**APPENDIX E**

# History and Calculation of Traffic, Toll Revenues and Expenses and Review of Physical Conditions of the Facilities of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority

Stantec

Prepared for:
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority

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**HISTORY AND CALCULATION OF TRAFFIC, TOLL REVENUES AND EXPENSES AND REVIEW OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE FACILITIES OF TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AND TUNNEL AUTHORITY**

April 29, 2020

To the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority:

In accordance with your request, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted this annual study to develop projections of traffic, toll revenues, and expenses for the toll bridge and tunnel facilities operated by the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (TBTA), and to provide an overview of the physical conditions of each facility. We have reviewed the bridge and tunnel inspection reports provided by TBTA and discussed TBTA's ongoing maintenance and capital programs with its engineering staff.

This report provides a summary of past traffic and revenue performance of the TBTA facilities and information related to potential future traffic and revenue for a ten-year period. Notably, since March 2020, traffic on the facilities have been increasingly affected negatively by the onset and acceleration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated government restrictions that have followed (Pandemic). A modern pandemic of this magnitude has never occurred and there are no similar occurrences that independent engineers can use to meaningfully estimate how low traffic volumes might drop, how long the direct impacts will last, if a recovery will occur rapidly or slowly or the residual effects in 2021 and beyond. To address these unknowns, Stantec, using data received through April 26, 2020, has calculated proforma traffic and revenue forecasts representing a scenario where the Pandemic did not occur (as a reference point) and two broad ranges of possible outcomes of the Pandemic ("What-if" Scenarios) varying in the duration of the effects and in the length of recovery. These two "What-if" Scenarios are presented to provide ranges in performance. However, these are just calculations based on stated assumptions. Stantec cannot opine on which, if any, of these outcomes might best represent the actual outcome. Based on data currently available, the response to the Pandemic has affected the United States and global economy; with unemployment in the United States rising abruptly to levels not seen in recent history. The national and local governments are acting based on these conditions. On March 27, 2020, Congress passed, and the President signed, the estimated $2.2 trillion Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES"). Additional Congressional and Administration actions are being considered. As of the printing of this report preliminary audited traffic and revenue data are available for January and February 2020, as well as unaudited traffic volumes through April 26, 2020.

The calculations presented in this report have taken into account: (1) the general physical condition of TBTA's toll facilities; (2) traffic and toll revenue data, reflecting the 19 toll increases since 1972, including the most recent toll increase effective March 2019; (3) the impact of the E-ZPass electronic toll collection system; (4) the impact of systemwide Cashless Tolling implementation; (5) the toll structure; (6) planned and possible future toll increases; (7) economic, population, employment, and other demographic forecasts in the New York Metropolitan Area; (8) fuel availability and prices; (9) the traffic capacities of the bridges and tunnels and the existing roadway network that feeds the facilities in terms of the potential for future growth of peak versus non-peak period traffic; (10) current and programmed construction activities on TBTA's facilities and the arterial highway network serving the New York Metropolitan Area, including the toll-free Harlem and East River bridges; and (11) mass transit network projects.

The effects of the Central Business District Tolling Program (described later in this report) have not been included in Stantec's analysis. Since the program is still under development, there is insufficient information available to make assumptions regarding any impacts on the TBTA facilities or projected revenues. However, such a program could have an observable impact on travel patterns and a tangible impact on TBTA revenue, none of which is reflected in this report.

In 2019, actual total toll revenues for the TBTA facilities were $2.071 billion, or 1.2 percent lower than our 2019 forecast of $2.097 billion and 5.4 percent higher than actual 2018 toll revenue. Total revenue traffic in 2019 was 329.4 million vehicles, which was 0.6 percent higher than our 2019 forecast of 327.6 million vehicles and 2.2 percent higher than actual 2018 traffic.

As indicated above, due to the dynamic and fluid situation caused by the current spread of the Pandemic, Stantec is unable to produce a traditional forecast at the present time. Rather, using data received through April 26, 2020, Stantec has analyzed a spectrum of "What if" Scenarios that reflect on both the severity and length of impact.

Although preliminary traffic data received from the TBTA from March 1, 2020 through April 26, 2020 were reviewed to determine a reasonable order of magnitude of the Pandemic's impact, these data were not used in the future analysis due to insufficient level of available detail. The full set of comprehensive data provided through February 2020 were used in the analysis through 2030.

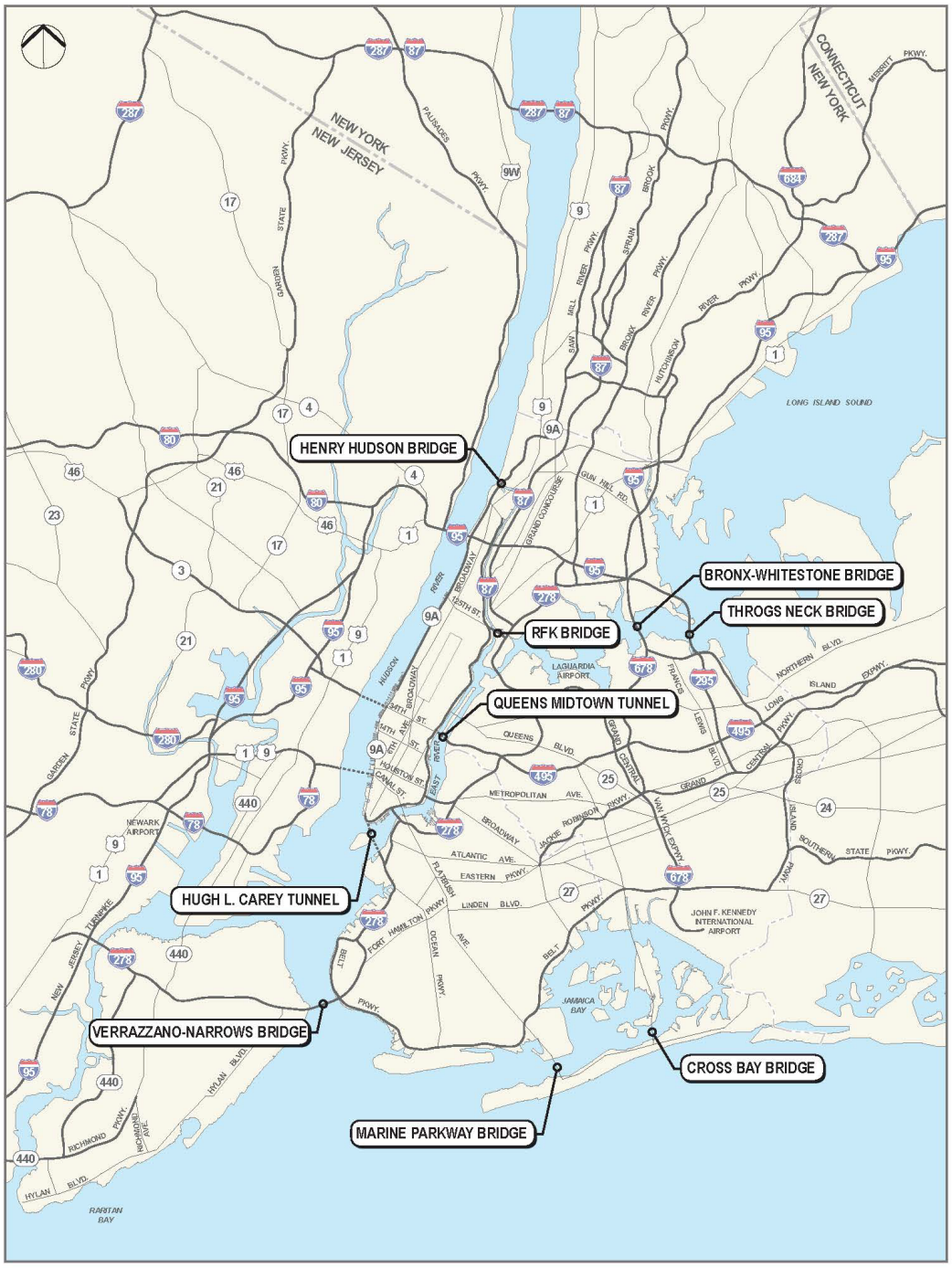
# TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The New York Metropolitan Area's transportation infrastructure consists of an extensive network of highways, tunnels, and bridges (both tolled and toll-free), regional bus and commuter rail, and the New York City transit system.

### TBTA Facilities

TBTA operates nine toll facilities within New York City (the "City"), consisting of seven bridges and two tunnels that provide vital links across the City's rivers and bays. In 2019, these facilities carried 329.4 million total toll-paying vehicles and generated $2.071 billion in total toll revenue. The locations of the facilities are shown in the context of the regional highway network on the following map.

## Figure 1 TBTA Toll Facilities Location Map



The facilities are briefly described as follows:

*Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge* - a two-level suspension bridge that crosses the entrance to New York Harbor and connects Brooklyn and Staten Island, with seven lanes of traffic on the upper level, including a reversible HOV lane, and six lanes of traffic on the lower level. The fully reversible lane on the upper level was implemented in September 2017. Split tolling is scheduled for implementation on this bridge by the end of 2020.

*Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Bridge* (formerly the Triborough Bridge) - a three bridge structure with connecting viaducts or elevated expressways, which crosses the East River the Harlem River, and Bronx Kill connecting the boroughs of Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx. Opened to traffic in 1936, it generally carries eight traffic lanes between Queens and the Bronx crossing Astoria Park, Wards Island and Randall's Island. The bridge widens out to nine lanes over Astoria Park and Wards Island to provide dedicated exit lanes for Hoyt Avenue and Wards Island from the Queens bound roadway. The bridge also generally carries six traffic lanes between Randall's Island and Manhattan. These three major crossings are interconnected by viaducts and the Randall's Island Interchange, which facilitates traffic flow in two directions.

*Bronx-Whitestone Bridge* - a suspension bridge, with three lanes of traffic in each direction, which crosses the East River connecting the boroughs of Queens and the Bronx.

*Throgs Neck Bridge* - a suspension bridge with three lanes of traffic in each direction, which crosses the upper East River connecting the boroughs of Queens and the Bronx.

*Queens Midtown Tunnel* - a twin-tube tunnel with each tube carrying two lanes of traffic under the East River between the boroughs of Queens and Manhattan. During normal morning commuting hours, three lanes are operated inbound into Manhattan.

*Hugh L. Carey Tunnel* (formerly the *Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel*) - a twin-tube tunnel with each tube carrying two lanes of traffic under the East River connecting the southern tip of Manhattan with Brooklyn. During normal commuting hours, three lanes are operated in the peak traffic direction.

*Henry Hudson Bridge* - a two-level steel arch bridge with three southbound lanes on its lower deck and three northbound lanes on its upper deck, which crosses the Harlem River to connect the northern tip of Manhattan with the Spuyten Duyvil section of the Bronx.

*Marine Parkway - Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge* (*Marine Parkway*) - a four-lane crossing of the Rockaway Inlet that connects the Rockaway peninsula in Queens with Brooklyn.

*Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge* (*Cross Bay*) - a precast post-tensioned concrete T-girder bridge connecting the Rockaway peninsula in Queens with the Queens mainland, via Broad Channel. The bridge has three lanes of traffic in each direction crossing Beach Channel in Jamaica Bay, dropping to two lanes to align with the Cashless Tolling gantries and Cross Bay Boulevard.

## Metropolitan Area Arterial Network

The New York Metropolitan Area is served by an extensive network of highway facilities. Many of the bridges and tunnels operated by TBTA are links in the Interstate highway network, as these limited-access expressways pass through the City to serve both local and long-distance traffic. These regional facilities were also shown in Figure 1.

The Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge is adjacent to I-278 (Staten Island, Gowanus, and Brooklyn-Queens Expressways), which connects with the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel and the RFK Bridge. The Queens Midtown Tunnel joins I-495 (Long Island Expressway) with Manhattan. The RFK Bridge joins I-87 (Major Deegan Expressway) and I-278 (Bruckner Expressway) with I-278/Grand Central Parkway in Queens and the FDR and Harlem River Drives in Manhattan. The Bronx-Whitestone Bridge carries traffic between the Hutchinson River and Merritt Parkways and Long Island via I-678 (Whitestone and Van Wyck Expressways) and the Cross Island Parkway. The Throgs Neck Bridge carries traffic between I-95 (New England Thruway and George Washington Bridge) and Long Island via I-295. The Henry Hudson Bridge is part of the Henry Hudson Parkway (Route 9A), a major commuter route into Manhattan from the extensive parkway network in western Westchester County and beyond.

In addition to TBTA facilities and their expressway/parkway connections, the City's toll-free East River bridges — Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Ed Koch Queensboro — also connect Manhattan with Brooklyn and Queens; and nine toll-free bridges over the Harlem River connect Manhattan with the Bronx. Unlike the TBTA facilities, the approaches to these bridges are mostly surface arterials, such as Flatbush Avenue and Queens Boulevard. Only a few have expressway ramp connections (such as the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway connections to the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges). The Alexander Hamilton Bridge, as part of I-95, connects the Trans-Manhattan Expressway and the Cross Bronx Expressway.

## Other Regional Toll Facilities

TBTA is one of a number of toll authorities that operate bridge, tunnel, and highway facilities in the New York Metropolitan Area. The agency whose facilities are geographically closest to TBTA's bridges and tunnels is the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (the "Port Authority"). The Port Authority's George Washington Bridge is linked to the RFK, Bronx-Whitestone, and Throgs Neck Bridges via the expressway system in the Bronx, to the RFK Bridge via the Harlem River Drive in Manhattan, and to the Henry Hudson Bridge via the Henry Hudson Parkway in Manhattan, while the Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, and Outerbridge Crossing are linked to the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge via the expressway system in Staten Island. Only motorists using the Port Authority's two tunnels — Holland and Lincoln — must traverse surface streets (in Manhattan) to reach TBTA's and the City's East River crossings. The other toll authorities in the region and the toll facilities they operate are the New York State Thruway Authority's (the "Thruway") Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge (formerly Tappan Zee Bridge) and several Thruway sections, New York State Bridge Authority (five upstate Hudson River bridges), and the New Jersey Turnpike Authority (Garden State Parkway and New Jersey Turnpike).

*The E-ZPass System*

All of these authorities, together with many others outside of the New York Metropolitan Area, are linked through the E-ZPass Interagency Group (E-ZPass Group) originally designed to better serve just the regional traveler through a common electronic toll collection tag. To further expand its footprint, the E-ZPass Group streamlined its membership categories to align with the future needs of national interoperability. On March 8, 2018, a "Sponsored Affiliate" membership category was approved, replacing the National Affiliate, permitting public and private toll road operators to become interoperable with E-ZPass Group members by using equipment that is compatible with the E-ZPass system and allowing them to use a sponsoring Full Member's customer service center for transaction processing. The E-ZPass Group is also conducting ongoing discussions about regional electronic toll interoperability with representatives of toll agencies in the Central, Southeastern, and Western states, exploring solutions that would allow the regions to process each other's transactions. E-ZPass and its impact on the TBTA facilities are discussed further in this report.

*Cashless Tolling in the Region*

All nine of the TBTA's bridges and tunnels are exclusively Cashless Tolling crossings. The Port Authority's Staten Island crossings (Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, and Outerbridge Crossing) and George Washington Bridge's Palisades Interstate Parkway toll lanes are cashless. On March 22, 2020, in response to adverse impacts of the Pandemic, the Port Authority temporarily discontinued cash collection on the George Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel and Holland Tunnel. Additionally, all of the Thruway's toll collection barriers are cashless. Under Cashless Tolling, toll equipment is mounted on gantries, traditional toll plazas are demolished, and roadways reconfigured so that traffic flows freely across the facilities. Tolls continue to be paid using E-ZPass tags which are mounted on vehicles (typically windshields) and associated with E-ZPass accounts; the gantry-based E-ZPass antennas read the on-board tags and tolls are electronically debited from the associated E-ZPass accounts. For vehicles without E-ZPass tags, license plate images are taken and matched with information from the applicable Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) so that toll bills can be sent to registered owners under the authorities' Tolls by Mail (TBM) program.

## Regional Public Transportation

In addition to the TBTA facilities, most of the public transportation facilities within the City and the suburban counties north and east of the City are part of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) system. These include the New York City Transit Authority and the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (its subsidiary), MTA Bus Company, Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority, Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company, and the Long Island Rail Road Company.

For those TBTA facilities directly serving Manhattan — Henry Hudson Bridge, RFK Bridge, Queens Midtown Tunnel, and Hugh L. Carey Tunnel — motorists can, for the most part, choose to use public transit as an alternative. For the outlying bridges, however, the choice is more difficult due to more limited availability of public transportation options or different trip characteristics (e.g., trip purpose, trip origin and destination).

## The Central Business District Tolling Program

In April 2019 New York State enacted the MTA Reform and Traffic Mobility Act, which establishes the Central Business District (CBD) Tolling Program, the goals of which are to reduce traffic congestion in the Manhattan central business district, improve air quality, and provide a stable and reliable funding source for the repair and revitalization of MTA's public transportation systems. TBTA has been directed to establish the CBD Tolling Program. The program will operate in the CBD, defined as Manhattan south of and inclusive of 60th Street, not including the FDR Drive or the West Side Highway (which includes the Battery Park underpass and or any surface roadway portion of the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel that connects to West Street). TBTA has entered into an MOU with NYCDOT to coordinate the planning, design, installation, construction and maintenance of the CBD Tolling Program infrastructure.

In October 2019, TBTA awarded to TransCore LLP a contract to design, build, operate and maintain the toll system equipment and infrastructure required to implement the CBD Tolling Program in NYC ("DBOM contract").

Authorization is required from the Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA") under its Value Pricing Pilot Program ("VPPP") to implement the CBD Tolling Program on federal-aid roadways within the CBD. FHWA approval to participate in the VPPP makes this project subject to National Environmental Policy Act review. Because FHWA regulations provide that final design and construction cannot proceed before FHWA issues an environmental finding, the project will proceed in two phases, subject to receipt of FHWA approval. There is no assurance that FHWA approval will be secured in time to meet TBTA's current schedule for the CBD Tolling Program implementation.

After the early design phase is complete and upon issuance of the required environmental findings, TransCore will complete final design and begin building the infrastructure and installing the toll system equipment. Once operational, TransCore will continue to be responsible for operating and maintaining the infrastructure and toll system for an additional six years under the DBOM contract. The total cost of this DBOM contract is $507 million, which includes incentive payments to encourage on-time delivery.

The construction and implementation costs for the CBD Tolling Program are being funded through a variety of distinct financing sources all of which will eventually be reimbursed through net operating revenues generated through the program when it is operational.

Since details relating to the tolling structure, tolling rates and possible credits, as well as the date of implementation, of the CBD Tolling Program have not been established, Stantec is unable to assess the impact of the future CBD Tolling Program on either transactions or revenues for TBTA.

# TOLL COLLECTION ON THE TBTA FACILITIES

The nine TBTA toll facilities are broken down into four toll pricing structures: major crossings, minor crossings, Henry Hudson Bridge, and the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. The major crossings for this purpose include the RFK Bridge, Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, Throgs Neck Bridge, Queens Midtown Tunnel, and Hugh L. Carey Tunnel. The minor crossings are the Marine Parkway Bridge and Cross Bay Bridge. The Henry Hudson Bridge is the only facility limited to vehicles that are authorized to use parkways. The Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge is the only TBTA facility on which tolls are collected in one direction only.

## Present and Proposed Toll Structures and Operation

The current toll structure, in place since the March 31, 2019 toll increase, is shown in Table 1. Tolls are determined using a basic rate as modified by variables specific to a number of factors, including:

- crossing used;
- vehicle classification;
- toll payment method;
- place of residence; and
- vehicle occupancy.

This study uses the phrase "Tolls by Mail" ("TBM") to refer to crossing rates charged for the use of fare media other than E-ZPass by New York E-ZPass Customer Service Center ("NYCSC") customers, historic cash customers through September 29, 2017, and current TBM customers. (see 21 NYCRR §1021.1). As presented in Table 1, E-ZPass toll rates apply only to customer tags issued by the NYCSC (this includes TBTA, the Port Authority, the Thruway, the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority [Peace Bridge], and New York State Bridge Authority). TBM toll rates are charged to non--NYCSC E-ZPass customers (effective July 12, 2009), as well as to TBM customers at all nine TBTA facilities, reflecting the systemwide implementation of Cashless Tolling completed in 2017. Only NYCSC E-ZPass customers are eligible for the lower E-ZPass toll rates. Any motorist, regardless of residence, can obtain a NYCSC transponder.

Under the TBM program, license plate images for vehicles without E-ZPass tags are matched with information from the applicable DMV and a toll bill is mailed to the vehicle's owner.

## Table 1 Current Toll Rates at TBTA Facilities, Effective Since March 31, 2019

| Classification | Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[a] | | RFK Bridge<br>Bronx-Whitestone Bridge<br>Throgs Neck Bridge<br>Queens Midtown Tunnel<br>Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | | Henry Hudson Bridge | | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge<br>Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TBM | *E-ZPass*[b] | TBM | *E-ZPass*[b] | TBM | *E-ZPass*[b] | TBM | *E-ZPass*[b] |
| Two-axle vehicles, including: Passenger vehicles, SUVs, station wagons, self-propelled mobile homes, ambulances, hearses, vehicles with seating capacity of not more than 15 adult persons (including the driver) and trucks with maximum gross weight of 7,000 lbs. and under | $19.00 | $12.24 | $9.50 | $6.12 | $7.00 | $2.80 | $4.75 | $2.29 |
| Each additional axle costs | 8.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| The following reduced rate prepaid charges are presently available for the two-axle vehicles referenced above: | | | | | | | | |
| Charge per crossing for E-Tokens | | | | | | | 3.17[c] | |
| Charge per crossing for E-Tokens for registered Rockaway Peninsula/Broad Channel Residents using an eligible vehicle | | | | | | | 2.05[c] | |
| Registered Rockaway Residents using an eligible vehicle | | | | | | | | 1.49[d] |
| Charge per crossing for registered Staten Island Residents using an eligible vehicle with three or more occupants (HOV) paying with E-Tickets | 3.40[c] | | | | | | | |
| Charge per crossing for E-Tokens for registered Staten Island Residents using an eligible vehicle through paying with E-Tokens | 9.80[c] | | | | | | | |
| Registered Staten Island Residents using an eligible vehicle taking 3 or more trips per month | | 6.88[e] | | | | | | |
| Registered Staten Island Residents using an eligible vehicle taking less than 3 trips per month | | 7.26[f] | | | | | | |
| All two-axle vehicles greater than 7,000 lbs. and buses (other than franchise buses and motor homes) | 38.00 | 22.12 | 19.00 | 11.06 | | | 9.50 | 5.53 |
| 3 Axle | 62.58 | 36.24 | 31.29 | 18.12 | | | 15.65 | 9.06 |
| 4 Axle | 78.24 | 46.32 | 39.12 | 23.16 | | | 19.56 | 11.58 |
| 5 Axle | 102.82 | 60.38 | 51.41 | 30.19 | | | 25.71 | 15.10 |
| 6 Axle | 118.48 | 70.46 | 59.24 | 35.23 | (g) | (g) | 29.62 | 17.62 |
| 7 Axle | 147.52 | 84.52 | 73.76 | 42.26 | | | 36.88 | 21.13 |
| Each additional axle above 7 | 22.36 | 14.12 | 11.18 | 7.06 | | | 5.59 | 3.53 |
| Two-axle franchise buses | | 8.86 | | 4.43 | | | | 2.21 |
| Three-axle franchise buses | | 10.52 | | 5.26 | | | | 2.77 |
| Motorcycles | 8.00 | 5.32 | 4.00 | 2.66 | 4.00 | 1.91 | 4.00 | 1.91 |

Notes:

(a) Under the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge one-way crossing charge collection program tolls have been collected only in the westbound direction since 1986 pursuant to Section 324(a) of the federal Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986. As discussed in this report, the MTA also has two toll rebate programs at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge for eligible Staten Island residents and qualifying commercial vehicles using the same New York Customer Service Center (NYCSC) E-ZPass account. In December 2019, the federal Further Consolidated Appropriations Act 2020 was enacted to eliminate the one-way tolling requirement at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and restore split tolling so that tolls will be collected in both the Staten Island-bound and Brooklyn-bound directions. In March 2020, the Board approved changing the method of toll collection at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge to split tolling and authorized TBTA to make the required revisions to the toll schedule regulation under the State Administrative Procedure Act. Split tolling is expected to be implemented by the end of 2020.

(b) E-ZPass crossing charges apply to NYCSC E-ZPass customers only; customers of other E-ZPass CSCs are charged the TBM toll. Any motorist, regardless of residence, can obtain a NYCSC transponder.

(c) Tolls are charged per transaction for E-Tokens and E-tickets using a registered E-ZPass tag.

(d) Effective April 1, 2012, eligible Rockaway Peninsula and Broad Channel residents using E-ZPass at the Cross Bay Bridge (CBB) receive a full rebate of the Rockaway Resident E-ZPass toll from the MTA. It is likely that the MTA will continue the CBB rebate program at its current level only if there is sufficient funding to do so. Should there not be sufficient funding to continue the CBB rebate program at its current level, the rebate program would likely revert to the level that existed prior to April 1, 2012, where Rockaway Residents paid the Rockaway Resident E-ZPass toll for the first two trips and received the rebate only for subsequent trips taken during a calendar day using the same E-ZPass tag.

(e) After $1.38 rebate, effective toll is $5.50 per trip.

(f) After $1.76 rebate, effective toll is $5.50 per trip.

(g) Passage prohibited.

*Passenger Car Tolls*

As noted, TBTA crossings are separated into four categories for toll pricing structure purposes: major crossings, minor crossings, the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, and the Henry Hudson Bridge. The single trip passenger car TBM toll is $9.50 for the major crossings and $19.00 for the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. The minor crossing passenger car TBM toll is $4.75 on the Marine Parkway and Cross Bay Bridges, which is half the level ($9.50) of those on the major crossings. On the Henry Hudson Bridge, the passenger car toll is $7.00 for TBM customers. All tolls are collected in each direction except currently on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, where the round-trip toll has been collected only in the westbound (Staten Island-bound) direction since 1986, initially in accordance with Section 324(a) of the federal Department of Transportation and Related Appropriations Act of 1986. In December 2019, Section 126 of the federal Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, which eliminates one-way tolling and restores split tolling, was enacted. By the end of 2020, the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge will begin collecting tolls in both directions.

Tolls for passenger cars are reduced by TBTA under the following programs: (1) NYCSC E-ZPass; (2) E-Tokens required by statute; (3) place of residence/crossing used; (4) place of residence/vehicle occupancy; and (5) some combination of the foregoing. The MTA also has toll rebate programs for certain eligible residents using NYCSC E-ZPass at the Cross Bay and Verrazzano-Narrows Bridges. MTA reimburses TBTA in full for these rebates with a combination of its own funds, New York State appropriated funds, and the Outer Borough Transportation Account ("OBTA") created in 2018 under Public Authorities Law Section 1270-i. It was announced in April 2019 that the OBTA, would also be used to provide rebates beginning in 2020 to Queens residents using the Cross Bay Bridge and Bronx residents crossing the Henry Hudson Bridge, and to partly fund the Staten Island Resident rebate at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge as described in greater detail below under the heading, "Outer Borough Transportation Account Rebates."

Open road, Cashless Tolling has been implemented at all TBTA crossings, enabling a free flow of traffic past overhead gantries with vehicle classification, license plate image cameras and E-ZPass sensors. For vehicles without an E-ZPass, a TBM invoice is sent to the vehicle's registered owner. Under the current toll schedule, passenger cars equipped with a NYCSC E-ZPass receive a $3.38 reduction per trip at all major crossings and a $6.76 reduction at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, where the round-trip toll is collected only in the westbound direction, and $2.46 reduction at the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges. On the Henry Hudson Bridge, passenger cars with a NYCSC E-ZPass receive a $4.20 reduction per trip. Passenger cars equipped with a transponder not issued by the NYCSC pay the same toll rate as TBM customers. Any motorist, regardless of residence, can obtain a NYCSC transponder.

*Toll Discounts for Passenger Cars*

TBTA provides toll discounts by means of resident E-Tokens and NYCSC E-ZPass to registered Rockaway Peninsula and Broad Channel residents ("Rockaway Residents") on the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges and registered residents of Staten Island ("Staten Island Residents") on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. Under the current toll schedule, eligible Rockaway Residents paying with an E-Token using a registered E-ZPass tag receive a $1.58 reduction per trip at the

Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges. Rockaway Residents using a registered Rockaway Resident E-ZPass tag receive a $3.26 reduction per trip at the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges.

Eligible Staten Island Residents paying with an E-Token using a registered E-ZPass tag will receive a $9.20 reduction per trip at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge where the round-trip toll is collected only in the westbound direction. Staten Island Residents paying with a registered Staten Island Resident E-ZPass tag receive a $12.12 reduction per trip if they take three or more trips across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge per month and a $11.74 reduction per trip if they take one or two trips across the bridge per month. TBTA also provides a carpool toll discount by means of an E-Ticket Plan on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge to Staten Island Residents using registered vehicles with three or more passengers and a switchable High Occupancy Vehicle E-ZPass tag. Under the current toll schedule, eligible Staten Island Residents paying with an E-Ticket using a registered E-ZPass tag receive a $15.60 reduction per trip at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

*Tolls for Vehicles over 7,000 Pounds*

The toll charges for vehicles over 7,000 pounds are a function of number of axles as well as the crossing used. For the major crossings, the present TBM rate for these vehicles is $19.00 for two axles, increasing to $73.76 for a seven-axle vehicle (rates at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge are doubled since the toll is collected in the westbound direction only). These vehicles receive a reduction of approximately 42 percent with a NYCSC E-ZPass. Vehicles with more than seven axles pay a TBM rate of $11.18 for each additional axle over seven and a NYCSC E-ZPass rate of $7.06 for each additional axle over seven. Vehicles with three to six axles pay varying rates, which increase with the number of axles, as shown in Table 1.

For the minor crossings, the two-axle TBM rate for vehicles over 7,000 pounds is $9.50, increasing to $36.88 for a seven-axle vehicle. These vehicles presently receive approximately a 42 percent reduction with a NYCSC E-ZPass tag. Vehicles with three to six axles pay varying rates, which increase with the number of axles, as shown in Table 1. Vehicles with more than seven axles pay a TBM rate of $5.59 for each additional axle over seven and a NYCSC E-ZPass rate of $3.53 for each additional axle over seven. Commercial vehicles are not permitted on the Henry Hudson Bridge without a New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) permit.

The MTA also has a partial toll rebate program for eligible NYCSC E-ZPass commercial customers at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

*MTA's Toll Rebate Programs*

Toll rebate programs have been and remain available for: (1) registered residents of Broad Channel and the Rockaway Peninsula ("Rockaway Residents") for use of the Cross Bay Bridge; (2) Staten Island residents participating in the Staten Island Resident ("SIR") E-ZPass discount program (the "SIR Rebate Program") for use of the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge; and (3) commercial vehicles participating in the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge Commercial Rebate Program ("VNB Commercial Rebate Program" and, together with the SIR Rebate Program, the "VNB Rebate Programs"). In this section there is a discussion of the two new toll rebate programs approved by the MTA Board in

December 2019 for Queens residents over the Cross Bay Bridge and Bronx residents over the Henry Hudson Bridge. The MTA toll rebate programs are available only to residents with registered NYCSC E-ZPass tags, and to commercial vehicles with more than ten trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge using the same NYCSC E-ZPass account. These rebate programs do not affect TBTA revenues since TBTA collects the full toll, with a portion paid by the motorist and the remainder paid by the MTA with a combination of its own funds and New York State funds.

Cross Bay Bridge Rebate Program

A toll rebate program for the benefit of E-ZPass customers who are Rockaway Residents was implemented by the MTA on January 1, 1998 for use on the Cross Bay Bridge. This program was modified during the period from July 23, 2010 to March 31, 2012, during which eligible Rockaway Residents were charged the reduced resident toll rate for the first two trips over the Cross Bay Bridge and only subsequent trips during the same calendar day using the same E-ZPass tag were eligible for the rebate. The full rebate was restored on April 1, 2012. In 2019 the MTA reimbursed the TBTA in the amount of approximately $5.5 million in toll rebates relating to the Cross Bay Bridge program. The TBTA estimates that the reimbursements in 2020 will total approximately $5.6 million.

Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge Rebate Programs

Since 2014, MTA has had two toll rebate programs at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge: the SIR Rebate Program, available for residents of Staten Island participating in the SIR E-ZPass toll discount plan, and the VNB Commercial Rebate Program, available for commercial vehicles making more than ten trips per month using the same NYCSC E-ZPass account. Since they are partially funded by the State, the VNB Rebate Programs follow the State Fiscal Year.

In December 2019, the federal Further Consolidated Appropriations Act 2020 was enacted, which eliminated the one-way tolling requirement at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and restored split tolling so that tolls will be collected in the Staten Island-bound and Brooklyn-bound directions, which is expected to be implemented by the end of 2020. In March 2020, the Board approved changing the method of toll collection at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge to split tolling and authorized TBTA to make the required revisions to the toll schedule regulation under the State Administrative Procedure Act. Changes are being made to the VNB Rebate Programs to accommodate implementation of split tolling at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, to wit: the SIR Rebate Program is being changed so that the effective, post-rebate toll for Staten Island residents is $2.75 in each direction (from $5.50 in the Staten Island-bound direction) and the VNB Commercial Rebate Program's eligibility threshold is being changed to more than 20 trips per month in either direction for trucks and other commercial vehicles using the same New York Customer Service Center E-ZPass account (from ten trips a month, collected Staten-Island bound).

The projected annualized cost of the 2020-2021 VNB Rebate Program is approximately $26.8 million with $14 million for the 2020-2021 VNB Commercial Rebate Program and for the 2020-2021 SIR Rebate Program, funded equally by the State and MTA, with the State's contribution provided by appropriations to MTA. An additional $12.8 million will be required to keep the effective post-rebate SIR E-ZPass toll at the following effective tolls:

- $5.50 while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction by providing a $1.38 rebate for Staten Island Residents with three or more trips per month;
- $5.50 while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction by providing a $1.76 rebate for Staten Island Residents with less than three trips per month;
- $2.75 when split tolling is implemented by providing a $0.69 rebate for Staten Island Residents with three or more trips per month;
- $2.75 when split tolling is implemented by providing a $0.88 rebate for Staten Island Residents with less than three trips per month in either direction.

The additional $12.8 million needed to maintain these effective tolls will come from the following sources:

- $6.8 million in State appropriations to the MTA;
- $6.0 million from the OBTA established under Section 1270-i(3) of the Public Authorities Law, allocated to the MTA pursuant to agreement between the Governor and State Legislative leaders.

The money to fund a year's estimated costs for the VNB Rebate Programs is transferred by MTA to MTA Bridges and Tunnels during the State fiscal year. The 2020-2021 VNB Rebate Programs will be implemented as specified herein only for such periods during which both (a) MTA's total financial responsibility, net of State actions or available offsets, does not exceed $7 million for the 2020-2021 SIR Rebate and VNB Commercial Rebate Programs and (b) the State provides (i) at least $7 million for the 2020-2021 SIR Rebate Program and VNB Commercial Rebate Program and (ii) the State and OBTA provide such additional funds as are necessary (currently estimated to be $12.8 million) to keep the effective post-rebate SIR E-ZPass toll at $5.50 while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction by setting the rebate at $1.38 for Staten Island Residents with three or more trips per month and at $1.76 for Staten Island Residents with less than three trips per month, or to keep the effective toll at $2.75 when split tolling is implemented by setting the rebate at $0.69 for Staten Island Residents with three or more trips per month and at $0.88 for Staten Island Residents with less than three trips per month under the 2020-2021 SIR Rebate Program. MTA shall apply the $12.8 million of additional funds provided by the State as necessary to provide a $1.38 rebate for Staten Island Residents with three or more trips per month while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction and a $0.69 rebate when split tolling is implemented, and a $1.76 rebate for Staten Island Residents with less than three trips per month while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction and a $0.88 rebate when split tolling is implemented. If, as a result of unexpected toll transaction activity, MTA Bridges and Tunnels estimates that such MTA and State funds allocated to MTA for the 2020-2021 VNB Rebate Programs, net of offsets, will be insufficient to fund the 2020-2021 VNB Commercial Rebate Program for the full program year, MTA Bridges and Tunnels may reduce the rebate amount under such program to a percentage that is forecast to be payable in full for the remainder of the program year with the available funds. However, in the event that such MTA, State and OBTA funds allocated to MTA for the 2020-2021 VNB Rebate Programs are fully depleted at any time during the 2020-2021- VNB Rebate Programs

annual period, the 2020-2021 VNB Rebate Programs will cease and Staten Island residents will be charged the applicable resident discount toll and trucks and other commercial vehicles will be charged the applicable NYCSC E-ZPass toll for the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. It should be noted, however, that implementation of these rebate programs may be delayed if sufficient funding is not available in the OBTA due to adverse economic impacts stemming from the current Pandemic.

The VNB Rebate Programs will continue into future years provided that (a) MTA's annual period contribution does not exceed $7 million, (b) the MTA Board approves a budget that includes MTA's contribution to such program, and (c) the State and OBTA provide to MTA funds sufficient for at least half the expenses of each continuing annual period.

Under the 2019-2020 SIR Rebate Program, MTA rebated $1.38 of the $6.88 SIR E-ZPass toll paid by Staten Island residents with three or more trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, and $1.76 of the $7.26 SIR E-ZPass toll paid by Staten Island residents with one or two trips across the bridge. As a result of these MTA toll rebates, Staten Island residents paid an effective toll of $5.50 per trip. The 2019-2020 SIR Rebate Program was retroactive to April 1, 2019 and continued through March 31, 2020.

Under the 2020-2021 SIR Rebate Program, for Staten Island Residents making three or more trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, MTA will rebate $1.38 of the $6.88 SIR E-ZPass toll paid while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction, and $0.69 of the $3.44 SIR E-ZPass toll paid when split tolling is implemented. For Staten Island Residents making less than three trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, MTA will rebate $1.76 of the $7.26 SIR E-ZPass toll paid while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction, and $0.88 of the $3.63 SIR E-ZPass toll paid when split tolling is implemented. As a result of these MTA toll rebates, Staten Island residents will pay an effective post-rebate toll of $5.50 per trip under the current SIR toll rates collected in the Staten Island-bound direction and $2.75 per trip in either direction when split tolling is implemented. The 2020-2021 SIR Rebate Program is retroactive to April 1, 2020 and will continue through March 31, 2021.

Under the 2019-2020 VNB Commercial Rebate Program, the rebate was 16.25% of the E-ZPass toll for trucks and other commercial vehicles with more than ten trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, using the same NYCSC E-ZPass Account and the $7 million allocation was sufficient in covering the cost of the rebate. The 2019-2020 VNB Commercial Program was retroactive to April 1, 2019 and continued through March 31, 2020.

Under the 2020-2021 VNB Commercial Rebate Program, the initial rebate is 16.25% of the E-ZPass toll for trucks and other commercial vehicles with more than ten trips per month across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, using the same NYCSC E-ZPass Account while tolls are collected only in the Staten Island-bound direction and more than 20 such trips a month in each direction when split tolling is implemented. Implementing a 16.25% rebate of the E-ZPass toll for trucks and other eligible commercial vehicles is expected to ensure that the $7 million allocated for the 2020-2021 VNB Commercial Rebate Program is sufficient to provide funding from April 1, 2020 through March

31, 2021. The 2020-2021 VNB Commercial Rebate Program is retroactive to April 1, 2020 and will continue through March 31, 2021.

*Outer Borough Transportation Account Rebates*

Henry Hudson Bridge Bronx Resident Rebate Program and Cross Bay Bridge Queens Resident Rebate Program

Two new MTA toll rebate programs relating to MTA Bridges and Tunnels' crossings are being established, as agreed by the New York State Legislature and the Governor in April 2019 and approved by the MTA Board in December 2019. They are (i) a Queens resident rebate for passenger vehicles with E-ZPass tags using the Cross Bay Bridge, and (ii) a Bronx resident rebate for passenger vehicles with E-ZPass tags using the Henry Hudson Bridge. In each case, the E-ZPass toll will be charged to the customer's NYCSC resident E-ZPass account, and then an immediate credit will be issued by the MTA for the amount of the toll using funds in the OBTA established under Section 1270-i(3) of the Public Authorities Law. It is expected that the two rebate programs will begin in June 2020. There is not expected to be any reduction of TBTA's toll revenue receipts caused by these toll rebate programs. It should be noted, however, that implementation of these rebate programs may be delayed if sufficient funding is not available in the OBTA due to adverse economic impacts stemming from the Pandemic.

## Cashless Tolling System

The E-ZPass Electronic Toll Collection ("ETC") system has been fully installed at all TBTA bridges and tunnels since December 1996. When a vehicle with an E-ZPass tag enters the toll payment area, an electronic reader identifies the tag code at the toll facility and the toll is deducted from the customer's account. TBTA has over 5.9 million E-ZPass tags in use. As of December 2019, E-ZPass participation rates were 95.2 percent of toll-paying traffic TBTA-wide. The total number of active E-ZPass Group tags in use for all participating agencies as of December 31, 2019 was over 40 million.

With the introduction of E-ZPass at all TBTA crossings, toll plaza operations improved, and vehicle-hours of delay were reduced. This, in turn, led to even more motorists enrolling in E-ZPass. With the implementation of Cashless Tolling at all TBTA facilities by fall 2017 and the subsequent removal of TBTA toll plazas, throughput capacity has increased to levels comparable to the capacity of a free-flowing lane of traffic (about 1,800 vehicles per hour).

Table 2 lists the year-end TBTA-wide E-ZPass participation rates starting in 2010, the fourteenth year since all nine crossings had E-ZPass in operation. Implementation of E-ZPass started in October 1995 on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and was phased in gradually on the remaining crossings through December 1996. Also shown are the participation rates for each of the facilities for December 2019.

As Cashless Tolling was implemented, E-ZPass participation rates increased considerably at the facilities. Year-end TBTA-wide E-ZPass participation rates increased by 7.4 percent from 2016 to 2017, which is far greater than the 0.7 percent to 3.1 percent year-end over year-end increases

experienced TBTA-wide over the previous 10-year period. While the greatest increase occurred in 2017, the year Cashless Tolling was activated on all TBTA facilities, in 2019, year-end TBTA-wide E-ZPass participation rates remained the same as 2018.

**Table 2 Year-End E-ZPass Participation Rates**

| Year | Year-End E-ZPass Participation Rates for all TBTA Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Percent Participation (All TBTA Facilities) | 77.1% | 80.2% | 81.5% | 83.8% | 84.5% | 85.6% | 86.2% | 93.6% | 95.2% | 95.2% |
| TBTA Facility | Year-End TBTA E-ZPass Participation Rate by Facility (2019) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throgs Neck | Bronx-Whitestone | Robert F. Kennedy | Queens Midtown | Hugh L. Carey | Verrazzano-Narrows | Henry Hudson | Marine Parkway | Cross Bay | |
| Percent Participation | 94.2% | 93.6% | 94.9% | 96.3% | 96.8% | 95.7% | 95.6% | 97.0% | 95.6% | |

Source: TBTA data.

## TBTA's Role in E-ZPass

TBTA was a founding member of the E-ZPass Interagency Group (E-ZPass Group). Originally comprised of toll authorities in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the E-ZPass Group now encompasses 31 toll agencies in 17 states, including five international border crossings. Since the inception of the E-ZPass Group more than 20 years ago, customers of the member E-ZPass Group agencies have been able to use their E-ZPass tags on any E-ZPass-equipped facility operated by another E-ZPass Group member. The E-ZPass Group processes over 3.4 billion toll transactions annually. As the E-ZPass Group has grown, the E-ZPass customer base has increased, which has helped increase usage of E-ZPass on TBTA facilities.

The transportation network includes, in addition to TBTA, the following agencies and bridges:

- The six interstate crossings of the Port Authority;
- New Jersey Turnpike and Garden State Parkway operated by the New Jersey Turnpike Authority;
- New York State Thruway including the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge (formerly the Tappan Zee Bridge);
- The five bridges of the New York State Bridge Authority (from Bear Mountain northward);
- The Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority's Peace Bridge;
- The Thousand Island Bridges of the Thousand Island Bridge Authority;
- The three bridges of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission;
- The Atlantic City Expressway (operated by the South Jersey Transportation Authority);
- The four toll bridges between New Jersey and Pennsylvania operated by the Delaware River Port Authority;

- The seven toll bridges between New Jersey and Pennsylvania operated by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission;
- The Delaware Memorial Bridge between New Jersey and Delaware operated by the Delaware River and Bay Authority; and
- The two toll bridges between New Jersey and Pennsylvania operated by the Burlington County Bridge Commission.

Also included are the toll facilities operated by the following agencies and companies across the United States:

- Central Florida Expressway Authority
- Cline Avenue Bridge (Chicago)
- Delaware Department of Transportation
- Illinois State Toll Highway Authority
- Indiana Toll Road Concession Company, LLC
- Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority
- Maine Turnpike Authority
- Massachusetts Department of Transportation
- Maryland Transportation Authority
- New Hampshire Department of Transportation
- North Carolina Turnpike Authority
- Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission
- The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission
- Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority
- Skyway Concession Company (Chicago)
- Virginia Department of Transportation
- West Virginia Parkway Authority

With the exception of TBTA customers enrolled in the E-ZPass Pay Per Trip plan, all TBTA E-ZPass customers must pre-pay their E-ZPass accounts. These pre-payments are based on a customer's E-ZPass usage at both TBTA and other E-ZPass Group member facilities. Through the E-ZPass Group system, TBTA and other member agencies transfer payments associated with inter-operability to each other on a routine basis. For 2019, TBTA transferred $1.1 billion to, and received $625.1 million from, other members within the E-ZPass Group.

## Cashless, Open Road Tolling ("Cashless Tolling")

TBTA completed full implementation of Cashless Tolling on September 30, 2017. Cashless Tolling eliminates traditional toll plazas by allowing tolls to be collected in a free-flow environment through E-ZPass sensors and license-plate cameras mounted on overhead gantries. Drivers without E-ZPass receive a "Tolls by Mail" invoice mailed to the vehicle's registered owner.

In spring 2016, TBTA began asking the DMV to suspend the vehicle registrations of violators who fail to pay their tolls and violation fees or have them dismissed or transferred in response to violation notices for five toll violations within 18 months, in accordance with the initial DMV regulation for persistent or habitual toll violators. In January 2017, the DMV changed its regulation for persistent or habitual violators so that vehicle registrations can be suspended for three toll violations within five years and commercial vehicle registrations can be suspended for $200.00 or more in unpaid tolls within five years.

TBTA employs and develops measures to enhance collection and enforcement of tolls under the Cashless Tolling system. License plate recognition technology on gantries and in patrol vehicles is being used for the detection of persistent toll violators and toll violation enforcement. Additionally, TBTA continues to issue exclusion orders barring the vehicles of out-of-state toll violation scofflaws from TBTA facilities and for those persistent violators, engages in summonsing vehicle operators and towing those vehicles from TBTA facilities.

In April 2017, the New York State DMV received legislative authorization to enter into reciprocal compacts with other states to suspend the vehicle registrations of persistent or habitual toll violators. This allows MTA Bridges and Tunnels to have the home states of the out-of-state violators suspend or place holds on vehicle registrations for toll violations committed on MTA Bridges and Tunnels' facilities. MTA Bridges and Tunnels entered into such an agreement with Massachusetts and began submitting registration hold packages to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles in February 2020 to place holds on the registrations of toll-evading Massachusetts owners. In time, MTA Bridges and Tunnels anticipates being able to discontinue issuing exclusion orders to out-of-state toll violators barring their vehicles from MTA Bridges and Tunnels facilities.

## Passenger Car Toll Rate Trends and Inflation

Since 1971, toll rates have been increased periodically on the TBTA facilities. Table 3 displays passenger car toll rates for the nine TBTA bridges and tunnels over the past 49 years. Tolls are shown for cash passenger car transactions from 1971 to implementation of Cashless Tolling at each facility and TBM transactions thereafter and for all E-ZPass transactions from 1996, when E-ZPass was introduced on the TBTA system, until July 12, 2009. Effective July 12, 2009, only NYCSC E-ZPass customers are eligible for the lower E-ZPass rate and non-NYCSC E-ZPass customers paid the TBM toll rate. Beginning in 2009, Table 3 shows the cash or TBM rate and the NYCSC E-ZPass rate on each of the TBTA's facilities.

Passenger Car Toll Rate Trends

Since 1982, passenger car toll rates have been separated into four categories, as follows:

- Major crossings – RFK, Bronx-Whitestone, and Throgs Neck Bridges, and the Queens Midtown and Hugh L. Carey Tunnels;
- Minor crossings – Marine Parkway and Cross Bay Bridges;
- Henry Hudson Bridge (treated as a minor crossing prior to the 2008 toll increase) – a crossing restricted to passenger vehicles; and
- Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge – a major crossing currently with one-way toll collection since 1986. See note a on page 9.

In general, tolls for vehicles over 7,000 pounds have also been adjusted upward whenever passenger car toll rates were increased. Notable exceptions occurred in 1987 and 1989 when these toll rates were not raised while there was a general increase for passenger cars.

Over the years, TBTA has implemented various resident toll discount programs at the Cross Bay, Marine Parkway, and Verrazzano-Narrows Bridges. The MTA also has toll rebate programs for certain eligible residents using NYCSC E-ZPass at the Cross Bay and Verrazzano-Narrows Bridges, as well as a toll rebate program for eligible NYCSC E-ZPass commercial customers at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. While the rebate programs do not have an effect on revenues, due to MTA reimbursements as noted above, the toll discount programs have a negative effect on revenues, in part offset by a positive effect on traffic by attracting additional traffic to the facilities.

## Table 3 Historical Trends in Cash, TBM and E-ZPass Passenger Car Toll Rates

| Year | Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | RFK, Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges, and Queens Midtown and Hugh L. Carey Tunnels[a] | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial and Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridges |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | $0.50 | $0.25 | $0.10 | $0.10 |
| 1972 – 1975 | $0.75 | $0.50 | $0.25 | $0.25 |
| 1975 – 1980 | $1.00 | $0.75 | $0.50 | $0.50 |
| 1980 – 1982 | $1.00 | $1.00 | $0.60 | $0.75 |
| 1982 – 1984 | $1.25 | $1.25 | $0.90 | $0.90 |
| 1984 – 1986 | $1.50 | $1.50 | $0.90 | $0.90 |
| 1986 – 1987 | $1.75[b] | $1.75 | $1.00 | $1.00 |
| 1987 – 1989 | $2.00[b] | $2.00 | $1.00 | $1.00 |
| 1989 – 1993 | $2.50[b] | $2.50 | $1.25 | $1.25 |
| 1993 – 1996 | $3.00[b] | $3.00 | $1.50 | $1.50 |
| 1996 – 2003[c] | $3.50 / $3.00[b] | $3.50 / $3.00 | $1.75 / $1.25 | $1.75 / $1.25 |
| 2003 – 2005 | $4.00 / $3.50[b] | $4.00 / $3.50 | $2.00 / $1.50 | $2.00 / $1.50 |
| 2005 – 2008 | $4.50 / $4.00[b] | $4.50 / $4.00 | $2.25 / $1.75 | $2.25 / $1.50 |
| 2008 | $5.00 / $4.15[b] | $5.00 / $4.15 | $2.75 / $1.90 | $2.50 / $1.55 |
| 2009[d] | $5.50 / $4.57[b] | $5.50 / $4.57 | $3.00 / $2.09 | $2.75 / $1.71 |
| 2010 – 2013[f] | $6.50 / $4.80[b] | $6.50 / $4.80 | $4.00 / $2.20[e] | $3.25 / $1.80 |
| 2013-2014[g] | $7.50 / $5.33[b] | $7.50 / $5.33 | $5.00 / $2.44 | $3.75 / $2.00 |
| 2015-2016[h] | $8.00 / $5.54[b] | $8.00 / $5.54 | $5.50 / $2.54 | $4.00 / $2.08 |
| 2017-2018[i] | $8.50 / $5.76[b][k] | $8.50 / $5.76[k] | $6.00 / $2.64[k] | $4.25 / $2.16[k] |
| 2019-2020[j] | $9.50 / $6.12[b] | $9.50 / $6.12 | $7.00 / $2.80 | $4.75 / $2.29 |

Notes:
(a) At the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel, the cash passenger car toll rates were $0.35 in 1971 and $0.70 in 1972.
(b) Since March 20, 1986, round-trip tolls (twice the amount shown) have been collected on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge in only the westbound direction (see note a on page 9). Eastbound traffic uses the bridge toll-free. These amounts are the equivalents of collecting tolls in each direction.
(c) E-ZPass introduced to all TBTA facilities in December 1996. For the periods 1996-2003 and thereafter, the cash/TBM toll rate is shown first, followed by the E-ZPass rate.
(d) Effective July 12, 2009, when the lower E-ZPass rate became available only to NYCSC E-ZPass customers.
(e) Beginning November 10, 2012, customers without E-ZPass tags at the Henry Hudson Bridge paid via the TBM program. Full Cashless Tolling began at the Henry Hudson Bridge in November 2016.
(f) Toll increase effective December 30, 2010.
(g) Toll increase effective March 3, 2013.
(h) Toll increase effective March 22, 2015.
(i) Toll increase effective March 19, 2017.
(j) Toll increase effective March 31, 2019.
(k) Customers without E-ZPass tags receive toll bills under the TBM program. Cash collection was eliminated when Cashless Tolling was implemented in 2017 at the Queens Midtown and Hugh L. Carey Tunnels in January, at the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges in April, at the RFK Bridge in June, at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge in July and at the Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges in September.

*Inflation*

The Consumer Price Index Urban (CPI-U), compiled by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for United States Cities, is often used to compare toll rate increases. Since most of

the transactions on TBTA facilities are made by customers using an E-ZPass tag registered with the NYCSC, we have compared cumulative CPI-U alongside the TBTA major crossing passenger car NYCSC E-ZPass toll rates. The comparison starts in 1996 when E-ZPass was instituted on TBTA facilities. As indicated in Table 4 TBTA E-ZPass tolls in March 2019 (after the March 31st toll increase) were 2.0 times higher than the 1996 E-ZPass toll rate while the CPI-U was 1.7 times higher than the 1996 level. If adjusted for changes in the CPI-U, current tolls are 1.2 times higher than the 1996 rate.

**Table 4 E-ZPass Passenger Toll Rates versus Consumer Price Index**

| Year | Consumer Price Index [a] | RFK, Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges and Queens Midtown and Hugh L. Carey Tunnels | Tolls Adjusted to 1982 - 1984 dollars[b] |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1996[c] | 166.90 | 3.00 | 1.80 |
| 2003 | 197.80 | 3.50 | 1.77 |
| 2005 | 212.70 | 4.00 | 1.88 |
| 2008 | 235.80 | 4.15 | 1.76 |
| 2009[d] | 236.80 | 4.57 | 1.93 |
| 2010[e] | 240.90 | 4.80 | 1.99 |
| 2013[f] | 256.80 | 5.33 | 2.08 |
| 2015[g] | 259.20 | 5.54 | 2.14 |
| 2017[h] | 267.70 | 5.76 | 2.15 |
| 2019[i] | 275.80 | 6.12 | 2.22 |
| Ratio 2019/1996 | 1.65 | 2.04 | 1.23 |

Notes:
(a) New York Metropolitan Statistical Area: New York–Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Urban Consumers, All Items. Base period: 1982-1984 = 100.0. Not seasonally adjusted. Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
(b) The current toll divided by the CPI and expressed in dollars.
(c) E-ZPass introduced to all TBTA facilities in December 1996.
(d) Effective July 12, 2009, when the lower E-ZPass rate became available only to NYCSC E-ZPass customers.
(e) Effective December 30, 2010.
(f) Effective March 3, 2013.
(g) Effective March 22, 2015.
(h) Effective March 19, 2017.
(i) Effective March 31, 2019.

# HISTORICAL TRAFFIC, REVENUES AND EXPENSES AND ESTIMATED/BUDGETED NUMBERS FOR 2019

Historical traffic, toll revenues, and expenses were reviewed for the nine TBTA bridges and tunnels. Over the last 50 years, paid traffic volumes on the crossings have ranged from a low of 218 million in 1976 to a high of 329 million in 2019. As displayed in Figure 2A/2B, the growth of traffic and revenue has been affected by the region's overall growth in population and employment, offset by the impact of 19 periodic toll increases (through the end of 2019 and represented by the boxes in the graph). By 2000, after 10 toll increases and 18 percent higher traffic volume, toll revenues had increased more than 13-fold, from $72 million to $941 million in 2000. Revenues declined to

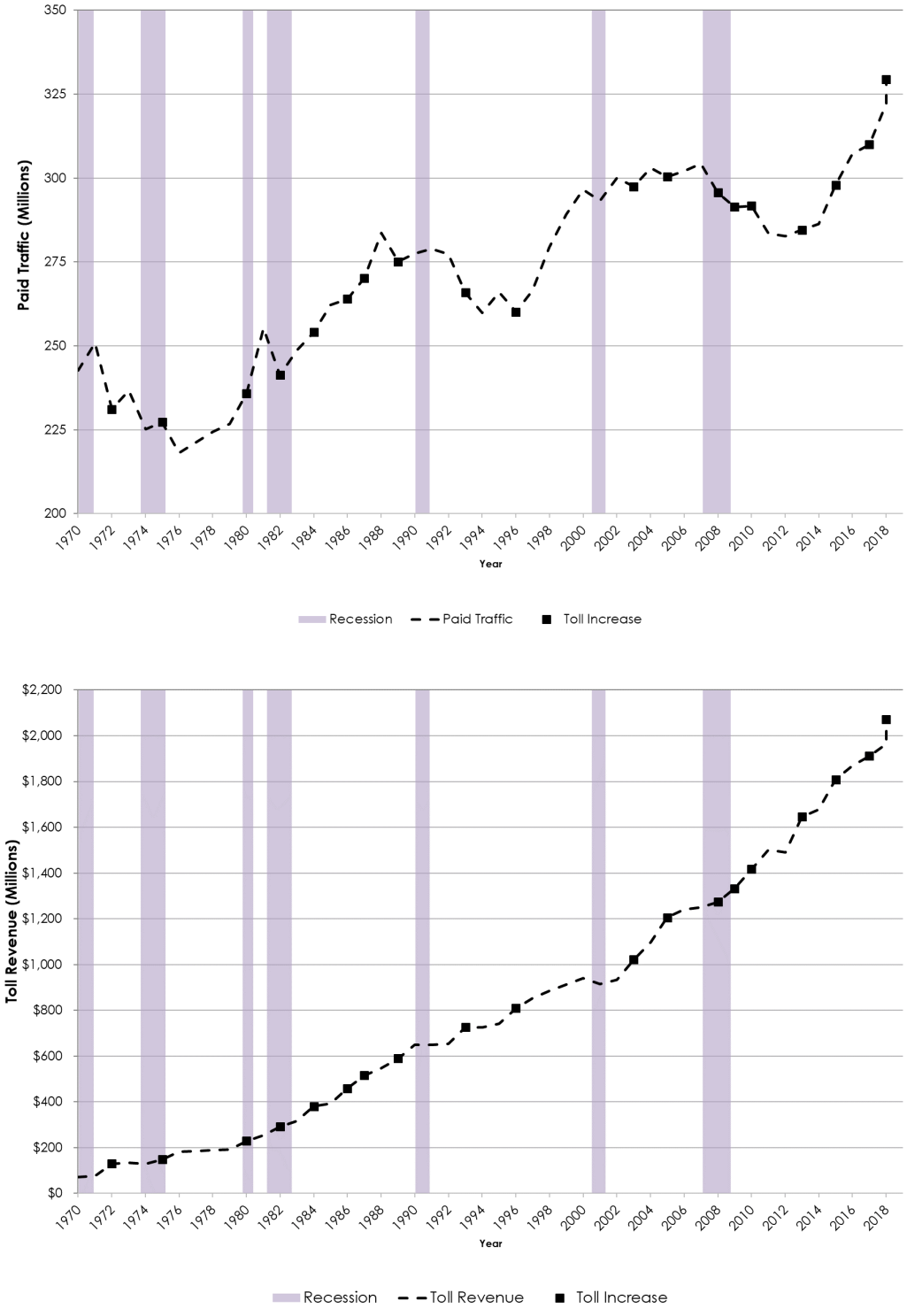
$915 million in 2001 primarily due to the closures and restrictions on TBTA facilities following the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the regional decline in employment.

Toll increases in March 2008, July 2009, and December 2010 resulted in annual revenue increases through 2011. In 2012, toll revenues were $1.491 billion, $11 million less than the 2011 level of $1.502 billion, primarily due to temporary closures caused by Superstorm Sandy, partially offset by modest improvements in the regional and national economies. Toll revenues in 2013 increased to $1.645 billion primarily due to the rebound from Superstorm Sandy and the March 2013 toll increase. In 2014, total toll revenues for the TBTA facilities were $1.676 billion, 1.9 percent higher than 2013 toll revenues. That increase in toll revenue was attributed to a continuing modest economic recovery and the March 2013 toll increase. Toll revenues in 2015 were $1.809 billion (7.9 percent higher than 2014 toll revenues) primarily due to the March 2015 toll increase, generally overall favorable weather conditions, relatively low gas prices, and a continued modest recovery in the economy. In 2016, these conditions continued resulting in traffic reaching a then historical high of 307 million vehicles, which was a 3.2 percent increase from the previous year. Toll revenues in 2016 were $1.870 billion, 3.4 percent higher than 2015 toll revenues. In 2017, with a toll increase in March, traffic surpassed the 2016 historical high with 310 million vehicles, a 0.9 percent increase from the previous year. Toll revenues in 2017 were $1.912 billion, 2.2 percent higher than 2016 toll revenues. In 2018, traffic continued to surpass the historical high with 322 million vehicles, a 4.0 percent increase from the previous year. Toll revenues in 2018 were $1.965 billion, 2.8 percent higher than 2017 toll revenues. In 2019, traffic continued to surpass the historical high with 329 million vehicles, a 2.2 percent increase from the previous year. Toll revenues in 2019 were $2.071 billion, 5.4 percent higher than 2018 toll revenues.

Also note in Figure 2A/2B that, despite the periodic toll increases, the traffic trend through 2019 is generally upward. Recessionary conditions in 2008 and 2009 led to a decrease in overall travel as unemployment rose and overall economic growth declined. Though the recession technically ended in 2009, the economy was slow to recover with several years of little to no growth. Tepid economic conditions, combined with toll increases in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, led to continued modest declines in total transactions. Since 2012, as the economy began to show positive signs of growth, with increasing employment levels and decreases in gasoline prices, transaction growth has returned. Overall traffic at TBTA facilities continued to increase despite the periodic toll increases implemented in March 2013, March 2015, March 2017, and March 2019.

Other noticeable declines in traffic have occurred during the fuel crises of the 1970s and during the economic recessions in the late 1980s, early 1990s, all periods of difficult and prolonged economic downturns.

**Figure 2A/2B Aggregated TBTA Facilities Paid Traffic and Toll Revenue, 1970 to 2019**




Source: TBTA data.

## Traffic and Toll Revenue, 2009 to 2019

Table 5 lists the traffic and toll revenue recorded for each of the nine TBTA crossings for the most recent 11-year time period, 2009-2019. Total TBTA traffic and toll revenue are shown in Table 6. Within this 11-year period toll-paying traffic reached historic peaks three times, first in 2017 with 310 million crossings, again in 2018 with 322 million crossings, and most recently in 2019 with 329 million crossings.

The first toll increase within this most recent 11-year time period occurred on July 12, 2009. In general, the pattern historically has been that when toll rates are increased, traffic declines moderately and then traffic begins to rise until the next rate increase. However, traffic decreased only 1.5 percent between 2008 and 2009, even with a toll increase occurring in July 2009, due to gasoline prices dropping in the latter portion of 2008. The December 2010 toll increase was also in the midst of a slowly recovering economy and accelerating gasoline prices, resulting in a 2.8 percent decrease in traffic in 2011.

TBTA traffic following the March 2013, March 2015, March 2017, and March 2019 toll increases has not followed the typical pattern outlined above. Lower gasoline prices, among other factors, resulted in a 0.7 percent increase in traffic following the March 2013 toll increase, a 4.0 percent increase in traffic following the March 2015 toll increase, a 0.9 percent increase in traffic following the March 2017 toll increase, and a 2.2 percent increase in traffic following the March 2019 toll increase. The six toll increases reflected in Table 5 and Table 6 in 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 are evident in the jump in average tolls in the years following the increase. The historical relationship between toll increases and its effects on TBTA traffic volumes is further discussed in the Toll Impacts and Elasticity section of this report.

The July 12, 2009 toll increase resulted in an overall increase in toll revenue from $1.274 billion in 2008 to $1.332 billion, an increase of 4.6 percent, while traffic decreased by 1.5 percent from 295.7 million to 291.4 million vehicles. Traffic grew by 0.1 percent in 2010 to 291.7 million vehicles and toll revenue grew 6.4 percent to $1.417 billion, primarily due to a full year's impact of the July 2009 toll increase. The December 30, 2010 toll increase resulted in an overall increase in toll revenue from $1.417 billion in 2010 to $1.502 billion in 2011, an increase of 6.0 percent, while traffic decreased by 2.8 percent from 291.7 million to 283.5 million. The reduction in toll traffic was a result of severe winter weather, high gas prices, Tropical Storm Irene in August 2011 (tolls were not collected for approximately two days at the Marine Parkway, Cross Bay, Verrazzano-Narrows, Throgs Neck, and Bronx-Whitestone Bridges), decreased overall travel and the December 2010 increase in toll rates, among other factors.

## Table 5 Annual Toll-Paying Traffic and Toll Revenue, 2009 to 2019

(000s)[a]

| Year | Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | | | | RFK Bridge | | | | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll[c] | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll |
| | Volume[b] | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | |
| 2009 | 68,600 | -0.4 | $295,901 | $4.31 | 59,449 | -0.5 | $304,794 | $5.13 | 42,675 | -0.3 | $225,224 | $5.28 |
| 2010 | 68,097 | -0.7 | 312,873 | 4.59 | 60,107 | 1.1 | 326,103 | 5.43 | 41,050 | -3.8 | 229,428 | 5.59 |
| 2011 | 66,020 | -3.1 | 330,886 | 5.01 | 57,510 | -4.3 | 339,791 | 5.91 | 37,643 | -8.3 | 230,669 | 6.13 |
| 2012 | 65,626 | -0.6 | 326,797 | 4.98 | 57,239 | -0.5 | 336,781 | 5.88 | 39,478 | 4.9 | 240,236 | 6.09 |
| 2013 | 65,035 | -0.9 | 352,370 | 5.42 | 58,224 | 1.7 | 376,769 | 6.47 | 39,558 | 0.2 | 264,174 | 6.68 |
| 2014 | 64,007 | -1.6 | 345,466 | 5.40 | 59,902 | 2.9 | 393,622 | 6.57 | 38,488 | -2.7 | 260,756 | 6.77 |
| 2015 | 66,215 | 3.5 | 372,347 | 5.62 | 62,227 | 3.9 | 422,756 | 6.79 | 42,062 | 9.3 | 294,022 | 6.99 |
| 2016 | 69,756 | 5.3 | 393,017 | 5.63 | 62,921 | 1.1 | 428,083 | 6.80 | 45,816 | 8.9 | 320,486 | 7.00 |
| 2017 | 71,922 | 3.1 | 416,459 | 5.79 | 63,810 | 1.4 | 437,335 | 6.85 | 46,023 | 0.5 | 327,320 | 7.11 |
| 2018 | 74,809 | 4.0 | 433,121 | 5.79 | 66,398 | 4.1 | 448,600 | 6.76 | 47,958 | 4.2 | 332,715 | 6.94 |
| 2019 | 76,102 | 1.7 | 454,303 | 5.97 | 66,880 | 0.7 | 461,797 | 6.90 | 49,561 | 3.3 | 350,778 | 7.08 |

| Year | Throgs Neck Bridge | | | | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | | | | Queens Midtown Tunnel | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll |
| | Volume | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | |
| 2009 | 39,050 | -3.6 | $222,825 | $5.71 | 15,899 | -5.9 | $73,248 | $4.61 | 27,702 | -3.2 | $134,927 | $4.87 |
| 2010 | 39,381 | 0.8 | 240,343 | 6.10 | 16,096 | 1.2 | 79,225 | 4.92 | 28,459 | 2.7 | 146,934 | 5.16 |
| 2011 | 40,391 | 2.6 | 266,307 | 6.59 | 16,570 | 2.9 | 87,879 | 5.30 | 28,481 | 0.1 | 158,668 | 5.57 |
| 2012 | 39,376 | -2.5 | 260,468 | 6.61 | 15,902 | -4.0 | 83,814 | 5.27 | 27,759 | -2.5 | 153,825 | 5.54 |
| 2013 | 39,958 | 1.5 | 291,433 | 7.29 | 16,547 | 4.1 | 95,549 | 5.77 | 27,850 | 0.3 | 168,982 | 6.07 |
| 2014 | 40,840 | 2.2 | 302,110 | 7.40 | 16,940 | 2.4 | 99,135 | 5.85 | 28,998 | 4.1 | 178,631 | 6.16 |
| 2015 | 42,189 | 3.3 | 324,702 | 7.70 | 17,655 | 4.2 | 106,881 | 6.05 | 28,697 | -1.0 | 182,382 | 6.36 |
| 2016 | 43,245 | 2.5 | 335,732 | 7.76 | 17,961 | 1.7 | 109,250 | 6.08 | 26,824 | -6.5 | 171,121 | 6.38 |
| 2017 | 43,694 | 1.0 | 344,882 | 7.89 | 17,510 | -2.5 | 105,649 | 6.03 | 25,065 | -6.6 | 158,683 | 6.33 |
| 2018 | 44,347 | 1.5 | 344,565 | 7.77 | 18,799 | 7.4 | 113,395 | 6.03 | 27,552 | 9.9 | 173,021 | 6.28 |
| 2019 | 44,182 | -0.4 | 356,533 | 8.07 | 19,421 | 3.3 | 121,645 | 6.26 | 30,344 | 10.1 | 199,624 | 6.58 |

| Year | Henry Hudson Bridge | | | | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | | | | Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll | Traffic | | Revenue | Average Toll |
| | Volume | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | | Volume | Percent Change | | |
| 2009 | 22,584 | -1.0 | $49,581 | $2.20 | 7,876 | 0.6 | $12,921 | $1.64 | 7,548 | -0.5 | $12,694 | $1.68 |
| 2010 | 23,058 | 2.1 | 54,452 | 2.36 | 7,838 | -0.5 | 13,774 | 1.76 | 7,627 | 1.0 | 13,914 | 1.82 |
| 2011 | 22,185 | -3.8 | 59,246 | 2.67 | 7,523 | -4.0 | 14,003 | 1.86 | 7,148 | -6.3 | 14,139 | 1.98 |
| 2012 | 21,939 | -1.1 | 57,828 | 2.64 | 7,829 | 4.1 | 15,698 | 2.00 | 7,498 | 4.9 | 15,535 | 2.07 |
| 2013 | 21,830 | -0.5 | 62,444 | 2.86 | 7,814 | -0.2 | 16,633 | 2.13 | 7,712 | 2.9 | 16,840 | 2.18 |
| 2014 | 22,235 | 1.9 | 64,879 | 2.92 | 7,399 | -5.3 | 15,578 | 2.11 | 7,553 | -2.1 | 16,269 | 2.15 |
| 2015 | 23,194 | 4.3 | 71,388 | 3.08 | 7,753 | 4.8 | 16,906 | 2.18 | 7,954 | 5.3 | 17,517 | 2.20 |
| 2016 | 24,620 | 6.2 | 76,309 | 3.10 | 7,902 | 1.9 | 17,263 | 2.18 | 8,300 | 4.3 | 18,431 | 2.22 |
| 2017 | 25,555 | 3.8 | 85,424 | 3.34 | 7,977 | 1.0 | 17,451 | 2.19 | 8,441 | 1.7 | 18,655 | 2.21 |
| 2018 | 25,831 | 1.1 | 83,836 | 3.25 | 8,072 | 1.2 | 17,396 | 2.15 | 8,522 | 1.0 | 18,575 | 2.18 |
| 2019 | 26,050 | 0.8 | 88,947 | 3.41 | 8,259 | 2.3 | 18,421 | 2.23 | 8,598 | 0.9 | 19,361 | 2.25 |

Source: TBTA data.

Notes:

(a) Toll rate increases occurred on July 12, 2009, December 30, 2010, March 3, 2013, March 22, 2015, March 19, 2017, and March 31, 2019.

(b) Westbound toll traffic volume doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction.

(c) Average toll on basis of revenues divided by doubled westbound volume.

**Table 6 Summary of Annual Paid Traffic and Toll Revenue, 2009 to 2019**

| Year | Total Paying Traffic Volume (000s) | Percent Change | Total Toll Revenue (000s) | Percent Change | Average Toll |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009[a] | 291,383 | - | $1,332,115 | - | $4.57 |
| 2010[a] | 291,714 | 0.1% | 1,417,046 | 6.4% | 4.86 |
| 2011 | 283,471 | -2.8% | 1,501,589 | 6.0% | 5.30 |
| 2012 | 282,647 | -0.3% | 1,490,982 | -0.7% | 5.28 |
| 2013[a] | 284,528 | 0.7% | 1,645,193 | 10.3% | 5.78 |
| 2014 | 286,361 | 0.6% | 1,676,445 | 1.9% | 5.85 |
| 2015[a] | 297,946 | 4.0% | 1,808,901 | 7.9% | 6.07 |
| 2016 | 307,346 | 3.2% | 1,869,693 | 3.4% | 6.08 |
| 2017[a] | 309,997 | 0.9% | 1,911,857 | 2.3% | 6.17 |
| 2018 | 322,290 | 4.0% | 1,965,223 | 2.8% | 6.10 |
| 2019[a] | 329,397 | 2.2% | 2,071,411 | 5.4% | 6.29 |

Source: TBTA data.
Notes:
(a) Toll rate increases occurred on July 12, 2009, December 30, 2010, March 3, 2013, March 22, 2015, March 19, 2017, and March 31, 2019.

In 2012, traffic volumes decreased by 0.3 percent to 282.6 million and toll revenues decreased 0.7 percent to $1.491 billion. The reduction in toll traffic and toll revenue is primarily due to Superstorm Sandy, which occurred on October 29, 2012 and resulted in travel restrictions on transportation facilities in the New York City area.

Traffic on the Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges has been of similar magnitude over the years. These two bridges generally serve similar areas in the Bronx and Queens, and historically traffic has shifted back and forth to the crossing providing the better level of service, at times based on lane restrictions due to construction activity. Lane closures associated with the replacement of the Bronx approach spans of the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, which occurred for most of 2010 and 2011 and resulted in a reduction of travel lanes on the bridge. As a result, some motorists diverted onto the Throgs Neck Bridge in order to avoid congestion. This trend continued in 2013 and 2014 during the Queens approach structure replacement project on the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge where a reduction in travel lanes on the bridge resulted in motorists again diverting to the Throgs Neck Bridge to avoid congestion.

The March 22, 2015 toll increase resulted in an overall increase in toll revenue from $1.676 billion in 2014 to $1.809 billion, an increase of 7.9 percent. The increase in traffic is attributed to a continuing modest economic recovery, generally overall favorable weather conditions, and relatively low gas prices, all of which appeared to offset the impacts associated with the toll increase.

In 2016, traffic volumes increased by 3.2 percent to 307.3 million vehicles. The increase in traffic is attributed to a continued modest recovery of the economy, favorable gas prices, and generally overall favorable weather conditions throughout the year. Another possible factor for the increase in year over year traffic is the substantial increase in housing construction activity throughout the City as developers were motivated to secure 421-a property tax exemptions before the program's expiration in January 2016.

The March 19, 2017 toll increase resulted in an overall increase in toll revenue of 2.3 percent from $1.870 billion in 2016 to $1.912 billion in 2017. Traffic volumes increased by 0.9 percent to a new historical high of 310.0 million vehicles. The increase in traffic is attributed to continued growth of the economy and sustained favorable gasoline prices.

In 2018, traffic volumes increased by 4.0 percent to a new historical high of 322.3 million vehicles. Revenue grew by 2.8 percent from $1.912 billion in 2017 to $1.965 billion in 2018. The increase in traffic is attributed to continued growth of the economy and sustained favorable gasoline prices.

The March 31, 2019 toll increase resulted in an overall increase in toll revenue of 5.4 percent from $1.965 billion in 2018 to $2.071 billion in 2019. Traffic volumes increased by 2.2 percent to a new historical high of 329.4 million vehicles. The increase in traffic is attributed to continued growth of the economy and sustained favorable gasoline prices. Audited results for January and February 2020 indicate that traffic on the TBTA facilities increased by 2.8 percent over the same period in 2019. This increase is attributed to the continued growth in the economy at that time. Changes by facility are shown below in Table 7. It is noted, based on unaudited transaction data, that significant decreases in traffic and revenue have occurred beginning roughly Mid-March 2020 because of the Pandemic.

**Table 7 Actual Changes in January - February Traffic, 2019 to 2020**

| Facility | Actual Percent Change January - February 2019 to 2020[a] |
|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | -0.4% |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 6.4% |
| RFK Bridge | 2.0% |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 2.7% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 0.7% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | 3.4% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 3.9% |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 5.0% |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 1.0% |
| Total | 2.8% |

Notes:
(a) Based on preliminary audited traffic data for January and February 2020 (subject to final audit). Post February traffic levels are significantly lower due to the Pandemic and Government actions

## Traffic by Facility and Vehicle Class, 2019

TBTA maintains traffic counts for each crossing in 14 categories, ranging from passenger cars to trucks with seven axles. Displayed in Table 8 are the 2019 traffic volumes by facility. Passenger cars totaled 305.5 million crossings and represented 92.7 percent of the total toll-paying vehicles (which has remained relatively constant over time). Of the TBTA facilities, the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge registered the highest toll-paying traffic volume of 76.1 million vehicles. The lowest toll-paying volume, 8.3 million vehicles, was recorded at the Marine Parkway Bridge.

## Table 8 Traffic by Facility and Vehicle Class, 2019

(000s)[a,b]

| Facility | 1 Passenger Cars | 2 Pass. Cars w/one-axle Trailer | 3 Pass. Cars w/two-axle Trailer | 4 Trucks 2 Axles | Franchise Buses | | 6 Trucks 3 Axles | 7 Trucks 4 Axles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 5 2 Axles | 11 3 Axles | | |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 39,333 | 56 | 63 | 1,959 | 1 | 4 | 356 | 361 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 46,150 | 20 | 16 | 1,741 | 43 | 106 | 390 | 222 |
| RFK Bridge | 61,427 | 27 | 21 | 3,476 | 11 | 264 | 683 | 204 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 28,191 | 7 | 5 | 1,553 | 3 | 227 | 280 | 24 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 17,964 | 3 | 2 | 638 | 1 | 514 | 202 | 17 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[c] | 70,813 | 35 | 35 | 2,562 | 113 | 363 | 604 | 345 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge[d] | 25,728 | 6 | 3 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Marine Parkway Bridge | 7,933 | 2 | 2 | 250 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 4 |
| Cross Bay Bridge | 7,919 | 5 | 3 | 387 | 5 | 99 | 117 | 18 |
| Total | 305,458 | 161 | 150 | 12,820 | 194 | 1,579 | 2,661 | 1,197 |
| Percent of Paid Vehicles | 92.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.9% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.4% |

| Facility | 8 Trucks 5 Axles | 9 Motor-cycles | 12 Trucks 6 Axles | 13 Trucks 7 Axles | 14 Other Vehicles | Total Toll-Paying Vehicles | 10 Non-Revenue Vehicles[e] | Total Vehicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 1,875 | 55 | 77 | 40 | 0 | 44,181 | 151 | 44,332 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 784 | 64 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 49,561 | 134 | 49,694 |
| RFK Bridge | 586 | 146 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 66,878 | 323 | 67,201 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 8 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,343 | 138 | 30,481 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 3 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,421 | 164 | 19,585 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[c] | 1,052 | 136 | 39 | 4 | 0 | 76,100 | 289 | 76,389 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge[d] | 1 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,050 | 66 | 26,115 |
| Marine Parkway Bridge | 14 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,259 | 41 | 8,300 |
| Cross Bay Bridge | 17 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8,598 | 41 | 8,639 |
| Total | 4,339 | 611 | 161 | 60 | 0 | 329,391 | 1,345 | 330,736 |
| Percent of Paid Vehicles | 1.3% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | | |

Source: TBTA

Notes:

(a) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(b) Based on preliminary actual data, subject to final audit.
(c) Westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction.
(d) Truck passage prohibited except with NYCDOT permit.
(e) Includes police, fire, and other emergency vehicles and TBTA vehicles.

### Monthly Traffic, 2019

Monthly variations in traffic volumes on the nine crossings have been attributed to several factors historically, including severe weather, either winter or tropical storms, which result in lower volumes; and, conversely, traffic reaching its highest levels during the summer months when recreational travel peaks. Traffic volumes also typically decline or traffic growth slows in the aftermath of a toll increase. Furthermore, individual facilities can be affected by construction projects on the facility itself or its approaches, and on adjacent arterials or competing bridges. The limited number of crossings in the region, however, largely sustains the overall demand for TBTA's bridges and tunnels. In addition to these normal impacts, there are extraordinary events such as the effects of September 11th, Superstorm Sandy, and the Pandemic.

The data in Table 9 indicate that total traffic on the nine crossings in 2019 peaked in June. August was the second highest month in 2019. For the combined facilities, the monthly variations in 2019 ranged from 11 percent and 7 percent below the annual average daily traffic in January and February, respectively, to 6 percent and 5 percent above in June and August, respectively. This traffic mix is relatively stable, comprising a solid base of commuting, discretionary and commercial traffic.

**Table 9 Monthly Traffic Variations, 2019**

| Month | Average Daily Toll-Paying Traffic[a] | | | | | | | | | | Ratio to AADT [c], [d] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[b] | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Pkwy Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge | Total | |
| January | 108,034 | 120,365 | 161,645 | 74,630 | 49,150 | 190,875 | 62,044 | 18,839 | 21,056 | 806,637 | 0.89 |
| February | 113,150 | 123,112 | 171,603 | 79,225 | 51,968 | 196,032 | 65,843 | 18,586 | 20,928 | 840,448 | 0.93 |
| March | 118,037 | 130,696 | 181,463 | 82,623 | 53,378 | 203,401 | 69,880 | 20,158 | 22,046 | 881,680 | 0.98 |
| April | 122,076 | 137,347 | 187,726 | 84,561 | 54,512 | 210,407 | 74,137 | 20,436 | 22,780 | 913,983 | 1.01 |
| May | 126,859 | 141,226 | 193,918 | 87,261 | 55,291 | 213,518 | 76,323 | 23,928 | 25,207 | 943,531 | 1.05 |
| June | 128,949 | 144,068 | 194,466 | 87,016 | 55,309 | 220,453 | 76,292 | 26,523 | 26,667 | 959,742 | 1.06 |
| July | 125,685 | 142,443 | 186,594 | 82,402 | 51,441 | 214,788 | 70,211 | 29,024 | 28,296 | 930,883 | 1.03 |
| August | 129,259 | 146,450 | 190,501 | 86,267 | 52,360 | 218,330 | 73,321 | 27,135 | 26,143 | 949,766 | 1.05 |
| September | 125,054 | 139,552 | 188,909 | 84,918 | 54,618 | 212,374 | 72,893 | 23,814 | 24,056 | 926,188 | 1.03 |
| October | 121,230 | 137,021 | 182,827 | 86,423 | 54,272 | 207,595 | 73,754 | 21,307 | 22,343 | 906,773 | 1.00 |
| November | 119,726 | 135,187 | 182,366 | 82,746 | 53,867 | 207,148 | 73,349 | 20,961 | 21,767 | 897,118 | 0.99 |
| December | 114,121 | 131,139 | 176,308 | 79,361 | 52,399 | 206,373 | 68,204 | 20,458 | 21,176 | 869,540 | 0.96 |
| AADT[d] | 121,048 | 135,785 | 183,232 | 83,133 | 53,209 | 208,498 | 71,369 | 22,627 | 23,557 | 902,456 | 1.00 |

Notes:
(a) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(b) Westbound traffic doubled.
(c) Annual Average Daily Traffic.
(d) For total traffic on the nine crossings. The ratio to AADT is the quotient of a month's AADT and the annual average for the year; e.g. a ratio to AADT of 0.89 signifies that the monthly traffic is 11 percent below the AADT for 2019.

## Changes in Monthly Traffic, 2018 to 2019

Table 10 lists the monthly average daily traffic changes that have occurred between 2018 and 2019.

**Table 10 Changes in Monthly Average Daily Traffic, 2018 to 2019**

| Month | Percent Change Comparing 2018 Monthly Average Daily Traffic to 2018 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Pkwy Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge |
| January | 3.9% | 5.4% | 1.6% | 18.7% | 10.4% | 4.9% | 2.5% | 3.8% | 4.7% |
| February | 2.9% | 2.1% | 0.8% | 16.1% | 7.9% | 2.8% | 1.5% | -2.1% | 1.6% |
| March | 4.3% | 6.6% | 2.6% | 22.3% | 12.1% | 5.5% | 5.0% | 2.6% | 3.0% |
| April | 0.0% | 4.1% | 0.5% | 18.4% | 5.7% | 3.4% | 1.0% | -1.3% | 1.2% |
| May | 0.1% | 4.6% | 2.1% | 16.6% | 4.2% | 3.0% | 0.2% | 3.9% | 2.7% |
| June | -1.6% | 1.5% | -0.6% | 13.9% | 1.2% | -0.6% | -0.9% | 0.8% | 0.1% |
| July | -3.8% | 3.4% | -0.4% | 6.7% | 2.3% | 1.4% | -1.5% | 4.7% | 4.1% |
| August | -1.3% | 3.5% | -1.4% | 5.6% | -1.7% | -0.3% | 1.1% | 2.3% | 0.6% |
| September | -0.3% | 3.0% | 0.9% | 5.6% | 4.7% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 7.5% | 1.4% |
| October | -1.9% | 1.5% | -1.2% | 3.3% | -3.1% | -1.4% | -1.0% | 0.6% | -4.3% |
| November | -1.6% | 2.9% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 3.1% | 1.8% | -2.6% |
| December | -3.3% | 1.8% | 2.2% | 0.2% | -1.1% | -0.2% | -1.5% | 1.7% | -1.7% |
| Annual | -0.4% | 3.3% | 0.7% | 10.1% | 3.3% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 2.3% | 0.9% |

Major reasons for monthly traffic changes include:

- Continued modest economic expansion, including continued regional jobs growth;
- Sustained lower gasoline prices throughout 2019; and
- Continued traffic recovery after the conclusion of construction activities at and approaching the Queens Midtown Tunnel and Hugh L. Carey Tunnel.

## Operating Expenses, 2009 to 2019

Table 11 displays the historical operating expenses for the TBTA facilities from 2009 through 2019. TBTA divides operating expenses into two major categories: labor and non-labor. Labor includes salaries, overtime and fringe benefits, net of capital reimbursements. Major maintenance, some bridge painting, outside services, insurance, TBTA's share of the New York E-ZPass Customer Service Center, and other non-personnel expenses are included in non-labor.

TBTA labor expenses increased from $220.5 million in 2009 to $252.3 million in 2019, an increase of $31.8 million. The increase was entirely due to higher actuarial assessments of pension commitments ($23.4 million) and increases in net costs for fringe benefits including health and welfare benefits for current employees and retirees, workers' compensation, and others ($15.9 million). Payroll costs, including regular wages and overtime pay, declined by $7.5 million over this period. Year-end headcount in 2009 was 1,781, and it fell to 1,296 at year-end 2019. This was the result, over the eleven-year period shown, of numerous managerial initiatives aimed at achieving operational efficiencies, several MTA-wide workforce consolidation efforts, and headcount reductions achieved solely through attrition that were realized through the move to Cashless Tolling.

**Table 11 Historical Operating Expenses, 2009 to 2019**

| Year | Operating Expenses (000s)[a] | | | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor[b] | Non-Labor[c] | Total | |
| 2009 | $220,400 | $177,400 | $397,800 | -2.5% |
| 2010 | 209,499 | 173,950 | 383,449 | -3.6% |
| 2011 | 208,343 | 150,503 | 358,846 | -6.4% |
| 2012 | 220,576 | 157,463 | 378,039 | 5.3% |
| 2013 | 220,692 | 188,804 | 409,496 | 8.3% |
| 2014 | 238,528 | 205,224 | 443,752 | 8.4% |
| 2015 | 235,099 | 217,660 | 452,759 | 2.0% |
| 2016 | 243,436 | 221,418 | 464,854 | 2.7% |
| 2017 | 248,347 | 241,838 | 490,185 | 5.4% |
| 2018 | 243,115 | 258,150 | 501,265 | 2.3% |
| 2019 | 252,269 | 259,158 | 511,427 | 2.0% |

Source: TBTA
Notes:
(a) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(b) Includes salaries, overtime and fringe benefits, net of capital reimbursements.
(c) Non-labor includes the following categories: major maintenance and supplies, bridge painting, outside services, insurance, power, leases and rentals and other expenses.

Non-labor expenses increased from $177.3 million in 2009 to $259.2 million in 2019. Most of this growth is attributable to back-office costs for administering E-ZPass toll collection, along with the introduction of TBM at the Henry Hudson Bridge in 2012 and the expansion of TBM to all facilities in 2017. Over this eleven-year period, TBTA has been successful in negotiating lower unit costs for E-ZPass tags and has achieved contracted efficiency savings associated with running the NYCSC, which also administers the TBM program. However, the growth in overall transactions have driven up NYCSC expenses, credit/debit card transaction fees (which have also been impacted by higher E-ZPass and TBM tolls) and the costs of maintaining toll collection equipment. Expenses in other areas have generally grown at rates approximating CPI-U inflation.

The following is a brief discussion of the major year-to-year shifts in operating expenses.

Operating expenses in 2009 were $397.8 million, which was 2.5 percent below expenses in 2008. Labor expenses increased by 6.3 percent primarily due to wage inflation, contractual step-up increases and upward pension assessments. This rise in labor costs was offset by an 11.6 percent drop in non-labor expenses which was driven primarily by a one-time additional need in 2008 for major maintenance work that did not recur in 2009 and beyond. Total operating expenses in 2010 declined another 3.6 percent. TBTA undertook a major organizational assessment in 2010 that included staff reductions and the elimination of redundant or unnecessary organizational levels. These actions resulted in a 4.9 percent decline in labor expenses. Non-labor expenditures declined 1.9 percent primarily due to the capitalization of much of the bridge painting program. In 2011, total operating expenses decreased for the third year in a row. Expenses in 2011 decreased 6.4 percent from 2010, with the majority of the decrease attributed to reductions in non-labor expenses.

Total operating expenses for 2012 increased $19.2 million, or 5.3 percent from 2011 primarily due to the emergency response and facility restoration efforts associated with Superstorm Sandy totaling $11.7 million. In addition, pension costs were greater by $8.5 million due to a revised valuation by the New York City Office of the Actuary that included a drop in the assumed rate of investment return, from 8 percent to 7 percent, retroactive to July 2011.

Total operating expenses for 2013 increased $31.5 million, or 8.3 percent above 2012 primarily due to: $12.6 million in additional bond issuance costs associated with the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Bureau (GASB) 65, which requires that certain expenses that were previously allowed to be amortized over the life of the bonds must now be realized in full when incurred; $5.2 million in Superstorm Sandy restoration costs; $4.4 million in higher insurance premiums; additional credit/debit card fees of $2.7 million due to the March increase in E-ZPass tolls; and another $2.7 million in New York E-ZPass Customer Service Center costs stemming from account growth and the first full year of Cashless Tolling at the Henry Hudson Bridge.

Total operating expenses for 2014 increased $34.3 million, or 8.4 percent above 2013 primarily resulting from: $13.3 million in additional wage and associated fringe benefit costs primarily stemming from payments and provisions for actual and projected union contract settlements retroactive to 2009; an actuarial adjustment of $3.8 million for Workers' Compensation; $9.5 million to fund additional major maintenance and bridge painting projects; and a total increase of $6.5 million in property and general liability insurance premiums.

In 2015, total operating expenses were $452.8 million, which was $9.0 million, or 2.0 percent above 2014 expenses. Labor expenses declined by $3.4 million, or 1.4 percent, primarily due to unfilled vacancies throughout the year and the transfer of 53 technology positions to the MTA as part of an agency-wide IT consolidation effort. Non-labor expenses grew by $12.4 million, or 6.1 percent, primarily due to additional major maintenance and bridge painting projects and higher credit card fees associated with the toll increase implemented on March 22, 2015.

In 2016, total operating expenses were $464.9 million, which was $12.1 million, or 2.7 percent above 2015 expenses. Labor expenses increased by $8.3 million, or 3.5 percent, primarily due to wage inflation and actuarial adjustments to pension expenses. Non-labor expenses grew by $3.8 million, or 1.7 percent, which was slightly above the national inflation rate of 1.3 percent. Growth exceeded inflation primarily due to additional major maintenance projects and higher bond issuance costs.

In 2017, total operating expenses were $490.2 million, which was $25.3 million, or 5.4 percent above 2016 operating expenses. Labor expenses increased by $4.9 million, or 2.0 percent, primarily due to wage inflation. Non-labor expenses grew by $20.4 million, or 9.2 percent, primarily due to implementation costs for Cashless Tolling and back-office costs for administering the TBM program.

Total operating expenses in 2018 were $501.3 million, which was 2.3 percent above costs in 2017. Labor expenses declined by 2.1 percent primarily due to vacant positions and headcount reductions achieved solely through attrition that were realized through the move to Cashless

Tolling. Non-labor costs increased by 6.7 percent primarily due to a full year's facility-wide impact on back-office and other non-labor costs related to Cashless Tolling operations.

Total operating expenses in 2019 were $511.4 million, which was 2.0 percent above costs in 2018. Labor expenses grew by 3.8 percent primarily due to revised actuarial assessments of pension costs and higher healthcare costs. Non-labor costs increased by only 0.4 percent. Higher tolling operations and collections costs due to increased traffic and the toll increase implemented in March 2019 were almost entirely offset by efficiencies achieved across a variety of maintenance projects and other operating contracts.

# FACTORS AFFECTING PROFORMA TRAFFIC GROWTH

A previous section of this report identified the historical trends in traffic, revenue, and expenses of the nine TBTA bridges and tunnels. Before developing the analyses, past practice has been to consider factors affecting future traffic, including the projected trends in population and employment, TBTA and regional construction impacts, the capacity constraints in the regional highway network, and toll and elasticity impacts. As previously discussed, due to uncertainty around the impacts to traffic volumes, duration of such and how a recovery might occur created by the Pandemic, Stantec is unable to develop a 10-year forecast. In its place we have developed a pro forma calculation based on a scenario where the Pandemic did not occur (as a reference point) and then used those calculations to create a broad range of possible outcomes from the Pandemic varying in the duration of the effects and in the length of recovery. These are further described in the section on Analysis of Traffic, Revenue and Expenses

This section of the report concludes with a summary of the assumptions and conditions upon which the pro forma traffic and toll revenue analyses were based.

### Employment, Population, and Motor Vehicle Registrations

In keeping with federal requirements mandating the preparation of long-term demographic and socioeconomic forecasts for travel demand modeling purposes, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC) prepares and periodically updates employment and population forecasts for the 10-county NYMTC territory[1] and 21 surrounding counties in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The latest forecasts available, which are included in the following tables, were released in 2015 and range from 2010 to 2050 on a 5-year interval basis. While the 2015 forecasts are largely consistent with historical trends to 2019, new forecasts are underway but not yet finalized for release.

The NYMTC forecasting approach begins with modeling of the regional growth in employment relative to national trends and forecasts prepared by IHS Global Insight, Moody's, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), calibrated at the county level on an industry-specific basis (IHS Global

[1] The 10-County NYMTC Territory includes the five boroughs of New York City as well as Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester and Putnam Counties.

Insight and Moody's are major vendors of economic and financial analysis, forecasts, and market intelligence worldwide). Employment then drives population growth which is forecasted at the sub-regional and county levels by a model that includes fertility, mortality, and recent past trends in net migration and induced labor force growth.

Typically, traffic volumes in the region are affected by changes in employment and population. The demand on TBTA facilities normally tends to be influenced less by regional employment and population trends than other toll facilities because available water crossings are limited. Motor vehicle registrations are another indicator of trends in traffic volumes. To better understand how these indicators may influence traffic volumes on TBTA crossings over the long term, Stantec first reviewed historical trends and forecasts by NYMTC and others, and then adjusted traffic analyses in the short term to account for current economic conditions(excluding impacts from the Pandemic).

None of the employment, population and motor vehicle registrations data provided herein reflect any impacts occurring from the Pandemic due to the fact that there is insufficient data available to make any determinations.

*Employment Trends and Projections*

Job growth traditionally has had an impact on traffic generation. Generally, when the economy is robust and jobs are growing, there is an increase in traffic. Conversely, when employment trends downward traffic volumes generally decline. However, the rate of decline depends upon the severity of employment losses.

Table 12 depicts the long-term trend in total employment in the region since 1970. The region is defined as consisting of 31 counties that comprised the commuter-shed: the five boroughs of the City; 9 suburban counties of New York State in Long Island and the Mid-Hudson; 14 counties of northern and central New Jersey; and 3 counties of Connecticut.

As Table 12 shows, the City's employment decreased from a peak of 4.1 million jobs in 1970 to 3.6 million in 1980. Since 1980, the City has shown consistent employment growth in each decade, having returned to 1970 levels in the 1990s and reached 6.1 million jobs in 2019. The Long Island and Mid-Hudson suburbs, otherwise known as the New York Region, have reflected continuous growth in the decades since 1970, expanding from 1.6 million jobs in 1970 to 3.1 million in 2019. Similar rates of suburban growth occurred in New Jersey and Connecticut between 1970 and 2010. In the New Jersey suburban region, the annual growth rate from 2010 to the present outpaced historic annual growth from 1970 to 2010. The growth rate remained unchanged during both periods in the Connecticut suburban region while the New York suburban region saw a slightly reduced growth rate over the 2010-2019 period compared with the period from 1970 to 2010. Between 1970 and 2019, New Jersey added 2.1 million jobs while Connecticut gained 0.5 million jobs and the New York suburbs grew by 1.6 million jobs. Among the four sub-regions, the City accounted for the largest employment base with 41 percent of 15.0 million regional jobs, followed by New Jersey with 30 percent, the New York suburbs with 21 percent and Connecticut with 8 percent.

## Table 12 Employment Trends

Number of Jobs (000s)[a]

| Year | New York City | New York Region[b] | New Jersey Region[c] | Connecticut Region[d] | NYC and All Regions[e] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 4,066.5 | 1,554.6 | 2,447.6 | 727.4 | 8,796.1 |
| 1980 | 3,614.0 | 1,918.6 | 2,828.2 | 869.3 | 9,230.1 |
| 1990 | 3,962.3 | 2,343.6 | 3,419.2 | 1,001.7 | 10,726.8 |
| 2000 | 4,300.3 | 2,565.7 | 3,741.5 | 1,084.2 | 11,691.7 |
| 2005 | 4,411.1 | 2,720.0 | 3,951.1 | 1,109.0 | 12,191.2 |
| 2010 | 4,788.6 | 2,789.0 | 3,943.9 | 1,108.1 | 12,629.6 |
| 2015[f] | 5,601.0 | 3,007.3 | 4,263.6 | 1,182.0 | 14,053.9 |
| 2016 | 5,725.7 | 3,046.5 | 4,335.2 | 1,191.9 | 14,299.2 |
| 2017 | 5,835.3 | 3,074.2 | 4,401.7 | 1,191.5 | 14,502.6 |
| 2018 | 5,989.0 | 3,113.2 | 4,474.0 | 1,206.2 | 14,782.3 |
| 2019 | 6,147.2 | 3,142.4 | 4,536.8 | 1,218.7 | 15,045.1 |
| Average Annual Percent Change | | | | | |
| 1970 to 1980 | -1.2% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 0.5% |
| 1980 to 1990 | 0.9% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| 1990 to 2000 | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| 2000 to 2005 | 0.5% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| 2005 to 2010 | 1.7% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| 2010 to 2015 | 3.2% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.3% | 2.2% |
| 2015 to 2016 | 2.2% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 1.7% |
| 2016 to 2017 | 1.9% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 1.4% |
| 2017 to 2018 | 2.6% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.9% |
| 2018 to 2019 | 2.6% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 1.8% |

Source: New York Metropolitan Transportation Council, New York State Department of Labor, Connecticut Department of Labor, New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Notes:

(a) Historic employment estimates are modeled using data inputs from the BLS Current Employment Statistics Program (CES) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program as well as the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Table 25N Proprietors statistics. Final revisions to statewide and local area CES data, called a "Benchmark," are made each March for the previous five years based on payroll tax reports submitted by employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance program to individual states. In March 2020, the BLS released its 2019 re-benchmarked CES data with revisions to employment of specific industries going back as far as 1990.

(b) Consists of the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

(c) Consists of the following counties: The 13 counties of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren) plus Mercer County of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.

(d) Consists of the following counties: Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven.

(e) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(f) In 2015, the City of New York changed its methodology of reporting local government workers to more accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the workforce.

NYMTC prepared a series of 40-year employment forecasts, released in final form in March 2015. Forecasted trends are compressed to 5-year intervals, which masks cyclical trends between these years, a common practice in long term forecasting. NYMTC projected regional employment growth would increase at an average annual rate of 0.5 percent between 2010 and 2050. However, regional employment levels increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent between 2010 and 2019, four times greater than the average annual growth rate NYMTC forecasted between 2010 and 2050. However, since 2015, the annual regional growth rate has remained below 2.0 percent each year, suggesting less of an understatement in the decade long

expansion. NYMTC is currently undertaking a revision in the long-term employment forecast that will be released in 2020 for the 2017-2055 period. NYMTC's employment projections from its current employment forecast are presented in Table 13.

**Table 13 NYMTC Employment Projections**

(000s)[(a)]

| Year | New York City | New York Region [(b)] | New Jersey Region [(c)] | Connecticut Region [(d)] | NYC and All Regions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Annual Percent Change | | | | | |
| 2010 to 2015 | 1.6% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.3% |
| 2015 to 2020 | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| 2020 to 2025 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| 2025 to 2030 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| 2030 to 2035 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| 2035 to 2040 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| 2040 to 2045 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| 2045 to 2050 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| **2010 to 2050** | **0.4%** | **0.5%** | **0.5%** | **0.5%** | **0.5%** |

Source: New York Metropolitan Transportation Council

Notes:

(a) Future employment projections are modeled using an amalgam of data inputs from IHS Global Insight, Moody's, State DOLs, US BLS's Current Employment Statistics Program (CES) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, and the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

(b) Consists of the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

(c) Consists of the following counties: The 13 counties of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren) plus Mercer County of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.

(d) Consists of the following counties: Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven.

Based on national forecasts to 2044 and regional forecasts to 2050 (excluding any impacts from the Pandemic), considering the solid recovery since the 2007-2009 recession, the existing regional outlook suggested that jobs would expand by 0.5 percent annually over the period from 2010 to 2050, just over half the annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent between 1970 and 2010. Employment in the City was expected to expand at an annual rate of 0.4 percent, slightly less than the 0.5 percent annual average gain projected in the suburban regions of New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. Without any adjustments for the impact from the Pandemic, no sub-regions were projected to experience a period of interim decline in employment, as each tends to grow with cyclical contractions between 0.2 and 0.8 percent annually on average over the period from 2015 to 2050.

To some extent, the economic recovery in the region and the nation appeared to be largely complete in 2019, with unemployment levels below 2007 pre-recession levels and rising wage and output growth. All regions had not recovered equally, with more than half of the regions' job growth post-2010 occurring in the City. The New York State Department of Labor reported that the City's annual average jobless rate had dropped to 4.1 percent in 2019, below the 5.0 percent unemployment rate reported in 2006 and 2007. On average, 168,200 residents were unemployed in a labor force of 4.1 million, while 347,300 had gained employment between 2010 and 2019. The City's rate of unemployment in 2019 was slightly higher than that of the three suburban regions.

The New Jersey suburban region had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4 percent, followed by the New York suburban region (3.5%) and the Connecticut suburban region (3.7%). Recent labor force conditions are summarized in Table 14.

**Table 14 Labor Force[a] Conditions, 2010 & 2019**

| Year | New York City | New York Region[b] | New Jersey Region[c] | Connecticut Region[d] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | | | | |
| 2010 | 3,950,500 | 2,611,200 | 3,606,500 | 1,043,400 |
| 2019 | 4,089,100 | 2,631,500 | 3,596,100 | 1,051,200 |
| Employed | | | | |
| 2010 | 3,573,600 | 2,414,800 | 3,276,000 | 947,900 |
| 2019 | 3,920,900 | 2,538,700 | 3,474,400 | 1,012,100 |
| Unemployed | | | | |
| 2010 | 376,800 | 196,300 | 330,500 | 95,400 |
| 2019 | 168,200 | 92,900 | 121,700 | 39,100 |
| Unemployment Rate | | | | |
| 2010 | 9.5% | 7.5% | 9.2% | 9.1% |
| 2019 | 4.1% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.7% |

Source: State Departments of Labor and BLS.

Notes:

(a) This table, which reflects the NYMTC employment estimate, includes the jobs of self-employed (i.e., non-payroll) workers, some of which are part-time jobs, as reported by the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, for New York City. These non-payroll jobs are added to the NYS DOL payroll employment.

(b) Consists of the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

(c) Consists of the following counties: The 13 counties of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren) plus Mercer County of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.

(d) Consists of the following counties: Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven.

Over the year 2019, the City gained 78,000 Nonfarm jobs (a measure of the number of U.S. workers in the economy that excludes proprietors, private household employees, unpaid volunteers, farm employees, and the unincorporated self-employed) with 71,000 added in the private sector. Leading industries included Health Care and Social Assistance, which added 49,400 jobs; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (+14,100 jobs); Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (+8,200 jobs); Government Services (+7,000), and Accommodation and Food Services (+5,300 jobs). Lesser job gains occurred in the sectors of Retail Trade (+4,700 jobs); Transportation and Warehousing (+2,600 jobs); Management of Companies and Enterprises (+2,300 jobs); and Wholesale Trade (+2,000 jobs). Less than a thousand jobs were created in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (+900 jobs) and Information, which includes publishing, broadcasting, and telecommunications (+700 jobs). Several sectors saw reduced employment including: Educational Services; Finance and Insurance; and Natural Resources, Mining and Construction (all -4,500 jobs); Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-2,600 jobs); Manufacturing (-1,700 jobs); Other Services (including Religious, Grant Making, Civic and Professional occupations (-1,000 jobs), and Utilities (-400 jobs).

In the housing market, annual building permits authorizing new housing construction increased in the City to 26,547 units in 2019, a gain of 5,637 units or 27.0 percent over 2018 (as shown in Table 15). The number of permits approved in 2019 was down by 53.0 percent or 29,981 units compared to the recent high of 56,528 permits approved in 2015. The significant reduction was primarily due to a rush by multi-family housing developers in 2015 to secure 421-a property tax exemptions before the program's expiration in January 2016. The actual number of constructed housing units annually is roughly 25,000 units, as many of the 2015 permit authorizations have been spread over successive years. Annual average growth in housing unit permits has increased from 2016 to 2019 by 17.7 percent. The largest number of permits issued since 2015 has occurred in Brooklyn (54,800 units), followed by Manhattan (30,543 units) and Queens (30,323 units).

**Table 15 Housing Building Permits Issued within the City, 2015 – 2019**

| Borough | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Total, 2015-2019 | Average Annual Growth (2016-2019) | Annual Growth (2018-2019) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bronx** | 4,682 | 4,003 | 5,401 | 3,698 | 5,541 | 23,325 | +11.4% | +49.8% |
| **Brooklyn** | 26,026 | 4,503 | 6,130 | 8,445 | 9,696 | 54,800 | +29.1% | +14.8% |
| **Manhattan** | 12,612 | 4,024 | 4,811 | 3,584 | 5,512 | 30,543 | +11.1% | +53.8% |
| **Queens** | 12,667 | 2,838 | 5,104 | 4,577 | 5,137 | 30,323 | +21.9% | +12.2% |
| **Staten Island** | 541 | 901 | 685 | 606 | 661 | 3,394 | -9.8% | +9.1% |
| **Total** | 56,528 | 16,269 | 22,131 | 20,910 | 26,547 | 142,385 | +17.7% | +27.0% |

Source: US Census Bureau, Building Permit Survey.

In other property markets, notably office, Cushman & Wakefield reported that leasing activity had declined slightly in 2019 totaling 34.7 million square feet, down from 35.9 million square feet in 2018. Reflecting a 30-year low in Manhattan unemployment, demand for office space continued to remain strong with demand fueled by technology sector expansions from Facebook and Amazon. At the top, Cushman & Wakefield reported that Class A rental rates increased to $79.82 per square foot from $78.83 in 2018, while among all classes average rental rates edged up from $72.28 per square foot in 2018 to $73.41 in 2019. Net absorption for the borough's office market was down from 10.4 million square feet in 2018 to 2.5 million square feet in 2019, a 7.9 million square foot drop. Manhattan's inventory of office space expanded from 401.0 million square feet in 2018 to 408.9 million square feet in 2019, a net gain of 7.8 million square feet.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, Cushman & Wakefield reported that 13 million square feet of office space was under construction or proposed to start in Manhattan. Table 16 identifies 18 office buildings currently being built or announced for development between 2020 and 2025. In the aggregate, these buildings will contribute over 21 million gross square feet of space to the Manhattan market if all are completed within the next five years. Four towers are expected to exceed 2.5 million square feet each, while five others will range between one and two million square feet. In 2020, 16 buildings will account for 5.1 million square feet of construction, followed by the build out of 4.3 million square feet in 2021, 2.6 million in 2022, and lesser amounts in subsequent years. None of these data reflect any impacts occurring from the Pandemic.

**Table 16 Major Manhattan Office Buildings Proposed for Completion by 2025[a]**

| Year of Project Completion | Address | Developer/ Occupant | Gross Square Feet |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 24 Trinity Place | Trinity Real Estate | 325,000 |
| | 375 Pearl St (Verizon) | Sabey / Young Woo | 500,000 |
| | 542 West 22nd St | Hauser & Wirth | 31,985 |
| | 25 11th Ave (Pier 57) | Youngwoo & RXR | 350,000 |
| | 100 East Broadway | Yeung Real Estate | 93,000 |
| | 43 West 47th | Boris Aronov | 63,000 |
| | 76 8th Ave | Chun Woo Realty | 37,166 |
| | 1 Vanderbilt | SL Green | 1,600,000 |
| | Farley Building Conversion | Vornado & Related | 850,000 |
| 2021 | 555 W 34th St (3 Hudson Blvd) | Moinian | 1,800,000 |
| 2022 | 50 Hudson Yards | Related | 2,900,000 |
| | 2 Manhattan West | Brookfield | 1,700,000 |
| | 99 Hudson Blvd (444 11th) | Tishman Speyer | 1,300,000 |
| | 46 Gansevoort Street | Gottlieb/Aurora | 100,000 |
| 2023 | 66 Hudson Blvd (Spiral) | Tishman Speyer | 2,850,000 |
| 2024 | 130 Liberty (WTC 5) | PANYNJ | 1,300,000 |
| | 200 Greenwich (WTC #2) | Silverstein | 2,800,000 |
| 2025 | 270 Park Ave | JP Morgan Chase | 2,500,000 |

Source: New York Building Congress.
Notes: (a) Current as of 2019.

*Population Trends and Projections*

Since 1980, US Census data indicate that the City's population has increased by 1.3 million persons to 8.4 million residents in 2018. In recent years, the City has continued to be a desirable place of residence for many young professionals, foreign immigrants and international investors who maintain multiple residences, as well as the City's long-standing residents who have aged in place. As shown in Table 17, three of the City's boroughs, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island are now more populous than in 1970, a City high point, while Brooklyn and the Bronx remain only marginally less populated than in earlier years.

While the City's population has recorded historical periods of contraction, as shown in Table 17, the commuter suburbs of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have grown largely continuously over the past 48 years. Compared to 8.4 million residents in the City, northern and central New Jersey now houses 7.1 million residents while the nine counties of Long Island and the Mid-Hudson are home to 5.2 million residents. Over the period from 1980 to 2018 in which the City added 1.3 million more inhabitants, the New Jersey region saw an increase of 1.2 million residents and the New York region added 624,300. The Connecticut region, with 2.0 million residents, has added 257,300 residents since 1980. This represents the latest data available.

**Table 17 Population Trends 1970 to 2018**

(000s)

| Year | New York City | New York Region [a] | New Jersey Region [b] | Connecticut Region [c] | NYC and All Regions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 7,894.9 | 4,371.5 | 5,799.7 | 1,681.9 | 19,748.0 |
| 1980 | 7,071.6 | 4,537.1 | 5,856.8 | 1,725.2 | 19,190.8 |
| 1990 | 7,322.6 | 4,635.2 | 6,079.5 | 1,806.0 | 19,843.2 |
| 2000 | 8,008.3 | 4,933.1 | 6,661.8 | 1,888.8 | 21,491.9 |
| 2005 | 8,013.4 | 5,059.8 | 6,830.6 | 1,933.7 | 21,837.5 |
| 2010 | 8,175.1 | 5,123.7 | 6,946.4 | 1,969.2 | 22,214.5 |
| 2015 | 8,550.4 | 5,192.8 | 7,116.4 | 1,991.1 | 22,850.8 |
| 2016 | 8,537.7 | 5,182.0 | 7,110.1 | 1,983.6 | 22,813.4 |
| 2017 | 8,622.7 | 5,203.6 | 7,175.3 | 1,992.5 | 22,994.2 |
| 2018 | 8,398.7 | 5,161.4 | 7,093.1 | 1,982.6 | 22,635.8 |
| Average Annual Percent Change | | | | | |
| 1970 to 1980 | -1.1% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | -0.3% |
| 1980 to 1990 | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| 1990 to 2000 | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| 2000 to 2005 | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| 2005 to 2010 | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| 2010 to 2015 | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| 2015 to 2016 | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.2% |
| 2016 to 2017 | 1.0% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| 2017 to 2018 | -2.6% | -0.8% | -1.1% | -0.5% | -1.6% |

Source: US Census Bureau.

Notes:

(a) Consists of the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

(b) Consists of the following counties: The 13 counties of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren) plus Mercer County of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.

(c) Consists of the following counties: Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven.

NYMTC prepared a series of 40-year population forecasts, released in final form in March 2015 and presented in Table 18. Between 2010 and 2050, NYMTC projects a 0.41 percent annual rate of growth, compared to a 0.28 percent increase from 1970 to 2018. Of this gain, the City is expected to account for an estimated 25 percent of the regional growth. The New Jersey suburbs are expected to have 37 percent of the increase, while Long Island and the Mid-Hudson are expected to account for 28 percent of the total. The Connecticut region, by contrast, will likely account for 10 percent of the regional growth.

Population growth traditionally will positively affect traffic demand on crossings, although employment trends appear to have had a more noticeable effect on traffic volumes on TBTA facilities. However, TBTA traffic variations do not always correlate year by year with regional demographic trends. As evident, demand for TBTA facilities has been strong overall and NYMTC's long term regional population projections indicate a trend for such demand to increase over the projected period. With regard to employment, there may be some years that will show declines,

but that is in the past these were projected to be offset by other years that will be characterized by growth. In general, an upward trend has been expected over the long term through the end of NYMTC's current forecast period in 2050, excluding any consideration of impacts from the Pandemic.

**Table 18 Population Projections**

(000s)[a]

| Year | New York City | New York Region [b] | New Jersey Region [c] | Connecticut Region [d] | NYC and All Regions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Annual Percent Change | | | | | |
| 2015 to 2020 | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| 2020 to 2025 | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| 2025 to 2030 | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| 2030 to 2035 | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| 2035 to 2040 | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| 2040 to 2045 | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| 2045 to 2050 | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% |

Source: New York Metropolitan Transportation Council.

Notes:

(a) Forecast is the most recent available, unchanged from the previous year.

(b) Consists of the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

(c) Consists of the following counties: The 13 counties of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren) plus Mercer County of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.

(d) Consists of the following counties: Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven.

*Motor Vehicle Registrations*

The trend in motor vehicle registrations in an area has been a predictor of growth or stability in levels of vehicular traffic. As Table 19 shows, motor vehicle registrations in New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut peaked in 2005 and dropped sharply following the financial crisis. By 2011 Tri-State registrations neared peak 2005 levels though they have declined in recent years. Over the period from 2011 to 2018, registrations in the region dropped by 782,000 due to a loss of 1.9 million registrants in New Jersey while New York City added 225,000 registrants, New York State added 1.1 million registrants and Connecticut added 51,000 registrants. Since 2018, registrations have declined by 0.2 percent in New York City as New York State as a whole declined by 4.9 percent. Population decline in New York City may account for the drop in motor vehicle registrations.

Although motor vehicle registrations are not projected for future years, auto sales increased nationally following the 2007-2009 recession with a record number of annual sales in both 2015 and 2016. According to the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis monthly auto sales declined marginally in recent years from a peak in 2016 as average monthly finance rates for 48-month new auto loans increased from a 50-year low in November 2015 of 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent in November 2019. The outlook for future motor vehicle registrations will depend on

consumer confidence levels, which currently as of February 2020 were high at an index level of 130.7 recorded in February 2020 but the impact from the Pandemic is unknown. Consumer confidence levels could significantly deteriorate if a recession develops, resulting in fewer motor vehicles per household.

**Table 19 Motor Vehicle Registrations**

(000s)[a]

| Year | New York City | New York State[b] | New Jersey | Connecticut[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2008** | 1,945 | 11,429 | 6,411 | 3,160 |
| **2009** | 1,952 | 11,591 | 6,272 | 3,137 |
| **2010** | 1,962 | 10,603 | 6,956 | 3,148 |
| **2011** | 1,961 | 10,431 | 7,940 | 2,829 |
| **2012** | 1,978 | 10,449 | 7,911 | 2,706 |
| **2013** | 2,016 | 10,674 | 7,061 | 2,856 |
| **2014** | 2,057 | 10,904 | 6,874 | 2,866 |
| **2015** | 2,107 | 10,639 | 5,939 | 2,842 |
| **2016** | 2,162 | 11,122 | 5,941 | 2,842 |
| **2017** | 2,189 | 10,857 | 6,058 | 2,826 |
| **2018** | 2,186 | 11,482 | 6,055 | 2,880 |
| **2019** | 2,182 | 10,924 | N/A | N/A |
| Average Annual Growth | | | | |
| **2008-2018** | 1.2% | 0.0% | -0.6% | -0.9% |
| **2009-2019** | 1.1% | -0.6% | N/A | N/A |

Source: United States Federal Highway Administration and New York State Department of Motor Vehicles

Notes:
(a) This represents the most recent available data for New Jersey and Connecticut.
(b) Including New York City.
(c) Includes the totals for New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Annual year-end motor vehicle registrations for the five-year period of 2015 through 2019 are shown for each of the City's five boroughs in Table 20. The annual change in citywide registrations fell from a 2.6 percent increase from 2015 to 2016 to a 0.2 percent decrease from 2018 to 2019 as auto loan interest rates increased. When comparing 2015 to 2019, New York City gained 74,237 registrations; Brooklyn saw the largest gain in new registrations (+36,983), followed by Queens (+23,478), the Bronx (+16,271), and Staten Island (+3,342). Only Manhattan saw a decrease in the number of registrations, a drop of 5,837 vehicles. It is worth noting that the availability and usage levels of for-hire services have had impacts on traffic and contributed to a portion of the increase in vehicular travel in recent years; for example the number of unique ride-hailing vehicles dispatched in New York City (including Uber, Lyft, Juno and Via vehicles) increased from 36,489 in December 2015 to a peak of 158,157 vehicles in March 2019. Ride-hailing vehicles have since declined to 134,630 vehicles in November 2019.

**Table 20 New York City Motor Vehicle Registrations, 2015 to 2019**

| Borough | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 - 2019 Growth | 2015-2019 Average Annual Rate of Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bronx | 272,483 | 284,084 | 288,788 | 290,055 | 288,754 | -0.4% | 1.5% |
| Brooklyn | 498,282 | 512,374 | 521,434 | 524,701 | 535,265 | 2.0% | 1.8% |
| Manhattan | 254,159 | 256,017 | 254,572 | 250,270 | 248,322 | -0.8% | -0.6% |
| Queens | 808,122 | 830,603 | 841,513 | 837,319 | 831,600 | -0.7% | 0.7% |
| Staten Island | 274,275 | 279,271 | 283,067 | 283,928 | 277,617 | -2.2% | 0.3% |
| Total | 2,107,321 | 2,162,349 | 2,189,374 | 2,186,273 | 2,181,558 | -0.2% | 0.9% |

Source: New York State Department of Motor Vehicles

## Fuel Availability and Prices

Traffic and revenue on the TBTA crossings have been affected in varying degrees by the availability and price of gasoline since 1970, impacted by major events resulting in fuel shortages and increases in gasoline prices including the 1973-1974 period due to the OPEC oil embargo and reduced OPEC output in 1979 associated with disruptions during the Iranian Revolution, during the first war in the Persian Gulf in the early 1990's and during the war in Iraq in the 2000's. Figures 3A/3B illustrate the most recent effects in rolling average[2] monthly VMT and gas prices since the mid-2000's associated with reduced local supplies due to damage to refineries caused by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and lower prices during the 2007-2009 recession as global demand declined. In some instances, such as in 2011, economic conditions and toll increases also contributed to the reduction of traffic volumes at TBTA crossings. After Superstorm Sandy in 2012, odd-even gasoline rationing was implemented in the City from November 9th until November 24th whereby motorists could purchase gasoline on alternate days based on the last digit of their license plate. The effects were seen as part of the decrease in traffic after the storm.

During the second week of July 2008, the average price of regular grade gasoline was the highest recorded – $4.114 per gallon in the U.S. and $4.179 in the City. Prices then dropped in the second half of 2008, remaining steady through 2009 and increasing through 2010. The next peak, during the second week of May 2011, saw prices at $3.965 per gallon in the U.S. and $4.069 in the City. As of the second week of April 2020, the U.S. Energy Information Administration ("EIA") stated that the price of regular grade gasoline averaged $1.853 per gallon nationally, and $2.067 in the City. These dramatic price decreases are likely a result of the reduced demand during the Pandemic. See the discussion of the factors contributing to changes in price and availability of gasoline below.

[2] 12-month rolling averages (using average values of the past 12 months instead of single months of data) were utilized in Figures 3A/3B to smooth out cyclical and seasonal month-to-month trends.

Sharp increases in the price of gasoline in 2008 and 2011 resulted in decreases in Vehicle Miles Traveled ("VMT") in the United States and in the New York metropolitan area. Data from the FHWA indicates that VMT decreased between 2007 and 2008 by 1.9 percent nationally and by 4.1 percent in New York State. In 2011, largely in response to the recession, national VMT was 2.6 percent below the 2007 level and New York State VMT was 7.1 percent below 2007. Since 2014, national travel demand has continued to increase by an average annual rate of 1.6 percent as statewide levels decreased by 0.2 percent. At the national level, low gas prices contributed to increased travel, while VMT declined in New York State as average transit ridership increased and new travel options including car shares, bike shares and taxi-booking services emerged.

Factors contributing to changes in the price and availability of gasoline are both upward and downward and each has an unknown element that contributes to uncertainty. These factors include:

- Dependence on imported crude oil – Generally, the United States' dependence on imported fuel has continued to fall as the country continues to increase its reliance on domestic resources. The EIA, in the April 2020 Short-Term Energy Outlook ("STEO"), reported significant revisions in their outlook for global oil demand and supply, citing economic contraction due to the Pandemic and a sudden increase in crude oil supply following the suspension of previously agreed-upon production cuts among the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and partner countries. On April 7, 2020, the EIA projected that daily domestic crude oil production will average 11.8 million barrels per day in 2020 and fall to 11.1 million barrels per day in 2021. Even with these reductions, the projected levels of production continue to surpass the historic high of 10.6 million barrels per day previously set in 2018 that exceeded the long-time record of 9.6 million barrels per day set in 1970;

- Use of substitute fuels – Since 2010 the use of biofuels, including biomass-based diesel, ethanol and biofuel losses and co-products, has increased in the United States as domestic production has ramped up following reductions in foreign imports since 2013. In March 2019 the EIA projected that biofuel consumption would remain stable through 2020 with marginal growth expected from increased consumption of motor fuels; this does not reflect any impacts from the Pandemic. Increased levels of domestic production and net imports of biomass-based diesel were expected given the renewal of the biodiesel blender's tax credit in December 2019. Fluctuations in biofuel imports have an impact on the need for gasoline;

- Political conditions – Ongoing political developments and conflicts in oil producing countries and elsewhere produce instability in gasoline availability and prices; however, these factors are partially reflected in current oil prices; and

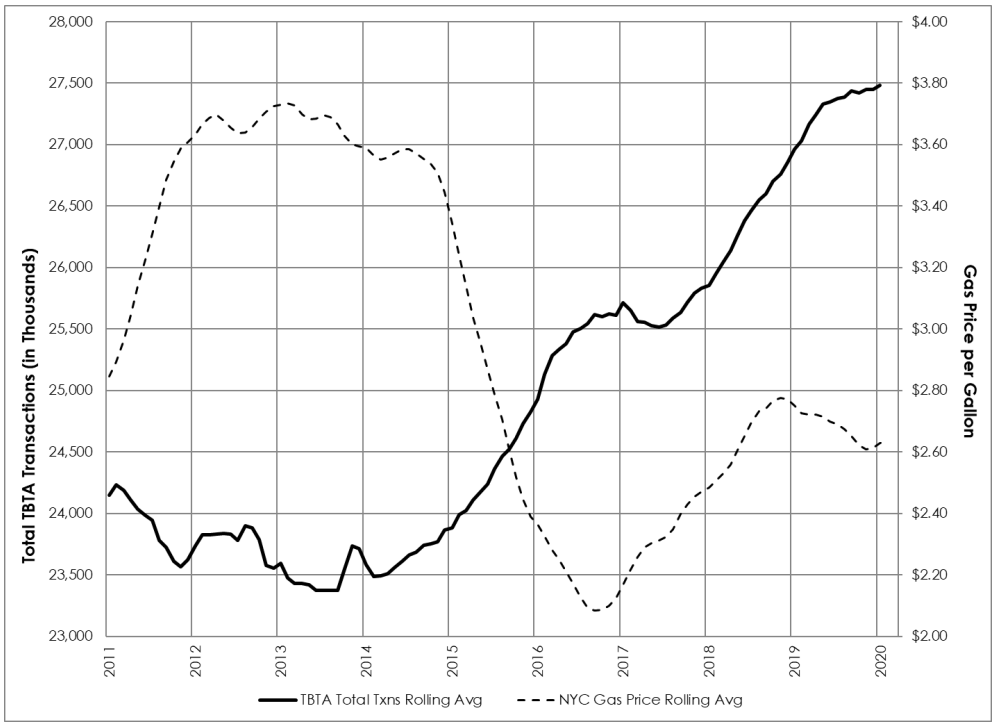
- Motor vehicle fuel efficiency – The projected real world model year 2019 fuel economy of 25.5 miles per gallon (mpg), if achieved, will be the highest level of fuel efficiency since the EPA began its analysis of light-duty automotive vehicles in 1975. In April 2010, both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the EPA raised the fleet-wide Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) requirements to a real-world fuel economy of approximately 36 mpg for

new vehicles in 2025. On April 2, 2018, the EPA announced the completion of the Midterm Evaluation process for the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for cars and light trucks for model years 2022-2025. The EPA was expected to submit a formal proposal to replace CAFE standards in 2020 with Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient (SAFE) standards which will limit future fuel efficient mileage gains from 0.5 percent to 1 percent per year, down from the CAFE standards' 5 percent annual mileage increases. On September 27, 2019 the EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration published the SAFE Vehicles Rule Part One, which takes the first step towards creating One National Program for fuel economy regulation. Part Two of the SAFE Vehicles Rule is anticipated to be published in mid- to late 2020.

The EIA, in the April 2020 STEO, indicated that they expect the national price of regular grade gasoline to average $1.86 per gallon in 2020, compared with $2.60 per gallon in 2019. The EIA forecasts the national price of regular grade gasoline to average $1.58 per gallon during the April-September 2020 summer driving season, primarily due to lower forecasted crude oil prices and significantly lower gasoline demand in the second quarter of 2020 attributed to the impact of the Pandemic.

Depicted on the following page are Table 3A and Table 3B, which illustrate the historical relationship between gas prices and travel. As shown with both New York State VMT and TBTA Total Transactions, a reduction in the price of gas generally has correlated with a rise in vehicular travel demand. However, Table 3B shows that the rise in monthly transactions began prior to the drop in gas price, indicating that although gas prices can affect travel, the increase in transactions cannot entirely be attributed to the movement in gas prices.

**Figure 3A/3B New York City Gas Prices Compared to New York State VMT and TBTA Bridges and Tunnels Total Transactions**

## Toll Increase Impacts, Collection Methods, and Elasticity

Tolls that are increased periodically can affect traffic usage, especially if they outpace the rate of inflation and in those instances where competing facilities provide a good alternative. Elasticity, as used herein, is the relationship between the change in traffic volume and the toll rate change, and represents the relative decrease in traffic corresponding to a given increase in toll. Elasticity is expressed as a negative value and the higher the absolute value, the more apt a facility is to lose traffic, which can be attributable to diversions to competing facilities, switches in travel modes, consolidation of trips, and elimination of trips. Elasticity, in this sense, is used to analyze the relationship between tolls and use, i.e., when tolls are increased, motorists react and travel patterns may change.

Elasticity factors vary, demonstrating that users react differently to toll increases depending on influencing conditions. On the TBTA crossings, elasticity tends to be influenced by the proximity of the toll-free City bridges and other considerations. The low elasticity factors for the Throgs Neck and Bronx-Whitestone Bridges indicate their relative isolation from the nearest toll-free competitor, the Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge. On the East River at the RFK Bridge and at the Queens Midtown and Hugh L. Carey Tunnels, elasticity increases as the degree of toll-free competition increases. The TBTA tunnels tend to lose traffic particularly when the competing crossings are operating under reasonable levels of traffic service and providing motorists with viable toll-free alternatives during non-peak periods. In addition, trip purpose influences demand; i.e., peak-period, work-related trips are less elastic than off-peak or discretionary trips that have fewer travel-time constraints. The effects of construction on main thoroughfares and feeder routes also affect drivers' choices of toll facilities.

Two sets of proforma analyses were developed for this report: one at constant tolls (including only the effects of the recent toll increase on March 31, 2019) and the second which also factors in toll increases in March 2021 and March 2023 as included in the MTA 2020-2023 Financial Plan adopted by the MTA Board in February 2020. Elasticity factors used for the analyses in this report are based on factors Stantec developed from analyzing the elasticity exhibited following the March 2017 toll increase. Because the calculated transactions in the 2019 report were so close to actual transactions for 2019, the toll increase in March 2019 did not merit a reassessment in the toll elasticity factors for the proforma analysis.

To evaluate the impact of any toll increase on transactions, transactional data at each of the TBTA facilities are split into three groups by payment type: NYCSC E-ZPass customers, non-NYCSC E-ZPass customers, and TBM customers. Stantec then estimated the revenue split by payment type; this enabled the tracking of the average toll rate throughout the months following the toll increase. The conversion to Cashless Tolling also occurred throughout 2017 at eight of the nine facilities and greatly induced cash customers to switch to E-ZPass. Overall E-ZPass usage increased by 3.4 percent (Throgs Neck Bridge) to 6.6 percent (RFK Bridge) in 2017 with the conversion to Cashless Tolling, which is a combination of background growth and payment method shifts, which vary by facility. Background growth rates were studied using historical and projected population growth, fuel prices, and VMT. Incorporating these various factors, seasonal trends in the data were also

reviewed to determine the patterns and length of the toll increase impact. This process, generally, isolated the background growth and Cashless Tolling effects from the toll increase elasticities.

When reviewing changes in usage exhibited after the March 2017 toll increase, Stantec recognizes that it was unlike most prior toll increases in that, generally, total transactions at TBTA facilities continued to increase. This indicated, in Stantec's opinion, that the sensitivity to toll increases was diminishing and the background growth was increasing. Our analysis of the previous toll increases, prior to the existence of Cashless Tolling, found that cash motorists are more sensitive to toll rates when compared to E-ZPass users; that is to say, the analysis indicated a significantly higher elasticity for cash customers than for E-ZPass customers. With regard to tolling elasticities, TBM customers are expected to behave more like E-ZPass customers than traditional cash customers, as there is no out-of-pocket cash transaction at the toll gantry for either customer. Stantec made separate analyses for both the E-ZPass customers and for the TBM customers. As a result, Stantec has seen that based on historical data elasticity rates for TBM customers may continue to be closer to those found for E-ZPass customers as behavior stabilizes between the two collection methods. These elasticities were used in the 2019 report. As mentioned earlier, total revenue traffic in 2019 was 329.4 million vehicles, which was 0.6 percent higher than our 2019 forecast of 327.6 million vehicles. Given that the calculated transactions were so close to actual transactions for 2019, Stantec has not changed the toll elasticity factors for this proforma analysis. The elasticity factors used to develop Stantec's analyses of toll revenue including the recent toll increase and a future potential toll increase are shown in Table 21.

As discussed earlier, there was a significant shift from cash to E-ZPass in response to the implementation of Cashless Tolling. In 2018, the unprecedented shift to E-ZPass continued with total E-ZPass market-share reaching 95.2 percent by December 2018. As of December 2019, E-ZPass market-share remained at 95.2 percent. Stantec estimates that a shift will continue into the future, but as participation increases, the incremental changes will be smaller.

For purposes of the calculations provided, we have assumed future toll increases in accordance with the 2020-2023 MTA Financial Plan. This plan includes projected toll increases on March 1, 2021 and March 1, 2023. Accordingly, the revenue analysis with the toll increase laid out in this report includes a 5.4 percent toll increase in 2021 and a 5.3 percent toll increase in 2023 to achieve a 4 percent revenue yield to be implemented on that date. Any such toll increases or other adjustments are subject to future action by the TBTA Board. Additionally, it should be noted that 2019 was a record year for transactions on TBTA facilities and is above the forecast presented in our 2019 report. These recent data served as the new base for all future analyses.

For the scenario which includes future toll increases, it was assumed that the NYCSC E-ZPass toll for passenger cars on the major and minor crossings would be increased by 5.4 percent in 2021 and 5.3 percent in 2023 to achieve a 4 percent revenue yield, as noted previously. Further, it was assumed that truck tolls would be increased proportionately, and that the relationships between TBM and NYCSC E-ZPass tolls for passenger cars would remain the same as those implemented for the toll increase on March 31, 2019.

**Table 21 Elasticity Factors**

| Facility | Elasticity Factors[(a)] | |
|---|---|---|
| | TBM | E-ZPass |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | -0.152 | -0.087 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | -0.152 | -0.087 |
| RFK Bridge | -0.152 | -0.134 |
| Queens-Midtown Tunnel | -0.188 | -0.130 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | -0.226 | -0.178 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | -0.174 | -0.011 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | -0.165 | -0.099 |
| Marine Parkway Bridge | -0.116 | -0.033 |
| Cross Bay Bridge | -0.163 | -0.020 |

Notes:
(a) For each 1% increase in toll the volume is expected to decrease by the elasticity factor; e.g. for each 1% increase in the TBM toll at the Queens Midtown Tunnel, TBM traffic would decrease by 0.188%.

As for the impacts of the potential future toll increases on traffic demand, the elasticity factors from Table 21, as described previously, were used by Stantec to calculate changes in traffic, as shown in Table 22. These traffic impacts represent the reduction in volume from the corresponding annual traffic levels that would be expected if tolls were not increased. Future transactions are calculated by adding background growth to existing transactions, and, when there is a toll increase, factoring in traffic loss due to toll elasticity (excluding any additional impacts which might occur as a result of the Pandemic).

**Table 22 Estimated Percent Change in Average Toll Rates and Traffic in 2021 and 2023**

| Facility | Elasticity Factors | | Estimated Percent Change with Assumed 2021 Toll Increase | | | | Estimated Percent Change with Assumed 2023 Toll Increase | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toll | | Traffic | | Toll | | Traffic | |
| | TBM | E-ZPass | TBM | E-ZPass | TBM | E-ZPass | TBM | E-ZPass | TBM | E-ZPass |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | -0.152 | -0.087 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.8% | -0.5% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.8% | -0.5% |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | -0.152 | -0.087 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.8% | -0.5% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.8% | -0.5% |
| RFK Bridge | -0.152 | -0.134 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.8% | -0.7% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.8% | -0.7% |
| Queens-Midtown Tunnel | -0.188 | -0.130 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -1.0% | -0.7% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -1.0% | -0.7% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | -0.226 | -0.178 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -1.2% | -1.0% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -1.2% | -0.9% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | -0.174 | -0.011 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.9% | -0.1% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.9% | -0.1% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | -0.165 | -0.099 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.9% | -0.5% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.9% | -0.5% |
| Marine Parkway Bridge | -0.116 | -0.033 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.6% | -0.2% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.6% | -0.2% |
| Cross Bay Bridge | -0.163 | -0.020 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.9% | -0.1% | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.9% | -0.1% |

### Availability of Capacity on TBTA Facilities

Stantec's assessment of TBTA's bridges and tunnels indicates that historically during most, if not all hours of the day, most facilities are operating below carrying capacity and more growth can be

accommodated. The exception is the Queens Midtown Tunnel where historical data show the capacity is somewhat constrained during specific hours within peak periods. This may limit potential traffic growth during these specific times, but the great majority of the hours have sufficient available capacity to absorb any volume growth that may occur. Overall, wherever capacity constraints are observed, TBTA acts wherever feasible to alleviate those constraints through targeted investments.

TBTA completed the implementation of Cashless Tolling at all of its facilities by fall 2017. The Cashless Tolling system utilizes tolling equipment mounted on overhead gantries to capture E-ZPass tag-reads and license plate images in an environment without traditional toll plazas, enabling customers to traverse tolling areas in free-flow fashion.

Actual traffic observed after the conversion to Cashless Tolling and subsequent removal of traditional toll plazas showed that the removal of the toll booths eliminated any localized queuing and congestion associated with cash collection and E-ZPass interventions. The conversion to Cashless Tolling, however, does not address any recurring upstream or downstream congestion issues that exist at some facilities. These capacity constraints are typically located outside TBTA's jurisdictional boundaries, but can impact traffic flow within the tolling areas during peak commuter and recreational periods. Flow through the former plaza areas continues to be affected by these off-site conditions even with the facilities operating in a Cashless Tolling environment. TBTA completed a study to identify post Cashless Tolling traffic improvements that will mitigate some of these off-site constraints to the extent feasible and in coordination with NYCDOT and NYSDOT. The results of the study have helped inform TBTA's capital plan with current and future planned capital projects which will address some of the identified post Cashless Tolling traffic bottlenecks that serve to constrain capacity at certain facilities.

### TBTA and Regional Operational and Construction Impacts

Traffic volumes on TBTA facilities are in some instances influenced by construction and rehabilitation projects involving roadways and bridges in the New York City area.

Major projects that result in long-term closures on the competing bridges may increase volumes on TBTA's facilities. Also, long-term lane closures on the roadway network serving the TBTA crossings or on the TBTA crossings themselves may affect TBTA traffic volumes or cause traffic to shift from the affected crossing to either another TBTA facility or to one of the City's toll-free bridges. For example, when replacement of the Queens Approach structure on the Bronx Whitestone Bridge began in 2011, some traffic diverted to the Throgs Neck Bridge, as the Bronx Whitestone Bridge and the Throgs Neck Bridge serve similar traffic and a delay on one of the bridges results in a shift to the other crossing. A number of roadway construction/rehabilitation projects, over the past few years, have influenced traffic volumes on TBTA facilities, and future construction will also affect traffic. The following descriptions also highlight area construction activities and measures that have influenced TBTA volumes and other planned and proposed projects that may affect traffic during the forecast period. Information on future non-TBTA construction activity was obtained from NYSDOT, NYCDOT, NYMTC, and the Port Authority.

*Construction on TBTA Facilities*

TBTA has an active program of regional transportation planning and coordinates closely with regional partners on all projects in common corridors. TBTA is part of a regional Interagency Program Coordination group that meets regularly to discuss ongoing and future projects in order to coordinate and align projects among the regional agencies to minimize adverse regional traffic impacts of construction by different regional agencies.

In general, the majority of construction activities programmed for the TBTA facilities themselves are scheduled to take place during off-peak hours, including nighttime and weekend lane closures in the tunnels. They are expected to have minimal impacts on daily bridge and/or tunnel traffic.

MTA has temporarily postponed new third party capital construction awards across the entire MTA inclusive of TBTA projects, until June, 2020. TBTA's current capital construction projects are progressing per New York State Executive Order 202.6, under which construction of roads, bridges, and transit facilities is deemed an essential construction activity for continuation during the current COVID-19 restrictions. In addition, design and planning efforts for the rest of the capital plan continue.

- The **Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge** is undergoing steel repair/painting on the suspended spans, planned for completion in 2022. Concrete rehabilitation of the anchorages and tower piers is also ongoing, and planned to be complete in 2021 and 2020 respectively. In addition, rehabilitation of the Staten Island and Brooklyn approach upper level elevated ramps is ongoing and is planned to be complete in 2023.

- The **Cross Bay Bridge** is undergoing pier fender system rehabilitations which is planned to be complete in 2021. Transformation of the former toll plaza area to meet highway standards required due to implementation of Cashless Tolling was completed in 2019.

- The **Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge** is undergoing miscellaneous structural repairs and pier fender system rehabilitations. Both projects are ongoing and are planned to be complete in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Transformation of the former toll plaza area to meet highway standards required due to implementation of Cashless Tolling was completed in 2019.

- The **Bronx-Whitestone Bridge** is undergoing miscellaneous structural rehabilitation, and improvements to the Queens Approach Roadway, both planned for completion in 2020. Transformation of the former toll plaza area to meet highway standards required due to implementation of Cashless Tolling is ongoing and planned to be complete in 2020. As noted below, the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge and the Throgs Neck Bridge serve the same traffic, and delays on one of the bridges results in a shift to the other crossing.

- The **Throgs Neck Bridge** suspended span deck replacement construction contract was awarded in late 2018. Staged construction of the roadway deck is planned to begin in 2020

with the use of a movable barrier to implement a reversible lane. Three lanes will be maintained in the peak direction to maximize traffic flow. This traffic management strategy has been successfully deployed on recent projects at TBTA's other suspension bridges and has been effective in minimizing traffic impacts. In addition, a construction contract for the Approach Viaducts structural rehabilitation was awarded in 2019 and is projected to be complete in 2024. Transformation of the former toll plaza area to meet highway standards required due to implementation of Cashless Tolling is ongoing and planned to be complete in 2020. As noted above, the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge and the Throgs Neck Bridge serve similar traffic, and a delay on one of the bridges results in a shift to the other crossing.

- The **Henry Hudson Bridge** is undergoing a project to replace both the upper and lower level former toll plaza structure and is scheduled to be completed in 2021. Two through lanes will be maintained on the lower level at all times. Traffic mitigation measures are in place to minimize any traffic impacts. In addition, the rehabilitation of the concrete skewbacks and pier pedestal (foundations) is ongoing, planned to be complete in 2020.

- The **RFK Bridge** is undergoing a project to perform superstructure upgrades for all facility structures except the suspended spans, including painting of the Lift Span and Bronx Truss Steel and is projected to be complete in 2023. Construction of a new direct connector ramp to the northbound Harlem River Drive is ongoing and is planned to be complete in 2020. Construction of the new ramp is not impacting traffic on the RFK Bridge.

- The **Queens Midtown Tunnel** is undergoing installation of smoke detection systems, as well as rehabilitation of tunnel controls and communications systems, both of which are planned to be complete in 2021.

- The **Hugh L. Carey Tunnel** is undergoing installation of smoke detection/alarm systems which is planned to be complete in 2021. In addition, the rehabilitation of Hugh L. Carey Tunnel Ventilation Systems is ongoing and is projected to be complete in 2022.

*Competing East River Crossings Construction*

Programmed construction along competing East River crossings include:

- **Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge** – The project to replace the upper level roadway deck started in 2018 and is expected to be completed by 2022. There are ongoing off-peak lane closures on the bridge. Permanent lane closures have not yet commenced, but are expected to begin on the Manhattan-bound upper roadway in October 2020. Queens-bound upper roadway closures are anticipated to follow in August 2021. This project may result in increased usage of the Queens Midtown Tunnel and, to a lesser extent, the RFK Bridge.

- **Brooklyn Bridge** – Rehabilitation of approach arches on the Brooklyn Bridge is scheduled to begin in fall 2019 and is expected to be completed in 2023. This project may result in increased usage of the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel and, to a lesser extent, the Queens Midtown Tunnel.

*Other Major Bridge and Roadway Construction*

During the forecast period, several major roadway and bridge projects, which are part of NYMTC's current Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for federal Fiscal Years 2017-2021, will potentially have traffic implications for the TBTA facilities.

Other bridges, roads, and overpasses programmed for construction include:

- **Madison Avenue Bridge** – Rehabilitation of the Madison Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River began at the end of 2018 and is expected to end in April 2022. The project includes electrical, mechanical, and miscellaneous operating system-related work. Minimal diversions to the RFK Bridge are anticipated.

- **Broadway Bridge** – Reconstruction of the bridge was scheduled to start in 2019, however, problems with the operating system of the bridge has delayed the project. The project's scope of work includes a major rehabilitation of the roadway deck, superstructure steel and substructure elements of the vertical lift span, as well as the approach spans. It will also include the replacement and rehabilitation of electrical and mechanical components of the vertical lift span, as well as replacement of the existing fender system with a new larger and stronger one. This is a two and a half year project. Minimal diversions to the Henry Hudson Bridge are anticipated.

- **I-87/Major Deegan Expressway** – Rehabilitation of various overpasses along the Major Deegan Expressway from East 160th Street to East 232nd Street is scheduled for design and construction through 2026.

  The Major Deegan Expressway between West 161st Street and the Alexander Hamilton Bridge project includes the addition of a northbound auxiliary lane and the replacement of the northbound and southbound viaducts to improve traffic flow and safety along the corridor. The Depot Place Bridge over the Expressway will also be rehabilitated as part of this project. This project began in 2019 and is expected to be completed in spring 2022.

  Safety and operational improvements northbound from Burnside Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park are scheduled from summer 2021 to spring 2023.

  These projects may result in minimal diversions to the RFK Bridge.

- **I-95/Cross Bronx Expressway** – Several rehabilitation projects are in development for the Cross Bronx Expressway.

  The rehabilitation of the six Cross Bronx Expressway bridges (replacement of deck and superstructure) over the Sheridan Expressway and Amtrak right-of-way from Boston Road to the Bronx River Parkway is a potential design-build project with construction currently scheduled to begin in summer 2021 and extend through fall 2024.

The rehabilitation of the Arthur Avenue and 176th Street bridges over the Cross Bronx Expressway is currently under development. Construction is scheduled to begin in winter 2023/2024 and be completed in summer 2025.

The rehabilitation of the E.L. Grant Highway, Nelson Avenue, and Jesup Avenue bridges over the Cross Bronx Expressway is currently under development. The project, which includes deck and bearings replacement and steel repairs to address structural deficiencies and extend the service life of the structures, is scheduled to begin in spring 2022 and be completed in winter 2024/2025.

The rehabilitation of Jerome Avenue and East 174th Street Bridges over the Cross Bronx Expressway (to extend the service life of the two bridges) is scheduled to begin in spring 2026 and end in spring 2027. The scope of work will include replacement of the bridge decks/slabs, the repair of superstructures, the repair of concrete substructures, the replacement of bearings, and the repair of other deteriorated elements to assure continued safe operations.

The rehabilitation of the Cross Bronx Expressway over Webster Avenue, Third Avenue, and the Metro-North Railroad is scheduled to begin in winter 2024/2025 and end in winter 2027/2028. The scope will include replacing the concrete deck and replacing/repairing other deteriorated bridge elements to ensure continued safe operations.

There is a mill and fill project on the Cross Bronx Expressway from the Alexander Hamilton Bridge to Bruckner Expressway Interchange. Work will occur during nighttime hours. Construction is scheduled to start in April 2020 and be completed in early summer 2022.

These projects may result in minimal diversions to the RFK, Bronx-Whitestone, and/or the Throgs Neck bridges.

- **I-278/Bruckner Expressway** – The Bruckner Expressway/Sheridan Boulevard Interchange project consists of reconstruction of the Bruckner Expressway viaduct and the related ramps to address the poorly rated deck, deteriorated concrete columns, repair/replacement of the bearings, pedestals and other minor work elements. The project will be completed under three contracts.

  *Contract 1* includes two elements:

  **A) Bruckner Expressway/Sheridan Boulevard Interchange** – The Bruckner Expressway will be widened east of the interchange over the Amtrak Bridge to carry a third lane in both directions of the Bruckner Expressway through the interchange. The bridge deck over Amtrak will need to be widened to accommodate the additional lanes.

  **B) Hunts Point Truck Access Improvements** – New ramp connections will be constructed between Edgewater Road and both the Sheridan Boulevard (both directions) and the northbound/eastbound Bruckner Expressway. A new deck will be constructed over the

Bruckner Expressway and Amtrak to provide the new connections. The Hunts Point Avenue ramp to the northbound Sheridan Expressway would be permanently closed and all on-ramp traffic will be rerouted to Edgewater Road to access the northbound Sheridan Boulevard.

A design-build contract was awarded in summer 2019 and construction will begin once plans are approved. Contract 1 is scheduled to be substantially completed in winter 2022/2023.

*Contract 2* includes deck replacement of the Bruckner Expressway from East 141st Street to Barretto Street, widening of the Bruckner Expressway from East 149th Street to Barretto Street to accommodate a third lane in both directions, removal of the westbound Bruckner Expressway off-ramp to East 138th Street, and a new westbound Bruckner Expressway interchange at Leggett Avenue for improved access to Hunts Point. Other improvements to Bruckner Boulevard below the viaduct are included in this contract. A design-build contract is scheduled to be awarded in February 2021 and construction is expected to be completed by Spring 2024.

*Contract 3* includes deck replacement of the Bruckner Expressway between Barretto Street and the Sheridan Boulevard interchange. A third lane will be added along both directions of the Bruckner Expressway between these segments, which would now provide a continuous third lane along both directions of the Bruckner Expressway between the Bronx River and East 149th Street. A pedestrian bridge at Bryant Avenue will also be replaced. Construction on this contract is scheduled to begin in winter 2022/2023 and be completed in summer 2025.

Reconstruction on the Bruckner Expressway between East 141st Street and the interchange with the Major Deegan Expressway and Robert F. Kennedy Bridge includes replacing bridge decks, repairing concrete piers and steel girders, and replacing all bearings and pedestals on both the mainline Bruckner Expressway and connecting ramps, including the entrance ramp at East 138th Street. The project is nearing completion and expected to be completed summer of 2020. The TBTA has executed a Memorandum of Understanding with NYSDOT to fund the reconstruction of the Bruckner connector ramp to the RFK facility which is being addressed under NYSDOT's design-build project. This project may result in minimal diversions from the RFK and to the Bronx-Whitestone, and/or the Throgs Neck bridges.

- **I-95/Bruckner Expressway** – The addition of a fourth northbound lane from Exit 8B (to Orchard Beach/City Island) to Exit 9 (to northbound Hutchinson River Parkway) and a northbound Hutchinson River Parkway exit ramp to Co-Op City at Bartow Avenue in Bronx County, NYC is slated to begin in winter 2020/2021 and be completed in winter 2022/2023.

  Construction to repair and replace deteriorated components of the Bruckner Expressway Bridge over Rosedale Avenue is expected to begin in winter 2022/2023 and end in winter 2025/2026.

The Unionport Bridge, which carries the northbound and southbound Bruckner Expressway service roads over the Westchester Creek, is undergoing a complete replacement. The new bridge would be expanded from four to six lanes and all of the approaches will be completely rebuilt. Traffic flow across the bridge is expected to continue uninterrupted through the estimated four-year construction period, which is anticipated to be completed in summer 2021.

Reconstruction on the Bruckner Expressway between East 141st Street and the interchange with the Major Deegan Expressway and Robert F. Kennedy Bridge includes replacing bridge decks, repairing concrete piers and steel girders, and replacing all bearings and pedestals on both the mainline Bruckner Expressway and connecting ramps, including the entrance ramp at East 138th Street. The project is expected to be completed by the summer of 2020.

These projects may result in minimal diversions to the RFK, Bronx-Whitestone, and/or the Throgs Neck bridges.

- **Bronx River Parkway** – This project involves the removal and installation of a new Bronx River Parkway Bridge over Metro-North Railroad. A replacement with highway realignment is being considered. Construction is expected to begin in spring 2021 and be completed in spring 2023.

  Replacement of deteriorated bridges on the Bronx River Parkway, specifically the two-span bridge over AMTRAK/CSX (near the Cross Bronx Expressway interchange), the single span bridge over East Tremont Avenue and the seventeen-span viaduct over East 180th Street/Morris Park Avenue and along the NYCTA's East 180th Street subway yard is expected to begin in summer 2025 and is expected to be completed in winter 2028/2029. The project will improve the roadway geometry, eliminate the structural deficiencies and provide standard travel lanes and shoulders. In addition, the project will provide a fully ADA compliant shared-use path and a new exit ramp structure spanning over the AMTRAK/CSX tracks.

  These projects may result in minimal diversions to the RFK, Bronx-Whitestone, and/or the Throgs Neck bridges.

- **I-278/Gowanus Expressway** – The reconstruction of the 79th Street Bridge began in 2019 and is scheduled to be complete in late spring 2020. A temporary bridge at 79th Street will be removed once the reconstructed structure is opened to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

  Safety improvements will be made throughout the Gowanus Expressway especially including the eastbound section from the Prospect Expressway to the Hugh Carey Tunnel. Construction is set to begin fall 2019 with completion in summer 2020.

  Active Traffic Management improvements to provide improved incident response, reduce secondary incidents, and improve reliability and level-of-service on the Gowanus Expressway. Improvements include barrier gates for HOV Lane, HOV Lane Monitoring, tow truck staging,

center-to-center communication between bus operations center and highway operations center. Construction on this project is planned to begin in 2021.

These projects may result in minimal diversions to the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel and the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

- **Hutchinson River Parkway** – The rehabilitation of the Westchester Avenue bridge over the Hutchinson River Parkway will repair abutments, piers, approaches, steel superstructure and replace the reinforced concrete deck. Currently under construction, the project is expected to be completed in the end of summer 2021.

  Minimal impact to traffic at the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge may occur.

- **I-278/Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE)** – Repair and replacement of the steel and concrete elements on Astoria Boulevard bridge over BQE ramp to Grand Central Parkway is scheduled to begin in winter 2019/2020 and is expected to be completed in fall 2022.

  The rehabilitation of the Grand Central Parkway interchange complex from 71st Street to 82nd Street and 25th Avenue on the BQE to the Grand Central Parkway ramp is scheduled to begin in 2020. The projects involve reconstruction of the highway interchange and both stages are currently in development. This project has the potential for lane closures that could affect the Queens Midtown Tunnel and the RFK Bridge; however, this would affect alternative routes as well.

  The rehabilitation of the BQE bridge over 47th Street bridge (Queens) will replace the concrete deck, repair concrete substructure and repair other deteriorated elements of the bridge. Construction is expected to begin in winter 2023/2024 and be completed in summer 2026.

  The replacement of four bridge decks over the BQE from South 3rd Street to Grand Street in Kings County, which will replace concrete decks, repair concrete substructures, and repair other deteriorated elements, is in development and construction expected to begin in summer 2026 and expected to be completed in winter 2029/2030.

  These projects may result in minimal diversions to the RFK Bridge and Queens Midtown Tunnel.

- **BQE Triple Cantilever Project** – The long-term plan for the BQE is being redeveloped following the release of the Expert Panel Report. NYC DOT continues structural monitoring and evaluation of the BQE, and is conducting repairs on an ongoing basis. It is currently anticipated that repairs will continue throughout 2020 and into 2021. This project has potential for lane closures that could impact traffic at the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel and Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

- **Belt Parkway** – Installation of Advanced Traffic Management System equipment including CCTV, VMS, detection system and travel time system from the Gowanus Expressway to Cross Bay Boulevard began in December 2018 and is anticipated to end in summer 2021.

The reconstruction of the seven bridges and their approaches on the Belt Parkway (over three local streets and four waterways) began in the fall of 2009. Six of the bridges are completed, and the Nostrand Avenue Bridge is expected to be completed in summer 2025.

Construction of the 17th Avenue Pedestrian Bridge and 27th Avenue Pedestrian Bridge over the Belt Parkway is anticipated to begin in 2020 with an expected date of completion in 2022.

There are plans to add an additional lane on the Belt Parkway from the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge to Bay Parkway which will help alleviate back-ups on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge Belt Parkway exits and the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge main span. The project began preliminary design in 2019, with construction currently planned for 2023.

The Shore Parkway Bridge rehabilitation over Shell Road will replace the concrete decks; repair the superstructure, substructure and other deteriorated elements. Construction is expected to begin in summer 2025 with an expected date of completion in summer 2028.

These projects may result in some impacts to traffic at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, Cross Bay Bridge, and Marine Parkway Bridge.

- **Grand Central Parkway** – A project will replace highway viaducts and ramp structures; realign ramps and add highway shoulders; install multi-use path for pedestrian and bicycle usage along the Kew Gardens Interchange (an intersection of the Grand Central Parkway, the Van Wyck Expressway, the Jackie Robinson Parkway and Union Turnpike) located in central Queens. The contract was awarded in October 2018 with an estimated completion date of summer 2022.

  The project to reconstruct the Grand Central Parkway and BQE (east leg) interchange is scheduled to start in spring 2020 and expected to be completed in 2022 while the reconstruction of BQE and Grand Central Parkway (west leg) interchange is expected to be completed in 2028.

  The planned rehabilitation of the Grand Central Parkway Bridge over Winchester Boulevard and ramp over the Cross Island Parkway is scheduled to begin in winter 2022 and be completed in winter 2024/2025.

  These projects may result in minimal impacts to traffic at the RFK Bridge and Queens Midtown Tunnel.

- **I-678/Whitestone Expressway Bridge over the Cross Island Parkway** – The Whitestone Expressway/Van Wyck Expressway bridge over the Cross Island Parkway (Exit 16) is scheduled for replacement. Construction began in fall 2018 and is expected to be completed in 2020. A 10-foot travel lane will be maintained at all times on the bridge during both stages of

construction. No detours are proposed for the construction. The project may result in some impacts to traffic at the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge and Throgs Neck Bridge.

- **I-678/Van Wyck Expressway** – The rehabilitation of the Roosevelt Avenue Bridge began in January 2016 and is expected to be complete in fall 2020. Major reconstruction plans include installation of new girders, a new deck, new lighting, and an approximate two-foot widening of the sidewalk to allow for a bike lane. One lane in each direction would be available to traffic. This project may result in minimal impact to traffic at the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge and RFK Bridge.

  Phase III of the Kew Gardens Interchanges reconstruction, currently underway, is replacing the existing deteriorated two-lane Van Wyck Expressway southbound viaduct over the Grand Central Parkway with a continuous three-lane viaduct and constructing new exits to the westbound Union Turnpike and the Jackie Robinson Parkway. The three lanes from the Van Wyck Expressway will also merge with two lanes from the Grand Central Parkway over a longer distance.

  Van Wyck Expressway/Long Island Expressway Interchange structural rehabilitation project will replace concrete deck, perform corrective repairs of bridge steel and concrete elements on College Point Boulevard ramp and concrete deck replacement and concrete piers repairs on selected spans of the Van Wyck Expressway viaduct over the Long Island Expressway. The project is expected to begin in spring 2020 and is expected to be completed in fall 2022. Construction will be staged to maintain three lanes of traffic on the Van Wyck Expressway during peak hours and to maintain parking underneath the viaduct (limited to 80 parking spaces eliminated/relocated at any one time). There will be intermittent night closures on the Van Wyck Expressway and the interchange at College Point Boulevard will have weekend peak hour closures for 3 weekends.

- **Van Wyck Expressway/JFK Airport Access Improvements** – This project will widen Van Wyck Expressway from three to four lanes (five lanes at some locations) in each direction from Queens Boulevard to 133rd Avenue in the vicinity of John F. Kennedy (JFK) Airport located in Queens County, New York City. This project will replace overpass bridges and Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) bridges; install new pavement, noise and retaining walls and other associated elements as part of the contract. Construction is expected to begin in 2020 and be completed in fall 2022.

  These projects may result in minimal impacts to traffic at the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, Throgs Neck Bridge, the Queens Midtown Tunnel, and the RFK Bridge.

- **I-495/Long Island Expressway** – A project will construct an auxiliary lane on the eastbound Long Island Expressway to connect the entrance ramp from the Clearview with the exit ramp to Springfield Boulevard. The provision of a continuous lane for entering and exiting traffic will alleviate congestion and reduce delays. Construction is expected to begin in fall 2020 and last until fall 2022.

An Active Traffic Management (ATM) system on the Eastbound and Westbound Long Island Expressway, between the Queens Midtown Tunnel and Main Street, Queens is currently under development. The system will result in improved safety, reduced congestion and delays, and improved route choices. Construction is expected to begin in winter 2021/2022 and be completed in winter 2023/2024.

These projects may result in minimal impacts to traffic at the Queens Midtown Tunnel and Bronx-Whitestone Bridge.

- **Route 9A/West Side Highway** – Henry Hudson Parkway Viaduct reconstruction from West 72nd to 82nd Street is currently scheduled for completion in summer 2020. The viaduct reconstruction from West 94th Street to West 98th Street is also scheduled for completion in summer 2020. This project has the potential for lane closures that could affect the Henry Hudson Bridge and possibly alternative routes.

- **Harlem River/FDR Drive** – Replacement of decks on the Harlem River Drive exit ramp to 139th Street began in 2018 and is expected to be completed in winter 2021/2022.

  The project to restore the highway and bridge elements of FDR Drive damaged by Superstorm Sandy will rehabilitate bridge elements such as the pier columns, base pedestals and paint and also repair highway pavement, barriers and joints on the FDR along South Street Viaduct and 42nd Street northbound off-ramp. Construction contract was awarded in spring 2019 and expected to be completed by summer 2020.

  The Harlem River Drive Viaduct reconstruction at 127th street (between the Willis Avenue and Third Avenue bridges) was completed in summer of 2019. TBTA is currently constructing a new direct connector ramp between the westbound Manhattan approach (Harlem River Lift Span) of the RFK Bridge and the northbound Harlem River Drive (via a "tie in" on the left of the northbound 127th Street viaduct structure). This project has been closely coordinated with NYCDOT reconstruction of the 127th Street Viaduct project, and substructure work necessary to facilitate the construction of the direct connector ramp was included in the recently completed NYCDOT 127th Street Viaduct project under an ongoing TBTA/NYCDOT MOU. TBTA construction of the new direct connector ramp began in 2019 via a Design-Build contract, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

  Replacement of the deck on the Trans-Manhattan Expressway Connector ramp is expected to begin in fall 2020. An RFP was released in January 2018 with an anticipated contract term of eight years.

  Restoration of FDR Drive bridge structure and adjacent roadway elements damaged by Superstorm Sandy will repair the pier columns along South Street Viaduct and 42nd Street, the northbound off-ramp and the at-grade pavement, joints and concrete barriers. The construction began in winter 2018/2019 and is estimated to be completed in summer 2020.

FDR Drive, northbound from East 42nd to 49th Street is scheduled for rehabilitation. Currently under design, construction is expected to begin in winter 2019/2020 and be completed in spring 2027.

These projects may result in minimal adverse impacts to traffic at the RFK Bridge and the Queens Midtown Tunnel.

- **I-278/Staten Island Expressway** – Construction started last year and is expected to end in 2020 for the replacement of decks of four bridges located along Staten Island Expressway at Mosel Avenue (westbound and eastbound) and Staten Island Rapid Transit right-of-way. This project will replace concrete decks, repair concrete substructures, repair bearings, and other deteriorated elements at the four bridges. Throughout the duration of construction, there will be lane closures. During off-peak travel times and directions: one lane may be closed on the mainline and additionally there may be off-peak closures of the HOV lane to facilitate construction. Nighttime, eastbound and westbound: one lane may be closed in each direction on the service roads. Travel lanes remaining open: During peak travel times and directions: HOV Lane and three lanes of mainline traffic will be open. Daytime, eastbound and westbound: two lanes open on the service roads.

  These projects may result in minimal impacts to traffic at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and Hugh L. Carey Tunnel. Additional projects in Staten Island scheduled for the long term would likely have little negative impacts on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge during construction but positive impacts upon completion.

- **Holland Tunnel** – In February 2018, the Port Authority authorized $364.2 million for a rehabilitation and resiliency project for the Holland Tunnel to repair and restore critical mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems damaged by Superstorm Sandy, and to install protective measures to mitigate future flooding in the facility. Construction began in winter 2019/2020. One tube at a time will be closed overnight all nights except Saturday, starting with the eastbound tunnel for two years, followed by the westbound tunnel beginning in 2022. Potential lane closures may result in a minimal positive impact to the traffic at the Hugh L. Carey and the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

- **Lincoln Tunnel Helix Replacement** – In 2015, the Lincoln Tunnel Helix went through a three-year rehabilitation program which has extended its estimated service life to 2025. Currently in the planning stage, the Port Authority is evaluating replacement of the Lincoln Tunnel Helix. The purpose of the project is to replace the aging and deteriorated structure with a new roadway that meets current highway and safety standards. If the project proceeds, construction is anticipated to start in 2022 and end in 2027.

- **George Washington Bridge Rehabilitation** – Ongoing and planned projects include rehabilitation of upper level spans over Hudson Terrace and New Jersey anchorage (2016-2020) suspender ropes replacement and rehabilitation of the main cables (2017-2026), rehabilitation of Trans-Manhattan Expressway (TME) median barriers (2018-2023), rehabilitation

of 178th Street & 179th Street ramps and bus ramps (2017-2025), main span upper level structural steel rehab (2019-2024), upper level eastbound main span pavement rehabilitation (2019-2024), rehabilitation of six TME overpass bridges in Manhattan (2021-TBD), Rehabilitation of Structural Steel Lead Paint Removal and Recoating Underside LL (2019-2025), Rehabilitation of Center and Lemoine Bridges (2018-2025), Hydrant and Water System B (2018-2020), Intelligent Transportation System Replacement of Signs and Field Devices (2019-2021).

- **Gowanus Canal Superfund Site** – In 2010, Gowanus Canal, an EPA Superfund site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) as a hazardous waste site requiring clean up. In September 2013, the EPA issued its Record of Decision (ROD), which explained the remediation plan for the Gowanus Canal. The project involves removing contaminated sediment from the canal via dredging, installing a cap, and restoring the 5th Street basin. It is anticipated that active construction will occur over a six- to ten-year period. Proposed plans for Hamilton Avenue over Gowanus Canal are not yet available so it is not possible to assess the impact to traffic at the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel.

- **Rockaway Beach Boulevard Safety Improvements** – This project will bring street and infrastructure improvements to Rockaway Beach Boulevard/Arverne Boulevard between Beach 49th and Beach 59th Streets, as well as Beach 67th Street between Rockaway Beach Boulevard and Rockaway Freeway and part of Beach 53rd Street. The project, which is being managed by the NYC Department of Design and Construction for the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and NYCDOT, began in winter 2018/2019 and is scheduled to be completed in summer 2021. This project may result in minimal impacts to the traffic at the Cross Bay Bridge and, to a lesser extent, the Marine Parkway Bridge.

*Transit Improvements*

Significant transit improvements, when completed, are expected to affect TBTA traffic levels during the forecast period through the year 2024.

- **MTA Second Avenue Subway** – Construction of Phase 1 started in April 2007 and service opened to the public on January 1, 2017. Service from new stations at East 96th, East 86th, and East 72nd Streets along Second Avenue now connects to the 63rd Street line at Lexington Avenue. The 2015-2019 Capital Program includes funding to complete design and begin initial construction of Phase 2 (125th Street to 96th Street). The 2020-2024 Capital Program includes the cost to construct Phase 2 of the Second Avenue Subway. Construction of the new stations is expected to be completed in 2029.

- **MTA L Train –** The MTA in January 2019 accepted the recommendations of a panel of engineering experts that determined a complete closure of the L Train Tunnel is unnecessary to achieve full rehabilitation of the Canarsie Tunnel, severely damaged by Superstorm Sandy. The report presents a series of engineering methods to streamline the required repair work and limit the impact on L Train service, which provides 400,000 daily rides. Work could be

completed on nights and weekends only, with a single tube providing continued service in both directions during work periods. The project is estimated to complete in mid-2020. The NYCTA still plans to implement additional subway service where needed, including on the G, M and 7 Trains. The project may result in some impacts to traffic at the Hugh L Carey Tunnel and the Queens Midtown Tunnel.

- **MTA/LIRR East Side Access** – This project will result in a new connection from the LIRR Main and Port Washington lines in Queens to a new LIRR terminal beneath Grand Central Terminal in Manhattan. Project completion is scheduled for December 2022. MTA anticipates that some travelers to Manhattan's East Side will shift to the LIRR from other modes, including the Queens Midtown Tunnel and the RFK Bridge.

- **Penn Station Access** – The Penn Station Access (PSA) project would take Metro-North's New Haven Line directly to Penn Station using Amtrak's Hell Gate line and will add four new stations in the East Bronx. Currently, conceptual engineering, program management, and design activities are underway for planned infrastructure improvements on the Hell Gate line in the East Bronx. Metro-North service to Penn Station will begin after completion of the East Side Access project.

- **The Gateway Program (Amtrak)** – The Gateway Program is a comprehensive program of strategic rail infrastructure improvements designed to improve current services and create new capacity that will allow the doubling of passenger trains running under the Hudson River. The program will increase track, tunnel, bridge, and station capacity, eventually creating four mainline tracks between Newark, New Jersey, and Penn Station, New York, including a new, two-track Hudson River tunnel. Due to the high level of traffic in the existing Hudson River Tunnel (450 trains per weekday, 600,000 riders), taking one of its two tubes out of service for necessary repairs would reduce total capacity for Amtrak and NJ TRANSIT from 24 trains per hour to approximately six trains per hour in the peak direction. This very significant reduction in capacity would impact New York and New Jersey commuters who cross the Hudson on a daily basis along with Amtrak passengers. This Program will allow NJ TRANSIT and Amtrak to continue to operate and maintain existing levels of passenger rail service in the new tunnel while the North River Tunnel is taken out of service for critical rehabilitation and repairs. This Program is currently in the planning stages, and has reached 30% design. Procurement materials for Package 1 (Tunnel Boring & Civil Works) are currently under development.

  The Hudson Tunnel Component of the Gateway Program includes the design and construction of a new Hudson River rail tunnel serving Penn Station, New York, and the rehabilitation and modernization of the existing North River Tunnel which incurred serious and ongoing damage during Super Storm Sandy. This project is currently in the environmental review phase. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement was released in July 2017. A draft Final Environmental Impact Statement was submitted to USDOT in December 2018 and has been under review since that submittal. The preliminary schedule as of the August 2019 FY21 Financial Plan submittal to USDOT, aims to complete the new tunnel in 2029 to enable the planned rehabilitation of the existing tubes to be complete in 2030. Unexpected closures in existing tubes for emergency

repairs during weekday hours may force some rail commuters to switch to PATH trains, busses or cars. Federal funding is not yet committed to fully finance this project. TBTA facilities may experience a sporadic increase in usage with commuters choosing to travel to/from the City via any of the tolled Hudson River bridges and tunnel facilities or the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

- **AirTrain extension to LGA** – This Port Authority capital project will provide a new AirTrain service between the LGA airport and a new intermodal station at Willets Point with connections to LIRR and MTA-NYCT ("7" Subway line). The project is still in conceptual design stage. LGA AirTrain receives PA Board Project Authorization of $2.05 Billion in October 2019. The port authority expects to award contracts for both AirTrain projects in 2021, and complete construction in 2024. This project can impact traffic at the RFK Bridge and the Queens Midtown Tunnel as some airport travelers and employees may shift to LIRR or subway. Some impacts to traffic may also be seen at the Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges. This would impact the other East River crossings as well.

All of the information presented herein for planned construction dates are based on the best available data and do not reflect any changes which might be caused as a result of the Pandemic.

### Summary of Assumptions and Conditions for Proforma Analysis

TBTA traffic, toll revenues and expenses have been analyzed by Stantec on the basis of the historical record of traffic, toll revenues and expenses, the capacities of the TBTA facilities, traffic growth forecasts, the historic traffic elasticity due to toll variations, impacts of construction projects and the following assumptions and conditions, which we believe are reasonable. It is noted, the following presents information related to potential future traffic and revenue for a ten-year period. As previously indicated, the Pandemic and the unknowns regarding future impacts to the TBTA traffic have created the need to modify the information provided in this report such that the only traffic and revenue numbers that can be presented are those of two "What-if" Scenarios that are just calculations based on stated assumptions; Stantec does not opine on which, if any, of these outcomes might best represent the actual outcome.

Notwithstanding the above, the proforma analyses assume:

- All TBTA facilities will be operated efficiently and maintained in a state of good repair in order to attract customers and to sustain traffic demand levels.
- The TBTA 2020-2024 Capital Program that was approved by the MTA Board on September 25, 2019 will be carried out throughout the analysis period. Future capital programs sufficient to maintain the structural integrity of bridges and tunnels will be adopted and implemented throughout the analysis period.
- The Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge will be converted from one-way westbound tolling to split tolling starting December 2020.

- Electronic toll payment by E-ZPass will continue to be available on all TBTA crossings, and the payment of revenue in full to TBTA will continue to be in accordance with current interagency agreements. As of the end of 2019, 95.2 percent of all tolls paid on TBTA facilities were E-ZPass transactions. As a result of the E-ZPass participation rate increases that have been experienced at the TBTA facilities, future growth in E-ZPass market share is planned to be limited. However, a small amount of customers will shift to NYCSC accounts so that the toll discounts can be captured. It is projected that E-ZPass participation rates will experience small annual growth until a maximum of 98 percent is reached.
- Since the exact date of activation, tolling structure, tolling rates, and possible credits have not yet been established for the CBD Tolling Program, Stantec cannot draw any meaningful and dependable conclusions about the potential impacts of congestion pricing initiatives on usage of TBTA facilities and, therefore, Stantec is unable to include the effects of the CBD Tolling Program into its forecast.
- Competing East River crossings will continue to operate toll-free and be maintained in efficient operating condition. At this time, it is too uncertain for Stantec to draw any meaningful conclusions about the potential impacts of tolling the competing East River crossings on TBTA facilities.
- For the analysis with constant tolls, the present toll schedule that began on March 31, 2019, will be in effect during the remainder of the analysis period through 2030. For the analysis with toll increases, tolls on TBTA facilities will be increased on March 1, 2021 and March 1, 2023, each projected to yield an estimated 4 percent in revenue compared to the constant toll analysis, in accordance with the 2020-2023 MTA Financial Plan.
- Capacity constraints on the local and arterial highway networks which may be somewhat mitigated by stagnant traffic growth in the near term will, however, continue to limit traffic growth on the nine TBTA crossings. This is reflected in conservative growth rates used for TBTA traffic prior to evaluating the adverse effects related to the Pandemic.
- Although City and State budget difficulties continue, highway/crossing improvements, in general, for the competing bridges and roadway network will be made in accordance with the plans and schedules described herein.
- Major TBTA roadway and structural improvements will continue to be performed during nighttime and non-peak hours, and/or in the off-peak direction, and approaches to the nine TBTA crossings will not be significantly impaired by construction work.
- Growth assumptions, based on trends in regional employment and population, forecast by NYMTC through 2050, will be realized in the Tri-State area and in the City. None of these data reflect any impacts occurring from the Pandemic due to the fact that there is insufficient data available to make any such determinations.
- If gasoline prices in the New York Metropolitan Area were to increase again to and above the levels they did when they spiked in 2008 and 2011, discretionary travel could decline and there may be fewer recreational trips. Also, the reduced non-work travel could also make the toll-

free alternatives more competitive. In general, however, TBTA facilities carry regular commuters and other non-discretionary trips so that the overall impact on toll volumes and toll revenues is not planned to be significant if prices do not increase substantially above previously experienced high levels.

- LIRR East Side Access may shift some Long Island auto commuters to rail, after its planned completion in December 2022.
- Current TBTA reduced rate toll programs and MTA rebate programs remain in effect at current projected levels, including reduced rates for NYCSC E-ZPass and E-Token customers and for Staten Island residents at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and for Rockaway Peninsula and Broad Channel residents at the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges. TBTA's reduced rate programs provide, by statute, a toll rate lower than the TBM rate for Staten Island Residents using resident E-Tokens to cross the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and for Rockaway Residents using resident E-Tokens and non-residents using minor E-Tokens to cross the Cross Bay and Marine Parkway Bridges. The reduced rate programs provide, by Board policy, a toll rate lower than the TBM rate to non-resident NYCSC E-ZPass customers. TBTA's reduced rate programs also provide, by Board Policy, a toll rate lower than the NYCSC E-ZPass rate to Staten Island Residents crossing the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, to Queens Residents crossing the Cross Bay Bridge, and to Bronx Residents crossing the Henry Hudson Bridge. The MTA's rebate programs lower the effective toll rates below the reduced rates discussed above for Rockaway Residents at the Cross Bay Bridge and Staten Island Residents and certain commercial vehicles with NYCSC commercial and business accounts at the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge by using a combination of MTA funds and New York State funds to pay for all or a portion of the toll. TBTA's "reduced rate" programs and MTA's rebate programs both result in increased traffic. TBTA's toll revenue is impacted unfavorably by charging a reduced rate for residents but there are no adverse revenue impacts stemming from the rebate programs because the rebate values are fully reimbursed by MTA and New York State.
- No other reduced rate toll programs will be introduced that would adversely affect the TBTA toll facilities' revenue stream.
- The proforma analysis was conducted on the pre-Pandemic available assumptions that the economic conditions, nationally and in the New York Metropolitan Area, were generally expected to improve over the duration of the forecast period. It is important to note that Stantec assumes the economy to be cyclical and thus it will both grow and contract at certain points within the forecast period.
- No natural disaster or local, state or national emergency will occur that would materially alter travel patterns and divert traffic from the TBTA facilities.
- The proforma estimates, as described above, do not account for changes in demand because of the Pandemic, related government actions and economic impacts.

While the calculations are made and presented year by year by Stantec, they are intended to show trends on the basis of our analysis of historical data and the assumptions and conditions set

forth above. Variations in the year-to-year forecasted results may occur and such variations may be significant.

# ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC, REVENUES, AND EXPENSES

The following presents information related to potential future traffic and revenue for a ten-year period. Notably, since March 2020, the facilities have been increasingly affected negatively by the onset and acceleration of the Pandemic. A pandemic of this magnitude has never occurred and there are no similar occurrences that can be used to estimate how low volumes might drop, how long the direct impacts will last, if a recovery will occur rapidly or slowly, or what the residual effects may be in 2021 and beyond. Due to the dynamic and fluid situation surrounding the Pandemic, Stantec is unable to provide a traditional ten-year forecast and we have modified our approach to first calculate (as detailed above) proforma traffic and revenue forecasts representing a scenario where the Pandemic did not occur (as a reference point) then use that information to develop two possible outcomes of the Pandemic varying in the duration of the effects and in the length of recovery ("What-if" Scenarios). These two "What-if" Scenarios are presented in this report to provide potential ranges in performance, however, these are just calculations based on stated assumptions; Stantec does not opine on which, if any, of these outcomes might best represent the actual outcome.

Current and future traffic and toll revenues are estimated for the 11-year (2020-2030) analysis period for each TBTA facility based on historical trends in traffic and toll revenue, elasticity factors for the future toll increase, toll collection operations, capacities of the nine crossings, facility maintenance, E-ZPass participation levels, externalities such as area roadway improvement plans and regional demographic projections, and the assumptions and conditions summarized previously. Trends in operating expenses for the toll facilities, TBTA's 2020 budget, 2019-2023 MTA Financial Plan, and growth estimates based on the Consumer Price Index and historical trends are reflected in the future operating expense forecast. Future operating expense estimates are used to develop net toll revenue projections over the analysis period.

The "What if" Scenarios contained in this document, while presented with numeric specificity, are based on a number of estimates and assumptions which, though considered reasonable to us, are inherently subject to uncertainties and contingencies, most of which are beyond the control of TBTA and cannot be predicted with certainty. In many instances, a broad range of alternative assumptions could be considered reasonable, and any changes in the assumptions used could result in material differences in possible outcomes.

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term recovery): Under this condition, the traffic reduction begins in the middle of March 2020 and continues through 2030, although traffic returns to 2019 levels by 2023. Traffic reaches its lowest point in April 2020 with a 66 percent loss. Under this scenario, there is not a prolonged "shelter in place" and an expanded list of essential service workers are permitted to work.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term recovery): Under this condition, the traffic reduction begins in the middle of March 2020 and continues through 2030, although traffic returns to 2019 levels by 2025. Traffic reaches its lowest point in August 2020 with a 71 percent loss. Under this scenario, there is a prolonged "shelter in place" with a very limited list of essential service workers permitted to work. Additionally, in the short term, some workers will shift away from transit causing increased personal vehicle use.

### Traffic and Toll Revenue Scenarios, 2020

Stantec's development of the proforma traffic and toll revenue analyses took into account the previous economic conditions reported for the region, fuel prices, unusual weather events, construction projects, with, as previously discussed, the "What if" Scenarios addressing a clearly defined set of assumptions around a potential range of impacts around the Pandemic.

Since only actual data through February 2020 was available for use in the analysis, the two "What if" Scenarios for the remainder of 2020 use the assumptions that the base traffic levels at TBTA facilities for the remaining ten months of calendar year 2020 will be the following:

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): The remaining ten months of 2020 are approximated to be 36.7 percent less than volumes in the same months of 2019.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): The remaining ten months of 2020 are approximated to be 49.1 percent less than volumes in the same months of 2019.

The range of percent changes are shown in Table 23 for both of the two "What if" Scenarios that incorporate a potential range in the severity and length of Pandemic impacts. In January through February 2020, before the Pandemic reached New York State, traffic had increased at most of the facilities when compared to January through February 2019. Traffic only decreased at the Throgs Neck Bridge.

## Table 23 Potential Changes in Annual Traffic, 2019 to 2020 ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2)

**"What if" Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term**

| Facility | Actual Percent Change January - February 2019 to 2020[(a)] | Scenario 1 Percent Change March - December 2019 to 2020 | Scenario 1 Percent Change Full Year 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | -0.4% | -34.3% | -31.8% |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 6.4% | -35.8% | -32.8% |
| RFK Bridge | 2.0% | -38.6% | -35.6% |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 2.7% | -44.0% | -40.6% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 0.7% | -42.3% | -39.1% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | 3.4% | -31.6% | -29.0% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 3.9% | -46.1% | -42.4% |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 5.0% | -27.5% | -25.3% |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 1.0% | -27.0% | -25.0% |
| Total | 2.8% | -36.7% | -33.8% |

**"What if" Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term**

| Facility | Actual Percent Change January - February 2019 to 2020[(a)] | Scenario 2 Percent Change March - December 2019 to 2020 | Scenario 2 Percent Change Full Year 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | -0.4% | -45.7% | -42.4% |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 6.4% | -48.2% | -44.2% |
| RFK Bridge | 2.0% | -51.3% | -47.4% |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 2.7% | -58.7% | -54.1% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 0.7% | -56.3% | -52.0% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | 3.4% | -42.6% | -39.1% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 3.9% | -61.2% | -56.4% |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 5.0% | -37.5% | -34.6% |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 1.0% | -36.0% | -33.3% |
| Total | 2.8% | -49.1% | -45.3% |

Notes:

(a) Based on preliminary audited traffic data for January and February 2020 (subject to final audit) and unaudited traffic volumes through April 26, 2020.

As shown in Table 23, total 2020 traffic for each "What if" Scenario at the crossings is estimated the following:

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): Total 2020 traffic is approximated to decrease at an average rate of 33.8 percent for the year.
- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): Total 2020 traffic is approximated to decrease at an average rate of 45.3 percent for the year.

The resulting traffic and toll revenue for each "What if" Scenario for 2020 are presented in Table 24. The toll revenue scenarios for 2020 are based on average toll rates developed from the toll

schedule in effect as of the March 31, 2019 toll increase and the projected vehicle class distribution and payment method for 2019 and 2020. The results are estimated to be the following:

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): This scenario shows a 33.8 percent decrease in traffic, a 0.0 percent decrease in the systemwide average toll, and a 33.8 percent decrease in systemwide revenue over 2019, which reflects actual performance through February 2020 and estimated traffic volumes for the remainder of the year.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): This scenario shows a 45.3 percent decrease in traffic, a 0.4 percent decrease in the systemwide average toll, and a 45.5 percent decrease in systemwide revenue over 2019, which reflects actual performance through February 2020 and estimated traffic volumes for the remainder of the year.

## Table 24 2020 Toll-Paying Traffic and Toll Revenue ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2)

**"What if" Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term**

| Facility | Traffic (millions) | Average Toll | Revenue (millions) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 30.1 | $8.08 | $243.4 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 33.3 | $7.05 | $234.9 |
| RFK Bridge | 43.1 | $6.90 | $296.9 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 18.0 | $6.59 | $118.9 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 11.8 | $6.26 | $74.1 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[a] | 54.0 | $5.99 | $323.6 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 15.0 | $3.38 | $50.6 |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 6.2 | $2.20 | $13.6 |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 6.5 | $2.21 | $14.3 |
| Total | 218.0 | $6.29 | $1,370.3 |
| Percent Change | | | |
| 2019-2020 (All Facilities) | -33.8% | 0.0% | -33.8% |

**"What if" Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term**

| Facility | Traffic (millions) | Average Toll | Revenue (millions) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 25.5 | $8.06 | $205.2 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 27.6 | $7.02 | $194.2 |
| RFK Bridge | 35.2 | $6.87 | $241.6 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 13.9 | $6.56 | $91.3 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 9.3 | $6.24 | $58.1 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge[a] | 46.3 | $5.96 | $276.2 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 11.3 | $3.34 | $37.9 |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 5.4 | $2.19 | $11.8 |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 5.7 | $2.21 | $12.7 |
| Total | 180.3 | $6.26 | $1,128.9 |
| Percent Change | | | |
| 2019-2020 (All Facilities) | -45.3% | -0.4% | -45.5% |

Notes:

(a) Through November 2020, westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction. Beginning December 2020, it is estimated that two-way tolling will begin.

Table 24 provides the transition between the historical traffic and revenue data presented earlier in the report and the 10-year analyses in Table 25 and Table 26.

### Traffic and Toll Revenue at Current Tolls

Proforma traffic and toll revenues were first projected on the basis that the tolls placed into effect on March 31, 2019 will be continued throughout the analysis period. The methodology employed by Stantec to analyze traffic was based on the development of an annual growth rate for each

facility (based on historical traffic trends), the construction activity (historical and projected) throughout the highway network (bridges, tunnels and arterials), the traffic capacity constraints in the network. From these reference levels, estimates of the impacts of the Pandemic were made following the two "What if" Scenarios.

Starting with the calculation for 2020 as a reference base, Stantec projected the proforma traffic and toll revenue for the analysis period through 2030 (at constant tolls at the current rates established on March 31, 2019), as shown in Table 25. As previously discussed, this is based on the actual change in traffic on each facility in January through February 2020 and Stantec's approximations by facility for the March through December period for each of the following possibilities.

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): Changes in traffic volumes are in the range of -42.4 to -25.0 percent in 2020 depending on the facility. For 2021, traffic is approximated to increase at 40.5 percent systemwide, with growth rates varying by facility. For 2022, traffic is calculated to increase at 5.4 percent annually, with growth rates varying by facility. Although traffic recovery under this scenario is anticipated to continue through 2030, traffic will return to 2019 levels by 2023.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): Changes in traffic volumes are in the range of -56.4 to -33.3 percent in 2020 depending on the facility. For 2021, traffic is approximated to increase at 46.5 percent systemwide, with growth rates varying by facility. For 2022, traffic is calculated to increase at 8.7 percent annually, with growth rates varying by facility. Although traffic recovery under this scenario is anticipated to continue through 2030, traffic will return to 2019 levels by 2025.

These "What if" Scenarios are based on specific assumptions on potential changes in traffic volume, both from direct Pandemic-related restrictions, as well as the longer-term economic impacts. Once the recovery has occurred, the economy is assumed to be cyclical and thus will both grow and contract in certain periods; this trendline growth assumption accounts for the overall growth pattern through these cycles. Impacts associated with a general increase in total (NYCSC and non-NYCSC) E-ZPass usage and toll increases are computed separately.

### Traffic and Toll Revenue with Assumed 2021 and 2023 Toll Increases

The traffic analysis with toll increases in 2021 and 2023 was built upon the base analysis (from Table 25), to which the elasticity impacts (from Table 21) were applied. In accordance with the 2019-2023 MTA Financial Plan, Stantec applied the appropriate projected future increases in toll rates (from Table 22) effective March 1, 2021 (a 5.4 percent toll increase) and March 1, 2023 (a 5.3 percent toll increase) to calculate the corresponding toll revenues. The traffic and revenue analyses with the planned toll increases in 2021 and 2023 are listed in Table 26.

## Table 25 Traffic and Toll Revenue Forecast, Constant Tolls ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2)

**"What if" Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term**

| Year | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows [(a)] Bridge | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge | All Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Traffic Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | -31.85% | -32.76% | -35.62% | -40.57% | -39.12% | -29.02% | -42.44% | -25.33% | -24.98% | -33.82% |
| 2020-2021 | 35.42% | 38.74% | 42.14% | 52.96% | 49.48% | 35.79% | 56.25% | 28.63% | 24.91% | 40.49% |
| 2021-2022 | 4.86% | 5.43% | 5.51% | 6.59% | 6.36% | 4.85% | 6.63% | 4.34% | 3.59% | 5.40% |
| 2022-2023 | 2.30% | 2.47% | 2.60% | 2.99% | 2.89% | 2.20% | 3.10% | 1.88% | 1.79% | 2.50% |
| 2023-2024 | 1.18% | 1.26% | 1.32% | 1.50% | 1.46% | 1.13% | 1.55% | 0.97% | 0.93% | 1.27% |
| 2024-2025 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2025-2026 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2026-2027 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2027-2028 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2028-2029 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2029-2030 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| Annual Traffic (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 44.2 | 49.6 | 66.9 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 76.1 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 329.4 |
| 2020 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 43.1 | 18.0 | 11.8 | 54.0 | 15.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 218.0 |
| 2021 | 40.8 | 46.2 | 61.2 | 27.6 | 17.7 | 73.4 | 23.4 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 306.2 |
| 2022 | 42.8 | 48.7 | 64.6 | 29.4 | 18.8 | 76.9 | 25.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 322.8 |
| 2023 | 43.7 | 50.0 | 66.3 | 30.3 | 19.3 | 78.6 | 25.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 330.9 |
| 2024 | 44.3 | 50.6 | 67.1 | 30.7 | 19.6 | 79.5 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 335.1 |
| 2025 | 44.3 | 50.6 | 67.2 | 30.8 | 19.6 | 79.6 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 335.4 |
| 2026 | 44.3 | 50.7 | 67.3 | 30.8 | 19.7 | 79.7 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 335.7 |
| 2027 | 44.4 | 50.7 | 67.3 | 30.8 | 19.7 | 79.7 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 336.1 |
| 2028 | 44.4 | 50.8 | 67.4 | 30.9 | 19.7 | 79.8 | 26.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 336.4 |
| 2029 | 44.5 | 50.8 | 67.5 | 30.9 | 19.7 | 79.9 | 26.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 336.7 |
| 2030 | 44.5 | 50.9 | 67.5 | 30.9 | 19.7 | 80.0 | 26.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 337.1 |
| Average Toll | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $8.07 | $7.08 | $6.90 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.97 | $3.41 | $2.23 | $2.25 | $6.29 |
| 2020 | $8.08 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.29 |
| 2021 | $8.09 | $7.07 | $6.91 | $6.60 | $6.28 | $6.00 | $3.40 | $2.21 | $2.22 | $6.30 |
| 2022 | $8.09 | $7.07 | $6.91 | $6.60 | $6.27 | $6.00 | $3.39 | $2.21 | $2.22 | $6.29 |
| 2023 | $8.08 | $7.06 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.22 | $6.29 |
| 2024 | $8.08 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2025 | $8.07 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2026 | $8.07 | $7.05 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2027 | $8.07 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2028 | $8.07 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| 2029 | $8.06 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| 2030 | $8.06 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| Toll Revenue (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $356.5 | $350.8 | $461.8 | $199.6 | $121.6 | $454.3 | $88.9 | $18.4 | $19.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $243.4 | $234.9 | $296.9 | $118.9 | $74.1 | $323.6 | $50.6 | $13.6 | $14.3 | $1,370.3 |
| 2021 | $330.1 | $327.0 | $423.2 | $182.0 | $110.9 | $440.3 | $79.6 | $17.5 | $17.9 | $1,928.6 |
| 2022 | $345.8 | $344.4 | $446.1 | $193.9 | $117.9 | $461.3 | $84.7 | $18.3 | $18.5 | $2,031.0 |
| 2023 | $353.5 | $352.6 | $457.4 | $199.6 | $121.3 | $471.2 | $87.2 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,080.1 |
| 2024 | $357.4 | $356.8 | $463.1 | $202.5 | $123.0 | $476.2 | $88.4 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,105.2 |
| 2025 | $357.6 | $356.9 | $463.3 | $202.6 | $123.1 | $476.5 | $88.4 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,106.2 |
| 2026 | $357.8 | $357.1 | $463.6 | $202.8 | $123.2 | $476.8 | $88.4 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,107.5 |
| 2027 | $358.1 | $357.3 | $464.0 | $202.9 | $123.3 | $477.2 | $88.4 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,109.0 |
| 2028 | $358.4 | $357.6 | $464.3 | $203.1 | $123.4 | $477.6 | $88.5 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,110.7 |
| 2029 | $358.7 | $357.9 | $464.7 | $203.3 | $123.5 | $478.0 | $88.6 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,112.6 |
| 2030 | $359.0 | $358.2 | $465.2 | $203.5 | $123.6 | $478.5 | $88.6 | $18.8 | $19.0 | $2,114.5 |

Notes: (a) Through November 2020, westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction. Beginning December 2020, it is estimated that two-way tolling will begin.

## Table 25 Traffic and Toll Revenue Forecast, Constant Tolls ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2) (Continued)

**"What if" Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term**

| Year | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows [(a)] Bridge | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge | All Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Traffic Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | -42.39% | -44.22% | -47.41% | -54.14% | -52.05% | -39.13% | -56.43% | -34.61% | -33.30% | -45.26% |
| 2020-2021 | 40.09% | 44.52% | 49.07% | 65.06% | 59.19% | 39.37% | 70.53% | 32.08% | 27.13% | 46.51% |
| 2021-2022 | 7.73% | 8.64% | 8.97% | 10.93% | 10.46% | 7.55% | 11.22% | 6.49% | 5.57% | 8.66% |
| 2022-2023 | 5.77% | 6.27% | 6.64% | 7.83% | 7.52% | 5.50% | 8.16% | 4.60% | 4.34% | 6.35% |
| 2023-2024 | 4.09% | 4.42% | 4.66% | 5.43% | 5.23% | 3.91% | 5.64% | 3.30% | 3.12% | 4.47% |
| 2024-2025 | 3.38% | 3.64% | 3.83% | 4.43% | 4.27% | 3.24% | 4.59% | 2.75% | 2.61% | 3.68% |
| 2025-2026 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2026-2027 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2027-2028 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2028-2029 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2029-2030 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| Annual Traffic (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 44.2 | 49.6 | 66.9 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 76.1 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 329.4 |
| 2020 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 35.2 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 46.3 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 180.3 |
| 2021 | 35.7 | 40.0 | 52.4 | 23.0 | 14.8 | 64.6 | 19.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 264.2 |
| 2022 | 38.4 | 43.4 | 57.1 | 25.5 | 16.4 | 69.4 | 21.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 287.1 |
| 2023 | 40.6 | 46.1 | 60.9 | 27.5 | 17.6 | 73.3 | 23.3 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 305.3 |
| 2024 | 42.3 | 48.2 | 63.8 | 29.0 | 18.5 | 76.1 | 24.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 318.9 |
| 2025 | 43.7 | 49.9 | 66.2 | 30.2 | 19.3 | 78.6 | 25.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 330.7 |
| 2026 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 66.3 | 30.3 | 19.3 | 78.7 | 25.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 331.0 |
| 2027 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 66.3 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 78.7 | 25.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 331.3 |
| 2028 | 43.9 | 50.1 | 66.4 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 78.8 | 25.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 331.6 |
| 2029 | 43.9 | 50.1 | 66.5 | 30.4 | 19.4 | 78.9 | 25.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 332.0 |
| 2030 | 43.9 | 50.2 | 66.5 | 30.4 | 19.4 | 79.0 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 332.3 |
| Average Toll | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $8.07 | $7.08 | $6.90 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.97 | $3.41 | $2.23 | $2.25 | $6.29 |
| 2020 | $8.06 | $7.02 | $6.87 | $6.56 | $6.24 | $5.96 | $3.34 | $2.19 | $2.21 | $6.26 |
| 2021 | $8.09 | $7.07 | $6.91 | $6.60 | $6.28 | $6.00 | $3.40 | $2.21 | $2.22 | $6.30 |
| 2022 | $8.09 | $7.07 | $6.91 | $6.60 | $6.27 | $6.00 | $3.39 | $2.21 | $2.22 | $6.29 |
| 2023 | $8.08 | $7.06 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.22 | $6.29 |
| 2024 | $8.08 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2025 | $8.07 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.27 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2026 | $8.07 | $7.05 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2027 | $8.07 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.28 |
| 2028 | $8.07 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| 2029 | $8.06 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| 2030 | $8.06 | $7.04 | $6.89 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.98 | $3.37 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.27 |
| Toll Revenue (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $356.5 | $350.8 | $461.8 | $199.6 | $121.6 | $454.3 | $88.9 | $18.4 | $19.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $205.2 | $194.2 | $241.6 | $91.3 | $58.1 | $276.2 | $37.9 | $11.8 | $12.7 | $1,128.9 |
| 2021 | $288.7 | $282.6 | $362.6 | $151.6 | $93.1 | $387.5 | $65.7 | $15.8 | $16.2 | $1,663.7 |
| 2022 | $310.7 | $306.7 | $394.7 | $168.0 | $102.7 | $416.4 | $73.0 | $16.8 | $17.1 | $1,806.1 |
| 2023 | $328.4 | $325.6 | $420.6 | $181.1 | $110.4 | $439.1 | $78.8 | $17.5 | $17.8 | $1,919.3 |
| 2024 | $341.6 | $339.8 | $439.9 | $190.8 | $116.1 | $456.0 | $83.1 | $18.1 | $18.3 | $2,003.8 |
| 2025 | $353.0 | $351.9 | $456.5 | $199.2 | $121.1 | $470.6 | $86.8 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,076.5 |
| 2026 | $353.2 | $352.1 | $456.8 | $199.3 | $121.2 | $470.9 | $86.9 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,077.7 |
| 2027 | $353.4 | $352.3 | $457.1 | $199.5 | $121.3 | $471.3 | $86.9 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,079.2 |
| 2028 | $353.7 | $352.6 | $457.5 | $199.7 | $121.4 | $471.7 | $86.9 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,080.9 |
| 2029 | $354.0 | $352.9 | $457.9 | $199.9 | $121.5 | $472.1 | $87.0 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,082.7 |
| 2030 | $354.3 | $353.2 | $458.3 | $200.0 | $121.6 | $472.5 | $87.1 | $18.6 | $18.8 | $2,084.6 |

Notes: (a) Through November 2020, westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction. Beginning December 2020, it is estimated that two-way tolling will begin.

## Table 26 Traffic and Toll Revenue Forecast with Assumed 2021 and 2023 Toll Increases ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2)

**"What if" Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term**

| Year | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows [(a)] Bridge | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge | All Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Traffic Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | -31.85% | -32.76% | -35.62% | -40.57% | -39.12% | -29.02% | -42.44% | -25.33% | -24.98% | -33.82% |
| 2020-2021 | 34.86% | 38.17% | 41.26% | 52.04% | 48.26% | 35.68% | 55.52% | 28.42% | 24.76% | 39.92% |
| 2021-2022 | 4.78% | 5.35% | 5.40% | 6.48% | 6.21% | 4.83% | 6.55% | 4.31% | 3.57% | 5.33% |
| 2022-2023 | 1.88% | 2.05% | 1.97% | 2.38% | 2.06% | 2.13% | 2.62% | 1.72% | 1.67% | 2.09% |
| 2023-2024 | 1.10% | 1.18% | 1.21% | 1.40% | 1.31% | 1.12% | 1.47% | 0.95% | 0.91% | 1.20% |
| 2024-2025 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2025-2026 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2026-2027 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2027-2028 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2028-2029 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2029-2030 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| Annual Traffic (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 44.2 | 49.6 | 66.9 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 76.1 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 329.4 |
| 2020 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 43.1 | 18.0 | 11.8 | 54.0 | 15.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 218.0 |
| 2021 | 40.6 | 46.0 | 60.8 | 27.4 | 17.5 | 73.3 | 23.3 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 305.0 |
| 2022 | 42.6 | 48.5 | 64.1 | 29.2 | 18.6 | 76.8 | 24.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 321.3 |
| 2023 | 43.4 | 49.5 | 65.4 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 78.5 | 25.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 328.0 |
| 2024 | 43.8 | 50.1 | 66.2 | 30.3 | 19.2 | 79.4 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 331.9 |
| 2025 | 43.9 | 50.1 | 66.2 | 30.3 | 19.3 | 79.4 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 332.2 |
| 2026 | 43.9 | 50.2 | 66.3 | 30.4 | 19.3 | 79.5 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 332.6 |
| 2027 | 44.0 | 50.2 | 66.4 | 30.4 | 19.3 | 79.6 | 26.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 332.9 |
| 2028 | 44.0 | 50.3 | 66.4 | 30.4 | 19.3 | 79.7 | 26.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 333.2 |
| 2029 | 44.0 | 50.3 | 66.5 | 30.5 | 19.3 | 79.7 | 26.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 333.6 |
| 2030 | 44.1 | 50.4 | 66.6 | 30.5 | 19.4 | 79.8 | 26.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 333.9 |
| Average Toll | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | #VALUE! | $7.08 | $6.90 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.97 | $3.41 | $2.23 | $2.25 | $6.29 |
| 2020 | $8.08 | $7.05 | $6.90 | $6.59 | $6.26 | $5.99 | $3.38 | $2.20 | $2.21 | $6.29 |
| 2021 | $8.45 | $7.38 | $7.22 | $6.89 | $6.56 | $6.27 | $3.54 | $2.31 | $2.32 | $6.58 |
| 2022 | $8.51 | $7.43 | $7.27 | $6.94 | $6.60 | $6.31 | $3.56 | $2.32 | $2.33 | $6.62 |
| 2023 | $8.88 | $7.75 | $7.58 | $7.24 | $6.89 | $6.59 | $3.71 | $2.42 | $2.43 | $6.90 |
| 2024 | $8.94 | $7.80 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.64 | $3.73 | $2.44 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2025 | $8.93 | $7.80 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.73 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2026 | $8.93 | $7.79 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2027 | $8.93 | $7.79 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2028 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2029 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2030 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| Toll Revenue (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $356.5 | $350.8 | $461.8 | $199.6 | $121.6 | $454.3 | $88.9 | $18.4 | $19.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $243.4 | $234.9 | $296.9 | $118.9 | $74.1 | $323.6 | $50.6 | $13.6 | $14.3 | $1,370.3 |
| 2021 | $343.3 | $340.0 | $439.2 | $189.0 | $114.9 | $459.6 | $82.6 | $18.3 | $18.7 | $2,005.6 |
| 2022 | $362.0 | $360.4 | $465.9 | $202.6 | $122.9 | $485.1 | $88.5 | $19.2 | $19.4 | $2,126.1 |
| 2023 | $384.8 | $383.7 | $495.7 | $216.5 | $131.0 | $517.2 | $94.6 | $20.4 | $20.6 | $2,264.4 |
| 2024 | $391.6 | $390.8 | $505.1 | $221.1 | $133.7 | $526.6 | $96.5 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,306.9 |
| 2025 | $391.9 | $391.0 | $505.4 | $221.2 | $133.8 | $526.9 | $96.5 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,308.2 |
| 2026 | $392.1 | $391.2 | $505.7 | $221.4 | $133.9 | $527.3 | $96.5 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,309.7 |
| 2027 | $392.4 | $391.5 | $506.1 | $221.5 | $134.0 | $527.7 | $96.6 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,311.4 |
| 2028 | $392.7 | $391.8 | $506.5 | $221.7 | $134.1 | $528.2 | $96.6 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,313.3 |
| 2029 | $393.1 | $392.1 | $507.0 | $221.9 | $134.2 | $528.7 | $96.7 | $20.7 | $20.9 | $2,315.4 |
| 2030 | $393.4 | $392.5 | $507.4 | $222.2 | $134.3 | $529.2 | $96.8 | $20.8 | $21.0 | $2,317.5 |

Notes: (a) Through November 2020, westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction. Beginning December 2020, it is estimated that two-way tolling will begin.

## Table 26 Traffic and Toll Revenue Forecast with Assumed 2021 and 2023 Toll Increases ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2) (Continued)

**"What if" Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term**

| Year | Throgs Neck Bridge | Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | RFK Bridge | Queens Midtown Tunnel | Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | Verrazzano-Narrows [(a)] Bridge | Henry Hudson Bridge | Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Bridge | Cross Bay Bridge | All Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Traffic Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | -42.39% | -44.22% | -47.41% | -54.14% | -52.05% | -39.13% | -56.43% | -34.61% | -33.30% | -45.26% |
| 2020-2021 | 39.52% | 43.92% | 48.15% | 64.07% | 57.90% | 39.26% | 69.73% | 31.87% | 26.97% | 45.93% |
| 2021-2022 | 7.65% | 8.56% | 8.85% | 10.81% | 10.30% | 7.53% | 11.13% | 6.46% | 5.55% | 8.58% |
| 2022-2023 | 5.34% | 5.84% | 5.99% | 7.19% | 6.65% | 5.43% | 7.66% | 4.43% | 4.22% | 5.92% |
| 2023-2024 | 4.02% | 4.34% | 4.55% | 5.32% | 5.08% | 3.90% | 5.56% | 3.27% | 3.10% | 4.39% |
| 2024-2025 | 3.38% | 3.64% | 3.83% | 4.43% | 4.27% | 3.24% | 4.59% | 2.75% | 2.61% | 3.68% |
| 2025-2026 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2026-2027 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2027-2028 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2028-2029 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| 2029-2030 | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| Annual Traffic (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 44.2 | 49.6 | 66.9 | 30.3 | 19.4 | 76.1 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 329.4 |
| 2020 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 35.2 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 46.3 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 180.3 |
| 2021 | 35.5 | 39.8 | 52.1 | 22.8 | 14.7 | 64.5 | 19.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 263.1 |
| 2022 | 38.2 | 43.2 | 56.7 | 25.3 | 16.2 | 69.4 | 21.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 285.7 |
| 2023 | 40.3 | 45.7 | 60.1 | 27.1 | 17.3 | 73.1 | 23.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 302.6 |
| 2024 | 41.9 | 47.7 | 62.9 | 28.6 | 18.2 | 76.0 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 315.9 |
| 2025 | 43.3 | 49.4 | 65.3 | 29.8 | 19.0 | 78.4 | 25.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 327.5 |
| 2026 | 43.3 | 49.5 | 65.3 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 78.5 | 25.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 327.9 |
| 2027 | 43.4 | 49.5 | 65.4 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 78.6 | 25.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 328.2 |
| 2028 | 43.4 | 49.6 | 65.5 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 78.7 | 25.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 328.5 |
| 2029 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 65.5 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 78.8 | 25.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 328.9 |
| 2030 | 43.5 | 49.7 | 65.6 | 30.0 | 19.0 | 78.8 | 25.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 329.2 |
| Average Toll | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $8.07 | $7.08 | $6.90 | $6.58 | $6.26 | $5.97 | $3.41 | $2.23 | $2.25 | $6.29 |
| 2020 | $8.06 | $7.02 | $6.87 | $6.56 | $6.24 | $5.96 | $3.34 | $2.19 | $2.21 | $6.26 |
| 2021 | $8.45 | $7.38 | $7.22 | $6.89 | $6.56 | $6.27 | $3.54 | $2.31 | $2.32 | $6.58 |
| 2022 | $8.51 | $7.43 | $7.27 | $6.94 | $6.60 | $6.31 | $3.56 | $2.32 | $2.33 | $6.62 |
| 2023 | $8.88 | $7.75 | $7.58 | $7.24 | $6.89 | $6.59 | $3.71 | $2.42 | $2.43 | $6.90 |
| 2024 | $8.94 | $7.80 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.64 | $3.73 | $2.44 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2025 | $8.93 | $7.80 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.73 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2026 | $8.93 | $7.79 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.95 |
| 2027 | $8.93 | $7.79 | $7.63 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2028 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2029 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| 2030 | $8.92 | $7.79 | $7.62 | $7.29 | $6.94 | $6.63 | $3.72 | $2.43 | $2.44 | $6.94 |
| Toll Revenue (millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | $356.5 | $350.8 | $461.8 | $199.6 | $121.6 | $454.3 | $88.9 | $18.4 | $19.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $205.2 | $194.2 | $241.6 | $91.3 | $58.1 | $276.2 | $37.9 | $11.8 | $12.7 | $1,128.9 |
| 2021 | $300.2 | $293.8 | $376.3 | $157.4 | $96.4 | $404.5 | $68.3 | $16.4 | $16.9 | $1,730.2 |
| 2022 | $325.2 | $321.0 | $412.2 | $175.6 | $107.1 | $437.9 | $76.2 | $17.6 | $17.9 | $1,890.8 |
| 2023 | $357.5 | $354.3 | $455.9 | $196.4 | $119.2 | $482.0 | $85.5 | $19.2 | $19.5 | $2,089.4 |
| 2024 | $374.3 | $372.2 | $479.8 | $208.3 | $126.2 | $504.2 | $90.8 | $19.9 | $20.2 | $2,195.9 |
| 2025 | $386.8 | $385.5 | $498.0 | $217.5 | $131.6 | $520.4 | $94.8 | $20.5 | $20.7 | $2,275.6 |
| 2026 | $387.0 | $385.7 | $498.3 | $217.6 | $131.7 | $520.7 | $94.9 | $20.5 | $20.7 | $2,277.1 |
| 2027 | $387.3 | $386.0 | $498.7 | $217.8 | $131.8 | $521.1 | $94.9 | $20.5 | $20.7 | $2,278.8 |
| 2028 | $387.6 | $386.3 | $499.1 | $218.0 | $131.9 | $521.6 | $95.0 | $20.5 | $20.7 | $2,280.6 |
| 2029 | $388.0 | $386.7 | $499.5 | $218.2 | $132.0 | $522.1 | $95.0 | $20.5 | $20.7 | $2,282.7 |
| 2030 | $388.3 | $387.0 | $500.0 | $218.4 | $132.1 | $522.6 | $95.1 | $20.5 | $20.8 | $2,284.8 |

Notes: (a) Through November 2020, westbound traffic doubled, since traffic is not registered in the eastbound direction. Beginning December 2020, it is estimated that two-way tolling will begin.

Table 27 and Table 28 below compare the annual revenue under each "What if" Scenario for both constant tolls and with toll increases in 2021 and 2023.

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): Revenue returns to 2019 values by 2023 with constant tolls and by 2022 with toll increases.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): Revenue returns to 2019 values by 2025 with constant tolls and by 2023 with toll increases.

**Table 27 "What If" Scenario Summary 2019 - 2026 Annual Revenue, Constant Tolls**
(millions)

| Year | Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term | Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term |
|---|---|---|
| 2019 | $2,071.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $1,370.3 | $1,128.9 |
| 2021 | $1,928.6 | $1,663.7 |
| 2022 | $2,031.0 | $1,806.1 |
| 2023 | $2,080.1 | $1,919.3 |
| 2024 | $2,105.2 | $2,003.8 |
| 2025 | $2,106.2 | $2,076.5 |
| 2026 | $2,107.5 | $2,077.7 |

**Table 28 "What If" Scenario Summary 2019 - 2026 Annual Revenue, Toll Increases**
(millions)

| Year | Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term | Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term |
|---|---|---|
| 2019 | $2,071.4 | $2,071.4 |
| 2020 | $1,370.3 | $1,128.9 |
| 2021 | $2,005.6 | $1,730.2 |
| 2022 | $2,126.1 | $1,890.8 |
| 2023 | $2,264.4 | $2,089.4 |
| 2024 | $2,306.9 | $2,195.9 |
| 2025 | $2,308.2 | $2,275.6 |
| 2026 | $2,309.7 | $2,277.1 |

## Effects of Second Avenue Subway Construction in Forecast Years

The foregoing tables forecasting traffic and toll revenues incorporate estimated effects of the continued construction of the Second Avenue Subway. Phase 2 of the project, which would extend the Second Avenue Subway north to 125th Street, is currently in the design phase. Environmental reviews are also ongoing.

Activity associated with such construction could result in changes to traffic patterns, possibly resulting in a shift of traffic volumes from the RFK Bridge to other TBTA facilities, as well as the toll-free East River Bridges or a diversion to mass transit. Such changes in traffic patterns could have an adverse effect on the forecasts.

Various stages of the project will result in visible construction activity on segments of Second Avenue at any given time. In addition, tunnel construction, either through the use of a tunnel boring machine or cut-and-cover, will affect vehicular activity not only on Second Avenue, but also on adjacent avenues and streets.

## Cashless Tolling Accounting in Forecast Years

Consistent with current TBTA practices, the foregoing tables of traffic and toll revenues assume that revenues associated with TBM transactions will be accounted for within the month that the transaction takes place. A liability on the balance sheet will be maintained to offset the toll revenue associated with TBM revenues and this liability will decrease as tolls are collected. Therefore, there is no delay in revenue collection assumed in our forecast due to the implementation of Cashless Tolling.

## Operating Expenses

The projection of operating expenses for 2020 through 2030 is shown in Table 29. Total operating expenses, consisting of labor and non-labor, are estimated to increase from $555.4 million in 2020 to $804.6 million in 2030. Labor expenses consist of wages, salaries, overtime and fringe benefits. Non-labor expenses include items such as maintenance, tolling operations, supplies, utilities and other expenses. The table includes operating expenses budgeted by TBTA for 2020, operating expenses projected by TBTA through 2023 and Stantec's projections of operating expenses from 2024 through 2030. In 2020, expenses have been budgeted by TBTA at $555.4 million, an increase of 8.6 percent over 2019 expenses of $511.4 million. These expenses are split into the following categories: labor expenses of $278.4 million (an increase of 10.4 percent over 2019) and non-labor expenses of $277.0 million (an increase of 6.9 percent over 2019). Labor expenses are higher primarily due to the filling of 2019 vacancies, contractual payroll adjustments, and inflationary increases to fringe benefits. The major factors behind growth in non-labor expenses are anticipated increases in major maintenance, including bridge painting projects that will not be eligible for capital funding, higher E-ZPass expenses associated with expected continued growth in usage, and general inflationary adjustments. Stantec does not project any variation in operating expenses resulting from the reduced traffic levels brought about by periodic toll increases.

At this point Stantec is unable to determine the effects of the Pandemic and related government actions on 2020 or future year operating expenses for the TBTA. As a result, Stantec is assuming for purposes of this study that the operating expenses listed in Table 29 will not change for either of the two "What if" Scenarios.

**Table 29 Projected Operating Expenses**
(millions)

| Year | Labor[a] | Non-Labor[b] | Total[c] |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020[d] | $278.4 | $277.0 | $555.4 |
| 2021[d] | $284.1 | $287.7 | $571.8 |
| 2022[d] | $288.7 | $299.3 | $588.0 |
| 2023[d] | $291.8 | $298.9 | $590.7 |
| 2024[e] | $303.5 | $313.9 | $617.4 |
| 2025[e] | $315.6 | $329.6 | $645.2 |
| 2026[e] | $328.2 | $346.0 | $674.3 |
| 2027[e] | $341.4 | $363.3 | $704.7 |
| 2028[e] | $355.0 | $381.5 | $736.5 |
| 2029[e] | $369.2 | $400.6 | $769.8 |
| 2030[e] | $384.0 | $420.6 | $804.6 |

Notes:
(a) Salaries, overtime and fringe benefits, net of capital reimbursement.
(b) Non-labor includes the following categories: maintenance and supplies, outside services, insurance, power, leases, rentals and other expenses.
(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(d) Budgeted by TBTA for 2020 and from TBTA estimates for 2021-2023.
(e) Budgeted by Stantec for 2024-2030.

## Net Revenues from Toll Operations

Finally, the projected operating expenses were deducted from the respective toll revenue calculations to produce the two sets of estimated net toll revenues (before debt service on outstanding TBTA obligations), one at constant tolls and the other with toll increases in 2021 and 2023, for each of the two "What if" Scenarios, as shown in Table 30.

- "What if" Scenario 1 (Less Severe/Shorter Term): For 2020, net toll revenue under either scenario is estimated at $814.8 million. By 2030, annual net toll revenue is estimated to be between $1.31 to $1.51 billion, depending on the number of toll increases included in the forecast.

- "What if" Scenario 2 (More Severe/Longer Term): For 2020, net toll revenue under either scenario is estimated at $573.5 million. By 2030, annual net toll revenue is estimated to be between $1.28 to $1.48 billion, depending on the number of toll increases included in the forecast.

**Table 30 Net Toll Revenue Forecast ("What if" Scenarios 1 and 2)**
(millions)

**"What if" Scenario 1: Less Severe/Shorter Term**

| Year | Gross Toll Revenues | | Operating Expenses | Net Toll Revenues | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Constant Tolls | With 2021/2023 Toll Increases | | Constant Tolls | With 2021/2023 Toll Increases |
| 2020 | $1,370.3 | $1,370.3 | $ 555.4 | $814.8 | $814.8 |
| 2021 | $1,928.6 | $2,005.6 | $ 571.8 | $1,356.8 | $1,433.9 |
| 2022 | $2,031.0 | $2,126.1 | $ 588.0 | $1,443.0 | $1,538.1 |
| 2023 | $2,080.1 | $2,264.4 | $ 590.7 | $1,489.3 | $1,673.6 |
| 2024 | $2,105.2 | $2,306.9 | $ 617.4 | $1,487.8 | $1,689.6 |
| 2025 | $2,106.2 | $2,308.2 | $ 645.2 | $1,461.0 | $1,663.0 |
| 2026 | $2,107.5 | $2,309.7 | $ 674.3 | $1,433.2 | $1,635.4 |
| 2027 | $2,109.0 | $2,311.4 | $ 704.7 | $1,404.2 | $1,606.6 |
| 2028 | $2,110.7 | $2,313.3 | $ 736.5 | $1,374.1 | $1,576.7 |
| 2029 | $2,112.6 | $2,315.4 | $ 769.8 | $1,342.7 | $1,545.6 |
| 2030 | $2,114.5 | $2,317.5 | $ 804.6 | $1,309.9 | $1,512.9 |

**"What if" Scenario 2: More Severe/Longer Term**

| Year | Gross Toll Revenues | | Operating Expenses | Net Toll Revenues | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Constant Tolls | With 2021/2023 Toll Increases | | Constant Tolls | With 2021/2023 Toll Increases |
| 2020 | $1,128.9 | $1,128.9 | $555.4 | $ 573.5 | $573.5 |
| 2021 | $1,663.7 | $1,730.2 | $571.8 | $1,091.9 | $1,158.4 |
| 2022 | $1,806.1 | $1,890.8 | $588.0 | $1,218.1 | $1,302.8 |
| 2023 | $1,919.3 | $2,089.4 | $590.7 | $1,328.6 | $1,498.7 |
| 2024 | $2,003.8 | $2,195.9 | $617.4 | $1,386.4 | $1,578.5 |
| 2025 | $2,076.5 | $2,275.6 | $645.2 | $1,431.3 | $1,630.4 |
| 2026 | $2,077.7 | $2,277.1 | $674.3 | $1,403.4 | $1,602.8 |
| 2027 | $2,079.2 | $2,278.8 | $704.7 | $1,374.5 | $1,574.0 |
| 2028 | $2,080.9 | $2,280.6 | $736.5 | $1,344.3 | $1,544.1 |
| 2029 | $2,082.7 | $2,282.7 | $769.8 | $1,312.9 | $1,512.9 |
| 2030 | $2,084.6 | $2,284.8 | $804.6 | $1,280.0 | $1,480.2 |

# REVIEW OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The facilities under TBTA's jurisdiction include the two tunnels and seven bridges listed in Table 31, together with facilities on Randall's Island and a parking garage in Manhattan near the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel. Some of these crossings have been in service since the 1930s, i.e., the RFK, Henry Hudson, Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial, and Bronx-Whitestone Bridges. The Queens Midtown Tunnel opened to traffic in 1940. The Hugh L. Carey Tunnel opened to traffic in 1950. Two bridges opened to traffic in the 1960s: the Throgs Neck in 1961 and the Verrazzano-Narrows in 1964 (lower level in 1969). The present Cross Bay Bridge opened to traffic in 1970 replacing the previous structure that had been in service since 1939. The aging of the TBTA facilities will influence the overall upkeep and capital improvements that will be necessary to maintain the infrastructure

over the forecast period and beyond. Table 32 lists TBTA's capital investments for each facility between 1992 and 2019, and within 2019 itself.

**Table 31 Opening Dates of TBTA Facilities**

| Facility | Open to Traffic | Years in Use |
|---|---|---|
| RFK Bridge | 1936 | 84 |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | 1939 | 81 |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 1961 | 59 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 1936 | 84 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 1940 | 80 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 1950 | 70 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | 1964 | 56 |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 1970 | 50 |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 1937 | 83 |

Stantec reviewed material pertaining to the physical condition of TBTA's seven bridges and two tunnels. The material reviewed includes pertinent sections and updates to the following:

- TBTA's Capital Investments at each facility during the year 2019;
- Ongoing Rehabilitation & Maintenance Projects;
- Post-Superstorm Sandy Inspection Reports;
- Biennial and Special In-Lieu of Interim Bridge Inspection Reports;
- Tunnel Inspection Reports;
- Rehabilitation Projects addressing recommendations on previous inspection reports; and
- Repairs to alleviate flagged conditions on previous inspection reports.

**Table 32 Capital Investments by Facility, 1992 through 2019**

(Millions of dollars – Includes Superstorm Sandy Capital Investments)

| Facility | Total by Facility 1992 through 2019[(a)] |
|---|---|
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | $938.31 |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | $199.19 |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | $561.00 |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | $345.67 |
| RFK Bridge | $2,080.89 |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | $1,123.90 |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | $1,444.93 |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | $985.53 |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | $751.78 |
| Agency Wide[(b)] | $756.48 |
| Total | $9,187.68 |

Notes:
(a) Data from TBTA.
(b) Agency wide refers to projects that have been, or will be, carried out at two or more facilities.

## Post-Superstorm Sandy Reports, Capital Investments, and Rehabilitation

All programmed Superstorm Sandy restoration and mitigation related projects have been completed.

## Inspection Reports, Flagged[3] Conditions and Rehabilitation Projects

The review by Stantec of the pertinent material consists of the following subtasks:

- Comparison of condition ratings of the current inspection reports with the previous inspection reports to note significant changes in observed deterioration, and repairs to priority conditions from previous inspections, if any.
- Review of the current TBTA Capital Program to verify that the repairs recommended by the latest inspection reports are being addressed.
- Review of TBTA's Routine Maintenance Program to verify that the maintenance-related recommendations of the current inspection reports are being addressed.

TBTA's seven bridges and two tunnel facilities undergo periodic condition inspections. Bridges and tunnels are inspected biennially per federal and State mandate, with interim yearly inspections of

[3] The New York State Bridge Inspection Manual defines the following "flags" for reporting purposes: Red Flag – A structural flag that is used to report the failure or potential failure of a primary structural component that is likely to occur within two years from the current inspection. Red Flag PIA (Prompt Interim Action) – A designation that is made when a Red Flag condition is considered extremely serious and in need of immediate attention. This designation requires appropriate action by the responsible party within twenty-four hours. Yellow Flag - A structural flag that is used to report a potentially hazardous structural condition which if left unattended could become a clear and present danger within two years from the current inspection, or the actual or imminent failure of a non-critical structural component, where such failure may reduce the reserve capacity or redundancy of the bridge, but would not result in a structural collapse. Safety Flag PIA (Prompt Interim Action) – A flag that is used to report a condition presenting a clear and present danger to vehicular or pedestrian traffic, but poses no danger of structural failure or collapse. Safety Flag PIA can be issued on closed bridges where conditions present a threat to vehicular or pedestrian traffic underneath the structure or in the immediate vicinity. This designation requires appropriate action by the responsible party within twenty-four hours.

any components that require monitoring. The purpose of the biennial inspection program is to maintain the safety and structural integrity of bridges and tunnels.

Bridge and Tunnel Inspections. NYSDOT maintains a program of comprehensive bridge and tunnel management, maintenance and inspection applicable to TBTA's bridges and tunnels. That program includes the uniform codes for bridge inspection and tunnel inspection, which:

- meet or exceed applicable Federal law;
- require that bridges and tunnels be inspected at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of that code;
- prescribe qualifications for licensed professional engineers who inspect bridges and tunnels; and
- require that all bridge and tunnel inspections be performed or supervised by such persons.

Bridge and tunnel inspection reports must be filed with NYSDOT and NYSDOT may close bridges or tunnels found unsafe for public use. TBTA is in compliance with the NYSDOT program.

TBTA's Bridge Inspection Program was assessed from 2006 to 2007 by an independent engineering firm well known in the field of structural inspection and appraisal, which noted that "the program is meeting the minimum State and federal standards" and "in several respects the program exceeds the minimum standards" and "with respect to the accuracy, clarity, and thoroughness of the reports generated, we find them to be of the highest quality."

The TBTA bridges and tunnels were last inspected and their physical condition appraised in 2018-2019 by various consultants, under the New York State Biennial Bridge and Tunnel Inspection Program, as shown in Table 33. Separate underwater and substructure inspections were performed in accordance with the five-year cycles of NYSDOT to obtain riverbed contours and to assess potential scour conditions at the substructure.

These ongoing inspections, performed by the inspection consultants, consist of close visual examination, 100 percent hands-on inspection of designated critical elements, sounding concrete, and taking appropriate measurements to determine the physical conditions of the bridges and tunnels. All bridge inspections beginning in 2017 and continuing thereafter were performed in accordance with the updated 2017 New York State Bridge Inspection Manual (BIM) and the AASHTO Manual for Bridge Element Inspection. All tunnel inspections beginning in 2017 and continuing thereafter were performed in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration's National Tunnel Inspection Standards (NTIS), the 2015 Specifications for the National Tunnel Inventory (SNTI), and the 2015 Tunnel Operations, Maintenance, Inspection and Evaluation (TOMIE) Manual; and NYSDOT Technical Advisory, TA 16-001. Under these guidelines, all bridge and tunnel components are inspected and assigned a quantitative condition rating. Any priority conditions are reported immediately to the TBTA for prompt attention. The ratings are reviewed by TBTA personnel to assess what components of the bridge or tunnel require more comprehensive inspection and rehabilitation. Required rehabilitation are then awarded as contracts under the Capital and Maintenance Programs. Bridge and tunnel components which warrant more

frequent monitoring due to their condition are monitored annually with a special in-lieu of interim inspection.

After performing a comparison of the individual overall ratings of the current inspection reports against the previous inspection reports, it was noted that there has been no significant change in the overall ratings and the bridges and tunnels remain in good condition.

TBTA has an ongoing seismic retrofit program to identify and implement necessary seismic retrofits in order to bring critical facilities to current seismic code standards. This program has made substantial progress in identifying necessary seismic upgrades and incorporating them into various capital facility rehabilitation design and construction projects when applicable. This effort was maintained in the 2015-2019 Capital Program and will continue in the approved 2020-2024 Capital Program.

*Current Work Under Both Capital Programs*

The consulting engineering firms who performed the 2018 and 2019 biennial bridge or special in-lieu of interim inspections and the 2019 tunnel inspections for each facility are shown in Table 33.

**Table 33 Facility Inspection Firms**

| Facility | Consulting Firm (Inspection Year) |
|---|---|
| RFK Bridge | WSP / Stantec (2019) |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | HNTB (2019) |
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | Thornton Tomasetti (2019) |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | Hardesty & Hanover (2019) |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | HNTB (2019) |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel facility approach bridges | Hardesty & Hanover (2019) |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | HNTB (2019) |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | Hardesty & Hanover (2019) / AI Engineers (2018) |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | WSP (2019) |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | WSP (2019) / In-House (2019) |

These firms are well known in the field of structural inspection and appraisal. Copies of pertinent sections of the final inspection reports for the various facilities were requested and made available by TBTA.

Funds currently programmed for TBTA's 2015-2019 Capital Program are summarized in Table 34. The plan, which totals $2.936 billion, separates this amount into specific projects by facility as well as agency-wide projects. Comparisons between the 2015-2019 Capital Program planned projects and total repair item lists for each facility, as prepared by inspection consultants in the biennial reports, confirm that the 2015-2019 Capital Program gives high priority to key rehabilitation

projects. By prioritizing necessary facility rehabilitation projects, TBTA addressed all high priority recommendations in the current 2015-2019 Capital Program or maintenance programs that were not addressed as part of the previous 2010-2014 Capital Program. All of these high priority needs will continue to be met. The approved 2020-2024 Capital Program is shown in Table 35 at $2.82B is in the early implementation stage. The Central Business District Tolling Program is projected to cost approximately $503M to implement, although TBTA expects to be fully reimbursed from non-toll revenues in the CBD Tolling Lockbox.

**Table 34 TBTA 2015-2019 Capital Program by Facility**

(in Millions of dollars)

| Facility | 2015-2019[a] | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | $202.50 | 7% |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | $88.58 | 3% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | $276.88 | 9% |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | $22.91 | 1% |
| RFK Bridge | $531.88 | 18% |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | $679.85 | 23% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | $602.66 | 21% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | $138.92 | 5% |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | $93.58 | 3% |
| Agency Wide[b] | $298.54 | 10% |
| Total | $2,936.30 | 100% |

Notes:

(a) Data from TBTA.

(b) Agency wide refers to projects that have been, or will be, carried out at two or more facilities.

**Table 35 Capital Investments 2020-2024 Capital Program**

(in Millions of dollars)

| Facility | 2020-2024[a] | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Bronx-Whitestone Bridge | $111 | 4% |
| Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge | 47.79 | 2% |
| Henry Hudson Bridge | 134.73 | 5% |
| Marine Parkway-Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge | 91.05 | 3% |
| RFK Bridge | 719.13 | 25% |
| Throgs Neck Bridge | 241.43 | 9% |
| Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge | 1,127.30 | 40% |
| Hugh L. Carey Tunnel | 52.72 | 2% |
| Queens Midtown Tunnel | 46.25 | 1% |
| Agency Wide(b) | 253.11 | 9% |
| Total | $2,824 | 100% |
| Central Business District Tolling Program (CBDTP) | $503 | 100% |
| GRAND TOTAL (2020-2024 Capital Program) | $3,327 | |

Notes:

(a) Data from TBTA.

(b) Agency wide refers to projects that have been, or will be, carried out at two or more facilities.

*Bronx-Whitestone Bridge (BWB)*

The biennial inspection of the BWB was performed in 2019. Of the 30 yellow flags which remained active at the end of the 2018 special in-lieu of interim inspection, 10 remain active. During the 2019 biennial inspection, 11 new yellow flags were issued resulting in 21 active yellow flags on the bridge.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the BWB:

- Fender Protection Around Tower Piers – Design-Build awarded in late 2019. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2022.
- Miscellaneous Structural Rehabilitation – Phase I Construction was awarded in late 2015 and was substantially complete in 2018. Phase II Construction was awarded in early 2019 and projected to be complete in 2020.
- Barrier Crash Testing – Construction contract was awarded in 2018 and was substantially competed in 2019.
- Installation of Facility-wide Electronic Monitoring and Detection Systems – Contract was awarded in late 2017. The project is ongoing and is projected to be complete in 2020.

- Installation of Fire Standpipe Connection from Tower Pedestals to Roadway Level – Design-Build awarded in late 2019. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2022.
- Queens Approach Roadway Improvements – Construction contract was awarded in late 2019. The project is ongoing and is projected to be complete in 2020.

*Henry Hudson Bridge ("HHB")*

The biennial inspection of the HHB was performed in 2019. Of the 6 yellow flags issued in the 2018 special in-lieu of interim inspection, 5 were addressed and 1 remains active. During the 2019 biennial inspection, 1 new yellow flag was issued resulting in 2 active yellow flags on the bridge.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the HHB:

- Skewbacks Retrofit – Design-build awarded in 2017. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2020.
- Replacement of the Upper and Lower Plaza and Southbound Approach – The design contract was awarded in January 2013. Phase I construction contract was awarded in December 2014 and was substantially complete in 2016. Phase II construction was awarded in April 2017, is ongoing, and projected to be complete in 2021.
- Structural Rehabilitation Consisting of High Priority Structural Steel Repairs – Phase I is complete and Phase II construction was awarded in late 2019. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2023.
- Replacement of Overcoat System – Construction was awarded in late 2019. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2023.
- Replacement of Facility Lighting System – Construction was awarded in 2017. This project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2021.

*Hugh L. Carey Tunnel ("HCT")*

The routine NTIS Tunnel Inspection of the HCT was performed in 2019. During the 2019 NTIS Inspection, one (1) new yellow flag was issued. During the 2019 biennial inspection of the Governor's Island Pedestrian Bridge (part of the HCT Facility), one (1) new yellow flag was issued and one (1) was reissued resulting in 3 active yellow flags.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the HCT:

- Rehabilitation of HCT Ventilation Systems – Design-Build contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2022.
- Rehabilitation of the Ventilation Buildings (Design Only) – Design contract was awarded in late 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.
- Electrical Rehabilitation at the Brooklyn Service Building – Design-Build Contract was awarded in 2018 and was substantially completed in 2019.
- Install Smoke Detection/Alarm Systems - Design-Build Contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.

*Queens Midtown Tunnel ("QMT")*

The routine NTIS Tunnel inspection of the QMT and the biennial inspection of the QMT approach bridges were performed in 2019. No flags were issued during the 2019 biennial inspection of the QMT approach bridges

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program (or recently completed from the 2010-2014 Capital Program) at the QMT are:

- Service and FE Building Rehabilitation – Construction contract was awarded in 2018 and was substantially completed in 2019.
- Tunnel Ventilation Building Electrical Upgrade – The project was completed in 2019.
- Rehabilitation of Tunnel Controls and Communication Systems – Design-Build Contract was awarded in 2018. It is an on-going project and is projected to be complete in 2021.
- Rehabilitation of the Ventilation Buildings (Design Only) – Design contract was awarded in late 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.
- Installation of facility-wide smoke detections systems – Design-Build Contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.

*Robert F. Kennedy Bridge ("RFK")*

The special in-lieu of interim inspection was performed at the RFK in 2019. Out of a total of 163 previously issued yellow flags recorded under this facility, 61 have been repaired and removed prior to or during the special inspection. During the special inspection, no new yellow flags were issued, resulting in a r 102 active yellow flags remaining. The 5 previously issued red flags have been repaired and removed.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program (or recently completed from the 2010-2014 Capital Program) at the RFK:

- Study and Monitoring for the Rehabilitation of the Queens Anchorage – The study was awarded in 2016 and is projected to be complete in 2020.
- Monitoring, Inspection, and Testing of the RFK Queens Suspension Bridge Main Cables and Cable Wires – Construction contract was awarded in late 2019, is ongoing, and is projected to be complete in 2021.
- Miscellaneous Structural Repair – Phase I construction was substantially complete in 2016. Phase II construction was awarded in late 2019, is ongoing, and is projected to be completed in 2023.
- Seismic and Wind Load Study – The study was awarded in December 2012 and completed in 2015. Conceptual design was awarded in 2017 and final design was awarded in 2018. Construction for Phase I (superstructure upgrades for all facility structures except the suspended spans) and structural retrofits to the suspended spans was awarded in 2019, is ongoing, and is projected to be complete in 2023.
- Construction of New Harlem River Drive Ramp – Design-Build awarded 2019, is ongoing, and is projected to be complete in 2020.

- Reconstruction of the old Manhattan Toll Plaza Structure – Phase I construction was substantially complete in 2016. Phase II construction was awarded in 2016 and substantially completed in 2018. Phase III construction was awarded in 2018 and was substantially completed in 2019.
- Installation of Facility-wide Electronic Monitoring and Detection Systems – Design-Build awarded 2017, is ongoing, and is projected to be complete in late 2020.
- Installation of Fire Standpipe and Upgrade of Fire Protection Systems – Design-Build awarded 2017, is ongoing, and was completed in March 2020.
- Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation of Harlem River Lift Span – Design-Build contract was awarded in 2018 and was substantially completed in 2019.
- Painting of Lift Span and Bronx Truss Steel – Construction contract awarded in 2019, is ongoing, and is projected to be complete in 2023.
- Interim Repairs to the FDR Ramp – Construction contract was awarded in 2017 and was substantially completed in 2019.

*Throgs Neck Bridge ("TNB")*

The biennial inspection of the TNB was performed in 2019. Of the 90 yellow flags, which remained active from the 2018 special in-lieu of interim inspection, 2 were removed prior to or during the 2019 biennial inspection. During the 2019 biennial inspection, 29 new yellow flags were issued resulting in 117 active yellow flags on the bridge. During the 2019 biennial inspection, 1 new red flag was issued and 10 remained active from the 2018 special in-lieu of interim inspection. Due to shoring at locations 5 red flags have been inactivated, resulting in 6 active red flags on the bridge. During the 2019 biennial inspection, 4 safety PIA Safety Flags were issued but have since been repaired and removed.

*Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the TNB:*

- Approach Viaducts Seismic Retrofit & Structural Rehabilitation Construction was awarded in 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2024.
- Replacement of Grid Decks on Suspended Span and Painting on Suspended Span – Construction contract was awarded in 2018 and is projected to be complete in 2023.
- Anchorage and Tower Protection (Design Only) – Design contract was awarded in late 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2023.
- Study for Bronx-Queens Viaduct Replacement – Study was awarded in 2017. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.

*Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge ("VNB")*

The biennial inspection was performed at the VNB upper and lower levels including the approach ramps in 2018. The special in-lieu of interim inspection was performed at the VNB upper and lower levels in 2019. Out of the 8 yellow flags which remained active from the 2018 biennial inspection of the VNB, 3 were removed prior to or during the 2019 special in-lieu of interim inspection. During the 2019 special in-lieu of interim inspection, 1 new yellow flag was issued resulting in 6 active yellow flags on the bridge (approach ramps included).

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the VNB:

- Main Cable and Suspender Rope Testing – The scoping/preliminary design contract was awarded in 2014. The associated design-build contract for cable openings was awarded in late 2017, is an ongoing project, and was completed in 2019.
- Rehabilitation of the Staten Island and Brooklyn Upper Level Approach Ramps – The feasibility study and conceptual design for the reconstruction and reconfiguration of the ramps and approaches was awarded in 2013. Construction for Phase I was awarded in late 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2023.
- Anchorage & Piers Rehabilitation and Sealing – Construction Contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.
- Elevator Rehabilitation – Design-Build contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2020.
- Steel Repair and Concrete Rehabilitation – Construction contract was awarded in 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2022.
- Tower Pier Rehabilitation/Mooring Platform – Design-Build was awarded in 2018. The project is ongoing and projected to be complete in 2020.
- Panting of Suspended Span Upper & Lower Level Steel – Construction was awarded in 2019. It is an ongoing project and projected to be complete in 2022.

*Marine Parkway Bridge ("MPB")*

The biennial inspection of the MPB was performed in 2019. No flags were issued during the 2019 biennial inspection.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the MPB:

- Gusset Plate Steel Repairs – Design-build contract was awarded in late 2019. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2020.
- Rehabilitation of Pier Fender System at the MPB and CBB – Design-build Contract was awarded in 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.

*Cross Bay Bridge ("CBB")*

The biennial inspection of the CBB and Ramp B were performed in 2019. No flags were issued during the 2019 biennial inspection.

Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program at the CBB:

- Rehabilitation of Pier Fender System at the MPB and CBB – Design-build contract was awarded in late 2018. It is an ongoing project and is projected to be complete in 2021.

**Other System Wide Improvements**

*Agency-Wide ("AW")* – Since the September 11th attack on the World Trade Center, TBTA has engaged consultants to assess security risks of their facilities. As a result of these risk assessments,

increased security improvements including various monitoring, surveillance and hardening projects have been implemented or will begin construction shortly at TBTA facilities. Video surveillance software and hardware upgrades have been installed at many facilities. TBTA has also maintained a security department and incorporates mitigation measures into their operations, capital, and maintenance programs.

*AW Projects in the 2015-2019 Capital Program:*

*Intelligent Transportation System Enhancements* – This project completed the installation of CCTV cameras at the TNB, BWB and RFK, improving the monitoring and observation of traffic flow on these bridges. Hardware upgrades will also be made for the Advanced Traffic Management Systems ("ATMS").

*Overheight Vehicle Detection Systems* – This project was completed in 2019 and involved the installation and integration of a system to notify the driver if their vehicle was overheight.

*Open Road Tolling Initiative* – This project implemented cashless tolling at the TBTA facilities, and also included transformation of the former toll plaza areas to meet current highway geometric standards for free flow traffic. The cashless tolling infrastructure was installed at all facilities and cashless tolling implemented at all facilities by September 2017. The transformation of the former toll plaza areas has been completed at all facilities except the BWB and the TNB. The BWB and TNB work will be completed spring of 2020.

*Hazardous Materials Abatement* – This project will remove hazardous materials at various facility work sites.

*Miscellaneous Agency-Wide Painting* – This project provides for additional unplanned painting needs that may arise from findings in ongoing biennial inspections.

Additional projects:

- Traffic Detection/Incident Management Systems (design)
- Facility Monitoring & Safety Systems Replacement
- Bridge Structural Health Monitoring Initiatives (study)
- Weigh-in-motion (WIM) installation
- Operations Command Center Rehabilitation/Replacement

As part of the Capital Program planning process, TBTA personnel conduct a 20-year capital needs assessment every five years. The assessment is compiled from data from biennial inspections and system improvements suggested by the Engineering and Construction department, and include factors such as service life of various structural components and normal replacement cycles. Scheduling of Major Maintenance projects is closely coordinated with the 20-year capital needs assessment to ensure that the optimal level of service to the traveling public both locally and systemwide is maintained while balancing operating and capital expenditures.

Stantec's review of pertinent sections of the recent facility inspection reports found them to be extensive and detailed. The reports, based on Stantec's limited review, appear, in the opinion of Stantec, to be reasonable. The reviews proved informative. Facility projects and agency-wide projects specific to each structure were discussed.

It is important to note, however, that Stantec's review of portions of the work of other parties shall not relieve such other parties from their responsibility for performing their work in accordance with applicable requirements and the customary standard of care. Stantec shall not be responsible for the acts or omissions of other parties engaged by TBTA.

### Long-Term Outlook for TBTA Facilities

The useful lives of bridges and tunnels, in general, could possibly be cut short for two main reasons: (a) they are geometrically and functionally unsatisfactory because they are too narrow, too steep, lacking in clearance or sufficient spatial capacity to handle the traffic; or (b) they are structurally unsafe because of deterioration or because their load-carrying capacity is inadequate to handle the loads imposed under current conditions. Deterioration may occur for a variety of reasons, including aging, but it will occur sooner if there has been inadequate or improper maintenance.

On the basis of the foregoing review and information available to us from reports of others, it is our opinion that the TBTA bridges, tunnels and approaches are all geometrically and functionally adequate, structurally sound, and generally maintained to good standards. Ongoing maintenance requirements of the structures are assessed, prioritized and addressed in an appropriate manner by TBTA to maintain a high level of safety to the traveling public, and to maintain the structures for many years to come.

TBTA is looking forward, exploring ways to add capacity at its facilities (where possible) while maintaining and rehabilitating its structures in order to ensure their future serviceability. We are of the opinion that all the TBTA facilities are and will be physically capable of accommodating traffic volumes at the levels projected for 2030 through the duration of the outstanding bonds that have been issued and future bonds to be issued based on a pledge of TBTA revenues through 2050, assuming maintenance and rehabilitation consistent with past practice.

# CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report provides a summary of past traffic and revenue performance of the TBTA facilities and information related to potential future traffic and revenue for a ten-year period based on the stated assumptions. Notably, since March 2020, the traffic at the facilities has been increasingly negatively affected by the onset and acceleration of the Pandemic. A pandemic of this magnitude has never occurred and there are no similar occurrences that can be used to estimate how low volumes might drop, how long the direct impacts will last, if a recovery will occur rapidly or slowly or the residual effects in 2021 and beyond. To address these unknowns, Stantec has conducted proforma traffic and revenue calculations representing a scenario where the Pandemic did not occur (as a reference point) and presented two broad ranges of "What-if" Scenarios of the Pandemic ranging in the duration of the effects and in the length of recovery. These two "What-if" Scenarios were presented to provide ranges in performance. Due to the current dynamic and fluid situation, the calculations presented herein are those based on stated assumptions; Stantec does not opine on which, if any, of these outcomes might best represent the actual outcomes of the Pandemic.

It is Stantec's opinion that the calculations presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with accepted industry-wide practice. In addition to the statements above, Stantec considers it is necessary to state that the "What if" Scenarios and associated calculations take into consideration the following caveats:

- Based on the current uncertainties, this report presents the results of Stantec's consideration of the information available to us as of the date hereof and the application of Stantec's experience and professional judgment to that information excluding the actual outcomes of the Pandemic. It is not a forecast of any future events or trends and presents only What if" Scenario calculations.
- The future economic and social conditions or demographic developments cannot be predicted.
- The calculations contained in this report, while presented with numerical specificity, are based on a number of estimates and assumptions which, though considered reasonable to us, are inherently subject to significant economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be beyond Stantec's control and that of TBTA. In many instances, a broad range of alternative assumptions could be considered reasonable. Changes in the assumptions used could result in material differences in presented calculations.
- If, for any reason, any of these stated conditions should change due to changes in the economy or competitive environment, or other factors, Stantec's calculations may require amendment or further adjustments.

Many statements contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on Stantec's opinions, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the management and staff of Stantec. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. The words

"anticipate", "assume", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "plan", "forecast", "goal", "budget", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The words or phrases "to date", "now", "currently", and the like are intended to mean as of the date of this report.

Respectfully,

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