



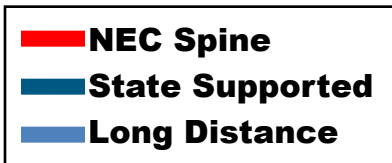
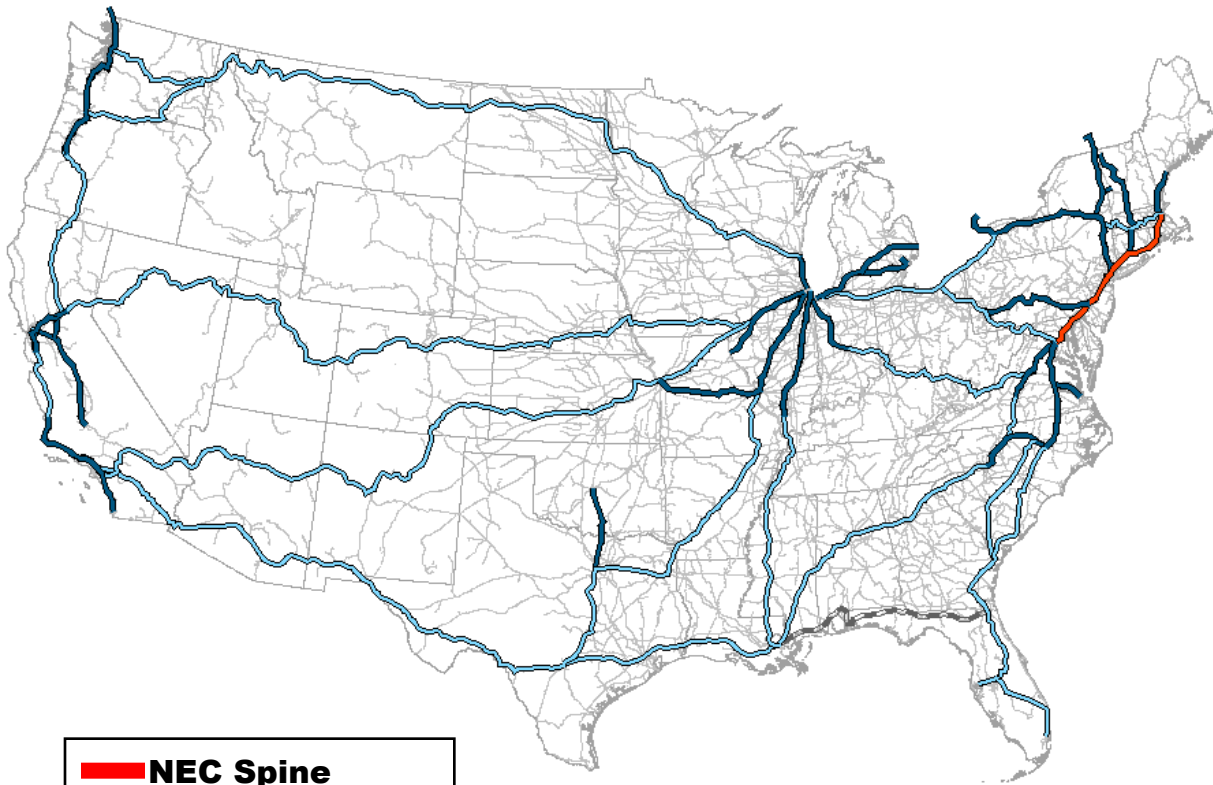
Railroad Planning and Operations

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Amtrak*

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FRA Rail Program Delivery
Conference

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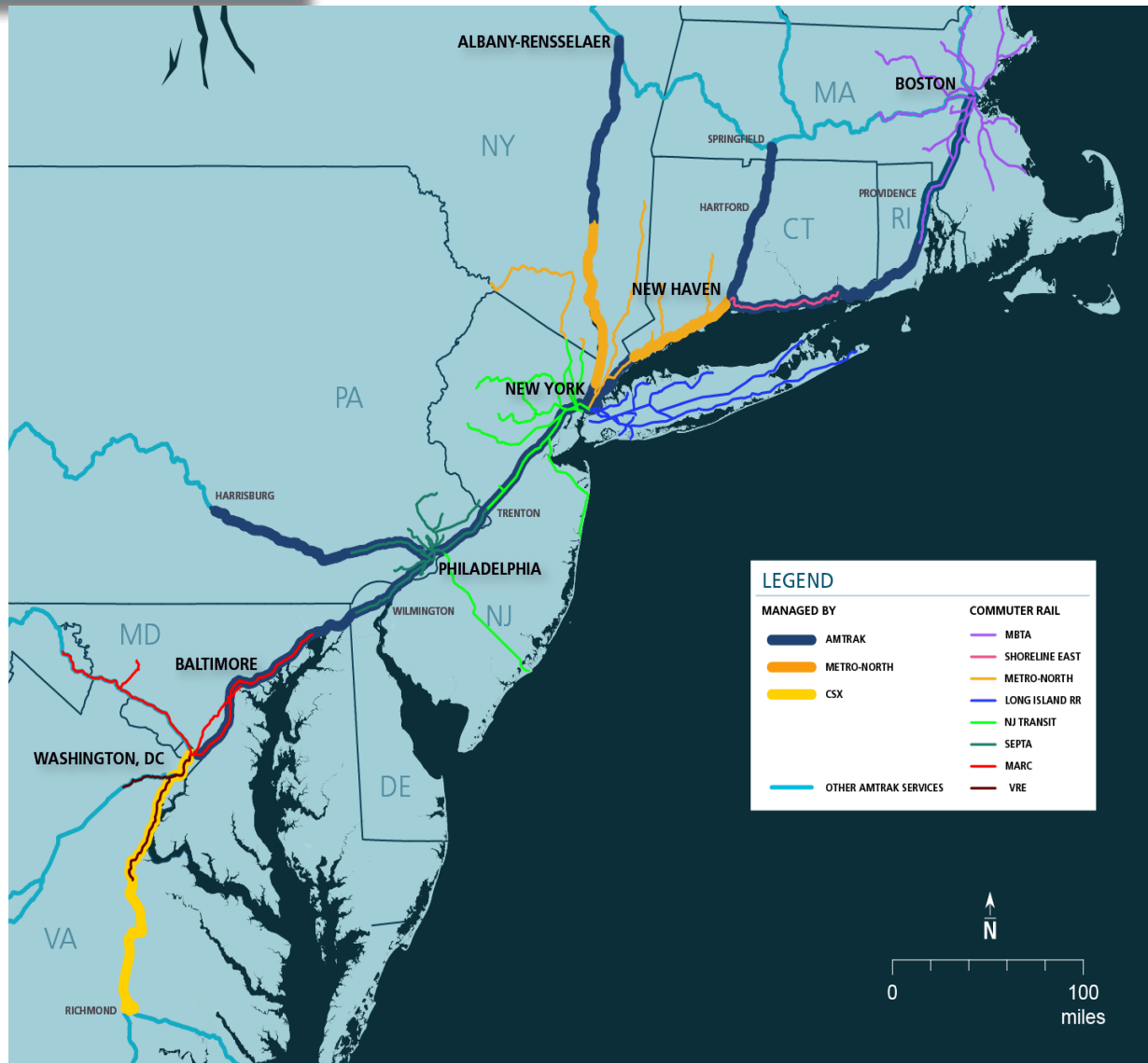
- Began service in 1971.
- 21,000 route miles
- 20,000 employees
- Reaches 46 states
- 70 percent of route miles *not* owned by Amtrak
- Operates more than 300 trains per day nation-wide.



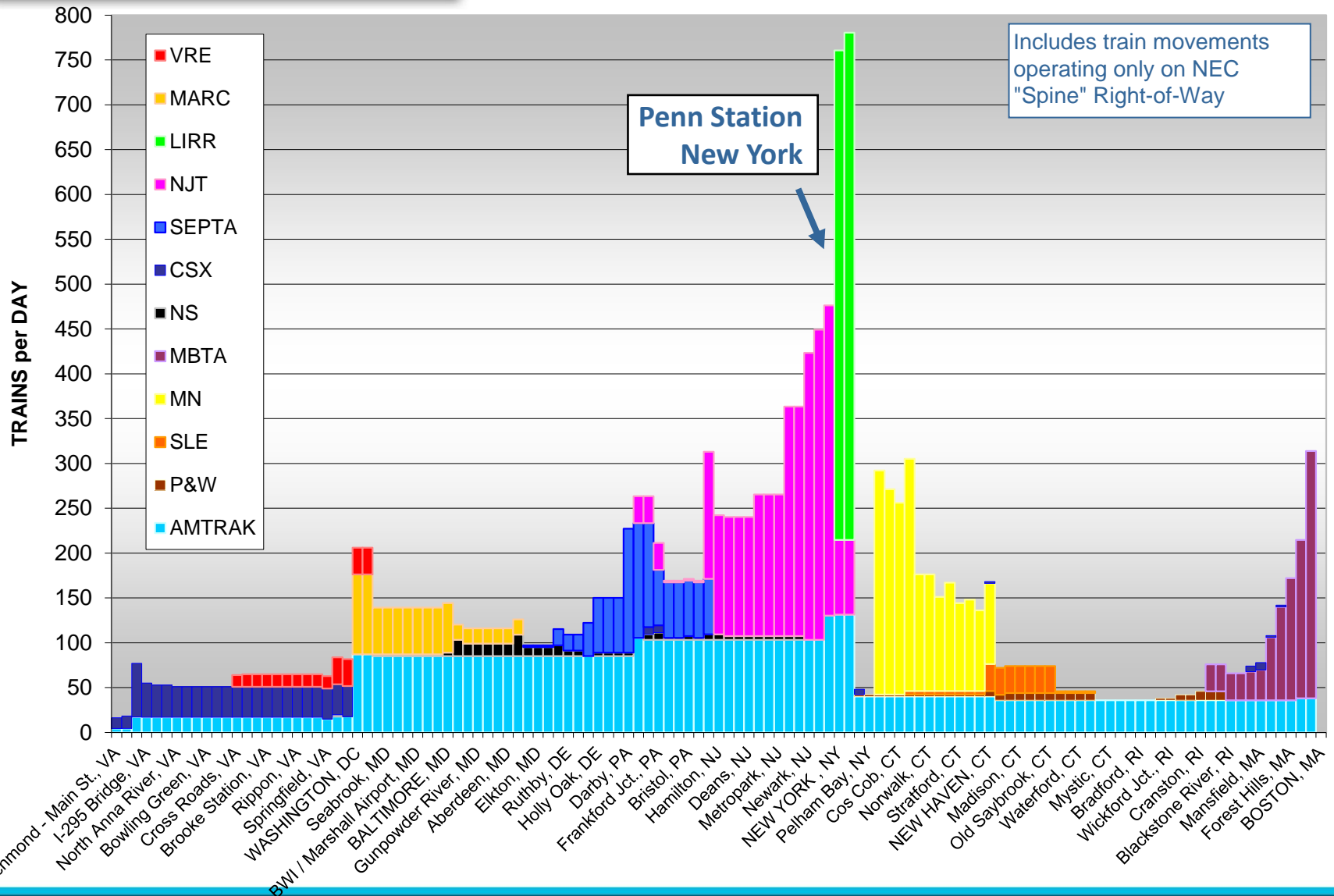
- **Northeast Corridor (NEC)**
 - 546 Miles Amtrak-owned and maintained infrastructure.
 - 2,200 daily trains including commuter, freight and intercity.
- **State-Supported Services**
 - Typically 300-500 mile services operating between states.
 - Most trains operate on other railroad's infrastructure.
 - Operated in partnership with States.
- **Long Distance Services**
 - Routes are up to 2,400+ miles long and trips.
 - Trains operate on other railroad's infrastructure.
 - Foundation of the intercity passenger network.

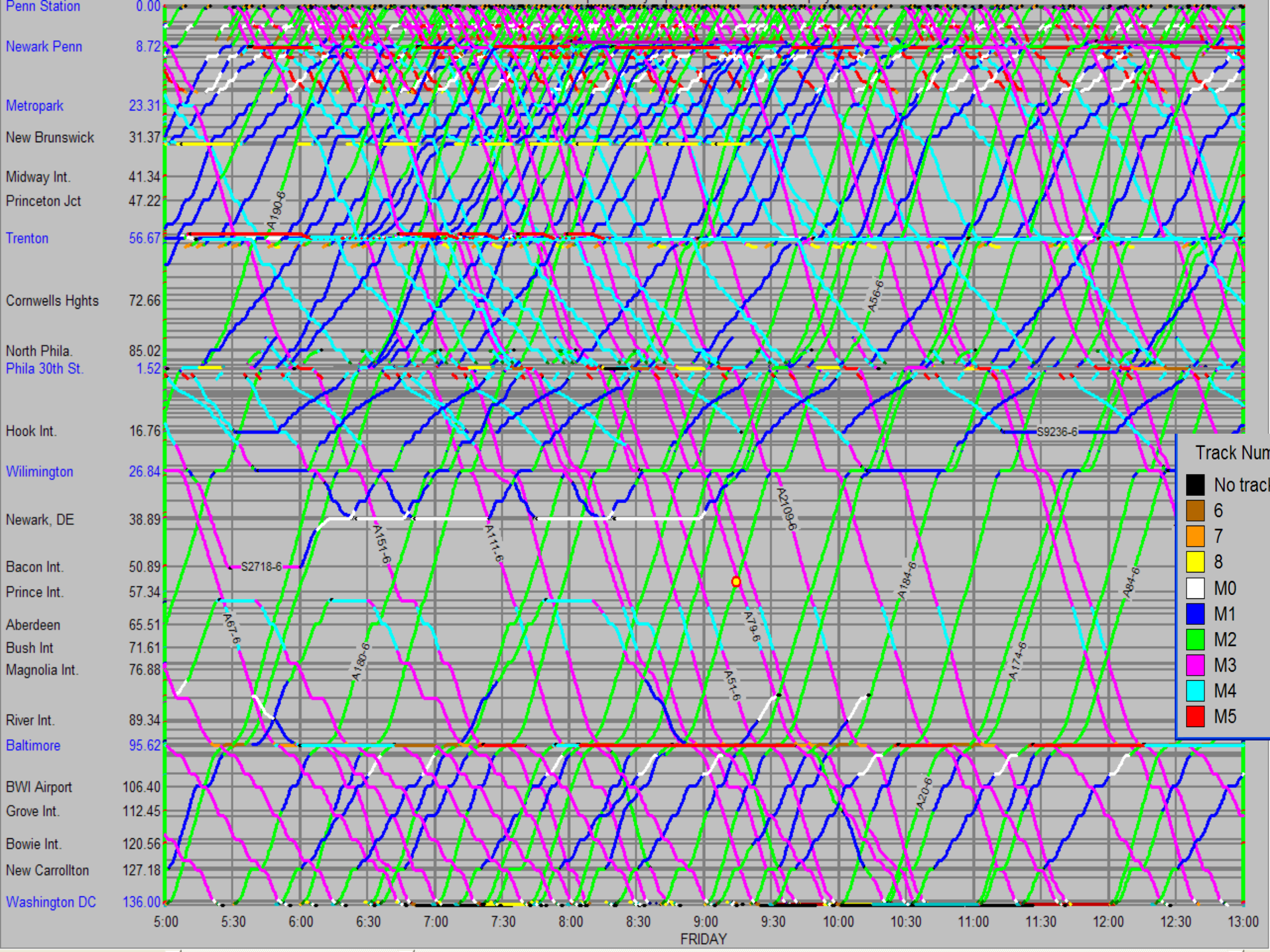


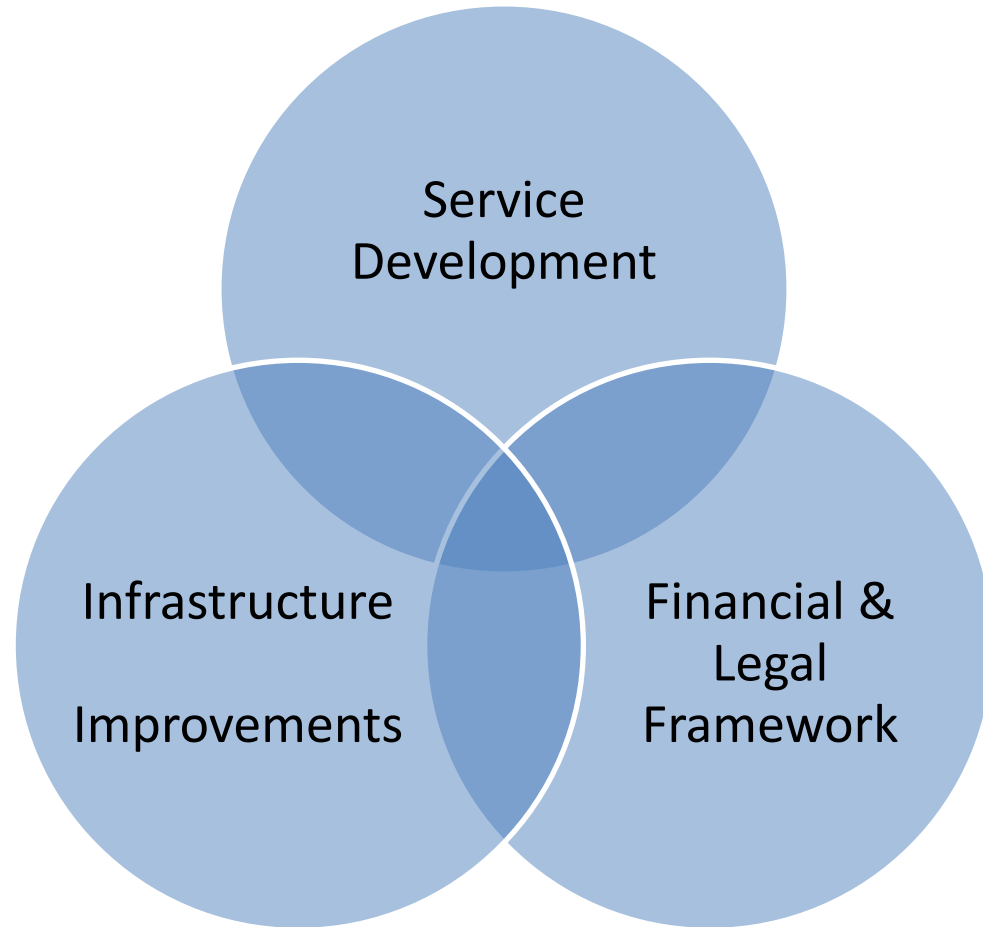
Operating Environment on the Northeast Corridor



The NEC - Complex Operations







Amtrak Managed Assets

As infrastructure owner, Amtrak (collaboratively) will:

- Determine impact to asset
- Approve service plan
- Establish design standards
- Determine improvements
- Enter into infrastructure and service agreements
 - Design / Construction
 - Operations / Maintenance
 - Asset Performance

Non-Amtrak assets

As a service provider and system operator, Amtrak will:

- Provide guidance and support in planning effort
- Provide technical expertise
- Offer use of statutory rights
- Offer use of system assets
 - I.e., Reservations system
 - I.e., Mechanical facilities
- Enter into service and maintenance agreements

It starts here:

- Route, frequencies, station stops, stopping patterns, travel times, amenities

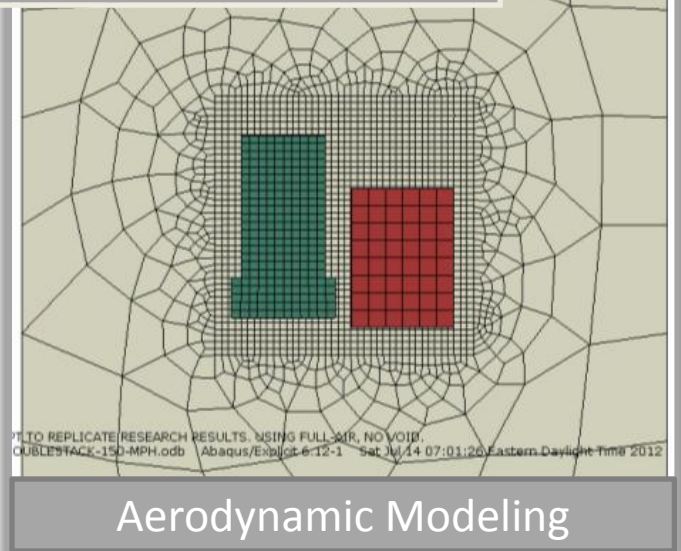


Leads to:

- Riders, revenues, operating and equipment needs and cost projections
- Infrastructure needs to achieve passenger service objectives
- Infrastructure needs to accommodate all users (Host Railroad requirements)

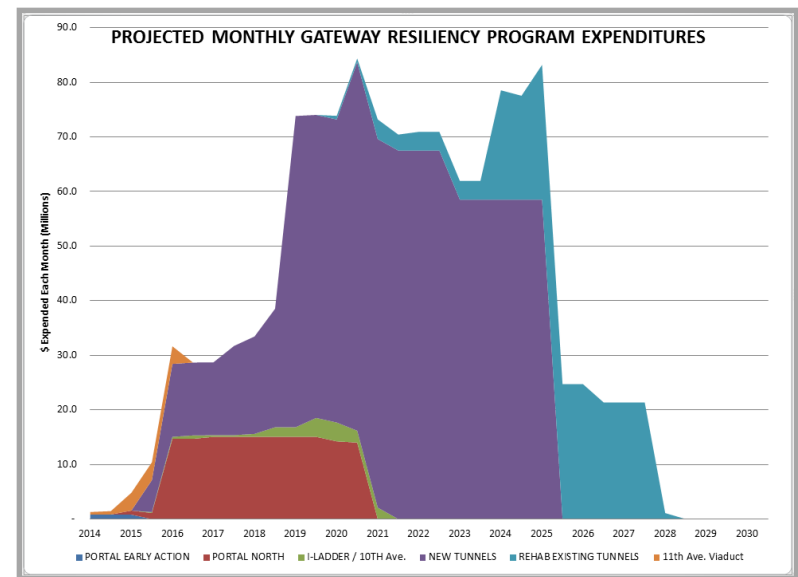
Leads to:

- Design Criteria
 - Number of tracks
 - Track Class Standards
 - Cant Deficiency Standards
 - Train Control Systems
 - Station Design and Facilities
 - Support Facilities (Yards, etc.)
 - Procurement Processes
- PE-FE Design / NEPA / Permitting process, time and approval requirements (years)



Leads to:

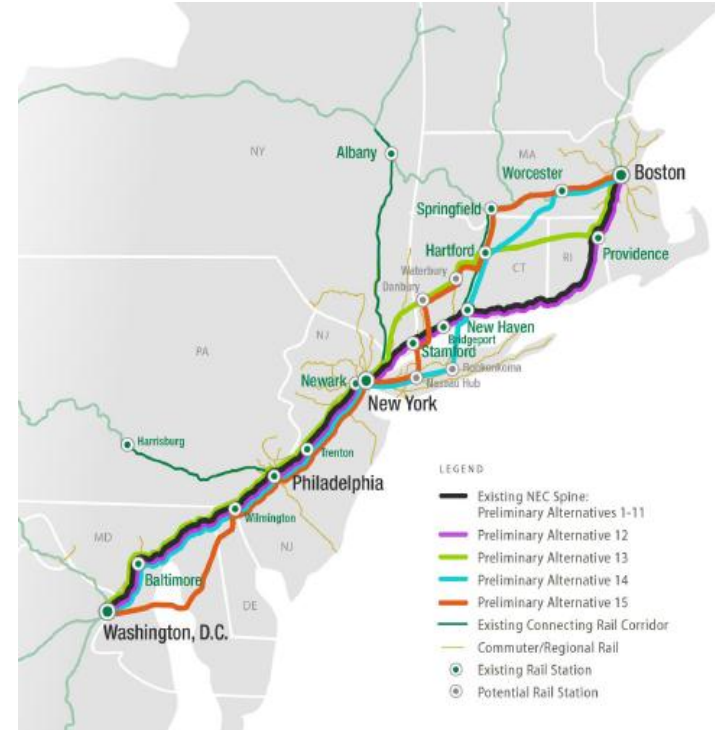
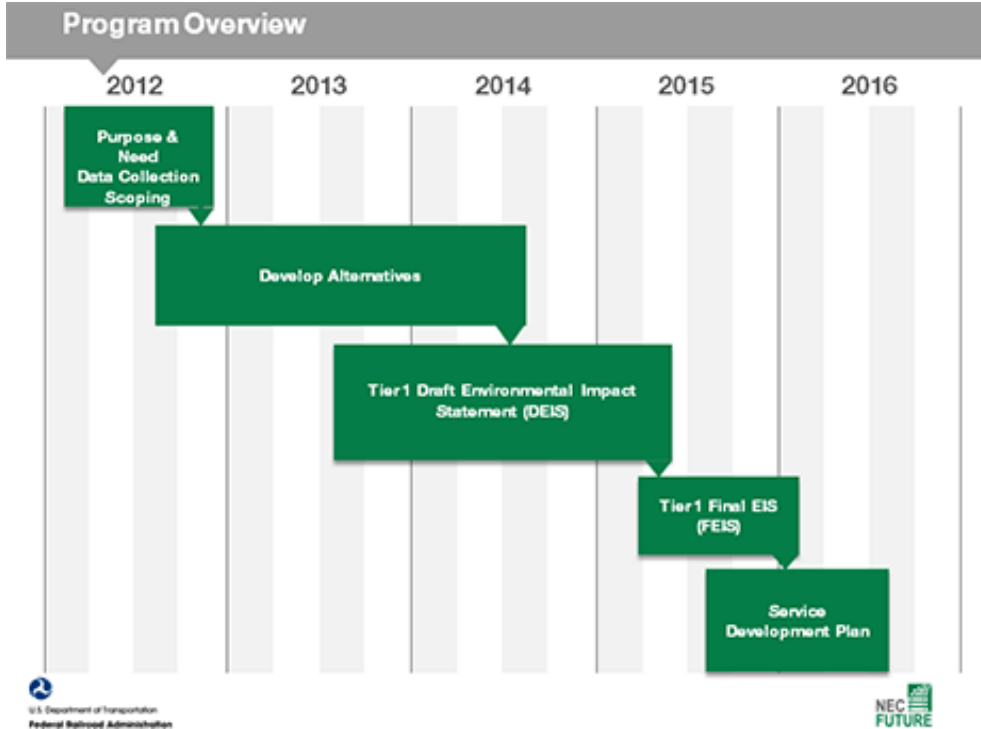
- Financial Plan
 - Traditional vs. Design/Build
 - Public vs. Private participation
 - Debt instruments: loans, anticipation revenue bonding, equity interests, etc.
- Agreements
 - Development Agreements
 - Design / Construction
 - NEPA (EIS, EA, CE)
 - Construction / Permitting
 - Operations & Maintenance
- Key Factors
 - Assignment of Risk
 - Liability / Indemnity
 - Period of Performance (SOAs, finance terms, etc.)



- ✓ Market(s) Served
- ✓ NEPA / Planning / Permitting Approvals
- ✓ Design (PE early in process is crucial)
- ✓ Financial Plan (Differing Sponsor Requirements)
- ✓ Resource Planning/Lead Times
- ✓ Agreements (Labor, Legal Framework, Performance Warranties)



Comprehensive Planning TIER I



- Required by Federal Statute and managed by Federal Railroad Administration
- Collaborative, public process that leads to “Preferred Alternative”
- Provides a “Record of Decision” for major improvements that meaningfully change service levels and capacity.
- High Level - followed by Project NEPA

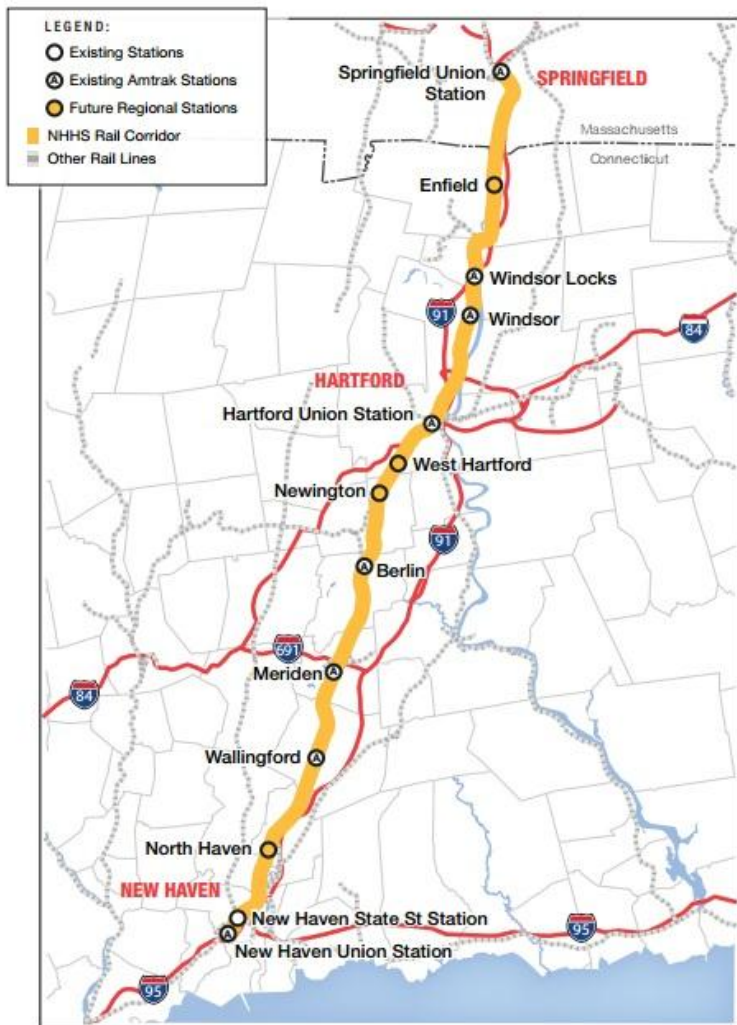


- Collaborative planning framework for all NEC users, which Informs/guides PRIIA Section 212 cost allocation process.
- Integrates State of Good Repair (“SOGR”) and growth needs with actionable 5-year elements and long-range vision.
- Analyzes investment impacts on infrastructure condition and performance at various funding levels.
- Living document that will be updated as needed.
- Guides Amtrak annual Legislative & Grant Request and budget process.
 - Plan must ultimately combine State of Good Repair (under PRIIA Sec. 211) and Improvement Plans





Corridor / Project Planning TIER II



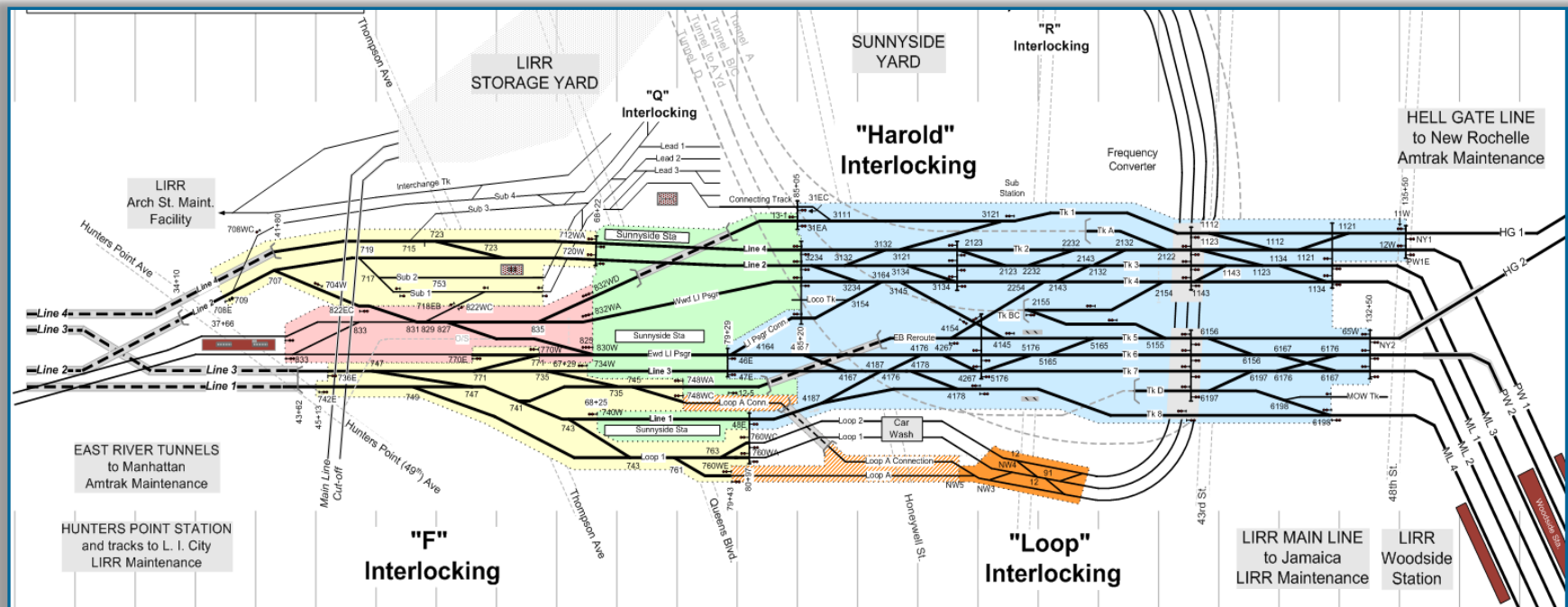
- The Connecticut-led New Haven-Hartford-Springfield (NHHS) Rail program includes design and construction of additional rail capacity on Amtrak-owned infrastructure between New Haven, CT and Springfield, MA.
- Improvements include re-establishing a second mainline track and construction of station facilities
- The project is funded by \$191 in federal grants through the High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail program and \$272 million in state bonds.

Harold Interlocking Today

- Junction of Hell Gate, LIRR Main Line, Port Washington Lines and Sunnyside Yard
- 600+ weekday trains

MTA / Federal Partnership

- \$440 m scope to construct grade separations for Hell Gate trains. Integrated into East Side Access design for GCT service
- 1,000 weekday trains



Thank you for your attention