidance 2020.
Annual Growth in Real Accident Costs	%	0	USDOT, BCA Guidance 2020.

#### 6.1.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 8 shows the estimates of accident cost savings. With a 7% discount rate applied to the benefits, the estimated present value is \$0.59 million.

Table 8: Estimates of Accident Cost Savings, 2018 Dollars

	In Project	Over the Project Lifecycle				
	Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent			
Accident Cost Savings	\$53,514	\$1,842,349	\$594,754			



## 6.2 Travel Time Savings

#### 6.2.1 Methodology

Travel time savings will be generated for motorists (automobiles and trucks) at the active atgrade crossings. Reduced crossing blockage times will lead to decreased travel time costs for automobile drivers and passengers as well as truck drivers.

Travel time savings in hours between the Base and Alternative Cases were estimated based on daily traffic of both trains and vehicles at the crossing, as well as train length and speeds. For vehicles, the AADT forecasts are derived based on current and projected AADT. The expected crossing time delay is derived by applying the probability of delay, which is a function of train frequency, speed, length, and lead and lag time.

The value of time by vehicle type, as well as occupancy assumptions for both automobiles and trucks, are available in the USDOT Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance. The estimate for travel time savings is simply the project of hours of delay, vehicle occupancy, and respective value of time.

#### 6.2.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the travel time savings benefits are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Assumptions used in the Travel Time Savings Benefits

Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
Auto Occupancy	persons	1.67	USDOT, 2020 BCA Guidance and 2017 National Household Travel
Truck Occupancy	persons		
Bus Drivers per Bus	persons	1.00	Assumed to be the same as Truck Occupancy.
Value of Time for Automobile Driver and Passenger	2018\$/hour	\$15.20	USDOT, 2020 BCA, Revised
Value of Time for Truck Driver	2018\$/hour	\$29.50	Departmental Guidance on Valuation of Travel Time in Economic Analysis.
Value of Time for Bus Driver	2018\$/hour	\$31.00	of Travel Time in Economic Analysis.

#### 6.2.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 10 shows the estimates from travel time savings. With a 7% discount rate, the estimated present value of benefits over the project lifecycle is \$0.32 million. See Sections 9.5 and 9.6 for additional information.

Table 10: Estimates of Travel Time Savings, 2018 Dollars

	In Broject Opening Year	Over the Project Lifecycle				
	In Project Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent			
Travel Time Savings	\$22,796	\$1,075,664	\$315,050			

# 6.3 Emission Cost Savings

The Project would contribute to environmental sustainability benefits through a net reduction in emissions due to idling. Environmental costs are increasingly considered as an important component in the evaluation of transportation projects, and the main environmental impacts of vehicle use and exhaust emissions can impose wide-ranging social costs on people, material, and vegetation. The adverse effects of pollution depend not only on the quantity of pollution produced but also on the types of pollutants emitted and the conditions into which the pollution is released.

### 6.3.1 Methodology

The change in vehicle delay time along the study region is used to estimate the total fuel consumption while idling. The total estimated vehicle delay times are multiplied by the appropriate emission factors for tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), volatile organic carbons (VOC), particulate matter (PM), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) per hour of idling by vehicle type. Each pollutant is then multiplied by its monetary value to arrive at the total emission cost impact due to delays at grade crossings.

#### 6.3.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the estimation of emission cost savings are summarized in Table 11 through Table 14.



**Table 11: Emission Cost** 

Pollutant	Unit	Year	Value	Source
		2020	\$0.91	
		2021	\$0.91	
		2022	\$0.91	
		2023	\$0.91	
		2024	\$0.91	
		2025	\$0.91	
		2026	\$0.91	
		2027	\$0.91	
		2028	\$0.91	
		2029	\$0.91	
		2030	\$0.91	
		2031	\$1.09	
		2032	\$1.27	
		2033	\$1.45	USDOT, BCA Guidance
		2034	\$1.63	January 2020; The Safer  Affordable Fuel-Efficient
		2035	\$1.81	(SAFE) Vehicles Rule for
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	2018\$/short ton	2036	\$1.81	Model Years 2021-2026
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )		2037	\$1.81	Passenger Cars and Light
		2038	\$1.81	Trucks (July 2018). Prices
		2039	\$1.81	assumed constant past 2050 to account for benefits
		2040	\$1.81	conservatively.
		2041	\$1.81	
		2042	\$1.81	
		2043	\$1.81	
		2044	\$1.81	
		2045	\$1.81	
		2046	\$1.81	
		2047	\$1.81	
		2048	\$1.81	
		2049	\$1.81	
		2050	\$1.81	
		2051	\$1.81	
		2052	\$1.81	_
		2053	\$1.81	
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	2018\$/short ton	2020-2053	\$8,600	US DOT, BCA Guidance January 2020; The Safer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	2018\$/short ton	2020-2053	\$2,100	Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule for MY2021-
Particulate Matter (PM)	2018\$/short ton	2020-2053	\$387,300	MY2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks Preliminary
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	2018\$/short ton	2020-2053	\$50,100	Regulatory Impact Analysis (October 2018)".



**Table 12: Vehicle Emissions** 

	Emissions per Gallon of Fuel Burned - Trucks (grams/ton-miles)											
Year	NOx	VOC	PM	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Source/Comment						
2020	2.181	1.027	0.057	0.015	2307							
2021	1.987	0.933	0.055	0.015	2274							
2022	1.792	0.838	0.053	0.015	2241							
2023	1.597	0.744	0.051	0.015	2207							
2024	1.403	0.650	0.049	0.014	2174							
2025	1.208	0.555	0.047	0.014	2141							
2026	1.014	0.461	0.046	0.014	2107							
2027	0.819	0.367	0.044	0.014	2074							
2028	0.625	0.272	0.042	0.014	2040							
2029	0.430	0.178	0.040	0.013	2007							
2030	0.235	0.084	0.038	0.013	1974							
2031	0.216	0.077	0.037	0.013	1935							
2032	0.196	0.071	0.036	0.013	1897							
2033	0.176	0.065	0.034	0.012	1858							
2034	0.156	0.058	0.033	0.012	1819							
2035	0.136	0.052	0.032	0.012	1781	MOVES Average Annual Emissions Factors						
2036	0.117	0.046	0.031	0.012	1742	for Passenger Vehicles (grams/veh-miles) assuming an average speed of 2.5 mph to						
2037	0.097	0.039	0.029	0.011	1704	reflect idling conditions. Model run in May						
2038	0.077	0.033	0.028	0.011	1665	2020.						
2039	0.057	0.027	0.027	0.011	1627							
2040	0.037	0.020	0.025	0.011	1588							
2041	0.035	0.020	0.025	0.010	1562							
2042	0.032	0.019	0.024	0.010	1537							
2043	0.029	0.018	0.023	0.010	1511							
2044	0.026	0.017	0.022	0.010	1485							
2045	0.024	0.016	0.021	0.010	1459							
2046	0.021	0.016	0.020	0.010	1434							
2047	0.018	0.015	0.019	0.009	1408							
2048	0.016	0.014	0.018	0.009	1382							
2049	0.013	0.013	0.017	0.009	1356							
2050	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.009	1330							
2051	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.009	1330							
2052	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.009	1330							
2053	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.009	1330							



**Table 13: Truck Emissions** 

	Emissions per Gallon of Fuel Burned - Trucks (grams/ton-miles)										
Year	NOx	VOC	PM	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Source/Comment					
2020	78.110	7.953	2.877	0.086	9911						
2021	73.377	7.508	2.690	0.086	9884						
2022	68.643	7.062	2.502	0.085	9857						
2023	63.910	6.617	2.315	0.085	9830						
2024	59.177	6.172	2.128	0.084	9803						
2025	54.444	5.726	1.941	0.084	9775						
2026	49.710	5.281	1.753	0.084	9748						
2027	44.977	4.836	1.566	0.083	9721						
2028	40.244	4.390	1.379	0.083	9694						
2029	35.511	3.945	1.192	0.082	9667						
2030	30.778	3.500	1.004	0.082	9640						
2031	28.716	3.216	0.916	0.081	9613						
2032	26.654	2.932	0.827	0.081	9585						
2033	24.592	2.648	0.739	0.081	9557						
2034	22.530	2.364	0.650	0.080	9529						
2035	20.468	2.081	0.562	0.080	9501	MOVES Average Annual Emissions Factors					
2036	18.406	1.797	0.473	0.080	9473	for Light Commercial Trucks (grams/veh- miles) assuming an average speed of					
2037	16.344	1.513	0.385	0.079	9445	2.5 mph to reflect idling conditions. Model					
2038	14.282	1.229	0.296	0.079	9418	run in May 2020.					
2039	12.220	0.945	0.208	0.078	9390	·					
2040	10.158	0.662	0.119	0.078	9362						
2041	10.119	0.661	0.119	0.078	9346						
2042	10.080	0.661	0.119	0.078	9330						
2043	10.041	0.661	0.119	0.078	9315						
2044	10.001	0.660	0.119	0.078	9299						
2045	9.962	0.660	0.119	0.077	9283						
2046	9.923	0.660	0.119	0.077	9267						
2047	9.884	0.659	0.118	0.077	9252						
2048	9.844	0.659	0.118	0.077	9236						
2049	9.805	0.659	0.118	0.077	9220						
2050	9.766	0.658	0.118	0.077	9204						
2051	9.766	0.658	0.118	0.077	9204						
2052	9.766	0.658	0.118	0.077	9204						
2053	9.766	0.658	0.118	0.077	9204						



**Table 14: Bus Emissions** 

	Emissions per Gallon of Fuel Burned - Trucks (grams/ton-miles)									
Year	NOx	VOC	PM	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Source/Comment				
2020	18.730	0.325	0.027	2.566	3342					
2021	17.890	0.307	0.026	2.430	3321					
2022	17.050	0.289	0.026	2.294	3299					
2023	16.210	0.271	0.026	2.158	3278					
2024	15.370	0.253	0.026	2.021	3256					
2025	14.531	0.234	0.026	1.885	3235					
2026	13.691	0.216	0.026	1.749	3214					
2027	12.851	0.198	0.025	1.613	3192					
2028	12.011	0.180	0.025	1.477	3171					
2029	11.171	0.162	0.025	1.340	3149					
2030	10.331	0.144	0.025	1.204	3128					
2031	9.491	0.126	0.025	1.068	3107					
2032	8.651	0.108	0.025	0.932	3085					
2033	7.812	0.089	0.024	0.796	3064					
2034	6.972	0.071	0.024	0.659	3042					
2035	6.132	0.053	0.024	0.523	3021	]				
2036	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000	HDR Calculations based on Bus Emissions reported in California Air Resources Board,				
2037	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000	EMFAC 2014.				
2038	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000	2.00.710.201.1.				
2039	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2040	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2041	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2042	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2043	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2044	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2045	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2046	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2047	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2048	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2049	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2050	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2051	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2052	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					
2053	5.292	0.035	0.024	0.387	3000					



#### 6.3.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 15 shows the environmental benefit estimates from reducing vehicle delay times. With a 7% discount rate, the estimated present value of benefits over the project life cycle is \$907 dollars. See Sections 9.7 and 9.8 for additional information.

Table 15: Estimates of Emission Cost Savings, 2018 Dollars

	In Project	Over the Project Lifecycle				
	Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent			
Emissions Cost Savings	\$152	\$2,139	\$907			

## 6.4 Vehicle Operating Costs

#### 6.4.1 Methodology

The reduction in vehicle idling time is directly correlated to eliminating the six active at-grade crossings and redirecting train traffic to less traveled crossings along the Sharp Line. The reduction in vehicle idling time will translate to lower net vehicle operating costs from reduced fuel and motor oil consumption from idling. The change in vehicle delay is multiplied by the fuel and motor oil consumption rate to obtain annual estimates of fuel and motor oil consumption from idling time. This, multiplied by the respective cost per unit of fuel and motor oil, provides an estimate of the change in vehicle operating costs.

#### 6.4.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the estimation of vehicle operating costs are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16: Assumptions used in the Estimation of Vehicle Operating Costs

Variable Name	Unit	Year	Value	Source
Gasoline Burned at Idle - Autos	gallons/hour	-	0.358	USDOE: Alternative Fuels Data Center and Argonne National Laboratory, "Idle Reduction Savings Worksheet" (2014) - Average of gasoline passenger vehicles.
Diesel Fuel Burned at Idle - Trucks	gallons/hour	-	0.840	USDOE: Alternative Fuels Data Center and Argonne National Laboratory, "Idle Reduction Savings Worksheet" (2014) - Medium Trucks.
Diesel Fuel Burned at Idle - Bus	gallons/hour	-	0.970	USDOE: Alternative Fuels Data Center and Argonne National Laboratory, "Idle Reduction Savings Worksheet" (2014) - Transit Bus.
Motor Oil Consumption at Idle - Autos	quarts/hour	-	0.035	Based on USDOT: HERS- ST Highway Economic Requirements System
Motor Oil Consumption at Idle - Trucks	quarts/hour	-	0.035	(2002) oil consumption of 1.38qt/1000 miles and assuming that "One hour of



Variable Name	Unit	Year	Value	Source
				idle time is equal to
Motor Oil Consumption at	quarts/hour	_	0.035	approximately 25 miles of
Idle - Bus	quarto/rioui		0.000	driving" (Ford Motor
			<b>.</b>	Company, 2011).  Average Oil Price Sourced
Cost of Motor Oil - Autos	2018\$/quart	-	\$10.58	From HERS Model and
Cost of Motor Oil - Trucks	2018\$/quart	-	\$4.23	Inflated to 2018\$ by Motor
Cost of Motor Oil - Bus	2018\$/quart	-	\$10.58	Oil CPI (BLS CUUR0000SS47021).
		2020	\$2.07	0001(00000047021).
		2021	\$2.07	1
		2022	\$2.08	1
		2023	\$2.07	
		2024	\$2.04	1
		2025	\$2.07	1
		2026	\$2.10	]
		2027	\$2.13	
		2028	\$2.15	
		2029	\$2.19	
		2030	\$2.28	
		2031	\$2.30	
		2032	\$2.32	
		2033	\$2.38	_
		2034	\$2.42	_
		2035	\$2.46	US EIA Annual Energy
Gasoline Retail Price	2018\$/gallon	2036	\$2.49	Outlook 2020, net of
		2037	\$2.51	Federal & State Taxes.
		2038	\$2.54	
		2039	\$2.58	
		2040	\$2.60	
		2041 2042	\$2.62 \$2.67	
		2042	\$2.70	-
		2044	\$2.72	-
		2045	\$2.77	-
		2046	\$2.78	1
		2047	\$2.83	-
		2048	\$2.87	
		2049	\$2.91	1
		2050	\$2.93	]
		2051	\$2.96	
		2052 and	\$2.99	
		onwards		
		2020 2021	\$2.31 \$2.33	-
		2021	\$2.33	1
		2022	\$2.37 \$2.40	1
		2023	\$2.46	1
		2025	\$2.48	US EIA Annual Energy
Diesel Retail Price	2018\$/gallon	2026	\$2.54	Outlook 2020, net of
		2027	\$2.55	Federal & State Taxes.
		2028	\$2.60	1
		2029	\$2.64	1
		2030	\$2.71	1
		2031	\$2.75	
		2032	\$2.77	



Variable Name	Unit	Year	Value	Source
		2033	\$2.83	
		2034	\$2.86	
		2035	\$2.90	
		2036	\$2.93	
		2037	\$2.96	
		2038	\$2.99	
		2039	\$3.03	
		2040	\$3.03	
		2041	\$3.06	
		2042	\$3.11	
		2043	\$3.14	
		2044	\$3.17	
		2045	\$3.22	
		2046	\$3.23	
		2047	\$3.26	
		2048	\$3.30	
		2049	\$3.33	
		2050	\$3.35	
		2051	\$3.38	
		2052 and	\$3.42	
		onwards	•	

#### 6.4.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 17 shows the benefit estimates of reduced vehicle operating costs. With a 7% discount rate applied to the benefits, the estimated present value is \$41,560. See Sections 9.9 and 9.10 for more information.

Table 17: Estimates of Vehicle Operating Costs, 2018 Dollars

	In Project	Over the Project Lifecycle		
	Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent	
Vehicle Operating Cost Savings	\$2,570	\$150,411	\$41,560	

#### 6.5 Land Value Increases

#### 6.5.1 Methodology

For the estimation of land value increase from the removal of the tracks on the Tintic Line, two methodologies were evaluated. The first methodology derived the land value increase using the current land values within 500 feet of the Tintic Line and the land values of comparable nearby areas of Unincorporated and Salem, as shown in Figure 1. This methodology resulted in enormous benefits and is tested in the results sensitivity section of the report.

The second methodology evaluated to estimate the land value increase from the removal of the track on the Tintic Line is derived using the current land values within 500 feet of the Tintic tracks and a 5 percent property price appreciation. This methodology resulted in more conservative benefits. Therefore, the second methodology was selected for the analysis.

Land values for these areas were obtained from the Tax Parcels GIS data provided by Utah County. The land value increase includes only the estimated increase in land value for land parcels within 500 feet of the current Tintic Line. Additional projected land value appreciation associated with the future redevelopment of the local region was not included. The increase in land value, due to the removal of the tracks on the Tintic Line, is treated as a one-time impact realized once the project construction is completed.



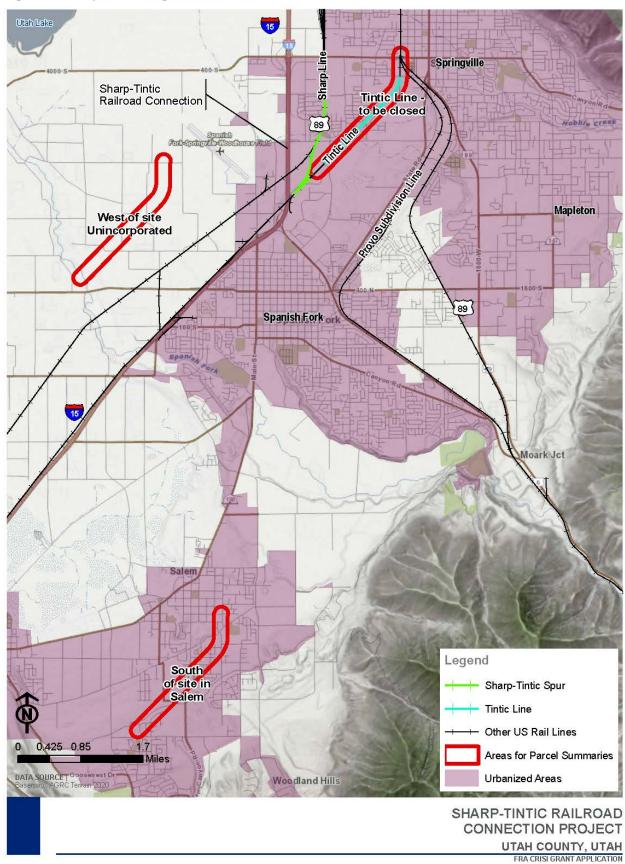


Figure 1: Comparable Regions for Land Value Increase Assessment



#### 6.5.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the estimation of land value increases are summarized in Table 18.

Table 18: Assumptions Used in the Estimation of Land Value Increases

Variable Name	Unit	Date	Value	Source
Current Price per Acre	2018\$	-	\$102,366	Data from Utah County GIS Data - Tax Parcels. Extracted August 31, 2018.
Property Price Appreciation	%		5%	Various case studies have shown price appreciation in adjacent properties of railroad tracks in the range of 2-10%.
Incremental Price Uplift	2018\$	-	\$5,118	Calculated based on data from Utah County GIS Data - Tax Parcel. Extracted August 31, 2018.
Total Acreage	acres	-	2,346.6	Data from Utah County GIS Data - Tax Parcels. Extracted August 31, 2018.
Total One-time Benefit	2018\$	2024	\$12,010,695	Calculated comparing average land value for nearby comparable regions. Data from Utah County GIS Data - Tax Parcels.

#### 6.5.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 19 shows the benefit estimates of land value increase. With a 7% discount rate, the estimated present value of benefits over the project lifecycle is approximately \$9.16 million. See Section 9.11 for additional information.

Table 19: Estimates of Land Value Increase, 2018 Dollars

	In Project	Over the Project Lifecycle		
	Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent	
Land Value Increase	\$12,010,695	\$12,010,695	\$9,162,902	



## 6.6 O&M Cost Savings

#### 6.6.1 Methodology

While O&M costs are incurred at each crossing, the net reduction of at-grade crossings is expected to generate O&M cost savings. These savings are applied over the 30 years of operation assessed in this study.

#### 6.6.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the estimation of O&M cost savings are summarized in Table 20.

Table 20: Assumptions Used in the Estimation of O&M Cost Savings

Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
O&M Cost Savings - 700 South	2018\$/year	\$4,000	
O&M Cost Savings - 950 West	2018\$/year	\$4,000	
O&M Cost Savings - 1600 South	2018\$/year	\$4,000	
O&M Cost Savings - 400 West	2018\$/year	\$4,000	Detailed bottom up
O&M Cost Savings - Private	2018\$/year	\$4,000	cost estimate as
O&M Cost Savings - Canyon Creek	2018\$/year	\$4.000	performed by HDR including maintenance
Parkway	20 TOψ/year	φ+,000	
O&M Cost Savings - Colorado Avenue	2018\$/year	\$4,000	related to gates, roadway surface,
O&M Cost Savings - 900 South	2018\$/year	\$4,000	testing, signage, and
O&M Cost Savings - 1000 North	2018\$/year	\$4,000	marking.
O&M Cost Savings - West Center	2018\$/year	\$4,000	
O&M Cost Savings - 2000 South	2018\$/year	\$4,000	
O&M Cost Savings - 400 North	2018\$/year	\$4,000	

#### 6.6.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 21 shows the benefit estimates of the O&M cost savings. With a 7% discount rate, the estimated present value of benefits over the project lifecycle is approximately \$0.24 million. See Section 9.12 for additional information.

Table 21: Estimates of O&M Cost Savings, 2018 Dollars

	In Project	Over the Project Lifecycle		
	Opening Year	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent	
O&M Cost Savings	\$24,000	\$720,000	\$243,107	

### 6.7 Residual Value

## 6.7.1 Methodology

Residual value for the new track was estimated assuming a 40-year useful asset service life with straight-line depreciation over the 30 years of operations.

Because land values are not expected to depreciate with time, the residual value for the purchased right-of-way is the capital spent on acquiring the right-of-way for the Project.



#### 6.7.2 Assumptions

The assumptions used to estimate the residual value are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22: Assumptions Used in the Estimation of Residual Value

Variable Name	Unit	Value	Source
Years of Benefits	years	30	Based on maximum benefit years for BCA from 2018 USDOT BCA Guidance.
Useful Life of New Tracks	year	40	Assumption of 40 years for relatively light use of new track based on industry experience. Expected tie replacement, ballast lifts, and surface maintenance starting within 25 years, but excluded on an incremental basis as compared to existing infrastructure.
Service Life Remaining (years)	years	10	HDR Calculations based on Consultations with Utah DOT.
Capital Cost of New Tracks	2018\$	\$7,110,965	
Capital Cost of ROW Land Purchases	2018\$	\$950,437	Project Cost Estimate.

#### 6.7.3 Benefit Estimates

Table 23 shows the benefit estimates of the residual value. With a 7% discount rate, the estimated present value of benefits over the project lifecycle is approximately \$0.29 million. See Section 9.13 for additional information.

Table 23: Estimates of Residual Value, 2018 Dollars

	Over the Project Lifecycle		
	In Constant Dollars	Discounted at 7 Percent	
Residual Value	\$2,728,179	\$292,555	

## 6.8 Qualitative Benefits

#### 6.8.1 Improved Quality of Life

The closing of the Tintic segment is expected to improve the quality of life by reducing noise levels and improving the air quality through reduced vehicle idling at the grade crossings. In addition, the redevelopment plans are expected to open up the area to alternative uses. The closing of the six at-grade crossings will improve local community accessibility and safety in the neighborhood and its access to an elementary school.



# 7 Summary of Findings and Benefit-Cost Outcomes

Table 24 and Table 25 summarize the BCA findings. Annual costs and benefits are computed over the lifecycle of the Project (33 years). As stated earlier, construction is expected to be completed by 2023, with 2024 being the Project opening year. Benefits accrue during the full operation of the Project.

Table 24 compiles the values of monetized benefits based on the assumptions presented above. The Project is estimated to produce benefits valued at \$10.65 million at a 7% discount factor over the project lifecycle.

Table 24: Overall Results of the Benefit-cost Analysis, 2018 Dollars\*

Benefit or Impact Categories	7% Discount Rate	3% Discount Rate
Accident Cost Savings	\$594,754	\$1,079,171
Travel Time Savings	\$315,050	\$603,299
Emissions Cost Savings	\$907	\$1,419
Vehicle Operating Cost Savings	\$41,560	\$82,275
Land Value Increase	\$9,162,902	\$10,671,347
O&M Costs Savings	\$243,107	\$430,492
Residual Value	\$292,555	\$1,028,595
Total Benefit Estimates	\$10,650,836	\$13,896,598

<sup>\*</sup>Values in 2018 dollars unless specified otherwise

Considering all monetized benefits and costs, the estimated internal rate of return of the Project is 17.2 percent. With a 7% real discount rate, the \$8.4 million investment would result in \$10.7 million in total benefits for a net present value (NPV) of \$2.23 million and a benefit/cost ratio (BCR) of 1.26.

With a 3% real discount rate, the NPV of the Project would increase to \$4.7 million, for a BCR of 1.50 (Table 25).

Table 25: Benefit Estimates for the Full Build Alternative

7% Discount Rate	3% Discount Rate
\$10.7 M	\$13.9 M
\$8.4 M	\$9.2 M
\$2.23 M	\$4.7 M
1.26	1.50
1	7.2%
	0.82
	\$10.7 M \$8.4 M \$2.23 M 1.26

<sup>\*</sup>Values in 2018 dollars unless specified otherwise



# 8 Benefit-Cost Sensitivity Analysis

# 8.1 Variation in Key Inputs and Assumptions

The BCA outcomes presented in the previous sections rely on a large number of assumptions and long-term projections, both of which are subject to considerable uncertainty.

The primary purpose of the sensitivity analysis is to help identify the variables and model parameters whose variations have the greatest impact on the BCA outcomes: the "critical variables."

The sensitivity analysis can also be used to:

- Evaluate the impact of changes in individual critical variables—how much the final results would vary with reasonable departures from the "preferred" or most likely value for the variable; and
- Assess the robustness of the BCA and evaluate, in particular, whether the conclusions reached under the "preferred" set of input values are significantly altered by reasonable departures from those values.

The outcomes of the quantitative analysis for the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project using a 7% discount rate are summarized in Table 26. The table provides the percentage changes in project NPV associated with variations in variables or parameters, as indicated in the column headers.

Table 26: Quantitative Assessment of Sensitivity,	. Summary (	(Discounted at 7%)
---	-------------	--------------------

Original NPV (discounted at 7%)	Parameters	Change in Parameter Value	New NPV (discounted at 7%)	Change in NPV	New B/C Ratio
\$2.23 M	AADT Growth	0% AADT Growth	\$1.92 M	-13.9%	1.23
	Lead Lag Time	20 seconds	\$2.18 M	-2.3%	1.26
	Variation in Average	500 ft.	\$1.99 M	-10.9%	1.24
	Thru Train Length	1,250 ft.	\$2.40 M	+7.8%	1.29
	Construction Costs	+25% Increase in Construction Costs	\$0.12 M	-94.5%	1.01
	Land Value Increase	Land values of comparable nearby areas	\$54.39 M	+2340.0%	7.46

By adjusting the assumptions to consider the land values of comparable nearby areas as an alternative method to calculate the land value increase, the BCA indicates that this would increase the NPV by 2,340 percent. The Project would generate an NPV of \$54.39 million and a BCR of 7.46.

Although the assumptions regarding the land values of comparable nearby areas were the main variable of interest to be tested, additional changes to the AADT growth, lead lag time, average thru train length, and the potential for increased construction costs were also considered. From the additional tests, an increase of 25 percent of the construction costs is expected to have the most significant impact, decreasing the NPV by 94.5 percent.

# 9 Supplementary Data Tables

This section reports on all economic benefits associated with the Sharp-Tintic Railroad Connection Project. Results are reported by year and benefit type. Supplementary data tables are also provided for some specific benefit categories.



### 9.1 Annual Estimates of Total Project Benefits and Costs

Calendar Year	Project Year	Total Benefits (2018\$)	Total Capital Costs (2018\$)	Undiscounted Net Benefits (2018\$)	Discounted Net Benefits at 7%	Discounted Net Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$1,361,860	-\$1,361,860	-\$1,272,767	-\$1,322,195
2022	2	\$0	\$2,766,112	-\$2,766,112	-\$2,416,030	-\$2,607,326
2023	3	\$0	\$5,798,037	-\$5,798,037	-\$4,732,925	-\$5,306,025
2024	4	\$12,113,728	\$0	\$12,113,728	\$9,241,505	\$10,762,890
2025	5	\$104,287	\$0	\$104,287	\$74,356	\$89,959
2026	6	\$105,577	\$0	\$105,577	\$70,351	\$88,419
2027	7	\$106,897	\$0	\$106,897	\$66,570	\$86,917
2028	8	\$108,241	\$0	\$108,241	\$62,997	\$85,447
2029	9	\$109,633	\$0	\$109,633	\$59,633	\$84,025
2030	10	\$111,117	\$0	\$111,117	\$56,486	\$82,681
2031	11	\$112,573	\$0	\$112,573	\$53,483	\$81,325
2032	12	\$114,065	\$0	\$114,065	\$50,646	\$80,003
2033	13	\$115,629	\$0	\$115,629	\$47,982	\$78,738
2034	14	\$117,218	\$0	\$117,218	\$45,459	\$77,495
2035	15	\$118,828	\$0	\$118,828	\$43,069	\$76,271
2036	16	\$120,483	\$0	\$120,483	\$40,812	\$75,081
2037	17	\$122,143	\$0	\$122,143	\$38,667	\$73,899
2038	18	\$123,872	\$0	\$123,872	\$36,649	\$72,762
2039	19	\$125,653	\$0	\$125,653	\$34,744	\$71,658
2040	20	\$127,428	\$0	\$127,428	\$32,930	\$70,554
2041	21	\$129,275	\$0	\$129,275	\$31,222	\$69,492
2042	22	\$131,213	\$0	\$131,213	\$29,617	\$68,479
2043	23	\$133,157	\$0	\$133,157	\$28,089	\$67,470
2044	24	\$135,148	\$0	\$135,148	\$26,644	\$66,484
2045	25	\$137,222	\$0	\$137,222	\$25,283	\$65,538
2046	26	\$139,279	\$0	\$139,279	\$23,983	\$64,583
2047	27	\$141,474	\$0	\$141,474	\$22,768	\$63,690
2048	28	\$143,693	\$0	\$143,693	\$21,612	\$62,805
2049	29	\$145,948	\$0	\$145,948	\$20,515	\$61,933
2050	30	\$148,250	\$0	\$148,250	\$19,475	\$61,077
2051	31	\$150,622	\$0	\$150,622	\$18,492	\$60,247
2052	32	\$153,054	\$0	\$153,054	\$17,562	\$59,436
2053	33	\$2,883,725	\$0	\$2,883,725	\$309,235	\$1,087,240
Total		\$18,529,436	\$9,926,009	\$8,603,427	\$2,229,114	\$4,661,053



### 9.2 **Annual Demand Projections**

Calendar Year	Project Year	700 South	950 West	1600 South	400 West	Private	Canyon Creek Parkway	Colorado Avenue	900 South	1000 North	West Center	2000 South	400 North
2020	0	268,469	268,469	1,903,689	268,469	120,282	1,903,689	96,712	253,825	414,907	5,125,317	414,907	781,001
2021	1	276,387	276,387	1,959,837	276,387	123,829	1,959,837	99,564	261,312	427,144	5,276,484	427,144	804,036
2022	2	284,539	284,539	2,017,640	284,539	127,482	2,017,640	102,501	269,019	439,742	5,432,109	439,742	827,750
2023	3	292,931	292,931	2,077,149	292,931	131,242	2,077,149	105,524	276,953	452,712	5,592,324	452,712	852,164
2024	4	301,571	301,571	2,138,412	301,571	135,112	2,138,412	108,637	285,122	466,064	5,757,264	466,064	877,297
2025	5	310,466	310,466	2,201,483	310,466	139,097	2,201,483	111,841	293,531	479,810	5,927,069	479,810	903,172
2026	6	319,622	319,622	2,266,414	319,622	143,200	2,266,414	115,139	302,188	493,962	6,101,883	493,962	929,811
2027	7	329,049	329,049	2,333,259	329,049	147,423	2,333,259	118,535	311,101	508,531	6,281,852	508,531	957,235
2028	8	338,754	338,754	2,402,077	338,754	151,772	2,402,077	122,031	320,277	523,530	6,467,130	523,530	985,467
2029	9	348,746	348,746	2,472,924	348,746	156,248	2,472,924	125,631	329,723	538,971	6,657,872	538,971	1,014,533
2030	10	359,032	359,032	2,545,860	359,032	160,856	2,545,860	129,336	339,448	554,867	6,854,240	554,867	1,044,456
2031	11	369,621	369,621	2,620,948	369,621	165,601	2,620,948	133,151	349,460	571,232	7,056,399	571,232	1,075,261
2032	12	380,523	380,523	2,698,251	380,523	170,485	2,698,251	137,078	359,767	588,080	7,264,521	588,080	1,106,975
2033	13	391,746	391,746	2,777,833	391,746	175,513	2,777,833	141,121	370,378	605,425	7,478,782	605,425	1,139,624
2034	14	403,300	403,300	2,859,763	403,300	180,690	2,859,763	145,283	381,302	623,282	7,699,362	623,282	1,173,236
2035	15	415,195	415,195	2,944,109	415,195	186,019	2,944,109	149,568	392,548	641,665	7,926,447	641,665	1,207,840
2036	16	427,441	427,441	3,030,943	427,441	191,506	3,030,943	153,979	404,126	660,590	8,160,231	660,590	1,243,464
2037	17	440,048	440,048	3,120,338	440,048	197,154	3,120,338	158,521	416,045	680,074	8,400,909	680,074	1,280,139
2038	18	453,026	453,026	3,212,369	453,026	202,969	3,212,369	163,196	428,316	700,132	8,648,686	700,132	1,317,895
2039	19	466,388	466,388	3,307,115	466,388	208,955	3,307,115	168,010	440,949	720,781	8,903,771	720,781	1,356,765
2040	20	480,144	480,144	3,404,655	480,144	215,118	3,404,655	172,965	453,954	742,040	9,166,380	742,040	1,396,782
2041	21	494,305	494,305	3,505,073	494,305	221,463	3,505,073	178,066	467,343	763,926	9,436,734	763,926	1,437,979
2042	22	508,884	508,884	3,608,452	508,884	227,995	3,608,452	183,318	481,127	786,457	9,715,062	786,457	1,480,390
2043	23	523,893	523,893	3,714,880	523,893	234,719	3,714,880	188,725	495,317	809,653	10,001,599	809,653	1,524,053
2044	24	539,345	539,345	3,824,447	539,345	241,642	3,824,447	194,291	509,926	833,533	10,296,587	833,533	1,569,004
2045	25	555,253	555,253	3,937,245	555,253	248,769	3,937,245	200,022	524,966	858,118	10,600,275	858,118	1,615,280
2046	26	571,629	571,629	4,053,371	571,629	256,106	4,053,371	205,921	540,449	883,427	10,912,921	883,427	1,662,921
2047	27	588,489	588,489	4,172,921	588,489	263,660	4,172,921	211,995	556,389	909,483	11,234,787	909,483	1,711,968
2048	28	605,846	605,846	4,295,998	605,846	271,436	4,295,998	218,247	572,800	936,307	11,566,147	936,307	1,762,461
2049	29	623,715	623,715	4,422,704	623,715	279,442	4,422,704	224,684	589,694	963,923	11,907,280	963,923	1,814,443
2050	30	642,111	642,111	4,553,148	642,111	287,684	4,553,148	231,311	607,086	992,353	12,258,474	992,353	1,867,958
2051	31	661,049	661,049	4,687,439	661,049	296,169	4,687,439	238,133	624,992	1,021,621	12,620,027	1,021,621	1,923,052
2052	32	680,546	680,546	4,825,690	680,546	304,904	4,825,690	245,157	643,425	1,051,753	12,992,243	1,051,753	1,979,770
2053	33	700,618	700,618	4,968,020	700,618	313,897	4,968,020	252,388	662,403	1,082,774	13,375,437	1,082,774	2,038,162
Total		15,352,679	15,352,679	108,864,454	15,352,679	6,878,436	108,864,454	5,530,580	14,515,261	23,726,868	293,096,606	23,726,868	44,662,340



### 9.3 Accident Cost Savings: Pertinent Quantifiable Impacts

Calendar Year	Project Year	Fatalities Avoided	Injuries Avoided	PDO-Accidents Avoided
2020	0	0.000	0.000	0.000
2021	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
2022	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
2023	3	0.000	0.000	0.000
2024	4	0.003	0.061	0.300
2025	5	0.004	0.061	0.303
2026	6	0.004	0.062	0.306
2027	7	0.004	0.063	0.309
2028	8	0.004	0.063	0.312
2029	9	0.004	0.064	0.315
2030	10	0.004	0.064	0.318
2031	11	0.004	0.065	0.321
2032	12	0.004	0.066	0.324
2033	13	0.004	0.066	0.327
2034	14	0.004	0.067	0.331
2035	15	0.004	0.068	0.334
2036	16	0.004	0.068	0.337
2037	17	0.004	0.069	0.340
2038	18	0.004	0.070	0.343
2039	19	0.004	0.070	0.347
2040	20	0.004	0.071	0.350
2041	21	0.004	0.072	0.353
2042	22	0.004	0.072	0.357
2043	23	0.004	0.073	0.360
2044	24	0.004	0.074	0.364
2045	25	0.004	0.074	0.367
2046	26	0.004	0.075	0.371
2047	27	0.004	0.076	0.374
2048	28	0.004	0.077	0.378
2049	29	0.004	0.077	0.381
2050	30	0.004	0.078	0.385
2051	31	0.004	0.079	0.389
2052	32	0.004	0.080	0.392
2053	33	0.005	0.080	0.396
Total		0.119	2.104	10.384



## 9.4 Accident Cost Savings: Annual Benefit Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	Accident Cost Savings	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$53,514	\$40,826	\$47,547
2025	5	\$53,996	\$38,498	\$46,577
2026	6	\$54,487	\$36,307	\$45,632
2027	7	\$54,986	\$34,243	\$44,709
2028	8	\$55,493	\$32,297	\$43,806
2029	9	\$56,006	\$30,463	\$42,924
2030	10	\$56,526	\$28,735	\$42,060
2031	11	\$57,052	\$27,105	\$41,215
2032	12	\$57,584	\$25,568	\$40,388
2033	13	\$58,122	\$24,119	\$39,578
2034	14	\$58,667	\$22,752	\$38,786
2035	15	\$59,217	\$21,463	\$38,009
2036	16	\$59,773	\$20,247	\$37,248
2037	17	\$60,335	\$19,100	\$36,503
2038	18	\$60,902	\$18,019	\$35,774
2039	19	\$61,476	\$16,999	\$35,059
2040	20	\$62,055	\$16,036	\$34,358
2041	21	\$62,640	\$15,128	\$33,672
2042	22	\$63,232	\$14,272	\$33,000
2043	23	\$63,829	\$13,464	\$32,341
2044	24	\$64,432	\$12,702	\$31,696
2045	25	\$65,041	\$11,984	\$31,064
2046	26	\$65,656	\$11,306	\$30,444
2047	27	\$66,277	\$10,666	\$29,837
2048	28	\$66,904	\$10,063	\$29,242
2049	29	\$67,538	\$9,493	\$28,659
2050	30	\$68,178	\$8,956	\$28,088
2051	31	\$68,824	\$8,450	\$27,529
2052	32	\$69,476	\$7,972	\$26,980
2053	33	\$70,135	\$7,521	\$26,443
Total		\$1,842,349	\$594,754	\$1,079,171



### 9.5 Travel Time Savings: Pertinent Quantifiable Impacts

Calendar Year	Project Year	<b>Avoided Person Hours of Travel Time</b>	Avoided Vehicle Hours of Travel Time
2020	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0
2022	2	0	0
2023	3	0	0
2024	4	1,422	885
2025	5	1,464	911
2026	6	1,508	938
2027	7	1,552	965
2028	8	1,598	994
2029	9	1,645	1,023
2030	10	1,693	1,053
2031	11	1,743	1,084
2032	12	1,795	1,116
2033	13	1,848	1,149
2034	14	1,902	1,183
2035	15	1,958	1,218
2036	16	2,016	1,254
2037	17	2,076	1,291
2038	18	2,137	1,329
2039	19	2,200	1,368
2040	20	2,265	1,408
2041	21	2,331	1,450
2042	22	2,400	1,493
2043	23	2,471	1,537
2044	24	2,544	1,582
2045	25	2,619	1,629
2046	26	2,696	1,677
2047	27	2,776	1,726
2048	28	2,858	1,777
2049	29	2,942	1,830
2050	30	3,029	1,884
2051	31	3,118	1,939
2052	32	3,210	1,996
2053	33	3,305	2,055
Total		67,120	41,744



## 9.6 Travel Time Savings: Annual Benefit Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	Travel Time Savings	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$22,796	\$17,391	\$20,254
2025	5	\$23,468	\$16,732	\$20,244
2026	6	\$24,160	\$16,099	\$20,234
2027	7	\$24,873	\$15,489	\$20,224
2028	8	\$25,606	\$14,903	\$20,214
2029	9	\$26,361	\$14,339	\$20,204
2030	10	\$27,139	\$13,796	\$20,194
2031	11	\$27,939	\$13,274	\$20,184
2032	12	\$28,763	\$12,771	\$20,174
2033	13	\$29,612	\$12,288	\$20,164
2034	14	\$30,485	\$11,823	\$20,154
2035	15	\$31,384	\$11,375	\$20,144
2036	16	\$32,310	\$10,945	\$20,135
2037	17	\$33,263	\$10,530	\$20,125
2038	18	\$34,244	\$10,132	\$20,115
2039	19	\$35,254	\$9,748	\$20,105
2040	20	\$36,294	\$9,379	\$20,095
2041	21	\$37,364	\$9,024	\$20,085
2042	22	\$38,466	\$8,682	\$20,075
2043	23	\$39,601	\$8,354	\$20,065
2044	24	\$40,769	\$8,037	\$20,056
2045	25	\$41,971	\$7,733	\$20,046
2046	26	\$43,209	\$7,440	\$20,036
2047	27	\$44,484	\$7,159	\$20,026
2048	28	\$45,796	\$6,888	\$20,016
2049	29	\$47,146	\$6,627	\$20,006
2050	30	\$48,537	\$6,376	\$19,996
2051	31	\$49,968	\$6,135	\$19,987
2052	32	\$51,442	\$5,903	\$19,977
2053	33	\$52,959	\$5,679	\$19,967
Total		\$1,075,664	\$315,050	\$603,299



#### 9.7 Emission Cost Savings: Pertinent Quantifiable Impacts

Calendar Year	Project Year	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions Avoided	NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions Avoided	VOC Emissions Avoided	PM Emissions Avoided	SO <sub>2</sub> Emissions Avoided
2020	0	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2021	1	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2022	2	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2023	3	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2024	4	2.80	0.01	0.0011	0.0002	0.0000
2025	5	2.85	0.01	0.0010	0.0002	0.0000
2026	6	2.90	0.01	0.0009	0.0002	0.0000
2027	7	2.95	0.01	0.0008	0.0002	0.0000
2028	8	3.00	0.00	0.0007	0.0002	0.0000
2029	9	3.05	0.00	0.0006	0.0002	0.0000
2030	10	3.10	0.00	0.0005	0.0001	0.0000
2031	11	3.15	0.00	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000
2032	12	3.20	0.00	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000
2033	13	3.25	0.00	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000
2034	14	3.29	0.00	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000
2035	15	3.34	0.00	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000
2036	16	3.39	0.00	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000
2037	17	3.43	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
2038	18	3.48	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
2039	19	3.52	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
2040	20	3.57	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2041	21	3.64	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2042	22	3.70	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2043	23	3.77	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2044	24	3.84	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2045	25	3.91	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2046	26	3.97	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2047	27	4.04	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2048	28	4.12	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2049	29	4.19	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2050	30	4.26	0.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
2051	31	4.38	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
2052	32	4.51	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
2053	33	4.65	0.00	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
Total		107.2	0.084	0.010	0.003	0.001



### 9.8 Emission Cost Savings: Annual Benefit Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	<b>Emissions Cost Savings</b>	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$152	\$116	\$135
2025	5	\$144	\$103	\$124
2026	6	\$135	\$90	\$113
2027	7	\$125	\$78	\$102
2028	8	\$115	\$67	\$91
2029	9	\$104	\$57	\$80
2030	10	\$92	\$47	\$69
2031	11	\$89	\$42	\$64
2032	12	\$85	\$38	\$60
2033	13	\$81	\$34	\$55
2034	14	\$77	\$30	\$51
2035	15	\$73	\$26	\$47
2036	16	\$67	\$23	\$42
2037	17	\$61	\$19	\$37
2038	18	\$55	\$16	\$32
2039	19	\$49	\$13	\$28
2040	20	\$41	\$11	\$23
2041	21	\$42	\$10	\$23
2042	22	\$43	\$10	\$22
2043	23	\$43	\$9	\$22
2044	24	\$44	\$9	\$21
2045	25	\$44	\$8	\$21
2046	26	\$45	\$8	\$21
2047	27	\$45	\$7	\$20
2048	28	\$46	\$7	\$20
2049	29	\$46	\$6	\$20
2050	30	\$47	\$6	\$19
2051	31	\$48	\$6	\$19
2052	32	\$49	\$6	\$19
2053	33	\$51	\$5	\$19
Total		\$2,139	\$907	\$1,419



#### 9.9 Vehicle Operating Costs: Pertinent Quantifiable Impacts

Calendar Year	Project Year	Avoided Gasoline Consumption (gallons)	Avoided Diesel Consumption (gallons)	Avoided Motor Oil Consumption (quarts)
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0	0
2022	2	0	0	0
2023	3	0	0	0
2024	4	839	225	31
2025	5	864	231	31
2026	6	889	238	32
2027	7	915	245	33
2028	8	942	253	34
2029	9	970	260	35
2030	10	999	268	36
2031	11	1,028	276	37
2032	12	1,059	284	39
2033	13	1,090	292	40
2034	14	1,122	301	41
2035	15	1,155	309	42
2036	16	1,189	319	43
2037	17	1,224	328	45
2038	18	1,260	338	46
2039	19	1,297	348	47
2040	20	1,336	358	49
2041	21	1,375	368	50
2042	22	1,416	379	52
2043	23	1,457	391	53
2044	24	1,500	402	55
2045	25	1,545	414	56
2046	26	1,590	426	58
2047	27	1,637	439	60
2048	28	1,685	452	61
2049	29	1,735	465	63
2050	30	1,786	479	65
2051	31	1,839	493	67
2052	32	1,893	507	69
2053	33	1,949	522	71
Total		39,588	10,608	1,440



### 9.10 Vehicle Operating Costs: Annual Benefit Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	Vehicle Operating Cost Savings	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$2,570	\$1,961	\$2,284
2025	5	\$2,680	\$1,911	\$2,312
2026	6	\$2,795	\$1,863	\$2,341
2027	7	\$2,913	\$1,814	\$2,369
2028	8	\$3,027	\$1,762	\$2,390
2029	9	\$3,162	\$1,720	\$2,424
2030	10	\$3,360	\$1,708	\$2,500
2031	11	\$3,493	\$1,659	\$2,523
2032	12	\$3,633	\$1,613	\$2,548
2033	13	\$3,813	\$1,582	\$2,597
2034	14	\$3,989	\$1,547	\$2,637
2035	15	\$4,155	\$1,506	\$2,667
2036	16	\$4,333	\$1,468	\$2,700
2037	17	\$4,484	\$1,420	\$2,713
2038	18	\$4,671	\$1,382	\$2,744
2039	19	\$4,875	\$1,348	\$2,780
2040	20	\$5,037	\$1,302	\$2,789
2041	21	\$5,228	\$1,263	\$2,810
2042	22	\$5,473	\$1,235	\$2,856
2043	23	\$5,684	\$1,199	\$2,880
2044	24	\$5,904	\$1,164	\$2,905
2045	25	\$6,166	\$1,136	\$2,945
2046	26	\$6,370	\$1,097	\$2,954
2047	27	\$6,669	\$1,073	\$3,002
2048	28	\$6,948	\$1,045	\$3,037
2049	29	\$7,218	\$1,015	\$3,063
2050	30	\$7,489	\$984	\$3,085
2051	31	\$7,782	\$955	\$3,113
2052	32	\$8,086	\$928	\$3,140
2053	33	\$8,402	\$901	\$3,168
Total	0	\$150,411	\$41,560	\$82,275



### 9.11 Land Value Increases: Annual Benefit Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	Land Value Increase	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$12,010,695	\$9,162,902	\$10,671,347
2025	5	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026	6	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027	7	\$0	\$0	\$0
2028	8	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029	9	\$0	\$0	\$0
2030	10	\$0	\$0	\$0
2031	11	\$0	\$0	\$0
2032	12	\$0	\$0	\$0
2033	13	\$0	\$0	\$0
2034	14	\$0	\$0	\$0
2035	15	\$0	\$0	\$0
2036	16	\$0	\$0	\$0
2037	17	\$0	\$0	\$0
2038	18	\$0	\$0	\$0
2039	19	\$0	\$0	\$0
2040	20	\$0	\$0	\$0
2041	21	\$0	\$0	\$0
2042	22	\$0	\$0	\$0
2043	23	\$0	\$0	\$0
2044	24	\$0	\$0	\$0
2045	25	\$0	\$0	\$0
2046	26	\$0	\$0	\$0
2047	27	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	28	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	29	\$0	\$0	\$0
2050	30	\$0	\$0	\$0
2051	31	\$0	\$0	\$0
2052	32	\$0	\$0	\$0
2053	33	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		\$12,010,695	\$9,162,902	\$10,671,347



### O&M Cost Savings: Annual Benefit Estimates 9.12

Calendar Year	Project Year	O&M Costs Savings	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$24,000	\$18,309	\$21,324
2025	5	\$24,000	\$17,112	\$20,703
2026	6	\$24,000	\$15,992	\$20,100
2027	7	\$24,000	\$14,946	\$19,514
2028	8	\$24,000	\$13,968	\$18,946
2029	9	\$24,000	\$13,054	\$18,394
2030	10	\$24,000	\$12,200	\$17,858
2031	11	\$24,000	\$11,402	\$17,338
2032	12	\$24,000	\$10,656	\$16,833
2033	13	\$24,000	\$9,959	\$16,343
2034	14	\$24,000	\$9,308	\$15,867
2035	15	\$24,000	\$8,699	\$15,405
2036	16	\$24,000	\$8,130	\$14,956
2037	17	\$24,000	\$7,598	\$14,520
2038	18	\$24,000	\$7,101	\$14,097
2039	19	\$24,000	\$6,636	\$13,687
2040	20	\$24,000	\$6,202	\$13,288
2041	21	\$24,000	\$5,796	\$12,901
2042	22	\$24,000	\$5,417	\$12,525
2043	23	\$24,000	\$5,063	\$12,161
2044	24	\$24,000	\$4,732	\$11,806
2045	25	\$24,000	\$4,422	\$11,463
2046	26	\$24,000	\$4,133	\$11,129
2047	27	\$24,000	\$3,862	\$10,805
2048	28	\$24,000	\$3,610	\$10,490
2049	29	\$24,000	\$3,374	\$10,184
2050	30	\$24,000	\$3,153	\$9,888
2051	31	\$24,000	\$2,947	\$9,600
2052	32	\$24,000	\$2,754	\$9,320
2053	33	\$24,000	\$2,574	\$9,049
Total		\$720,000	\$243,107	\$430,492



#### 9.13 Residual Value: Annual Benefits Estimates

Calendar Year	Project Year	Residual Value	Total Discounted Benefits at 7%	Total Discounted Benefits at 3%
2020	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	2	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	3	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	4	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025	5	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026	6	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027	7	\$0	\$0	\$0
2028	8	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029	9	\$0	\$0	\$0
2030	10	\$0	\$0	\$0
2031	11	\$0	\$0	\$0
2032	12	\$0	\$0	\$0
2033	13	\$0	\$0	\$0
2034	14	\$0	\$0	\$0
2035	15	\$0	\$0	\$0
2036	16	\$0	\$0	\$0
2037	17	\$0	\$0	\$0
2038	18	\$0	\$0	\$0
2039	19	\$0	\$0	\$0
2040	20	\$0	\$0	\$0
2041	21	\$0	\$0	\$0
2042	22	\$0	\$0	\$0
2043	23	\$0	\$0	\$0
2044	24	\$0	\$0	\$0
2045	25	\$0	\$0	\$0
2046	26	\$0	\$0	\$0
2047	27	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	28	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	29	\$0	\$0	\$0
2050	30	\$0	\$0	\$0
2051	31	\$0	\$0	\$0
2052	32	\$0	\$0	\$0
2053	33	\$2,728,179	\$292,555	\$1,028,595