



October 2017 Financial Plan

Executive Committee

2nd Briefing

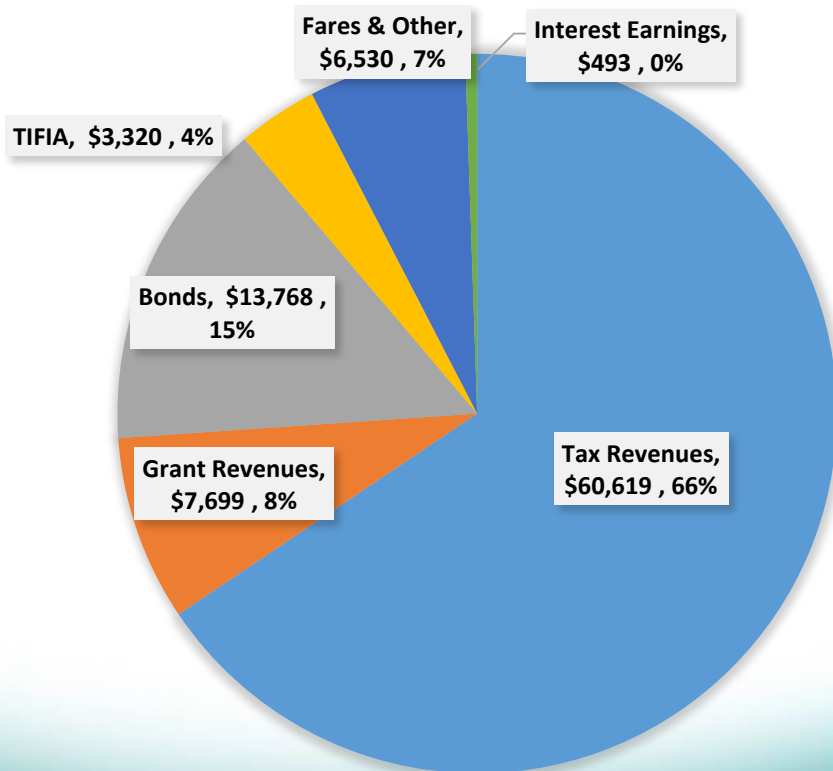
December 2017

October 2017 Financial Plan

Sources & Uses of Funds - \$92.4 Billion YOY (2017-2041)

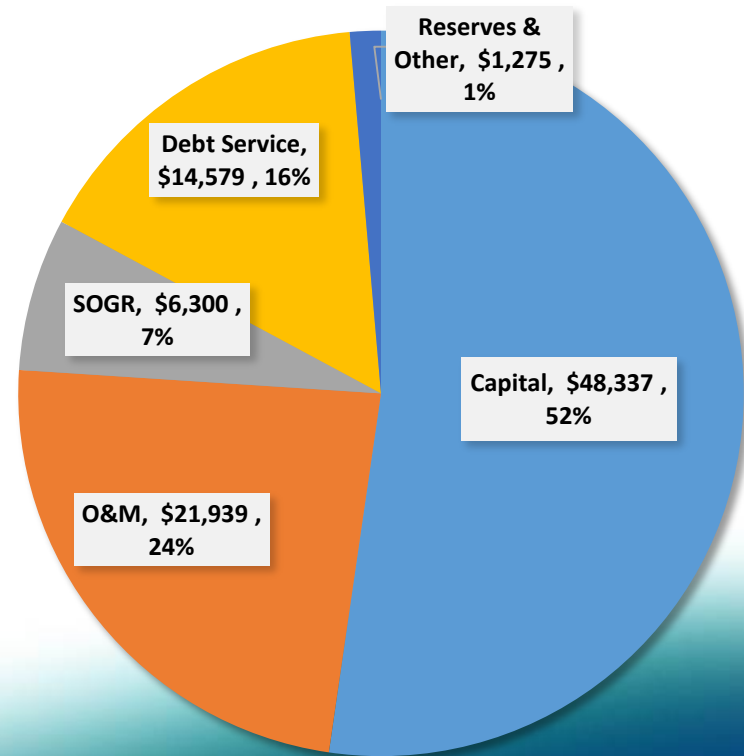
Sources of Funds

(In Millions YOY\$)

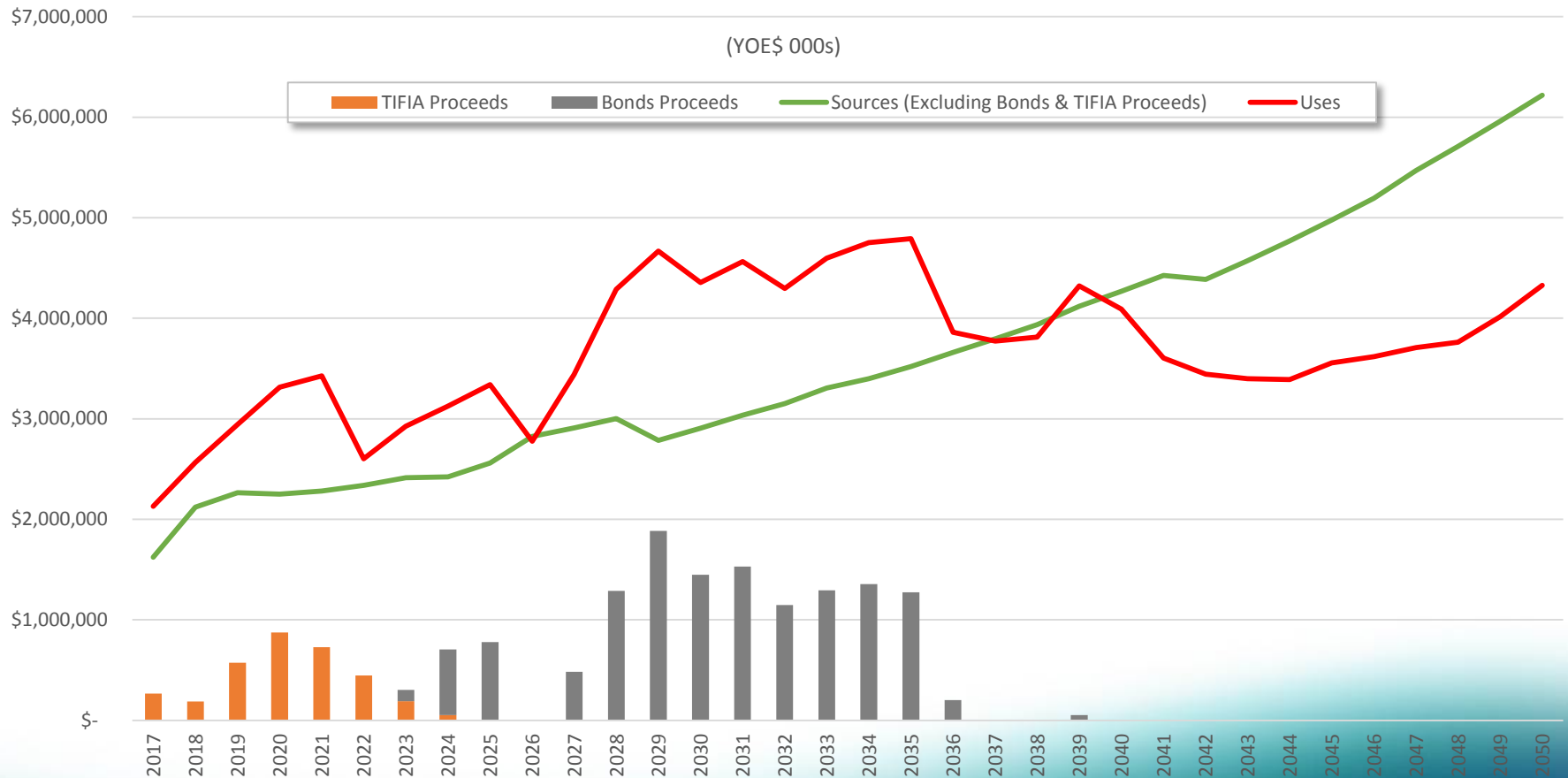


Uses of Funds

(In Millions YOY\$)



Bond and TIFIA Proceeds Used to Finance Voter Approved Capital Program

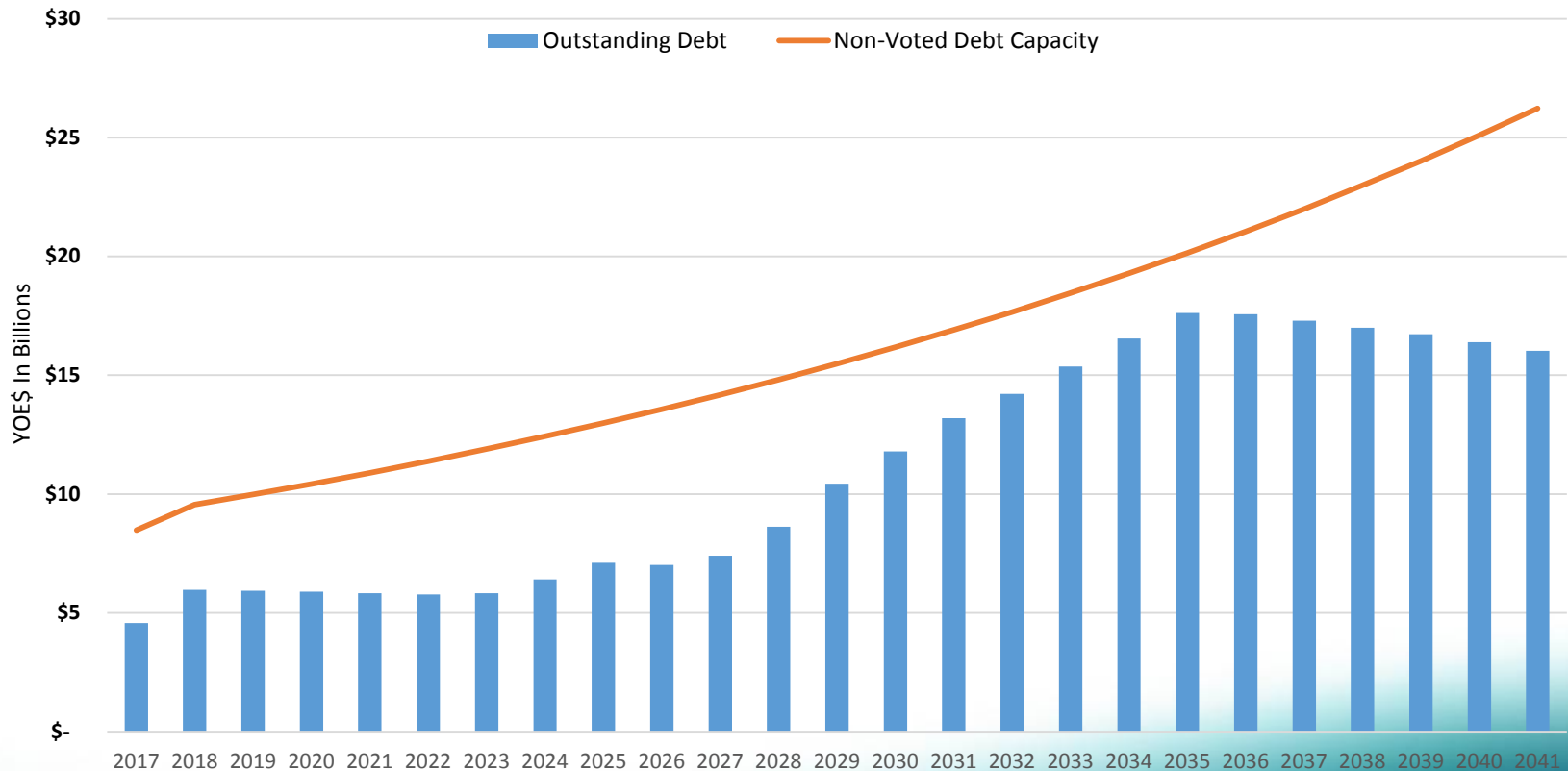


RESULTS: Agency Remains in Strong Financial Condition, Consistent with Its AAA/AAA Rating

- Debt Capacity Driven by 3 Measures
 1. Net Coverage: 2.22x vs. 1.5x policy min
 2. Bond Covenants: 2.22x vs. Parity Bond covenant of 1.5x
 3. Legal debt limit key constraint under current forecast
 - Legal debt capacity: ~\$2 billion of additional debt
 - Smaller if assessed property value growth declines
 - Higher if assessed property value grows faster than forecast

RESULTS: Legal Debt Capacity Limits Agency Debt Issuance

Outstanding Debt and Capacity



Key Challenges

- Potential elimination of Full Funding Grant program
 - Lynnwood \$1.17 billion
 - Federal Way \$500 million
 - \$3.3 billion other FFGAs
- Potential legislative action on MVET
 - Fiscal impact of \$2-12 billion
- Maintaining scope discipline on capital projects
 - Financial plan forecast assumes funds for capital projects consistent with scope reviewed/disclosed in voter approved ST2 and ST3 plans.
- Inflation risks for capital and operating costs
 - 2% higher construction costs for 3 years (2019-2021) results in \$1.8 billion cost increase

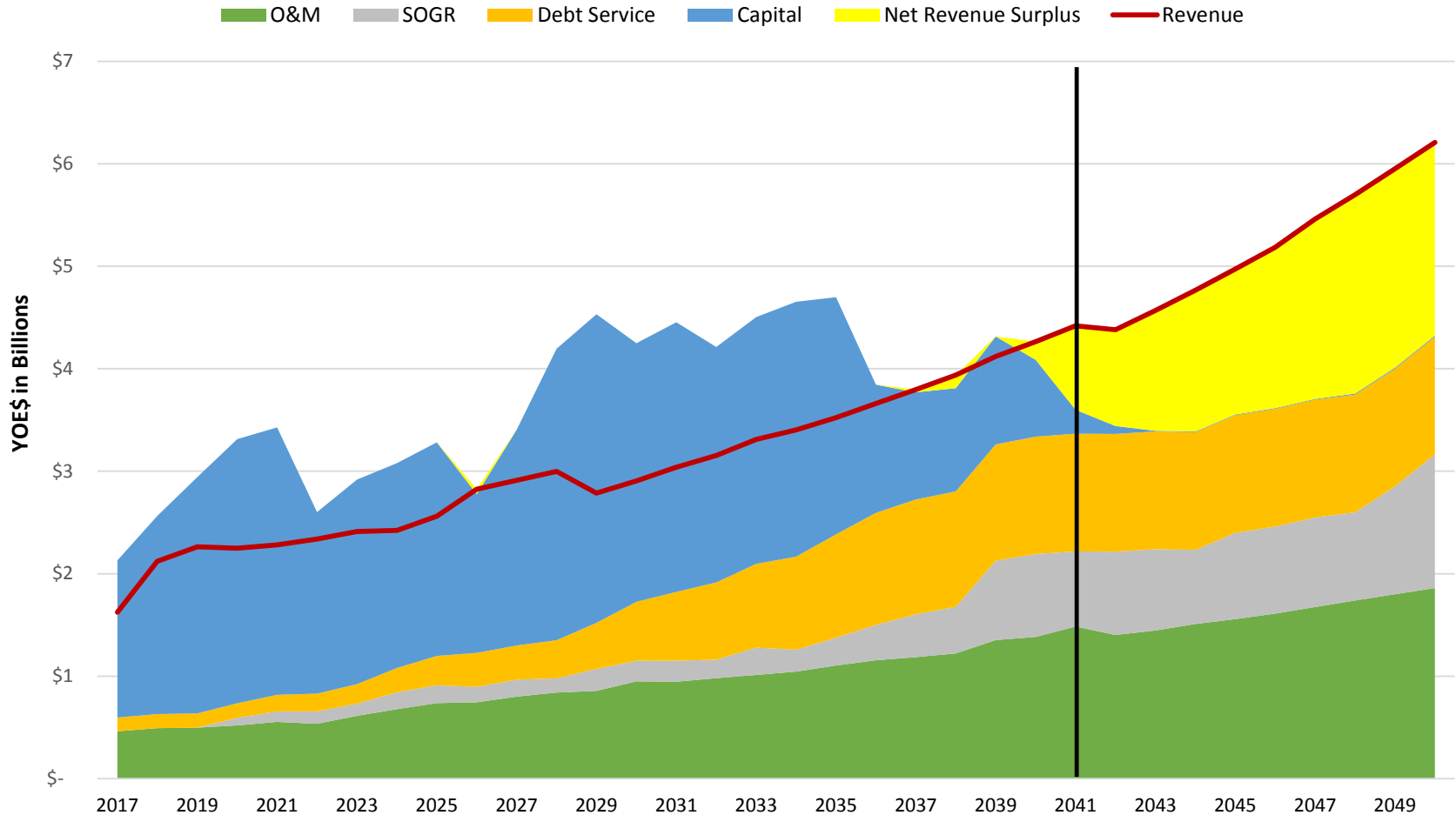
Legal Debt Limit Constrains Program Capacity

Stress tests – the revenue loss or cost increases that can be covered by remaining legal debt capacity

- **Recession:** a small recession would push agency to legal debt limit
 - 2% revenue decline in 2019, and 5% decline in 2020
- **Inflation and cost increases:** Continued higher construction and right of way costs would push agency to legal debt limit
 - 2% additional CCI and ROWI increase in 2019 and 2020
- **Other factors that can impact costs and revenues**

Financial Plan Snapshot

Revenues and Expenditures



Dynamic Program Will Require Ongoing Board Balancing of Risks & Priorities

- Financial Policies provide framework for Board management of voter-approved program
- Capital plan affordable under current forecast
 - Careful monitoring of risk elements required to deliver voter-approved plan as scheduled and within bonding capacity and subarea equity
- Keys risk management elements
 - Cost and scope control
 - Discipline on early projects key for later project delivery
 - Limit revenue (federal grants, MVET) declines
 - Pursue opportunities
 - P3
 - Marketplace Fairness
- On-going status reports to Board in 2018