

2014 Budget Document



UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY

UTA 2014 Budget Document

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Foreword

The adopted budget document contains a variety of information regarding Utah Transit Authority. To assist the reader in locating subjects of interest, the organization of this document is described below; also a Quick Reference Guide can be found following this page. The reader may also refer to the Table of Contents and Glossary for additional information.

Document Organization

The UTA 2014 Budget Document has four major areas: Introduction, Functional Financial Plan, Department Guide, the Appendix and Glossary Section.

The **Introduction** (Section 1) contains the Budget Message, a description of priorities and issues for the budgeted New Year. The message describes significant changes in priorities (if any) from the previous year and highlights issues facing UTA in developing the current budget. An organization chart and a table showing the change in the number of employees by departments is included. This section also includes UTA's Strategic Plan and Performance Goals, the Budget Process and the UTA policies that apply to the budget process.

The **Functional Financial Plan** (Section 2) begins with a summary of overall Authority revenues and expenditures, followed by a description of revenue sources. Expenditure summaries for the operating of functional areas within UTA is presented next with a comparison between 2012 actual, 2013 budget, 2013 year end projected, and 2014 budget totals. This section also includes projected fund balances, projected reserves, 2014 capital expenditures and projects, and current debt obligations.

The **Department Guide** (Section 3) is organized by individual Director's area of responsibility / business unit, starting with the General Counsels office. Each Director's business unit contains the following:

- The Business Unit name and Director.
- · Department function
- Department organization chart including the number of 2012 budgeted positions.

The **Appendices** (Section 4) contains Utah Transit Authority and Community Profile, a map of our service area and a budget glossary.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation award to Utah Transit Authority for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2013. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communication device.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

PRESENTED TO

Utah Transit Authority

Utah

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2013

Jeffrag R. Ener

V

Executive Director

Quick Reference Guide

The following should assist the reader in locating key information contained in the 2014 Utah Transit Authority budget.

To find:	Refer to:	Section	Page
- Strategic Plan	Introduction	1.3	1-11
- The overall policies which guide the 2014 budget	Introduction	1.5	1-21
- Organization chart	Introduction	1.2	1-6
- UTA major expenditures and revenue sources	Summary of Major Revenues, Expenditures and fund balances	2.1	2-2
- Analysis of Revenue Sources	Summary of Major Revenue Sources	2.2	2-4
 Comparison of 2012 actual, 2013 year-end and 2014 budget expenditures 	Summaries of Expenditures	2.3	2-9
- Budget expenditures by major category	Summary of Expenditures	2.3	2-9
- Projected Fund Balances	Projected Fund Balances	2.4	2-25
 Capital projects planned for 2014 	Budgeted Capital Expenditures	2.5	2-28
- Debt Obligations	Current Debt Obligations	2.6	2-38
- Primary responsibilities of the department	Department Guide	3	By Dept. (See Table of Contents)





UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY 2014 BUDGET MESSAGE

The Utah Transit Authority's budget for fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 has been prepared following policies established by the UTA Board of Trustees. This budget will allow UTA to continue to provide safe, reliable, and user-friendly transportation. Major issues that affect this budget are sales tax, ridership and fare box revenues, cost of fuel and utilities, employee wages and benefits, and the availability of federal funding.

UTA is always looking at ways to run more effectively and efficiently and in 2013 continued the trend of hitting a new ridership record with more than 44 million trips.

2013 was also a very big year for opening new projects with the completion of the FrontLines 2015 program taking place two years earlier than originally scheduled. The final two FrontLines projects, the Airport and Draper TRAX lines, opened during the year. In addition UTA's first streetcar, the S-Line, opened in December.

UTA is constantly looking to the future, in its budget outlook and in its long-term planning and goals. The UTA Board of Trustees has outlined three primary goals for the next 10 years. These goals focus on social, economic and environmental areas:

- Social Enable individuals to pursue a fuller life with greater ease and convenience; establish a culture of collaboration which provides an opportunity/synergy to achieve our objectives, create a positive public image, and integrate transit into the fabric of everyday life.
- Economic Foster an effective and viable regional economy, ensuring that UTA has sufficient internal and external resources to respond to its customer's needs.
- Environmental Advance environmental efforts in our community by protecting natural resources, producing minimal footprint, and promoting clean air, water and sustainable living.

To achieve these long term goals, it is important for UTA to increase transit market share, maintain fiscal responsibility, improve operational and management excellence, and ensure UTA has a healthy internal environment.

Increasing market share is a primary strategy for future success. Producing and serving riders is the essential component to becoming a part of the 'fabric of everyday life'. The success of improving transit quality and geographic reach relies on the ability of the organization to gain and retain riders.

In order to meet its fiscal responsibilities, UTA constantly strives to leverage investments, generate new sources of revenue, improve fare-box revenue and recovery, and successfully manage costs.

UTA pursues operational excellence and best practices in every area including: asset management, capital improvement program, operational efficiencies, quality workforce, and advanced technology.

The quality of the work environment at UTA shapes the effort of staff at each level of the organization. UTA continues to focus on developing leaders who are capable, innovative, and creative and who will manage, motivate, and engage their employees effectively and efficiently.

With these long term goals in mind, UTA begins 2014 with a renewed focus on improving and optimizing its services to the Wasatch Front region.

As UTA goes into the 2014 budget year, sales tax revenues are projected to grow. With sales taxes providing the majority of UTA's annual revenues, this significantly impacts short-term and long-term budget planning.

UTA's Board of Trustees set the following goals for 2014:

- Increase ridership to over 45,885,000 trips , an increase of 4% over 2013
- Capitalize on current markets and demand to develop UTA's next phase of fare policy
- Develop and execute a strategy for deployment of customer information applications
- Use UTA Benchmarking Survey and other tools to improve UTA's perceived image among our stakeholders
- Fully develop UTA employee retention and succession strategy
- Develop a plan to educate and inform UTA partners and stakeholders on full funding and implementation of the Unified Transportation Plan
- Revenue development goal of \$92.5 million comprised of :
 - Local/regional = \$17.5million
 - Federal = \$75million
- Develop and execute a comprehensive 'State of Good Repair' strategy and reporting process
- Hold Investment per Rider (IPR) to \$3.99 or lower
- Complete construction of an on-site CNG fueling facility
- Partner with two (2) cities to produce station area land use plans
- Develop a comprehensive "First/Last Mile" strategic plan
- Commence construction on two (2) Phase I TOD developments
- Enter into no less than three (3) exclusive agreements for three TOD projects
- Adopt TOD design guidelines
- Develop public-private partnership strategy for the Mountain Accord project

UTA continues to maintain a comprehensive approach to safety as one of its top priorities. UTA's goal is to create and promote a safe environment, improve safety programs, and invest in education and awareness to ensure the safety of employees, riders and the public.

Moving forward it is important that UTA continues to manage all of its expenses and scrutinizes all expenditures. With no large scale service improvements in the next year UTA's focus will be on improving current performance and looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies and improve processes.

Best Regards,

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Robert Biles Chief Financial Officer



1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY

APPROVED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) BY ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIP OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION

an a				
		Actual 2012	Actual 2013	Budget 2014
OPERATIONS:	-	i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Bus				
Salt Lake		11.0	14.5	15.0
Administration Operations	· .	492.0	454.0	512.5
Maintenance		134.0	131.0	139.0
Transit Comms Center		15.0	16.0	19.0
	Salt Lake	652.0	615.5	685.5
Ogden				
Administration		3.0	3.0	3.0
Operations		125.0	126.5	143.0
Maintenance		41.8	41.0	42.0
Marketing		1.0	1.0	1.0
	Ogden	170.8	171.5	189.0
Timpanogos		0.0	0.0	9.0
Administration		8.0 101.0	8.0 100.5	9.0 104.0
Operations		32.0	31.0	32.0
Maintenance		1.0	1.0	1.0
Marketing	_ Timpanogos	142.0	140.5	146.0
Rail				
Light Rail Administration		14.0	11.0	15.0
Light Rail Operations		145.0	166.5	168.0
Light Rail Maintenance		113.0	107.0	113.0
Commuter Rail Administration		2.0	2.0	2.0
Commuter Rail Operations		88.0	95.5	109.0
Commuter Rail Maintenance		32.0	31.0	34.0
Maintenance of Way		112.0	113.0	117.0
	Rail	506.0	526.0	558.0
Special Services				
Special Services Administration		22.0	25.0	25.0
Paratransit Operations		115.5	120.0	129.0
Paratransit Maintenance		31.0	31.0	34.0
Vanpool Adminstration		7.0	8.0	8.0
Rideshare Administration	Special Services	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Special Services			
	Operations Subtotal	1,649.3	1,639.5	1,777.5

OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION: Chief Executive Officer

UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY APPROVED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) BY ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIP OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION

Act 20	ual 12	Actual 2013	Budget 2014
Chief Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0
Board Coordination	1.0	1.0	1.0
Corp & Board Support	5.0	4.0	4.0
Chief Executive Officer	7.0	6.0	6.0
Chief Operating Officer			
Chief Operation Officer	2.0	2.0	4.0
Support Maintenance	26.0	27.0	29.0
Fleet Engineering	15.5	16.0	15.0
Training	23.0	21.5	18.6
Chief Operating Officer	66.5	66.5	66.6
Chief Financial Officer			
Chief Financial Officer and Contract Adminstration	2.0	2.0	2.0
Accounting	16.0	10.0	14.0
Supply Chain Mgt & Contract Admin	30.0	29.0	32.0
Financial Services	13.9	13.2	13.4
Human Resources	19.4	20.5	21.7
Financial Planning & Analysis Chief Financial Officer	<u> 1.0 </u> 82.3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Chief Capital Development Officer		07.0	20.0
Major Program Development	28.0	27.0	32.0
Facilities	63.0 9.0	69.0 10.0	70.0 11.0
Real Estate Chief Capital Development Officer	<u>9.0</u> 100.0	106.0	113.0
Chiel Capital Development Onicel	100.0	100.0	110.0
Chief Technology Officer			4.0
Chief Technology Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0
Technology Development	6.0	6.0	6.0
Technology Deployment	3.0	3.0 3.0	3.0 3.0
Technology Support	2.0 11.0	3.0 8.5	3.0 13.0
Application Development Network Support	12.0	12.0	13.0
Telecommunications	4.0	4.0	5.0
Operational Research and Development	20.0	23.5	23.0
Technology Support Facility	11.0	11.0	12.0
Chief Technology Officer	70.0	72.0	79.0
Chief Communications Officer			
Chief Communications Officer	2.0	2.0	2.0
Labor Relations	5.0	5.0	5.0
Public Relations and Marketing	12.0	11.0	11.0
Electronic Fare Collection	6.0	6.0	6.0
Customer Service	35.9	41.4	43.0
Chief Communications Officer	60.9	65.4	67.0

UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY APPROVED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) BY ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIP OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION

· _	Actual 2012	Actual 2013	Budget 2014
Chief Planning Officer			
Planning	15.0	17.0	19.0
Chief Planning Officer	15.0	17.0	19.0
Chief Safety Officer			
Safety	8.0	9.0	9.0
Security	77.9	73.8	84.3
Chief Safety Officer	85.9	82.8	93.3
Internal Audit	3.0	3.0	3.0
General Counsel	7.0	8.0	8.0
Transit Oriented Development	3.0	2.0	3.0
Civil Rights	4.0	4.0	4.0
Risk Management	5.5	5.5	6.0
Board of Trustees	22.5	22.5	24.0
Operations Support and General and Administration Subtotal	510.1	513.8	552.0
UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY	2,159.3	2,153.2	2,329.4



1.3 STRATEGIC PLAN

UTA TODAY

Since its beginnings in 1970, UTA has expanded from a small company operating 90 buses and traveling 3,000,000 annual service miles, to the current system of just over 600 active and reserve regular service transit vehicles (including CNG, hybrid-electric, ski, and over-the-road coaches) that provide 27,420,434 annual revenue miles of service.

UTA serves the populations of Weber, Davis, and Salt Lake Counties, and the cities of Provo, Orem, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Lehi, Lindon, Springville, Alpine, Cedar Hills, Highland, Tooele, Grantsville, Lincoln, Erda, Stansbury Park, Lake Point, Mapleton, Spanish Fork, Payson, Salem, Brigham City, Willard, and Perry. Today, UTA operates streetcar, light rail, commuter rail, bus (regular fixed-route and express), bus rapid transit, vanpool, paratransit, and route deviation services.

UTA now attracts 44,122,927 passenger boardings annually, and 118,887 average daily boardings. The Special Services Business Unit offers paratransit and route deviation services along the Wasatch Front totaling 2,516,093 revenue miles and 749,245 passenger boardings per year. UTA's bus services (regular fixed route, regular express, and bus rapid transit) operate 14,137,284 revenue miles and boast 19,455,634 passenger boardings annually. The Salt Lake Valley TRAX light rail system operates 2,572,583 annual revenue miles with 18,717,287 passenger boardings, while the Commuter Rail system, extending from Salt Lake Central Station North to Ogden and south to Provo, operates 1,257,611 revenue miles and attracts 3,792,601 passenger boardings annually. The S Line streetcar, which opened December 8 and connects neighborhoods in South Salt Lake and Sugarhouse, started strong with 3,826 revenue miles and 17,186 passenger boardings.

UTA currently has approximately 2,153 employees. As UTA prepares to stabilize its service after completing an ambitious capital program, it is critical that the workforce is engaged and motivated, and participates in achieving the organization's goals.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2013

2013 brought with it many successes for UTA. Below are some highlights from the past year, which are sure to build momentum for more milestones reached in 2014.

- The Airport TRAX line, a six-mile light rail line that extends the existing TRAX system from Arena station at 400 west south Temple to North Temple and the Salt Lake City International Airport, opened on April 14.
- The Draper TRAX extension, which extends the Blue line south from Sandy Civic Center (its former terminus) to Draper Town Center, opened on August 18.
- The S Line streetcar, a joint project between UTA, Salt Lake City, and South Salt Lake City, is UTA's first streetcar line and opened on December 8.
- The 2015 program, which includes 5 rail projects with a total cost of \$2.354 billion dollars and the provision of 27 miles of light rail and a new commuter rail line from Salt Lake City to Provo, is now 100% complete.
- 24 CNG buses were delivered and are now serving passengers throughout the UTA system.

- UTA selected qualified developers who are crafting proposals for five potential TOD locations. Jordan
 Valley TOD received FTA Joint Development approval, and Sandy Civic Center TOD received Final Site Plan
 Approval. Jordan Valley, Sandy, and Clearfield Station TODs are all currently seeking funding and are likely
 to break ground mid-2014.
- UTA partnered with two cities on station area planning for the American Fork FrontRunner and Meadowbrook TRAX stations.
- A new online trip planner with mobile capabilities and an improved user interface was launched on the UTA website on December 23.
- On October 14, UTA successfully launched its FAREPAY pre-paid fare media card.
- By developing 23,812,918 dollars of revenue, UTA exceeded the Board's 2013 Revenue Development goal by 8.24 percent.
- UTA completed several important studies and plans which will guide the agency forward over the next several years, including the 2020 Strategic Plan, Energy Management Plan, Utah Collaborative Active Transportation Study, Five Year Service Plan, and others.

UTA'S 2020 STRATEGIC PLAN

UTA has developed its 2020 Strategic Plan, which will guide and challenge every department, business unit, and employee in our organization through the year 2020. The Plan was developed through an extensive outreach process involving the UTA Board, UTA employees, and political, business, and rider advocacy stakeholders. The feedback we received shaped the 2020 Strategic Plan, which will serve as a blueprint for our agency's future. Customer Focus was identified as the central goal of the Plan. Supporting Customer Focus, six goal areas were prioritized (see figure below): Accountability, Finances and Funding, Ridership and Service, Sustainability, Transit Oriented Development, and Economic Development. Within each of these goal areas, concrete goals were established (see table on next page); these will form the basis for UTA's direction forward and future success as an outstanding transit agency.



	2020 STRATEGIC PLAN
CATEGORY	GOAL
Customer Focus	Customer Focus
Finances/Funding	Support full funding of the Unified Transportation Plan
	Retire long term debt ahead of schedule
Ridership and Service	Double ridership through full funding of the Unified Plan
	Increase levels of service by 50 percent
· '' 그는 것 같은 것 같아요. 또 말 가지 않는 것 같이 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많이	Develop new fare products and equitable fare policies
	Reduce the average customer trip time by 25 percent
	Develop a fully integrated First/Last Mile Strategy
	Find and attract new markets for ridership
	Attract, retain and develop an effective and committed workforce
Accountability	Develop and publish a refined reporting process back to our stakeholders
	Convene a public advisory committee to gather feedback on transit plans and policies
	Develop the metrics to evaluate progress of the 2020 Strategic Plan
Sustainability	Support clean air initiatives including pass programs and partnerships with other state and local Air Quality groups
	Operate a balanced fleet of alternative fuel vehicles
	Fully fund a 'State of Good Repair' program
Transit Oriented Development	Partner with communities and external stakeholders on UTA station area planning processes
	Pursue more public-private partnerships to leverage UTA assets in order to generate revenue that can support more transit service
	Host TOD round-table sessions with other transit agencies in order to learn and adapt 'best practices' at UTA
Economic Development	Partner with corporations looking to support sustainable transportation initiatives
	Partner with state tourism agencies to support transportation alternatives for the tourist industry
	Connect with the 'global' transportation network
	Promote transit infrastructure to help economic development agencies attract new companies to the Wasatch Front
	Promote economic benefits of transit to existing companies along the Wasatch Front



THE BUDGET PROCESS

This section describes the process for preparing, reviewing and adopting the budget for the coming fiscal year. It also includes procedures for amending the budget after adoption and the process used in developing the capital budget. A budget calendar for the budgeted year 2014 is included at the end of this section.

Budget Process: A standing committee appointed and designated by the Board shall be responsible for development of the annual budget of the Authority. Currently the assignment for the development of the budget has been assigned to the Board Planning and Development Committee. The General Manager and Treasurer, with the advice and counsel of the appointed committee, shall prepare annually a preliminary budget for the ensuing year including operation, maintenance, administration expenses, debt service and capital expenditures.

The yearly process starts in May with an initial development of short-term strategies for the upcoming year by the Board Planning and Development Committee and Staff Directors. By August the Planning Committee is presented with a draft 2013 Goals Categories. During this time the Financial Planning Managers are assessing federal funding, economics, taxes, labor and political trends and developing a revenue projection based on this information.

During September the Financial Planning Managers develops the budget preparation instructions. UTA staff review current projects, capital equipment needs and pending orders.

The Financial Planning Managers meets with each Business Unit Manager / Department officers and Managers to present the Capital Budget Preparation Instructions and reviews guidelines for preparing the Departments Operational Guide and Capital Equipment Request.

In September the Financial Planning Mangers develop preliminary budgets based on the Board's draft Goals. The Financial Planning Mangers then presents the Operating Budget Preparation Instructions and preliminary budget to the Staff Directors and their managers for reviews and modifications. Each department prepares an operating budget and capital needs request, consistent with and linking to the Board Goals. The Corporate Staff then reviews the items. Capital items that are requested will be added to the capital budget based on need (as determined by the Policy Forum) and funding available through the Capital Reserve Fund and any grant funding that may be available. During November the Corporate Staff and the Board's Planning and Development Committee review the preliminary budget. Preparation of the Budget Document and presentation of the tentative budget to the Board is made. Once the tentative budget is approved by the Board, it is sent to the Governor's Office, State Legislature and Local Governments for a 30 day comment period. The Financial Planning Managers make recommended changes based on comments, as directed by Board of Trustees and prepares the Final Proposed Budget Document. This is then forwarded the Board Planning Committee for review. In December the Final Proposed Budget Document and any changes to the Budget are made for final approval at UTA's Board Meeting.

Adoption of Annual Budget: Before the first day of each fiscal year, The Board shall adopt the annual budget by a vote of a quorum of the total Board. If, for any reason, the Board has not adopted the annual budget on or before the first day of January of any fiscal year, the preliminary budget for such year shall be in effect for such fiscal year until the annual budget is adopted.

Please refer to the 2014 UTA Budget Preparation Schedule at the end of this section.

Amendment of Annual Budget: The Board may, by a vote of a quorum of the total Board at any duly-held regular, special or emergency meeting, adopt an amended annual budget when reasonable and necessary, subject to contractual conditions or requirements existing at the time the need for such amendment arise.

Accounting and Budget Basis: Every preliminary budget shall set forth a statement of the sources of funds and estimated revenues available to defray expenditures. The basis of the budget shall be the same for all funds as the basis of accounting, which currently is the accrual method.

Note:

- 1. The Authority report as a single enterprise fund and uses the accrual method of accounting and the capital maintenance measurements focus. Under this method revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.
- 2. The Authority does not budget depreciation.
- 3. Board Goals are finalized in January based on actual results of the prior year.

2014 UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY BUDGET PREPARATION SCHEDULE

Updated 9/26/13

TASK	COMPLETION DATE
Finalize Budget Process Schedule	18 June 2013
Corporate Staff determines criteria for Operating and Capital Projects. Decision Lens voting for weighting of criteria will be used during the following week by Corporate Staff, to be completed by 24 June for use in with Decision Lens Teams.	25 June 2013
Present Updated Preliminary TDP Model to Corporate Staff	2 July 2013
Corporate Staff assesses federal funding, local economics, sales tax confuture service adjustments, labor and political trends. Discuss assumption revenue, ridership and operating projections for 2013. Discuss capital a priorities. Executive Team outlines strategies for Operating and Capital and develops revenue & expense targets for a balanced TDPM.	tions for needs and
Present Preliminary TDP Model Assumptions and Economic Factors & Development Committee. <u>All Board of Trustee members invited</u> .	to Planning 10 July 2013
Capital Cash Flow Prepared with Expenditure to date, Project Manager forecast of expenditures through end of year for 2013 capital projects a 2012 capital carry forward projects.	
Board of Trustees and Executive Staff finalizes the 2014 Strategic Goa Reviews TDP mode scenarios. <u>All Board of Trustee members invited.</u>	ls. 14 August 2013
CFO presents <u>Capital and Operating Budget Preparation Instructions</u> to Business Unit Directors and meets with each Group to review guidelin Capital budget and Operating budget development. 2013 Project Carry Instructions given.	es for
Capital and Operating Reduction form are due to Budget Staff	21 August 2013
Capital budget request by category with justification, criteria, statement of project outcomes, identification of project manager, due to Budget S	
Operating budget by department by account, description of Departmen Function and red lined organization chart are due to Budget Staff.	t 30 August 2013
Decision Lens process begins on Capital Projects Large and Medium C to be completed by assigned Teams. ET and RGMs rate Mega Project September 3rd	
Decision Lens process on Capital Pool items to be completed by assigned Teams	6 September 2013

Budget Request reviewed by Executive Team and RGMs, GM provides budget guidelines and targets to Executive Staff and RGMs Executive team reviews 2014 revenue assumptions.	10 September 2013
TDP Model and 2014 Budget Assumptions update presented to Planning and Development Committee, all Board of Trustee members invited.	11 September 2013
Corporate Staff evaluates capital programs and projects, refines allocation across capital categories (if necessary) and assigns project responsibility to Corporate Staff. Review of Operating budget request and makes any required revisions. 2013 Carryover projects reviewed and determine whether to continue the project.	12 – 13 Sept 2013 (Special 2 day meeting)
GM reviews results of ET and RGMs budget meetings	17 September 2013
Draft Budget accepted by Corporate Staff	1 October 2013
Staff prepares pre-approved tentative budget document and mails to Board of Trustees.	2 October 2013
Review of 2014 Tentative Budget in Planning& Development Committee all Board of Trustee members invited.	9 October 2013
Board approves Tentative Budget at Board meeting. Sets public hearing for Novembers Board meeting After approval, 2014 Tentative Budget it is sent to Local Governments, State Legislature and Governor's office of Planning and Budget. Post budget on UTA Web site inviting public comments.	23 October 2013 (In Davis County)
Budget Review and Comment Period. 23 October	thru 22 November 2013
Review the Final Budget at Corporate Staff meeting. Review Final 2013 Carryover Projects	19 November 2013
Board holds public hearing on 2014 Budget	20 November 2013
Email Final Budget Document to Board Planning Committee.	26 November 2013
Board Planning & Development Committee reviews public comments And recommends 2014 budget to Board	4 December 2013
Incorporate any changes per Planning Committee and mail to Board of Trustees.	11 December 2013
Presentation of the Proposed Final Budget Document to Board of Trustees for final approval	18 December 2013
Submit Final Budget to State Auditor	17 January, 2014
Prepare, print and distribute Budget Document and Strategic Plan to Policy Forum, Board and Operating departments. 1-19	March 2014

Goal Setting & Budget Process

- The process relies on a five-year Transit Development Plan (TDP).
- The annual goals are the driving force in planning and budget preparation.







1.5 FINANCIAL POLICIES

Financial Information and Policies

Internal Control

Organization

The Authority is governed by a 19 member Board of Trustees which is the legislative body of the Authority and determines Authority policy. The members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by each county municipality or combination of municipalities annexed to the Authority. In addition one Trustee each is appointed by the State of Utah Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the State Transportation Commission.

Reporting Entity

The Authority has adopted the provisions of Statement No. 14 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), *The Financial Reporting Entity* and Statement No. 39 of the GASB, *determining whether certain organizations are component units* – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. Accordingly, the financial statements include only the accounts and transactions of the Authority. Under the criteria specified in Statement No. 14 and 39, the Authority has no component units nor is it considered a component unit of any municipality or government. The Authority is, however, considered to be a related organization by virtue of the fact that the Board of Trustees is appointed by the municipalities.

The Authority does not raise or hold economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit and third party governmental units do not have the ability ot access economic resources held by the Authority. This is evidenced by the fact that the Authority is a legally and fiscally separate and distinct organization under the provisions of the Utah Code.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The Authority reports as a single enterprise fund and uses the accrual method of accounting and the capital maintenance measurement focus. Under this method revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Classification of Revenue

Operating revenues

Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions such as passenger revenues and advertising revenues. Non-operating revenues: Non-operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions and other revenue sources that are defined as non-operating revenues by GASB Statement No. 9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities that use

Proprietary Fund Accounting," and GASB Statement No. 34. Examples of non-operating revenues would be sales tax revenues, federal grants and investment income.

Sales Tax Revenues

As approved by the voters, serviced communities' sales taxes for transit are collected in these communities to provide the Authority with funds for mass transit purposes. Funds are utilized for operations and for the local share of capital expenditures. Sales tax revenues are accrued as a revenue and receivable for the month in which the sales take place.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include amounts invested in a repurchase agreement, Certificates of Deposit and the Utah Public Treasures' Investment fund, including restricted and designated cash equivalents.

Receivables

Receivables consist primarily of amounts due to the Authority from sales tax collections, federal grants, pass sales, and investment income. Management does not believe any credit risk exists related to these receivables.

Parts and Supplies Inventories

Parts and supplies inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventories generally consist of fuel, lube oil, antifreeze, and repair parts held for consumption. Inventories are expensed as used.

Property, Facilities, and Equipment

Property, facilities and equipment are stated at historical cost. Maintenance and repair expenditures which substantially improve or extend the useful life of property are capitalized. Routine maintenance and repair are expensed as incurred. Property, facilities and equipment are capitalized if they have individual costs of at least \$5,000 and useful life of one year.

Compensated Absences

Vacation pay is accrued and charged to expense as earned. Sick pay benefits are accrued as vested by Authority employees.

Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage, and destruction of assets; environmental matters; worker's compensation; damage to property and injuries to passengers and other individuals resulting from accidents and errors and omissions.

The Authority is self-insured for public liability and property damage claims. The Authority also operates a self-insurance program for workers' compensation claims. The Authority maintains a staff of qualified and licensed claims adjusters to carry out its

program. Claims are paid with general operating revenues of the Authority and are reported as an administrative expense. The Authority has established a Risk Contingency Fund that is Funded at \$6.1 million as of December 31, 2005.

Budgetary and Accounting Controls

The Authority's annual budget is approved by the Board of Trustees as provided for by law. Operating and non-operating revenues and expenditures are budgeted on the accrual basis except depreciation. Capital expenditures and grant reimbursements are budgeted on a project basis. For multi-year projects, each year the expected expenditures for that year as well as related grant reimbursements are re-budgeted.

The Authority's Board of Trustees adopts its annual budget in December of the preceding fiscal year based on recommendations of staff and the Board Planning and Development Committee.

Individual department budgets are monitored for authorized expenditures on a department-total rather than department line-item basis.

The Board must approve all increases or decreases to the net operating expense line, total capital budget line and total operating revenue line of the Authority's operating and capital budgets. The General Manager will inform the Finance and Operations Committee of any changes to any line items within the operating expense categories and any changes to any line items within the capital expenditures categories of the approved operating and capital budget that exceed 1% of the line item to be changed, even if there is no net increase to the overall and operating capital budgets. The General Manager may approve all revisions to department budgets or between departmental budgets without reporting such changes to the Board provided that the revisions do not result in any changes to the net operating expense line or total operating revenue line of the Authority's operating and capital budgets.

The Authority's budgetary process follows Section 17A-1, Part 5, of the Utah Code Annotated, as amended. The annual budget is submitted to the State Auditor's Office within 30 days of adoptions.

Investments

The Authority is governed in its investment and depository transactions by its own investment policy, the Utah Money Management Act and the rules of the State Money Management Council. The Authority's investment policy sets limitations on the maximum amount of deposits allowed at any single qualified financial institution. The statutes stipulate that investments transactions may only be conducted through qualified depositories or primary reporting dealers. The statues authorize the Authority to invest in negotiable certificates of deposit issued by approved banks and savings and loans; repurchase agreements; commercial paper rate P-1 by Moody's Investment Services, Inc. or A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation; bankers' acceptances; Obligations of the U.S. Treasury and certain agencies; bonds, notes and other indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State of Utah; shares or certificates in any open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission subject to certain portfolio restrictions; guaranteed loans to college students; certain secured debt of public housing authorities and the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund. A major portion of the Authority's investment is currently in the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund. The investment activity of this fund is governed by the Utah Money Management Act. Income from the fund is allocated to the Authority based on its *pro rata* share of the total earnings in the fund.

Employee Pension Plans

On January 1, 2003, UTA merged the Administrative Employee Retirement Plan into the Hourly Employee Retirement Plan. The combined Utah Transit Authority Employees Retirement Plan is a single employee defined benefit plan that covers all eligible employees and provides retirement benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. The Plan also provides disability benefits to plan members. The plan's provisions were adopted by a resolution of the Authority's Board of Trustees which appoints those who serve as trustees of the plan. Amendments to the plan are adopted by a resolution of the Authority's Board of Trustees.

Specific UTA Board of Trustees by-laws on Budget and Financial Polices follows:

UTA Board of Trustees By-laws Budget and Financial Policies Article VI Section 2 <u>Budget Process</u>

A standing committee appointed and designated by the Board shall be responsible for development of the annual budget of the Authority. The General Manager and Treasurer, with the advice and counsel of the appointed committee, shall prepare annually a tentative budget for the ensuing year including operation and maintenance expenses, debt service and any provisions for capital expenditures. In the preparation of each such tentative budget, the classifications and divisions into which such budget shall be divided shall comply with the requirements of any relevant contract, generally accepted accounting principles, or as otherwise provided by the Act or other laws. Any tentative budget may set forth such additional material as the Board may determine. Every tentative budget shall also set forth a statement of the source of funds and every tentative budget shall be based on a five (5) year financial plan.

Article VI Section 3 Adoption of Annual Budget

Before the first day of each fiscal year, the Board shall adopt the annual budget by an affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the Board. Copies of the annual budget shall be filed in the office of the Authority and with the designated state officials in compliance with the Act and other laws. If for any reason the Board shall not have adopted the annual budget on or before the first day of January of any fiscal year, the preliminary budget for such year, if approved in conformance to any contract or formal action of the Board, shall be deemed to be in effect for such fiscal year until the annual budget for such fiscal year is adopted.

Article VI Section 4 <u>Amendment of Annual Budget</u>

The Board may, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Board, adopt an amended annual budget when reasonable and necessary, subject to any contractual conditions or requirements existing at the time the need for such amendment arises. UTA Board of Trustees By-laws Budget and Financial Policies Article VI Section 5 <u>Appropriations</u>

- (A) The Board must approve all increases or decreases to the net operating expense line, total capital budget line and total operating revenue line of the Authority's operating and capital budget. The General Manager will inform the Finance and Operations Committee of any changes to any line items within the operating expense categories and any changes to any line items within the capital expenditures categories of the approved operating and capital budgets that exceed 1% of the line item to be changed, even if there is no net increase to the overall operating and capital budgets. The General Manager may approve all revisions to departmental budgets or between departmental budgets without reporting such changes to the Board, provided that the revisions do not result in any changes to the net operating expense line or total operating revenue line of the Authority's operating and capital budget.
- (B) The revenue the Authority, as estimated in the annual budget and as provided for in any tax provision or other revenue and borrowing resolutions, shall be allocated in the amounts and according to the funds specified in the budget for the purpose of meeting the expenditures authorized.
- (C) The Board may make an appropriation to and for one or more contingency funds to be used only in cases of emergency or unforeseen contingencies.

Article VI Section 6 No Contract to Exceed Appropriation

Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, neither the Board nor any officer or employee shall have authority to make any contract, or otherwise bind or obligate the Authority to any liability to pay any money for any of the purposes for which provisions is made in the approved budget in excess of the amounts of such budget for any such fiscal year. Any contract, verbal or written, contrary to the terms of this section shall be void ab initio, and no Authority funds shall be expended in payment of such contracts

UTA Board of Trustees By-laws Budget and Financial Policies Article VI Section 7 <u>Contingencies</u>

- (A) In the case of an emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time the budget was adopted, the Board may authorize the expenditure of funds in excess of budgeted expenses, by an affirmative vote of all the members of the Board. Such resolution shall set forth in full the facts concerning the emergency.
- (B) In any year in which the budget has been filed with designated officials in compliance with the Act or other laws, a certified copy of the budget shall be filed

Utah's Debt Enabling Statue for Independent Special Districts (UTA) 17A-2-1035 Limitation on indebtedness of district

Districts may not incur any indebtedness, which exceeds in the aggregate 3% of the fair market value of all real and personal property in the district (see Budget Document Section 2.6). Within the meaning of this section, "indebtedness" includes all forms of debt which the district is authorized to incur by this part or by any other law. Bonds issued that are payable solely from revenues derived from the operation of all or part of the district facilities may not be included as indebtedness of the district for the purpose of the computation.

Executive Limitations Policy No. 2.3.2 Financial Conditions and Activities

Financial conditions and activities shall not incur financial jeopardy for Utah Transit Authority ("Authority"), nor deviate from the Board's Ends policies. Accordingly, the General Manager shall not:

- 1. Incur debt for the Authority in an amount greater than provided by the approved budget.
- 2. Use any long term reserves except for Board objectives.
- 3. Generate less than the annually-budgeted amount of Available Funds.
- 4. Acquire, encumber or dispose of real property in excess of \$100,000 without prior Board Approval.
- 5. Make contributions from Authority funds except for purposes that enhance the objectives of public transit.
- 6. Violate laws, regulations, generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), rulings or policies regarding financial conditions and activities.

Executive Limitations Policy No. 2.3.3 Budgeting

Budgeting for any fiscal year or the remaining part of any fiscal year shall not deviate materially from the Board's Ends priorities, risk fiscal jeopardy, or fail to be derived from the five year plan. The authorities' balanced budget includes specific limiting conditions listed below which the General Manager shall not:

- 1. Fail to include credible projections of revenues and expenses, separation of capital and operational items, cash flow, and disclosure of planning assumptions.
- 2. Plan the expenditure in any fiscal year of more funds than are conservatively projected to be available in that period.
- 3. Budget for current liabilities to exceed current assets, subject to targeted working capital reserves of one twelfth of the annual budgeted operating expenses plus one percent of the an annual budgeted operating expenses, with minimum required working capital reserves of 4.5% of forecasted annual sales tax revenues.
- 4. Fail to establish adequate cash reserves for: debt service reserve funds, debt service funds, risk contingency funds for the Authority's self-insurance program, reserve funds as may be required by law or by contract, or other specific purpose funds as directed by the Board.
- 5. Fail to budget to meet all bond covenants and debt obligations.
6. Fail to budget funds less than are necessary for the successful, efficient and prudent operation of the Utah Transit Authority.

Utah Transit Authority budget for 2007 having met and not exceeded the above Conditions is therefore considered to have a balanced budget

Executive Limitations Policy No. 2.1.8

Service Sustainability Reserve Fund

The General Manager shall, at the direction of the Board of Trustees, establish a reserve fund equal to 5% of the Authority's annual budget (the "Reserve Fund"). The General Manager shall not fail to:

1. Create a Reserve Fund in a separate account from a portion of the Capital Reserve that is available in excess of the amount anticipated in the annual budget each year until the reserve is fully funded. The amount to be contributed will be determined after review of the annual budget results with the Board of Trustees with the goal of the Reserve Fund being fully funded by December 31, 2013.

2. Report to the Board of Trustees' Planning and Development Committee information as to the use of the Reserve Fund that will include the details concerning the extraordinary circumstances causing the revenue shortfall or cost overrun and indicating the amount and the budget year against which the funds are to be applied.

3. Use the Reserve Fund to preserve service levels when the Authority is facing a revenue shortfall or cost overrun due to extraordinary circumstances, such as an economic downturn or rapid rise in fuel prices or any combination of such events.

4. Transfer funds or use the Reserve Fund as he deems appropriate and necessary and do so without prior authorization of the Board of Trustees.

5. Replenish the Reserve Fund when it is used as provided for by this Policy.

Effective Date: October 22, 2008 Adopted by: R2008-10-05



2.1 SUMMARY OF MAJOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY 2014 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET 12/18/2013

	ACTUAL 2012	PROJECTED 2013	FINAL BUDGET 2014
REVENUE			
PASSENGER REVENUE	43,736,000	47,386,629	50,000,000
ADVERTISING REVENUE	1,888,000	1,945,000	2,250,000
INVESTMENT INCOME	848,000	1,346,000	2,803,000
SALES TAX REVENUE	194,100,000	207,315,000	216,022,000
Motor Vehicle Tax Revenue			-
OTHER REVENUE	3,574,000	3,222,000	4,991,600
FEDERAL OPER./PREVENT. MAINT.*	46,612,000	48,278,000	49,437,000
TOTAL REVENUE	290,758,000	309,492,629	325,503,600
EXPENSE			
BUS SERVICE	78,830,000	81,388,607	83,169,738
RAIL SERVICE	47,154,000	61,873,590	71,999,679
PARATRANSIT SERVICE	17,885,000	18,726,804	19,048,502
RIDESHARE/VANPOOL SERVICE	238,000	191,248	360,560
OPERATIONS SUPPORT	27,677,000	28,733,784	31,648,359
Management Initiatives			-
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	27,327,000	27,760,001	29,608,384
NET OPERATING EXPENSE	199,111,000	218,674,034	235,835,222
MAJOR INVESTMENT STUDIES			
EXPENSE	3,545,000	7,443,350	5,213,200
OFFSETTING PROJECT FUND	(2,100,000)	(5,231,350)	(4,455,200)
NET INVESTMENT EXPENSE	1,445,000	2,212,000	758,000
AMORTIZED CHARGES	810,914	810,914	810,914
NET EXPENSE	201,366,914	221,696,948	237,404,136
AVAILABLE - REVENUE LESS OPERATING EXPENSE	89,391,086	87,795,681	88,099,464
		<u> </u>	
BOND DEBT SERVICE	81,814,125	87,960,408	87,195,174
Additional Principal Payment		310,982	1,000,000
OFFSETTING FUND	(19,546,484)	(3,112,330)	
NET BOND EXPENSE	62,267,641	85,159,060	88,195,174
OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES UTAH COUNTY	6,741,000		-
UTAH COUNTY PREPAID ALLOCATION	, , ,	(17,000,000)	
SERVICE STABILIZATION FUND		(938,434)	-
DISPOSITION OF REAL ESTATE (revenue)		(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
NET OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EXPENSE	6,741,000	(22,938,434)	(5,000,000)
CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL RESERVES	20,382,445	25,575,055	4,904,290
DEBT RETIREMENT	7,615,000	7,450,000	7,805,000
NEW DEBT ISSUED	180,000,000	.,	.,,
Amortized Premium/discounts (expense but not cash)	,,		4,637,993

* The current balance of the Service Stabilization Fund is \$10,267,708

2.2 SUMMARY OF MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

Revenue Summary

Analysis of Revenue Sources

Source: Sales and Use Tax

The largest operating source of revenue for the Authority is a local option sales tax, which is imposed by the service area of the Authority. In November 2006 the voters in Utah and Salt Lake Counties approved a ballot measure increasing the rate of Tax. Then in February the Legislature reduced sales tax on food, but so as not to affect the sales tax of Special District (of which UTA is) the Municipalities of the Wasatch Front increased sales tax on hard goods enough to make the Special Districts whole. The sales tax rate is .55% for Weber and Davis Counties. A rate of 6825% for Salt Lake County, .526% for Utah, and 0.3% Tooele and Box Elder Counties. This revenue is projected to generate \$185.4 million in 2012.

The UTAs growth rate for Sales and Use Tax from 1989 to 2013 is 5.5%.. For 2013, the State of Utah Revenue Assumption Committee estimates retail sales, which sales tax is based on, to have a 5.8% increase (last meeting in October 2013) over 2012 receipts, then a 5.1% increase in 2014. The Authority estimated 2014 Sales Tax revenue is based on a 4.2% increase over projected 2013 Sales Tax. In the past UTA collections along the Wasatch Front run at a historically higher rate than retail sales for the whole State of Utah, but with slowly improving economic conditions UTA will use a more conservative estimate than the states forecast.



Source: Advertising

Advertising revenues for the Authority comes from the lease of exterior space on the sides and rear of the bus and light rail vehicles. The compound annual growth rate for advertising over the last 4 years has been somewhat flat. For 2014 advertising is projected to produce \$2.250 million, a slight increase due to opening of new routes and based and on a new contract guarantees.



Source: Passenger Revenue

The Authority base fare is \$2.50, fares range from \$1.25 for senior citizens to \$5.50 for premium express service. Due to addition new rail lines and increased bus service along with population and employment growth, ridership and fares, are expected to increase. UTA projects \$50 million in Fare Box revenue in 2014.





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Source: Federal Operating and Preventative Maintenance Revenue Grants

In 2012 the Transportation Bill; Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st. Century (MAP 21) was approved by Congress. MAP 21 allows the Authority to use formula funds for preventive maintenance as defined by the National Transit Database. The use of these funds for preventive maintenance is a direct reduction of funds available for capital projects. These formula funds may be used to cover up to 80% of preventive maintenance costs with the balance being used for other capital projects.

Projections for 2014 are based on a slight increase of funding due to Re-Authorization.



Source: Investment Income

Interest income consists of interest earned on invested operating funds not yet expended and funds held for future capital expenditures. Some of the Authority's funds are invested with the Public Treasurers Investment Fund managed by the State Treasurer's office; others are invested in funds that can yield a higher interest, but still be secure.

An approximate rate of 1.5% (estimated earnings from the investment fund) is applied to projected funds in the capital reserve accounts in 2014 in the Transit Development Plan model. Note that the higher interest income years are mainly from holding bond proceeds to be used in following year capital projects.



Source: Other Income

Other income consists of income from rents and leases on the right-of -way and discounts taken. Vanpool revenue is now accounted for with passenger revenue. . Other income projected 2013 is based on year-to-date YTD data and annualized. 2014 estimate is based on estimated revenue including new, Intermodal space.





2.3 SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

2014 Final Operating Budget Key Assumptions

Operating Expense Budget:

<u>2013 Projected</u> \$218.7 million 2014 Budget \$235.8 million

Key Assumptions:

- Sales Tax Revenues: 4.2% increase over 2013 budget. Based upon:
 - State RAC current projection of 5.1% growth in retail sales tax increase
 - State RAC current projection of growth in new car sales
- Diesel Fuel: average of \$3.50 per gallon
 - Reflects DOE estimates and UTA experiences.
 - See Graph, next page
- Energy & Utilities: a 5% increase
 - Based on Rocky Mountain Power rate increase requests
 - See Graph, next page
- Service Changes:
 - Net increase of \$12.2 million to total bus/rail/paratransit service
 - Airport, Draper and Streetcar full year impacts
- Employee Compensation:
 - Includes 2% merit increase (bargaining unit and administration)
 - Incorporates recommended market salary lane adjustments
- Benefits
 - Medical insurance costs projected to increase 5.3% bargaining unit and 12.0% administrative in May of 2014

2014 Final Budget Overview

• Economic Outlook

- Improving growth in employment and retail sales for Utah and the U.S.
- Expected increases in fuel costs as energy prices increase in 2014.

• Revenue Projections

- Sales tax growth trends moving upward.
- Increases in both farebox revenue due to new service offerings and fare increase and federal funding.
- Service Changes
 - Impact of full year of service of Airport and Draper Trax extensions, plus Sugarhouse Streetcar.

• Operating Expense Projections

- Rail service expense increased to accommodate new Streetcar and TRAX services.
- Bus service expense declines as service changes are introduced, offset by labor increases.
- Operating Support expenses increasing to support overall increase in transit services.
- Operating expenses include increased benefit costs.

• Capital Expenditures

- Continued investment in finishing 2015 projects.
- Impact of borrowing for completion of projects results in higher bond debt service expense.



The "Fuel Price History: 2009 to 2013" chart shown above illustrates the monthly changes in UTA diesel prices from 2009 to 2013. After the drop in diesel prices in 2009 due to the recession, prices have gradually climbed as economic growth returned.

The red line represents the actual 2013 UTA diesel price. For most of 2013 the price per gallon of diesel moved within the \$2.50 to \$3.50 per gallon range.

Budgeted 2014 diesel price is \$3.50 per gallon, as represented by the maroon line.

2014 Final Operations Budget:

Expense Projections

	2013 Projected	2014 Budget
Bus Service	\$81,388,607	\$83,169,738
Rail Service	\$61,873,590	\$71,999,679
Paratransit	\$18,726,804	\$19,048,502
Rideshare/Vanpool	\$191,248	\$360,560
Operations Support	\$28,733,784	\$31,648,359
General & Administrative	\$27,760,001	\$29,608,384
Total Net Operating Expense	\$218,674,034	\$235,835,222

Key Elements:

- Service Increase: includes total net service increase of \$12.2 million
 - Rail Service: net increase of \$10.1 million
 - Bus Service: net increase of \$1.8 million
 - Paratransit & Vanpool: net increase of \$0.5 million
 - Airport, Draper Trax and Streetcar full year operation
- Operations Support & Administration
 - Net increase of \$4.7 million: primarily impacts of support needed for new services and wage increase
- Headcount Changes: 72 headcount increase
 - Rail: 24 new FTEs
 - Bus: 26 new FTEs
 - Paratransit: 10 new FTEs
 - Admin and Ops Support: 12 new FTEs

Bus (<u>Service</u>	
•	Salt Lake	\$54,735,588
•	Mt. Ogden:	\$15,992,821
٠	Timpanogos:	\$12,441,329
	Total in 2014 Final Budget:	\$83,169,738
Rail	Service	
•	Commuter Rail, TRAX – operations:	\$19,340,733
٠	Commuter Rail, TRAX – maintenance:	\$31,214,741
٠	Commuter Rail, TRAX – administration:	\$ 1,947,752
٠	Maintenance of Way:	\$19,588,667
	Total in 2014 Final Budget:	\$72,091,893
Para	transit Service	
•	Operations, maintenance & administration:	\$19,070,594
<u>Ride</u> •	eshare / Vanpool Service Vanpool and Rideshare administration:	\$338,468
Oper	rations Support	
•	Administrative ServicesFinancial Services	\$ 776,022
•	Customer Service	\$3,889,325
•	COO OfficeSupport Maintenance, Fleet Engineering, Facilities, Training	\$5,951,068
•	Business SolutionsTechnology Support, Telecommunications, Ops Res	\$3,339,538 search
٠	Facilities	\$9,837,732
٠	Safety (incl. Police)	\$7,762,461
	Total in 2014 Final Budget:	\$31,556,145

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Administration

Total	Operating Expenses in 2014 Final Budget:	\$235,835,222
	Total in 2014 Final Budget:	\$29,608,385
•	Planning	\$1,494,245
	 Chief Technology Officer, Technology Deployment Support, Application Development and Network Sup 	
•	Technology	\$5,638,384
•	Legal • General Counsel, Civil Rights, Risk Management, Transit Oriented Development	\$5,236,358
•	Internal Audit	\$ 263,957
•	General ManagerGeneral Manager, Board Support, Board Coord.	\$4,327,694
•	Chief Operations OfficerChief Operations Officer	\$ 681,171
•	 Customer Focus Chief Communications Officer, Labor Relations Public Relations & Marketing 	\$3,096,589
•	 Capital Development Major Program Development, Planning, Intermodal Hubs 	\$2,367,907
•	Administrative ServicesAccounting, Purchasing, CFO, Human Resources	\$6,252,657

2014 Final Budget: Major Investment Studies

	2013 Projected	2014 Budget
Expense Offsetting Project Fund	\$7,446,350 (\$5,231,350)	\$5,213,200 (\$4,455,200)
Total Net Investment Expense:	\$2,212,000	\$ 758,000

- Expenses of \$5.2 million include:
 - Taylorsville/Murray, BRT, Redwood Road, SLC Op Plan, Central Bus Garage, CNG transit studies.
- Offsetting project funds of \$4.5 million include:
 - Grants and futures grants
 - Contributed capital
- Studies are dependent on receiving future grants and contributed capital funds

Utah transit authority Operating budget 2014

The following pages contain a detailed breakdown of the 2014 Expense Budget. At the bottom of the next 7 pages the heading "Net UTA Bus", then "Net Rail Service", "Net Paratransit", "Net Rideshare Service", "Net Operations Support Expense" and "Net Administration Expense" represents the total from that pages detail budget for the type of UTA mode of transportation or support type it represents. This amount is carried forward to the 2014 Budget page and can be found in the "Expense" portion of the page under the "Final 2014 Budget" column.

On the last page in this section the reader will find the Primary Transit Development Plan for 5 years of projected operating expense.

UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY 2014 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET 12/18/2013

	ACTUAL 2012	PROJECTED 2013	FINAL BUDGET 4 2014
REVENUE			
PASSENGER REVENUE	43,736,000	47,386,629	50,000,000
ADVERTISING REVENUE	1,888,000	1,945,000	2,250,000
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SALES TAX REVENUE	194,100,000	207,315,000	216,022,000
Motor Vehicle Tax Revenue			
OTHER REVENUE	3,574,000	3,222,000	4,991,600
FEDERAL OPER./PREVENT. MAINT.*	46,612,000	48,278,000	49,437,000
TOTAL REVENUE	290,758,000	309,492,629	325,503,600
EXPENSE			
BUS SERVICE	78,830,000	81,388,607	83,169,738
RAIL SERVICE	47,154,000	61,873,590	71,999,679
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RIDESHARE/VANPOOL SERVICE	238,000	191,248	360,560
OPERATIONS SUPPORT	27,677,000	28,733,784	31,648,359
Management Initiatives			
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	27,327,000	27,760,001	29,608,384
NET OPERATING EXPENSE	199,111,000	218,674,034	235,835,222
MAJOR INVESTMENT STUDIES			
EXPENSE	3,545,000	7,443,350	5,213,200
OFFSETTING PROJECT FUND	(2,100,000)	(5,231,350)	(4,455,200)
NET INVESTMENT EXPENSE	1,445,000	2,212,000	758,000
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AMORTIZED CHARGES	810,914	810,914	810,914
NET EXPENSE	201,366,914	221,696,948	237,404,136
AVAILABLE - REVENUE LESS OPERATING EXPENSE	89,391,086	87,795,681	88,099,464
			-
BOND DEBT SERVICE	81,814,125	87,960,408	87,195,174
Additional Principal Payment		310,982	1,000,000
OFFSETTING FUND	(19,546,484)	(3,112,330)	-
NET BOND EXPENSE	62,267,641	85,159,060	88,195,174
OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES			
	0.744.000		
	6,741,000		-
		(17,000,000)	
SERVICE STABILIZATION FUND		(938,434)	(5,000,000)
DISPOSITION OF REAL ESTATE (revenue) NET OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EXPENSE	6,741,000	(5,000,000) (22,938,434)	(5,000,000)
NET OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EXPENSE	0,741,000	(22,930,434)	(5,000,000)
CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL RESERVES	20,382,445	25,575,055	4,904,290
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DEBT RETIREMENT	7,615,000	7,450,000	7,805,000
NEW DEBT ISSUED	180,000,000		-
Amortized Premium/discounts (expense but not cash)			4,637,993

* The current balance of the Service Stabilization Fund is \$10,267,708

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	Actual 2012	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2014
*** UTA BUS DETAIL ***		_ _	
*** BUS OPERATIONS ***			
LABOR	29,443,261	29,310,462	30,077,638
FRINGES	13,646,306	13,500,208	14,604,268
SERVICES	78,095	60,209	54,500
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	73,848	54,448	63,500
SUPPLIES	141,856	153,891	129,353
UTILITIES	35,207	38,278	32,900
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	19,104	28,265	16,300
OTHER	(89,741)	(82,280)	8,300
* TOTAL BUS OPERATIONS *	43,347,936	43,063,482	44,986,759
*** BUS MAINTENANCE ***			
LABOR	9,876,061	10,143,437	10,398,539
FRINGES	4,470,682	4,580,688	4,406,944
SERVICES	223,740	208,636	211,500
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	12,833,627	12,099,388	13,402,779
TIRES AND TUBES	1,274,996	1,242,134	1,332,766
PARTS	2,843,958	2,896,132	3,355,273
SUPPLIES	354,331	335,798	295,100
TOOLS	93,595	83,342	58,002
UTILITIES	7,492	9,434	8,034
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	39,386	16,196	22,500
WARRANTY SCRAP RECOVERIES	(253,201)	(268,640)	(176,714)
OTHER	(16,293)	(34,817)	(3,600)
* TOTAL BUS MAINTENANCE *	31,748,374	31,311,728	33,311,123
*** TOTAL BUS SERVICE***	75,096,310	74,375,210	78,297,881
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED	. 0	0	0
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	0	0	0
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	0	0	0
*** NET BUS SERVICE ***	75,096,310	74,375,210	78,297,881
*** ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT***			
LABOR	2,423,585	2,773,964	3,016,780
FRINGES	927,235	1,120,075	1,351,207
SERVICES	45,406	126,438	168,980
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	4,022	5,173	11,200
SUPPLIES	108,929	169,303	92,521
UTILITIES	15,748	18,725	19,900
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	33,524	50,026	69,964
MEDIA	10,604	19,520	28,755
OTHER	218,922	201,423	183,650
* TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT		4,484,648	4,942,957
TOTAL UTA BUS	78,884,285	78,859,858	83,240,838
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED			
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	(74,000)	(74,234)	(71,100)
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	(74,000)	(74,234)	(71,100)
*** NET UTA BUS ***	78,810,285	78,785,624	83,169,738

	Actual	Actual	Budgeted
	2012	2013	2014
*** RAIL SERVICE DETAIL *	* *		
*** RAIL OPERATIONS ***	10,233,951	12,009,070	13,110,450
	4,246,205	4,993,679	5,847,404
FRINGES	55,420	63,249	61,000
SERVICES		•	142,400
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	112,187	131,431 78,668	72,380
SUPPLIES	80,483	122,718	79,000
	73,378	18,146	25,000
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	16,002	-	3,100
OTHER	475	30,969	19,340,734
* TOTAL RAIL OPERATIONS *	14,818,101	17,447,930	19,340,734
*** RAIL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE ***			
LABOR	7,628,384	7,763,626	7,999,263
FRINGES	3,169,986	3,188,643	3,547,544
SERVICES	2,343,378	3,104,655	3,015,000
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	5,301,195	8,688,738	9,442,978
PARTS	6,773,229	11,145,949	7,965,950
SUPPLIES	638,764	740,738	623,817
TOOLS	62,540	96,581	78,260
UTILITIES	27,142	26,229	23,000
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	16,160	18,031	17,800
WARRANTY SCRAP RECOVERIES	(4,111,218)	(9,485,499)	(575,300)
OTHER	112	(14,283)	· 0
* TOTAL RAIL MAINTENANCE *	21,849,672	25,273,407	32,138,312
*** MAINTENANCE OF WAY ***	3		
LABOR	5,524,337	6,479,763	6,705,596
FRINGES	2,173,661	2,600,537	2,888,721
SERVICES	720,194	771,353	815,000
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	255,818	303,914	355,000
PARTS	489,722	532,589	530,000
SUPPLIES	376,066	272,839	395,000
TOOLS	28,635	25,272	25,000
UTILITIES	5,967,256	7,423,121	8,094,282
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	11,349	9,661	6,500
WARRANTY SCRAP RECOVERIES	0	0	(3,500)
OTHER	(4,517)	(27,100)	500
* TOTAL MAINTENANCE OF WAY *	15,542,521	18,391,948	19,812,099
*** TOTAL RAIL SERVICE***	52,210,294	61,113,285	71,291,144
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED	(7,899,961)	(1,804,260)	(1,147,003)
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	(7,035,501)	(1,004,200) (9,517)	(1,111,000)
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	(7,899,961)	(1,813,777)	(1,147,003)
*** NET RAIL SERVICE ***	44,310,333	59,299,508	70,144,141

	Actual	Actual	Budgeted
	2012	2013	2014
*** PARATRANSIT SERVICE DET	AIL ***		
*** PARATRANSIT OPERATIONS ***			
LABOR	5,067,509	5,262,876	5,403,330
FRINGES	2,356,267	2,448,756	2,514,503
SERVICES	188,887	210,499	195,468
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	1,591	489	1,596
SUPPLIES	68,830	72,969	38,831
UTILITIES	11,466	12,026	13,947
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	32,011	25,073	0
OTHER	4,042	6,309	5,524
* TOTAL PARATRANSIT OPERATIONS	7,730,603	8,038,997	8,173,199
*** PARATRANSIT MAINTENANCE ***			
LABOR	1,581,030	1,635,316	1,752,789
FRINGES	711,009	734,923	845,111
SERVICES	58,487	138,327	95,816
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	1,097,179	1,161,303	1,320,903
TIRES/TUBES	117,495	129,116	120,299
PARTS	326,786	291,990	396,651
SUPPLIES	37,016	44,225	40,269
TOOLS	4,540	1,696	1,000
UTILITIES	2,116	1,937	3,000
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	537	4,482	5,002
WARRANTY SCRAP RECOVERIES	(8,730)	(1,027)	0,002
OTHER	216	234	5,916
* TOTAL PARA MAINTENANCE *	3,927,681	4,142,524	4,586,756
*** TOTAL PARATRANSIT SERVICE***	11,658,284	12,181,521	12,759,955
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED	0	0	0
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	0	0	0
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	0	0	0
*** NET PARATRANSIT SERVICE ***	11,658,284	12,181,521	12,759,955
	4,427,810	4,481,512	4,551,939

	Actual	Actual	Budgeted
	2012	2013	2014
* * * VANPOOL/RIDESHARE SERVICE	DETAIL ***		
*** VANPOOL OPERATIONS ***			
LABOR	461,555	366,180	582,324
FRINGES	196,576	176,613	282,984
SERVICES	49,685	45,282	72,270
FUEL	16,280	17,380	16,137
MAINT ITEMS	0	0	17,340
SUPPLIES	22,293	7,398	6,755
UTILITIES	3,059	2,146	2,813
INSURANCE	0	0	0
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	3,714	1,715	10,289
FEES	(159,944)	(132,866)	(148,860)
OTHER	3,364	20,743	15,955
* TOTAL VANPOOL/RDSHR OPERATIONS *	596,582	504,591	858,007
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED	0	0	0
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	(531,950)	(434,455)	(519,539)
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	(531,950)	(434,455)	(519,539)
*** NET VANPOOL/RIDESHARE SERVICE ***	64,632	70,136	338,468

	Actual 2012	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2014
*** OPERATIONS SUPPORT	DETAIL ***		
LABOR	13,649,923	15,046,096	15,660,952
FRINGES	5,273,540	5,978,465	6,776,552
SERVICES	3,175,122	3,668,347	3,855,643
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	350,966	404,628	394,848
TIRES AND TUBES	0	0	551
PARTS	748,172	760,358	915,694
SUPPLIES	822,480	744,325	682,791
TOOLS	40,247	47,056	72,498
REPAIRS	101,811	78,920	55,000
UTILITIES	2,326,897	3,000,563	3,186,826
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	111,271	128,351	125,160
WARRANTY SCRAP RECOVERIES	(55,523)	(285)	(57,000)
OTHER _	12,329	(15,705)	15,671
*** TOTAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT **'	26,557,235	29,841,118	31,685,185
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED	(442,902)	(442,105)	(129,040)
NON-FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	0		0
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	0	(423,739)	0
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	(442,902)	(865,843)	(129,040)
	00 114 224	20 075 276	21 556 145
=	26,114,334	28,975,276	31,556,145

Operations Support includes:

Customer Service, Telecommunications, OPO, EFC, Perf Info Financial Services, Facilities, Fleet Engineering, Support Maint Training, Safety & Environmental Management

	Actual	Actual	Budgeted			
	2012	2013	2014			
*** GENERAL & ADMINISTRA	TION DETA	[L ***				
	•					
LABOR	14,356,750	14,509,621	14,951,981			
FRINGES	4,863,109	4,928,525	5,900,147			
SERVICES	6,028,201	4,202,162	4,392,419			
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	50,061	47,174	46,674			
SUPPLIES	466,404	626,249	643,144			
UTILITIES	746,787	747,941	674,456			
INSURANCE	1,605,519	2,113,277	2,354,000			
TRAVEL & MEETINGS	670,451	398,680	380,012			
MEDIA COSTS	923,621	977,626	655,000			
CONTINGENCY	0	250,875	2,906,479			
OTHER	640,628	760,401	656,141			
*** TOTAL ADMINISTRATION ***	30,351,531	29,562,532	33,560,453			
EXPENSES CAPITALIZED OFFSETTING NON FEDERAL FUNDS	(4,615,956)	(4,137,109)	(3,670,522)			
FEDERAL PLANNING FUNDS	(947,122)	(275,910)	(281,546)			
TOTAL OFFSETTING FUNDS	(5,563,078)	(4,413,019)	(3,952,068)			
*** NET ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE ***	24,788,453	25,149,513	29,608,385			

Administration includes:

Internal Audit, General Manager, Civil Rights, Board Coordinati Information Services, General Counsel, Risk Mgt, Accounting, Purchasing, Major Program Devlpmt, Org Development Central Support Administration, Chief Performance Officer, Lat Human Resources, General Manager., Chief Communications Chief Capital Development Officer and Public Relations/Marke



UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY

PRIMARY TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN - OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY

2014 - 2020

(\$000)

	TDP BUDGET 2014	TDP ESTIMATED 2015	TDP ESTIMATED 2016	TDP ESTIMATED 2017	TDP ESTIMATED 2018	TDP ESTIMATED 2019	TDP ESTIMATED 2020
REVENUE							
PASSENGER REVENUE	50,000	51,245	52,523	56,864	58,273	60,019	65,739
ADVERTISING REVENUE	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500	2,560
INVESTMENT REVENUE	2,803	2,082	2,537	2,954	4,202	3,860	3,777
SALES TAX REVENUE	216,022	226,283	237,326	249,192	261,652	274,734	288,471
OTHER REVENUE	4,992	5,112	5,235	5,360	5,489	5,621	5,756
JOINT DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,030	1,061
UT. COUNTY O&M BRT SUBSIDY	0	0	2,500	2,560	2,621	2,684	2,749
FEDERAL OPER./PM RAIL	7,433	7,724	8,132	19,301	19,571	19,845	26,151
FEDERAL OPER./PREVENT. MAINT.	42,004	44,171	45,022	45,643	46,272	46,911	47,558
TOTAL REVENUES	325,504	338,918	355,624	384,275	401,532	417,204	443,821
EXPENSES							
BUS SERVICE	83,170	84,417	85,684	87,740	89,846	92,002	94,210
PROVO / OREM BRT	0	0	2,500	2,560	2,621	2,684	2,749
RAIL SERVICE	72,000	73,080	74,176	75,956	77,779	79,646	81,557
PARATRANSIT SERVICE	19,049	19,334	19,624	20,095	20,578	21,071	21,577
RIDESHARE/VANPOOL SERVICES	361	366	371	380	390	399	408
OPERATIONS SUPPORT	31,648	32,123	32,605	33,387	34,189	35,009	35,850
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	29,608	29,955	30,405	31,134	31,882	32,647	33,430
NET OPERATING EXPENSES	235,835	239,276	245,365	251,253	257,284	263,458	269,781
Motor Vehicle Registration Revenue	1,703	1,742	1,782	1,823	1,865	1,908	1,952
AVAILABLE	91,372	101,384	112,041	134,844	146,113	155,654	175,992

* Federal, State or Local grants or major capitalized expenses.

2-24.1



2.4 PROJECTED BALANCES

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UTA FUND BALANCE REPORT 2014 FORECAST

	General Fund	Rail Construction Fund	Bond Fund	Risk Contingency Fund	PROJECTED All Funds 2014
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE - 1/01/14	200,733,193	0	46,864,113	7,280,923	254,878,229
Revenue:					
Passenger	50,000,000				50,000,000
Advertising	2,250,000				2,250,000
Investment Income	1,638,954		800,000	364,046	2,803,000
Sales Tax	216,022,000				216,022,000
Other Revenue	9,991,600				9,991,600
Federal Operating Funds/ Prevent. Maintenance	49,437,000				49,437,000
Offsetting Project Fund	4,455,200				4,455,200
Capital Grants	12,533,027			a	12,533,027
Debt Issue			0		0
Contributed Capital	14,687,500				14,687,500
TOTAL RESOURCES	361,015,281	0	800,000	364,046	362,179,327
Transfers To (+) / From (-)	-95,922,674		95,922,674		0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	465,825,800	0	143,586,787	7,644,969	617,057,556
Expenditures:					
Operating Expenses	241,048,422				241,048,422
Debt Service			87,117,674		87,117,674
Debt Retirement			8,805,000		8,805,000
Debt Reserve					0
Capital Projects *	99,746,689				99,746,689
Capital - Rail Construction *					0
Interlocal Agreements Expense					0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	340,795,111	0	95,922,674	0	436,717,785
ENDING FUND BALANCE -12/31/14	125,030,689	0	47,664,113	7,644,969	180,339,771

Notes:

* Detail on Capital items can be found in Section 2.5 Capital Expenditure, Exhibit B.

Description of Fund Structure

<u>General Fund</u>: This fund is the chief operating fund of UTA. It is used to account for all financial resources and expenses except those accounted for in the other funds. Payment for the cost of all capital projects are paid out of the general fund with the exception of rail construction (which includes LRT and commuter rail) which is paid for out of the Rail Construction Fund.

Rail Construction Fund: This fund is used for the construction of 2015 and other rail projects, including the procurement of rail vehicles.

Bond Fund: This fund was created to hold monies set aside for the payment of debt service on bonds. The funds are held by a Trustee and administered pursuant to Bond Indenture provisions. The amount in this fund is set by the indenture. This fund also includes any and all Debt Service Reserve accounts.

<u>Risk Contingency Fund</u>: The Risk Contingency Fund is used for UTA's self insurance program. The Utah Governmental Immunity Act, which sets limits for governmental liability, applies to the Authority.



2.5 BUDGETED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

CAPITAL PROJECTS SUMMARY

As part of UTA's budgeting process, each year managers submit to their department directors a list of capital items and projects requested for the upcoming budget year. These items are reviewed by the Directors against the following criteria:

- The Transit Development Plan
- Funding source and cost savings
- Health and safety
- Repair and maintenance of facilities and equipment
- Community obligations
- Opportunity costs
- Support of Strategic Goals
- Special needs and employee morale

After the capital items/project list is compiled and approved by the Corporate Staff, it is submitted to the Board of Trustee's Planning Committee for approval. Items approved by the Planning Committee will be submitted for final approval to UTA's Board of Trustees. These items must support UTA's Strategic Plan, Board Goals and Corporate Objectives in order to be approved.

Replacement buses, Paratransit vans, Rideshare vans with expansion Rideshare vans and Service Vehicles will arrive in 2014 to update current equipment inventories, expand increasing growth in the Rideshare areas and to increase safety to our customers. Information systems will provide better communication and information within UTA. Facilities, Bus and Rail maintenance is ongoing and will be provided by current UTA staff or contractors within the capital and operating budget.

Funding for the Capital Projects in this Budget come from four major sources:

- 1) Current grants the Authority has received from the federal government which generally require a 3% to 50% local match.
- 2) Future grants anticipated from the Federal Government. These grants also require a local match. If future anticipated grants are not received, capital projects and contingent capital projects either may not be purchased or are purchased with local reserves.
- 3) Local Reserves are accumulated as a result of contributions to capital reserves from excess of operating revenues over Operating Expenses.
- 4) Contributed Capital received from outside sources is used to help offset funds required for a capital project.

A list following this naritve shows the major categories of Capital Projects. The table also shows how much will come from current grants, what will be required in future grants and how much local match will come from UTA reserves by fiscal year. Projects in 2014 through 2015 have been included on the request for approval so planning and procurement requirements can begin. Board approval is given only for the 2014 projects. Each year the new Budget cycle requires all projects that have not been completed during the calendar year to be resubmitted and approved for the next calendar year. Figure 2.5.1 graphically shows the breakdown of the capital budget by major areas and compares the 2014 capital budget with the budgeted amounts from 2013.

Updating this plan in July 2014 will be the first step in the planning process for the 2015 budget. Many of the factors relating to this plan are explained in the Budget Message in Section 1.1 under the heading Strategic and Financial Planning Priorities and Issues.

CAPITAL PROJECTS DESCRIPTION

Revenue Service

In 2014 the revenue vehicle purchases consist of 20 Clean Diesel 40'replacement buses, 29 Paratransit vehicles and 45 Rideshare vans. These buses will help keep UTA's fleet updated. Funding requirements will be met with a local match, as well as current and future grants. These vehicles will be part of an expansion and replacement program for our fleet. Included in the cost are support and inspection services. Future costs in 2015 are estimated and given for replacement and expansion vehicles for planning purposes. This area also includes funding for replacement of Maintenance Vehicles of \$203,450 and Revenue Service Vehicle Repair Components (such as replacement engines and transmission) of \$1,488,700. These two areas are based on a budgeted 5 year plan and purchases our determined by priorities during the year but must stay within budget.

Impact on Operating Budget

The replacement Buses purchased in 2014 will save UTA an estimated 15% in fuel consumption or about \$150,000 which help maintain older buses until they are replaced. Paratransit vans will have little if any impact on the operating budget for 2014, because they are replacing older vehicles but are not increasing operating miles and hours, which are factors in the operating budget. In addition the Capital budget will not need to allocate as much funding for bus and van repair parts during the vehicles warranty period. Expansion vans operating cost in vanpool is offset by the lease payments received for those expansion vans.

Technology Office - Information/Communications and ITS

Real Time Passenger Information

Real Time Passenger Information provides UTA riders with real time travel information and provides UTA Operations valuable decision making information and operational analysis. Onboard technologies determine vehicle location and share the information with central operations. The location information is used to make departure times available on rail platforms through public display signs and through web and smart phone applications. In 2014 the RTPI will go live on FrontRunner. Emphasis will be placed on reviewing the current system architecture and infrastructure to improve the overall system accuracy. Additional emphasis will be placed on continuing 3rd party smart phone application development for which we make available a public feed of real time vehicle location information.

Impact on Operating Budget

Internal support manpower will be shifted from capital development budgets to operating budgets.

Electronic Fare Collection

During 2014 EFC will focus on finalization of the product development. Final inspection and adjustment of on-board technology will occur to ensure it provides the level of location accuracy necessary to process fares based upon distance traveled.

Impact on Operating Budget

As the project completes there will be a shift of personnel from capitalized development efforts to operationalized support efforts. The full expense of this shift will not occur until the following year. An annual maintenance and support expense associated with the EFC software license has begun in 2014.

Video Surveillance

Video surveillance cameras have been placed on all existing rail platforms and many park and ride lots. During 2014 additional cameras will be placed on high hazard grade crossings throughout the UTA's system. Technology will continue to enable the administration group to monitor, record, and review any and all cameras installed.

Impact on Operating Budget

Operating costs are expected for the licensing and maintenance agreements associated with vendor supplied technologies.

Facilities & Bus Maintenance and Office Equipment

Two categories are included in this capital project area:

- 1. Facilities Repair and Replace projects. This area works within a 5 year budget guideline. Repair projects such as overhead doors, concrete repair, and various facility maintenance projects are programmed to be accomplished over a 5 year period.
- 2. Office Capital Equipment, which includes printing and copy machines also Safety and Security Equipment and a pool for office equipment that may wear out through out the year.

Impact on Operating Budget

This area has little new measurable impact on the operating budget. It does serve to keep our facilities and equipment maintained and updated which adds to UTA employee's ability to achieve our mission.

Major Strategic Projects

In 2014 the funding source will be from current grants, local match and contributed capital funds from communities benefiting from the projects.

Depot District Service Center

A major portion of the Capital Budget, \$13.5M, will go towards developing the Depot District Service Center. This Service Center will be located adjacent to the Administration Building in Salt Lake City. The purpose of this new service center is to replace the aging Central Garage, which has grown too small to house the increased number of Buses required in Salt Lake City and to develop a CNG fueling facility for the future CNG buses UTA is converting from Diesel to.

Impact on Operating Budget

It is estimated that fuel saving alone between Diesel and CNG gas will be approximately \$1,200,000 per year for 100 planned buses. In addition, increased efficiency is expected from the new facility design and by using state of the art maintenance equipment.

Transit Enhancements and Security Equipment Projects

Transit Enhancements provides UTA's passenger amenities with a \$2.4 million budgeted to be spent on Transit amenities. UTA is dedicated to upgrading facilities for customers and employees.

Facility Projects

Included is the planning for the Airport Station Relocation Design, South Utah County Park and Ride, Provo Orem BRT, Riverside Garage Expansion, Positive Train Control and the Wasatch Summit Program. Also included are other smaller facilities remodeling and expansions projects that will to take place in 2014.

Impact on Operating Budget

Transit enhancements and security equipment add to our ability to serve our customer in an efficient, safer and a more user friendly environment, however, this will have little if any impact on the operating budget. New passenger amenities require less maintenance and allow maintenance personnel additional time for maintaining the increasing size and numbers of future facilities.

More intermodal centers and increased capacity of park-and-ride lots will cause a slight increase in expense to maintain but will be absorbed by the current operating budget and offset somewhat by the increase farebox revenue from additional riders.

Transit Oriented Development Projects

An increase effort in planning and developing property for Transit Oriented Developments (TOD) that would enhance UTA's transit mission continues to gain momentum. \$7.1M has been budgeted, with the majority of funding to cover the cost coming mostly from Contributed Capital through interested partners and possible future grants.

State of Good Repair Projects

An area of capital expenditures UTA has identified is for facilities and projects to maintain a state of good repair. This has become an increasingly important as UTA grows in services and facilities. In the past many of these projects have been addressed as part of other capital areas. Bud due to the importance and growth in these projects, UTA is recognizing it as its own area of capital expenditures.

Over \$27.5million will go into updating, repairing and replacement of UTA infrastructure. Projects planned for 2014 include: \$11M for SD-1X0 Rail Cars Rebuild Program, over \$2M for Stray Current Mitigation, \$7M for replacing of Tactile on N/S TRAX line and the University line and an additional \$1 for various State of Good Repair Projects.

Rail Projects

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

These funds will be used to maintain LRT and Commuter Rail vehicles, ticket vending machines, trackage repair, update rail operations infrastructure.

Impact on Operating Budget

The projects will be absorbed as part of the routine maintenance budget.

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UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY 2014 CAPITAL BUDGET November 19, 2013

	Capital Budget 2014	Projected Capital Expenditures * 2015		
Revenue Service & Support Vehicles 20 Clean Diesel 40" Buses	\$ 8,870,980			
29 Paratransit & Flex Route Vans	\$ 3,502,000			
45 Rideshare Vans	\$ 1,618,520			
Replacement Maintenance Vehicles	\$ 230,450			
Components (Engines, Transmissions, Batteries)	\$ 1,788,710			
	\$ 16,010,660	\$ 35,232,000		
nformation / Communication / ITS				
EFC Distance Base Fares and Prepaid Cards	\$ 2,000,000			
New Radio Communication System	\$ 1,091,250			
Passenger Information System	\$ 1,000,000			
Technology Capital Pool	\$ 2,757,126			
	\$ 6,848,376	\$ 5,470,000		
Facilities, Maintenance and Office Equipment				
Facilities Repair and Replace	\$ 1,845,600			
Office Capital Equipment	\$ 695,319			
* Safety and Security	\$ 1,076,540			
	\$ 3,617,459	\$ 4,264,000		
lajor Strategic Projects				
* Depot District Service Center	\$ 13,500,000			
Sugarhouse Street Car	\$ 1,031,467			
Positive Train Control	\$ 7,000,000			
* Wasatch Summit Program	\$ 2,615,400			
* Airport Station Relocation Design	\$ 1,182,000			
* Provo Orem BRT	\$ 2,787,500			
* South Utah County Park and Ride	\$ 1,500,600			
Riverside Expansion	\$ 1,200,000			
* MSP and Transit Enhancement Projects	<u>\$ 2,464,109</u> \$ 33,281,076	\$ 6,970,000		
Francis Oriented Development	•	r		
Transit Oriented Development * Sandy TOD	\$ 6,000,000			
* 3900 So. UTA TOD	\$ 1,137,200			
550 50. OTATOD	\$ 7,137,200	\$ -		
State of Good Repair Projects	•			
SD-1X0 Rail Cars Rebuild Program	\$ 11,002,015			
Stray Current Mitigation	\$ 2,000,000			
Replace Tactile on N/S Line & U Line	\$ 7,192,000			
Upgrade grade crossings	\$ 6,302,000			
State of Good Repair Projects	\$ 965,903			
	\$ 27,461,918	\$ 10,902,000		
Rail Maintenance Projects				
Rail Vehicle Maintenance and Infrastructure Repair				
	\$ 5,390,000			
	\$ 5,390,000	\$ 5,689,000		
	\$ 99,746,689	\$ 68,527,000		
Source of Funds for Capital Items				
Current & Future Grants	\$ 12,533,027			
Local & Other Contributions	\$ 14,687,500			
Sales of Assets	\$ 5,000,000			
UTA Funding	\$ 67,526,162			
o rat and ing	\$ 99,746,689			

* Within these line items there are conditional projects based on receiving Grants and Contributed Capital


UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN - CAPITAL PROJECT SUMMARY 2014 - 2020 (000)

Figure 2.5.2

	Budget 2014	F	rojected 2015	E	stimated 2016	E	stimated 2017	E	stimated 2018	E	stimated 2019	E	stimated 2020
CAPITAL FUNDING	 												
GRANTS, FUTURE GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL	\$ 43,025	\$	112,000	\$	119,205	\$	40,715	\$	47,343	\$	45,782	\$	41,212
BONDING	\$ 8,748	\$	8,748	\$	8,748	\$	8,748	\$	28,748	\$	33,748	\$	28,748
BEGINNING CAPITAL RESERVE	\$ 249,683	\$	172,220	\$	148,374	\$	125,467	\$	118,704	\$	106,017	\$	100,980
NET REVENUES FOR DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL	\$ 91,372	\$	101,384	\$	112,065	\$	134,904	\$	146,209	\$	155,753	\$	176,095
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR CAPITAL ITEMS	\$ 392,827	\$	394,351	\$	388,392	\$	309,834	\$	341,003	\$	341,300	\$	347,034
CAPITAL EXPENSES													
REVENUE SERVICE VEHICLES	\$ 16,011	\$	35,232	\$	33,599	\$	35,626	\$	42,293	\$	41,461	\$	36,857
INFORMATION / COMMUNICATION /ITS	\$ 6,848	\$	5,470	\$	5,601	\$	5,735	\$	5,873	\$	6,014	\$	6,158
FACILITIES, MAINTENANCE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,617	\$	4,650	\$	4,761	\$	4,876	\$	4,993	\$	5,113	\$	5,235
MAJOR STRATEGIC PROJECTS	\$ 49,343	\$	75,681	\$	88,330	\$	8,978	\$	9,202	\$	9,432	\$	10,669
TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENTS	\$ 7,137	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PROJECTS	\$ 27,462	\$	10,300	\$	10,609	\$	10,927	\$	11,255	\$	11,593	\$	11,941
RAIL PROJECTS	\$ 5,390	\$	5,689	\$	5,826	\$	5,966	\$	6,109	\$	6,255	\$	6,405
CHALLENGE CAPITAL REDUCTIONS / ADJUSTMENTS	-1905		-3000		-3072		-3146		-3221		-3299		-3378
Inter Local Agreements	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Debt Service	\$ 104,748	\$	111,954	\$	114,839	\$	119,678	\$	155,932	\$	161,141	\$	168,595
Total Expense of Capital Items	\$ 218,651	\$	245,976	\$	260,493	\$	188,640	\$	232,436	\$	237,710	\$	242,482
Additions to / (Use of Reserves)	\$ 174,176	\$	148,374	\$	127,899	\$	121,194	\$	108,567	\$	103,591	\$	104,552



2.6 CURRENT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

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SCHEDULE OF SALES TAX AND TRANSPORTATION REVENUE BONDS OUTSTANDING (as of 1/1/14)

	•	•	
Description	Date of <u>Maturity</u>	Coupon Interest <u>Rates</u>	Principal Amount Payable
Senior Debt:			
<u>Series 2005 A, Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds</u> (Advanced Refunding of a Portion of the 1997 A Bonds)			
(Advanced Relationing of a Fortion of the 1997 A bonds)	June 15, 2014	5.00%	\$ 1,270,000
	June 15, 2014	5.00%	\$
	June 15, 2016	5.25%	\$
	June 15, 2017	5.25%	\$ 1,470,000
	June 15, 2018	5.25%	\$ 1,470,000 \$ 1,550,000 \$ 1,635,000
	June 15, 2019	5.25%	\$ 1,635,000
	June 15, 2020	5.25%	
·	June 15, 2021	5.25%	\$ 1,720,000 \$ 1,815,000 \$ 1,915,000
	June 15, 2022	5.25%	
			\$ 14,105,000
Series 2005 B, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds**			
(Commuter Rail North Project)			a
	June 15, 2014	4.00%	\$ 2,400,000
	June 15, 2015	4.00%	\$ 2,525,000 \$ 4,925,000
			\$ 4,925,000
**A portion of the 2005 B Bonds were legally defeased by the 2007 A Bond in escrow. Maturities shown above were not defeased and remain outsta An additional defeasance took place with the 2013 Bonds.	I issue with monies cur nding.	rently held	
Series 2006 C, Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (Advanced Refunding of a Portion of the 2002 A Bonds)			
(Advanced Relationing of a Portion of the 2002 A Bonds)	June 15, 2014	5.00%	\$ 4,135,000
	June 15, 2015	5.25%	\$ 4,340,000
	June 15, 2016	5.00%	\$ 4,570,000
	June 15, 2017	5.25%	\$ 4,825,000
	June 15, 2018	5.25%	\$ 5,085,000
	June 15, 2019	5.25%	\$ 5,350,000
	June 15, 2020	5.25%	\$ 5,635,000
	June 15, 2021	5.25%	 \$ 4,570,000 \$ 4,825,000 \$ 5,085,000 \$ 5,350,000 \$ 5,635,000 \$ 5,950,000 \$ 6,265,000 \$ 6,605,000
	June 15, 2022	5.25%	\$ 6,265,000 \$ 6,005,000
	June 15, 2023 June 15, 2025	5.25% 5.25%	\$
	June 15, 2025	5.25%	\$ 14,305,000 \$ 15,865,000 \$ 17,630,000
	June 15, 2029	5.25%	\$ 17,630,000
	June 15, 2032	5.25%	\$ 30,155,000
			\$ 130,715,000
Series 2008 A, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (2015 Construction Projects)			
	June 15, 2018	5.00%	\$ 19,225,000
	June 15, 2019	5.25%	\$ 20,235,000
	June 15, 2020	5.00%	\$ 21,300,000
	June 15, 2021	5.00%	\$ 22,390,000
	June 15, 2022	5.25%	\$ 23,570,000
·	June 15, 2023	5.25%	\$ 24,840,000
	June 15, 2024	5.00%	\$ 26,145,000
	June 15, 2025	5.00%	\$ 27,485,000 \$ 28,805,000
	June 15, 2026	5.00%	\$ 28,895,000 \$ 20,280,000
	June 15, 2027	5.00% 5.00%	\$
	June 15, 2028 June 15, 2032	5.00% 4.75%	\$
	June 15, 2032	5.00%	\$ 84,660,000
	June 15, 2032	5.00%	\$
	June 15, 2038	5.25%	\$ 19,225,000 \$ 20,235,000 \$ 21,300,000 \$ 22,390,000 \$ 23,570,000 \$ 24,840,000 \$ 26,145,000 \$ 26,145,000 \$ 27,485,000 \$ 28,895,000 \$ 30,380,000 \$ 31,935,000 \$ 60,000,000 \$ 44,660,000 \$ 176,355,000 \$ 102,585,000
			<u> </u>

\$ 700,000,000

Series 2009 A, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (2015 Construction Projects)

(2015 Construction Projects)				
	June 15, 2020	5.00%	\$	3,090,000
	June 15, 2021	4.00%	\$	1,000,000
	June 15, 2022	4.00%	\$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$	1,000,000
	June 15, 2023	5.00%	ф С	5,625,000
	June 15, 2024	5.00%	ቅ	5,905,000
	June 15, 2026	4.20%	ф Ф	500,000 5,980,000
	June 15, 2026	5.00%	с Ф	
	June 15, 2027	5.00% 5.00%	с Ф	6,800,000 7,150,000
	June 15, 2028	4.375%	¢ ¢	1,520,000
	June 15, 2029 June 15, 2029	4.375 % 5.00%	¢ ¢	5,980,000
	June 15, 2029	5.00%	<u>φ</u>	
			\$	44,550,000
Series 2009 B, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (Issuer Subsidy - Build America Bor	nds)			
(2015 Construction Projects)				
· · ·	June 15, 2039	5.937%	\$	261,450,000
Carica 2012, Cales Tay Bayanya Bafunding Banda				
Series 2013, Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (Advanced Refunding of a Portion of the 2005B Bonds)				
(Advanced relationing of a rollion of the 2000b Bondo)	June 15, 2014	1.330%	\$	5,000
	June 15, 2015	1.330%	\$	5,000
	June 15, 2016	1.330%	\$	5,000
	June 15, 2017	1.330%	\$ \$ \$	5,000
	June 15, 2018	1.330%	\$	13,985,000
			\$	14,005,000
			¥	14,000,000
Total Outstanding Senior Debt			\$	1,169,750,000
Subordinate Debt:				
Series 2006 A, Subordinated Sales Tax Revenue Bonds				
(Commuter Rail North Project)				=
	June 15, 2036	Variable Rate,	\$	71,490,000
		Daily Reset		
Series 2006 B, Subordinated Sales Tax Revenue Bonds				
(Commuter Rail North Project)				
	June 15, 2036	Variable Rate,	\$	71,490,000
		Daily Reset		
Carica 2007 A. Subardinated Salas Tay Payanua and Patunding Panda				
Series 2007 A, Subordinated Sales Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Commuter Rail North and 2015 Projects and Advanced Refunding of				
a Portion of the 2005 B Bonds)				
a Polition of the 2005 B Bolids)				
	June 15, 2016	5.00%	\$	2,320,000
	June 15, 2017	5.00%	\$	2,455,000
	June 15, 2018	5.00%	\$	2,565,000
	June 15, 2018 ***	4.55%	\$	10,329,334
	June 15, 2019	5.00%	\$	2,710,000
	June 15, 2019 ***	4.64%	\$	9,771,326
	June 15, 2020	5.00%	\$	2,850,000
	June 15, 2020 ***	4.70%	\$	9,259,694
	June 15, 2021 ***	4.770%	\$	8,755,180
	June 15, 2022 ***	4.830%	Ś	8,278,939
	June 15, 2023 ***	4.88%	\$ \$	7,831,818
	June 15, 2024	5.00%	Ś	10,860,000
	June 15, 2024 ***	4.90%	\$ \$	7,438,365
	June 15, 2025 ***		\$	7,062,011
	June 15, 2026 ***	4.950%	\$	6,689,720
			\$	
	June 15. 2027 ***	4.970%	υ U	0,345.703
	June 15, 2027 *** June 15, 2028	4.970% 5.000%	\$	6,345,703 19,310,000
	June 15, 2028	5.000%	\$	19,310,000
			3 5 5 5 5	

June 15, 2030 ***	5.01%	\$	5,427,758
June 15, 2031	5.00%	\$	22,455,000
June 15, 2031 ***	5.02%	\$	5,153,661
June 15, 2032 ***		\$	7,225,945
June 15, 2033 ***	5.04%	\$	4,643,391
June 15, 2034 ***	5.05%	\$	4,407,672
June 15, 2035	5.000%	\$	63,270,000
June 15, 2035 ***	5.050%	\$	4,193,275
June 15, 2036 ***	5.050%	\$	3,988,031
June 15, 2037 ***	5.050%	<u>\$</u>	3,795,134
		\$	261,124,109

***These are capital appreciation bonds.

Series 2010, Subordinated Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (Issuer Subsidy - Build America Bonds) (2015 Construction Projects)

	June 15, 2040	5.705%	\$	200,000,000
Series 2012, Subordinated Sales Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds				
(FrontLines 2015 Projects)				
	June 15, 2015	4.00%	\$	3,245,000
	June 15, 2016	4.00%	\$	5,275,000
	June 15, 2017	5.00%	\$	4,245,000
	June 15, 2021	5.00%	\$	2,840,000
	June 15, 2022	5.00%	\$	2,985,000
	June 15, 2023	5.00%	\$	3,140,000
	June 15, 2024	5.00%	\$	3,300,000
	June 15, 2025	5.00%	\$	3,470,000
	June 15, 2026	5.00%	\$	3,545,000
	June 15, 2027	5.00%		3,665,000
	June 15, 2028	5.00%	\$ \$	3,850,000
	June 15, 2029	5.00%	\$	4,050,000
	June 15, 2030	5.00%		4,255,000
	June 15, 2031	5.00%	\$ \$	4,475,000
·	June 15, 2032	5.00%	\$	4,705,000
	June 15, 2039	4.00%	\$	73,600,000
	June 15, 2003	5.00%	ŝ	164,875,000
	Julie 10, 2042	5.00 %	<u>\$</u> \$	295,520,000
Total Outstanding Subordinate Debt			\$	899,624,109
Total Outstanding Sales Tax and Transportation Revenue Debt			\$	2,069,374,109

LEGAL DEBT LIMIT (as of 1/1/14)

Utah Transit Authority has a legal debt limitation not to exceed 3% aggregate of the fair market value of all real and personal property in the District. This means that the total amount of bonds, notes, warrants or any other type of obligations issued or outstanding will not be greater than 3% of property in the District. The calculation below, as of January 2014, is based on estimated fair market value for 2013 and uniform fees for 2012, in the areas located within the authority's service district.

Total Legal Debt Limit

Fair Market Value (2013 estimate)	\$ 190,443,559,372 @ 3%
Debt Limit: 3% of assessed value	5,713,306,781
Debt applicable to limitation Total applicable debt	\$2,069,374,109
Plus unamortized bond premium, net of deferred amounts on refundings	\$ 62,574,698
Total debt applicable to limitation	\$ 2,131,948,807
Unused Legal Debt Limit	\$ 3,581,357,975





Utah Transit Authority Board of Trustees January 2014



GENERAL MANAGER AND OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

Department Name: General Manager:

Office of the General Manager Michael A. Allegra

Department Function:

The General Manager's staff is comprised of nine functions including; Office of the General Manager, Office of the General Counsel, Communications & Customer Focus, Business Solutions & Technology, Operations & Vehicle Maintenance, Finance & Administration, Planning, and Capital Development. The General Manager's staff is charged with leading the Authority's overall corporate communications activities, facilitate community and government relations efforts, assist the Authority's customers in obtaining information on transit services, oversee media and publicity activities, support internal communications and coordinate the work of the Board of Trustees. Additionally, the departments are responsible for overseeing the budget process, generating financial analyses, and conducting public opinion and market expectation research.

The General Manager's Areas of Emphasis include the following:

- Provide a personal "one-on-one" focus with customers, employees and stakeholders
- Continue the move towards a sustainable, environmentally conscious organization and operation
- Create and operate a first-class family of services which is a single transportation
- network focused on achieving unprecedented operational excellence
- Maintain and build innovative partnerships among all within UTA
- Create a culture of collaboration which promotes mutual respect, trust, transparency and excellence

Office of the General Manager:

This organizational area provides direct support for the General Manager on a daily basis in areas including Federal, State, and Local Governmental Relations, Board coordination, and prioritization of the General Manager's schedule. It also assures that assignments are made to others on behalf of the General Manager and completes special projects.

Capital Development:

This group functions as a service organization to the broader UTA to provide the management and pre-operational development of physical assets and the post operational management of them for the organization (bus and rail construction projects, information technology, transit oriented development, maintenance facilities, etc.). This breaks generally into two groups, activities which occur prior to operations (environmental planning, design, construction and commissioning and turnover) and the management of assets once in operation (cataloguing assets, permitting utility crossings, rental of sale of UTA owned property, preparing maintenance plans, performing major construction work relating to that maintenance, maintenance of UTA facilities).

Planning:

This area works with the General Manager to develop the short and long-term vision for the direction of the organization including the development of the Long Range Plan; growth, land use, management of assets, TOD/TAD, etc. as well as the Short Range Plan; cities, land use planning, station planning, TOD/TAD, etc and the Strategic plan; Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) coordination and Grant management.

Operations & Vehicle Maintenance:

This organization brings the Business Units together under a centralized area to provide a cohesive, single operational plan which provides an excellent service to customers and maintains a localized approach in delivery of the plan. This was identified as one of the organization's strengths during the assessment team review. A key role of the leader of this area will be to provide the performance specifications for the Regional General Managers (RGMs) while allowing them to develop the best approach to meet the operational needs of the local area.

Communications & Customer Focus:

The primary functions of this area are centered on understanding and meeting the interests of internal and external customers. This organization is paired with the Business Solutions and Technology area. The two areas have several similar and potentially symbiotic functions. Specifically, these include fares, communications, and marketing.

Business Solutions & Technology:

This area provides the organization with the ability to gather and disseminate data and assists the other functional areas with analysis to allow for improved decision making. It establishes performance requirements, evaluates the operations of the organization, suggests methods that may assist in a more business like operation, and develops tools which are helpful in accomplishment of these ends

Finance & Administration:

The Support Services Department provides support to the organization in managing its financial, human, and materials resources and safeguarding its customers, employees and property. Support Services is responsible for reporting on the Authority's fiscal activities through monthly and annual financial reports as well as debt administration, cash flow planning, fare collection, and investment activities. This group manages the financial sustainability of the organization, analyzes economic conditions and estimates future conditions. Management of all funds and the tools to do so are critical areas in this function. This assures that all those responsible for meeting these requirements report to the leader of this area. Human resources are managed by hiring the best employees, providing competitive salary and benefits, and carrying out the Authority's Positive People Management and 'leadership development programs. Goods and services are acquired through competitive processes to get the best value for the Authority. A safe commuting and working environment is provided for customers and employees through various methods of policing to insure order and the protection of customers, employees and property from crime.

Government Resources:

Responsibilities of this area include; a) direct supervision of Transit Oriented Development (T.O.D.) project manager and b) joint responsibility under the General Manager for Government Relations. Responsibilities of the President of Government Relations include all T.O.D. project management, intermediary between transit project people (Chief Capital Development Officer) and T.O.D. communications with developers and third parties regarding T.O.D., and relationships with governmental agencies representing T.O.D.

Utah Transit Authority Office of the General Manager January 2014



Utah Transit Authority General Manager January 2014



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CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Department Name: Chief Capital Development Officer:

Capital Development Steve Meyer

Department Function:

The Capital Development Department is comprised of engineering and construction, geographic information systems, real estate acquisition and asset management, and facilities maintenance activities. The Capital Development Department is responsible for engineering and construction/ construction management of approved UTA transit and facilities projects, including State-of-Good-Repair projects, bus rapid transit, light rail lines, commuter rail, park-and-ride lots and other major transportation facilities. The department also encompasses environmental analysis/documentation; geographic information system management; real estate acquisition and asset management; as well as cleaning, repairs and maintenance of TRAX and FrontRunner stations, bus stops, transit hubs and occupied facilities. The department works innovatively to generate revenue on the federal, state and local levels and to utilize creative funding measures as well as resourceful cost saving techniques.



January 2014	Project Office Specialist (2)	Facilities Office Specialist Passenger Facilities Supervisor (3) Crew (16) Technician Technician (10)	
		Facilities Maintenance Manager Facilities Supervisor (3) Facilities Journeyist (14) Facilities Journeyist (14) Facilities Journeyist (6) (9)	•
	Sr.	Facilities Engineer Facilities Facilities (2)	
	Chief Capital Development Officer Budgeted FTEs 113.0	Sr. Program Engineer A Br. Program Engineer A Branager, Systems Signal Systems A Systems Rail Activation Manager C Systems Rail Activation C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist C Specialist Specialist C Spec	•
	Dev	Sr. Progr Project Mgr 1 (2) Manager, LR Engineering and Construction Fingineering/ Construction Planner II Bus Vehicle PC Manager	
		Sr. Program Manager, Environmental & Project Controls Administrators (2) Project Control Specialist Cost Estimating	· .
		Sr. Program Manager, Asset, Construction & Quality Mgmt. Administration Property Property Property Specialist Civil Engineers GIS Administrator (2)	Transit Asset Administrator (2)

Utah Transit Authority Chief Capital Development Officer January 2014

UTA U

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Manager Property Acquisition Sr. Civil Eng.--Quality Oversight



Department Name: Chief Planning Officer:

Planning Matt Sibul

Department Function:

The Planning Department works with the General Manager to develop the short and long-term vision for the direction of the organization. Planning is comprised of three groups: long-range and strategic planning, project development and system planning, and financial planning and grants development. Planning is responsible for short (1-5 years) and long-range (10-30 years) strategic planning. Planning of UTA transit and facilities projects, as well as 'active transportation' or biking, walking, urban planning and land use are all part of this department. The funding portion of the planning department works innovatively to generate revenue on the federal, state and local levels and to utilize creative funding measures.







OPERATIONS AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Department Name: Chief Operating Officer:

Operations & Vehicle Maintenance Jerry Benson

Department Function:

The Operations department is responsible for delivering all of UTA's transit service on a daily basis. Operations, under the direction of the Chief Operating Officer, seven Regional General Managers, and three support managers, have approximately 1762 employees of which 54% are Operators, 25% work in Maintenance and the remaining 21% are Administrative employees.

Operations provides fixed-route bus, flex route bus, para-transit, vanpool/rideshare, light-rail and commuter rail services covering Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties as portions of Box Elder and Tooele Counties. Operations has a fleet of 475 fixed-route buses which include hybrid-electric, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), ski and over-the-road coaches, plus 163 Para-transit buses. In addition, Operations has a fleet of 483 Vanpool vehicles, 146 light-rail vehicles, 53 commuter rail cars and 18 locomotives. Operations serves more than 6,500 bus stops, 50 light-rail and 16 commuter rail stations with an annual ridership exceeding 44.1 million.

BUSINESS UNITS:



Mt. Ogden Business Unit – Eddy Cumins, Regional General Manager:

The Mt. Ogden Business Unit (MOBU) provides fixed route bus service in Davis & Weber Counties, express service to Salt Lake and ski service to the Powder Mountain and Snowbasin ski resorts. The MOBU has 175 employees and 90 vehicles.

Timpanogos Business Unit – Hugh Johnson, Regional General Manager:

The Timpanogos Business Unit provides fixed route bus service for Utah County and ski service to the Sundance ski resort. The Timpanogos Business Unit has 143 employees and 68 vehicles.

Salt Lake Business Unit - Lorin Simpson, Regional General Manager:

The Salt Lake Business Unit (SLBU) consists of two garages (Meadowbrook and Central) and is the provider for fixed route bus service and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) service for Salt Lake County. In addition, the SLBU is responsible for the Park City-Salt Lake City Connect, express service to Tooele and Davis Counties and ski service to the Snowbird, Alta, Solitude and Brighton ski resorts. The SLBU has 609 employees and 342 vehicles.

Special Services Business Unit - Cherryl Beveridge, Regional General Manager:

The Special Service Business Unit (SSBU) is responsible for Utah Transit Authority's Paratransit, Flex Route, Coordinated Mobility Management, Travel Training, Vanpool and Carshare services throughout all of the UTA service area. The Special Services Business Unit provides



service directly and also through private and non-profit contractors. The SSBU has 177 employees, 163 Para-transit buses and 483 Vanpool vehicles.

Light Rail Business Unit (TRAX) – Todd Provost, Regional General Manager:

The Light Rail Business Unit is responsible for the operation and maintenance of four light rail (TRAX) lines (Blue, Green, Red and S-Line); all of which serve Salt Lake County and run on a total of 45 miles of electrified double track. The Light Rail Business Unit

has 283 employees and 146 light-rail vehicles.

Commuter Rail Business Unit (FrontRunner) – Bruce Cardon, Regional General Manager:

The Commuter Rail Business Unit is responsible for the operation and maintenance of UTA's commuter rail line (FrontRunner). This service spans 88 miles of track and serves Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties. The Commuter Rail Business Unit has 163 employees, 53 commuter rail cars and 18 locomotives.

Bus Support Business Unit – Grantley Martelly, Regional General Manager:

The Bus Support Business Unit provides long term service planning and marketing functions. In addition, the Bus Support Business Unit includes oversight of the bus and police dispatch center and UTA's camera systems.

Operations Support Functions:

The operations department receives overall support from the Operations Analysis & Planning Division (managed by Jonathan Yip), the Rail Systems

Infrastructure/Maintenance of Way Division (managed by Ron Benson) and the Maintenance Administration Division (managed by James Baxter).



Utah Transit Authority Chief Operating Officer January 2014



UTA D

COMMUNICATIONS AND CUSTOMER FOCUS

Department Name: Director: Communications and Customer Focus Andrea Packer, Chief Communications and Customer Focus Officer

Department Function:

The Communications and Customer Focus staff is comprised of four departments including Public Relations and Marketing, Customer Service, Labor Relations and Fare Strategy. The Communications and Customer Focus staff is charged with leading the Authority's overall corporate communications and customer driven initiatives and programs, facilitating community and government relations efforts, assisting the Authority's customers in obtaining information on transit services, overseeing media and publicity activities. Additionally, the department is responsible for coordinating public opinion and market research. The staff is also charged to facilitate labor relations activities, to establish and maintain employee communications initiatives, and to coordinate broad fare strategy and product initiatives.

In 2014, the Public Relations and Marketing department will continue to be responsible for establishing and maintaining a consistent brand identity for UTA. The group will coordinate major marketing campaigns, facilitate public outreach and involvement programs for the Authority's major capital projects and service changes, coordinate various public relations efforts with elected officials and stakeholders, lead marketing and communications initiatives for individual business units and communicate with agency employees. Additionally, the department will continue to evaluate the agency's customer information, signage and materials and make adjustments and design changes that provide for better information and that reflect UTA's brand. This group will also create and implement major public events that celebrate agency milestones, provide messaging expertise for Authority initiatives and issues, continue to coordinate UTA's media relations efforts, maintain key community relationships, and work proactively with the media and provide crisis communications expertise as necessary. In addition, the department will continue to manage website development and content management, social media programs that provide an additional avenue of communicating with our customers, and graphic arts and video production services.

The Customer Service Department will continue to provide critical information to customers regarding route information, trip planning, and other complexities that affect the customer's transportation needs. The group will also maintain its role in receiving, logging and tracking customer comments and feedback with accuracy and timeliness, which will be used by the business units to improve service and customer interactions and provide regular reports to the executive team so that trends can be identified and acted upon.

The Fare Strategy & Operations department is comprised of several analysts that are primarily focused on fares: fare strategy, fare policy, fare structure, and fare collection. In addition to establishing fare policy, operating & monitoring UTA's electronic fare collection system (EFC), administering existing 3rd party programs (e.g. EcoPass, EdPass, SkiPass), validating & analyzing EFC ridership data, and coordinating fares-related change day activities, this group is actively engaged in testing and marketing activities relating to the Q3 2013 rollout of prepaid smartcards. This group is also currently exploring the feasibility of a distance-based fare structure. The group's mission is strategically grow ridership through the marketing, operation,

and evolution of UTA's electronic fare collection system.

The Labor Relations and Performance Improvement departments will continue to facilitate internal and external communication regarding agency and labor issues, lead employee relations initiatives, and serve as personnel and organizational development resource for UTA and its business units.

The Labor Relations department will focus on implementation of a newly negotiated Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). The team will continue to work with business unit management and union leaders on issue resolution, problem solving, and CBA interpretation issues. The Performance Improvement department will provide design and implementation of an organization wide employee engagement initiative, responsive to feedback from the employee engagement survey. This group will continue to facilitate cross function teams focused on problem solving.



Utah Transit Authority January 2014 **Chief Communications & Customer Focus Officer**

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BUSINESS SOLUTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

Department Name: Chief Technology Officer:

Business Solutions and Technology Clair Fiet

Department Function:

The primary focus of the Business Solutions Office is to use appropriate technology deployment to improve Utah Transit Authority's (UTA's) services to its customers, increase operational efficiencies, improve operations and management performance and enhance our image in the eyes of the public as a means to develop ridership. Opportunities for technology application exist in providing customer information, enhancing the riding experience through information, entertainment, reliability and travel time reduction. During 2014, special emphasis will be placed on Electronic Fare Collection (EFC) to utilize prepaid UTA cards as a means of fare payment. Additional development of the EFC will incorporate loyalty rewards as a means to move existing monthly passes to the FAREPAY pre-paid product. Technology deployments will serve clearly defined management, performance and customer needs to improve UTA's effectiveness in the community and continue to improve its position in the industry.

Information Systems, a department within the Business Solutions Office, provides support for computer and data network needs, telephone communication and radio communication. Special attention is given to the security of data and computer network to protect against the ever-growing threat of intrusion and ever-changing offering of cellular and portable devices. Information systems will provide programming and data management services to business units and departments in support of their goals. Emphasis in 2014 will be on performance measurement and reporting for all technology systems and reliable operation of technology systems.

Recognition of needs to maintain a "state of good repair" of technology equipment will drive the development of a Technology Advisory Group. This group, comprised of delegates from each Executive, will review and prioritize corporate technology projects over the year. The goal is to align the technology strategy with corporate direction while maintaining core technology services.

An initiative will begin to orient UTA Business Units of data and information availability and teach them how this information can be used in business decisions. Initial steps to centralize data and coordinate data definitions and access will be taken in 2014.







Department Name: Chief Financial Officer

Financial and Support Services Robert Biles

Department Function:

The Administrative Services Department provides support to the organization in managing its financial, human and material resources. Administrative Services is responsible for reporting on the Authority's fiscal activities through monthly and annual financial reports as well as debt administration, budgeting, cash flow planning, fare collection and investment activities. Human resources are managed by hiring the best employees, providing competitive salary and benefits and carrying out the Authority's Positive People Management program. Employee skills are developed and maintained through numerous training programs, both in-house and through outside sources. Goods and services are acquired through competitive processes to get the best value for the Authority.

The following departments are included in Administrative Services: Accounting, Financial Services and Fare Collection, Human Resources, Supply Chain Management, and Budget.



Utah Transit Authority Chief Finances & Support Services Officer January 2014



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GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Department Name: President

Government Resources Bruce T. Jones

Department Function:

Roles and Responsibilities of the Government Resources:

• Transit Oriented Development (TOD):

- 1. Manage of work and daily coordination of work
- 2. Develop and negotiate agreements
- 3. Resolve issues
- 4. Coordinate with developers
- 5. Develop and follow a Financial Plan
- 6. Determine UTA's role in the development
- 7. Provide oversight over budgets and accounting
- Government Relations:
 - 1. Coordinate with the Office of the General Manager regarding Federal Interaction
 - 2. Manage the regular interaction and coordination with State Legislature.

Formal Coordinating Processes of Transit Oriented Development:

- Application of Resources The TOD Manager acts as the coordinating mechanism between the TOD office and Capital Development to build the team using TOD staff and Capital resources. The TOD group, Capital Development and the Developer provide staffs to form a project team whom are lead by TOD through the procurement of the developer and to completions of contract. The Capital Development project manager becomes the lead to design and construct (if UTA constructed facilities) or design review and construction oversight (if Developer constructed and UTA operated and maintained).
- **Project Initiation** the group will make use of the partnering process to align goals, create issue escalation resolution ladders, define and agree on roles and responsibilities, create the "us against the project" feeling that creates a focus toward risk reduction and problem solving. Man the process with regular evaluations and forward looking issue resolution events.
- Daily Management of the Work The project would be managed by an assigned project manager from TOD. In addition, the Capital group would assign a Technical Lead who would transition to the project manager for construction of the project. The Technical Lead and Capital Management staff would assist the TOD group with contract negotiations, scope of work and cost estimates. Scope, schedule and budget would be managed using the Integrated Process Control System (IPCS). Weekly progress events would be facilitated by a Contract Administrator assigned to the project and would review schedule, issues, resource allocation and budget.
Utah Transit Authority President of Government Resources January 2014





Department Name: Chief Safety Officer

Safety Dave Goeres

Department Function:

Safety - The UTA Safety department has the responsibility for providing safety oversight of construction and operation for all modes of transit services which includes: FrontRunner commuter rail, TRAX light rail, fixed bus service, special services and van pool. This oversight includes the construction of systems and the work environment for operators, mechanics and administrative staff. Providing a safe and efficient transit service for passengers and a safe and healthful work environment and for all employees is the first priority of UTA, and the focus of improving our safety culture. A safety budget is developed to support safety improvements as needed for projects, personnel, training, industrial hygiene testing and safety equipment. The safety department personnel are responsible for the development of overall safety plans for UTA, and the coordination with local municipalities, the State Safety Oversight (SSO), and the Federal Railroad and Transit Administrations. Safety Administrators have a primary role in the functioning of safety committees, which has a primary purpose to observe, track and mitigate hazards.

Public Safety - Public Safety has responsibility to provide a secure transit system for all modes of UTA transit. This includes the buses, trains, transit stations and UTA operations, maintenance and administrative facilities. As a result, customers and employees enjoy an environment made safe by fully certified peace officers and facility security staff. UTA Public Safety personnel are out on the transit system daily, and respond to calls to perform a full spectrum of policing functions. The Public Safety Department provides a police dispatch service which monitors and dispatches calls to officers. With the completion of FrontLines 2015 program and Sugar House Streetcar, 2014 will bring new service area challenges to the department. Fare enforcement, law and order and incident investigation and scene management are primary functions of the department. This will require continued personnel training and coordination with many city agencies and other UTA departments. UTA Police are an active member of the Valley Police Chief Alliance.

Emergency Management – The role of emergency management within UTA is to coordinate participation and response to incidents and natural disasters which may occur. This is done by ensuring the appropriate emergency preparation plans required for our facilities and systems are completed, and by planning and conducting drills and exercises to evaluate UTA response. Emergency response coordinates closely with all business units, and with state and local officials to ensure the role of UTA in a regional event is well planned and executed. Emergency management staff coordinates with UTA's fire life safety and security committee (FLSSC) to plan, conduct and evaluate emergency response drills in preparation for new rail lines, and annually to ensure compliance with requirements.





Department Name: Director:

Internal Auditor Alan Maughan

Department Function:

The primary responsibility of the Internal Auditor Department is to assist the Board of Trustees, Pension Committee, standing committees and management in effectively discharging their responsibilities by furnishing to them objective analyses of reviews of financial and operational policies and procedures, appraisals and recommendations. The specific objectives of the internal audit program are as follows:

- Determine the adequacy of the system of internal control.
- 1. The plan of organization and the procedures and records related to the decision process leading to management's authorization of transactions.
- 2. The plan of organization and the procedures and records to ensure that:
 - a. Assets are safeguarded.
 - b. Transactions are recorded as authorized in conformance to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) or applicable regulation.
 - c. Transactions are recorded in accordance with OMB A-133: Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, Government Auditing Standards (Yellow Book), and Governmental GAAP.
 - d. Assets are periodically compared to records of accountability.
- Review all organization units for policy compliance.
- Determine compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- Test the financial reports for accuracy.
- Check the reliability of the accounting reporting system.
- Analyze for improvements in controls, procedures and utilization of assets, personnel and resources.
- Coordinate the work of the outside auditors and act as liaison.
- Provide a psychological deterrent to fraud and staff a fraud hotline.
- Report findings and recommend corrective action to the Board of Trustees and management.



Utah Transit Authority Board of Trustees January 2014





OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Department Name: General Counsel

Office of General Counsel Bruce T. Jones

Department Function:

The Office of General Counsel (the "Office") serves as the exclusive source of legal assistance to departments, as well as serving as legal counsel for specific Utah Transit Authority matters as they relate to the Board of Trustees. The Office also provides routine and general legal consultation to the Authority's management, executives and staff on issues that affect the operations of the Authority. The Office coordinates requests for legal services from Authority departments that require outside expertise in particular areas of law and provides general coordination and oversight of outside counsel. The Office processes and responds to all Government Records Access and Management requests. The Office is responsible for overseeing all state legislative issues affecting the Authority including reviewing legislation. drafting alternative language when requested or as otherwise necessary. The Office reviews and approves all contracts executed by the Authority personnel and participates in contract workouts. The Office participates on the negotiation teams for the collective bargaining agreement with the Union. The Office is responsible for overseeing all labor arbitration hearings. The Office reviews, drafts, and processes all corporate and departmental policies and procedures. The Office oversees all regulatory proceedings and filings for regulated carriers, including light rail and commuter rail. The Office drafts and approves major interlocal agreements.

The Claims and Insurance Unit of the Office processes all claims for personal injury, property damage and workers' compensation and pursues recovery claims on behalf of the Authority. The Claims and Insurance Unit is also responsible for overseeing the insurance portfolio of the Authority.

The Civil Rights Unit of the Office ensures the Authority remains in compliance with federal laws and regulations regarding (EEO) Equal Employment Opportunity, the Title VI nondiscrimination in federally-assisted programs (transportation) the (DBE) Disadvantage Business Enterprise and the (ADA) Americans with Disabilities Act. The Civil Rights Unit advocates for the Authority's internal and external customers in matters involving services provided and also provides training as needed in order to assure continued Federal Transit Administration funding of the Authority and continued service for our internal and external customers in the areas of EEO for all applicants and employees, transportation service equity, non-discriminatory, accessible and inclusive transportation services for riders with disabilities and contracting/business opportunities for DBE's.

The Transit Oriented Development ("TOD") Unit is responsible for short and long-range TOD planning and development of Authority facilities projects and properties including but not limited to development, construction, acquisition and management of TOD in compliance with Federal and State laws.

Government Relations:

- Government Relations is taking on an increasingly important role inside UTA. The current objectives of the activity are related to our ability to 1) meet external expectations, 2) obtain resources and support, 3) meet accountability requirements, and 4) understand the interests and objectives of the broader community.
- The Office of the General Manager and the office of the President of Government Resources act to coordinate the activities associated with the Government Relations. The President of Government Resources acts as the direct liaison Point of Contact with Utah State Government officials. The assigned coordinator from the Office of the General Manager acts as the focal point for external contacts and aim issues to appropriate internal point. They will gather information for contact and follow-up. A key to success is the education of roles/interests/responsibilities with external stakeholders as well as internal staff and managers.





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APPENDIX

Utah Transit Authority and Community Profile

UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY PROFILE

History:

The Utah Transit Authority was incorporated on March 2, 1970 under authority of the Utah Public Transit District Act of 1969 to provide a public mass transportation system for Utah communities. The UTA system began operation August 10, 1970 in Salt Lake County with 67 buses.

Today, UTA operates 620 vehicles, 146 light rail vehicles, 18 commuter rail locomotives and 63 commuter rail passenger cars in a 1,600 square mile service area that stretches over six counties from Payson to Brigham City. The Authority operates in one of the largest geographical service areas of any transit agency in the U.S. and serves a population of approximately 2.2 million

Oversight and Governance:

UTA is not a state agency; it is a political subdivision of the State of Utah. Oversight of UTA is exercised by a 16-member Board of Trustees appointed by elected officials within the municipalities and counties within the transit District that pay a local sales tax to support UTA's operation. Through UTA's enabling legislation, the Utah State Legislature determines the number and manner in which board members are appointed. Board members are appointed to serve four-year terms, with a limit of three consecutive terms.

UTA Board representation: UTA's board is comprised of five members who are appointed by municipalities within Salt Lake and Tooele Counties; one member appointed by Salt Lake County; one member appointed by Salt Lake City; two members appointed by Utah County; one member appointed by Davis and Weber counties; one member appointed by the governor; one member appointed by the Speaker of the Utah House of Representatives; one member appointed by the Utah State Senate; one member appointed by the Utah Transportation Commission; and one non-voting member appointed by district member municipalities within the un-annexed counties.

Administration:

UTA is managed by a General Manager, in accordance with the direction, goals and policies of the Board of Trustees. The General Manager supervises an executive staff of seven Chiefs. The General Counsel and Internal Auditor for the Authority report to the Board of Trustees.

Metropolitan Planning Organizations:

The Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) for the Wasatch Front region or urbanized area, Wasatch Front Regional Council and Mountainland Association of Governments are responsible for developing long range transportation plans for their areas. These plans address highway networks, transit service, airports, bicycling and pedestrian facilities, and are based on projected population and employment trends. All of UTA and UDOT's long-range transportation plans are developed in cooperation with and approved by WFRC and MAG.

Funding:

The State of Utah does not provide any operational funding or capital funding to UTA. UTA's operational funding comes from the local municipalities and/or counties that have voted to annex to the transit district and pay up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% local option sales tax.

It is projected that in 2014, UTA will receive approximately 23% of the operating cost from passengers as fares paid for service.

UTA receives both formula and discretionary federal funds as authorized by MAP 21. Formula funds are allocated through Operating/Preventative Maintenance Grants as defined by the National Transit Database.

Discretionary funds allow 50 to 80% of the capital costs for light rail, streetcar, commuter rail, and BRT to be paid from federal funds through the Fixed Guideway Capital Investment Grants Program (New Starts/Small Starts), provided that there is a 20 to 50% local match and available ongoing operational funds. These helped fund recent rail expansions (FrontLines 2015), and UTA may seek these funds for future projects. Other smaller discretionary funding opportunities are also being pursued.

Appropriations for both formula and discretionary funds are made by Congress on an annual basis.

Service/Fleet Info:

- Service area covers 1,600 square miles Payson to Brigham City
- 6-county area (Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, parts of Box Elder, Tooele and Utah)
- 122 routes 6332 bus stops
- 508 active buses, 112 active paratransit vehicles, and 146 TRAX vehicles, 63 commuter passenger rail vehicles and 18 commuter locomotives, and 488 vanpools
- Bike racks are installed on all UTA buses
- UTA ski service runs from November through Easter seven days a week to four resorts in Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons as well as ski resorts in Provo Canyon and Ogden.

Ridership:

158,747 average weekday (2013)

• 44,120,284 total annual passenger trips (2012)

UTA Services and Rider Programs:

- Fixed route bus service
- TRAX (light rail)
- FrontRunner (commuter rail)
- Paratransit (disabled customer service)
- Rideshare (carpooling and vanpooling)
- Eco-Pass (group discount program)
- Ed Pass (school discount program)
- FarePay (reloadable pre-paid fare cards discount program)
- Ski bus service
- Bike racks
- Monthly passes
- Free fare zone
- UTA web site
- Ride Time real time bus service text messaging
- Car share program (P3 project with Enterprise Rent-a-car)

Projects:

- TRAX 15-mile North/South light rail line completed December 1999.
- University Stadium Extension (Downtown Salt Lake City to University of Utah) light rail line completed December 2001
- Medical Center Extension (University Stadium to the University Hospital) completed September 2003
- FrontRunner from Salt Lake City to Ogden completed April 2008
- Intermodal Hub Extension (Arena Station to Salt Lake Central) completed April 2008
- Bus Rapid Transit: 3500 South (9 miles) completed July 2008
- Mid-Jordan and West Valley TRAX opened August 2011
- FrontRunner South from Provo to Salt Lake City completed December 2012
- Provo and Orem Intermodal Hubs completed December 2012
- Airport Light Rail Extensions completed April 2013
- Draper Light Rail Extensions completed August 2013
- Sugar House Streetcar opened December 2013
- Depot District Service Center phase I scheduled to be completed 2014
- Bangerter Station TOD Project construction to begin 2014
- Provo/Orem BRT (10 miles) scheduled for 2016
- Phase II Depot District Service Center projected 2016

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Authority's Service Area is the region referred to as the Wasatch Front. The population of the Utah Transit Authority's Service Area is approximately 2.2 million.

Box Elder County. The Authority services only a portion of Box Elder County, comprised of the cities of Brigham, Perry and Willard and some unincorporated areas. Box Elder County (the fourth largest county in the State) accounts for approximately 2% of the population and approximately 2% of the nonagricultural employment of the service area of the Authority. The principal city is Brigham City. The county's population increased approximately 16.91% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and government. Major employers include Alliant Tech – Thiokol Propulsion Group, AutoLiv ASP, La-Z-Boy, Utah and WalMart Distribution Center.

Davis County. Davis County accounts for approximately 14% of the population and approximately 10% of the nonagricultural employment of the service area of the Authority. The principal cities include Bountiful, Centerville, Farmington, Kaysville, Layton and Clearfield. The county's population increased approximately 28.24% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are wholesale and retail trade; government, and service. Major employers include Hill Air Force Base, the Freeport Center, Davis County School District, Smith's Foods and Albertson's Foods.

Salt Lake County. Salt Lake County accounts for approximately 50% of the population and approximately 61% of the nonagricultural employment of the Service Area of the Authority. Salt Lake City is the capital and largest city in the state. The principal cities include Salt Lake City, West Valley City and Sandy City. Due to continuous economic and population growth, most of the cities in Salt Lake County have grown into a single large metropolitan area, with Salt Lake City being the commercial center of this metropolis. The county's population increased approximately 14.61% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are service; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Major employers include the University of Utah (including the hospital), State of Utah, Granite and Jordan School Districts, Salt Lake County, Intermountain Health Care, Inc. and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Northern Tooele County. The Authority services only the northern portion of Tooele County, which comprises the cities of Tooele and Grantsville and some unincorporated areas. Tooele County accounts for approximately 2% of the population and approximately 1% of the nonagricultural employment of the service area of the Authority. The principal cities include Tooele and Grantsville. The county's population increased approximately 42.92% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are government; wholesale and retail trade; and transportation, communications and public utilities. Major employers include the Tooele Army Depot, Tooele County School District, Dugway Proving Grounds and US Magnesium Corporation of Salt Lake City.

Utah County. Utah County accounts for approximately 21% of the population and approximately 16% of the nonagricultural employment of the service area of the Authority. The principal cities include Provo and Orem. The county's population increased approximately 40.17% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are service; wholesale and retail trade; and manufacturing. Major employers include Brigham Young University, Alpine, Provo and Nebo School Districts, Utah Valley State College, Intermountain Health Care, Inc., Adobe Systems Inc., and Novell, Inc.

Weber County. Weber County accounts for approximately 11% of the population and approximately 10% of the nonagricultural employment of the Service Area of the Authority. The principal city is Ogden. The county's population increased approximately 17.66% from 2000 to 2010. The largest employment sectors are; service; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Major employers include the Internal Revenue Service, Weber State University, AutoLiv ASP, McKay Dee Medical Center, and Weber and Ogden City School Districts.



2014 BUDGET GLOSSARY

Accounting System - Utah Transit Authority is a single enterprise that uses the accrual method of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded as soon as they result in liabilities for benefits received.

Accrual Accounting - A basis of accounting in which revenues and expenditures are allocated to the year in which they are incurred, as opposed to when cash is actually received or spent.

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act - Passed by the federal legislature in 1990, this Act provides comprehensive guidelines designed to protect disabled individuals against discrimination. It provides specific guidance on accessibility of transportation vehicles and facilities.

AGC - Associated General Contractors

Alternative Fuels

Fuels other than traditional gasoline/diesel such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), hybrid electric, propane, biodiesel, electric, bio or soy fuel, and hydrogen.

Articulated Bus - A bus, usually 55 feet or more in length with two connected passenger compartments, which bends at the connecting point when turning a corner.

ATU - Amalgamated Transit Union

AVL - Automatic Vehicle Location

Position determination via an automatic technology or combination of technologies, such as global positioning system (triangulation of satellite signals), or signposts (beacons at known locations transmit signals picked up by vehicle). The technology typically includes real-time reporting of that location to a dispatcher. AVL, or similar technology is a necessary component for "Next Bus" implementation.

Bond - Long or Short- term debt issued by an Authority to help finance new acquisitions of property, facilities and equipment.

BRT – Bus Rapid Transit - a bus system similar to a fixed guide-way system that includes all or some of the following features: Limited Stops, Traffic Signal priority, Separate Lanes, Dedicated Right of Way, Station Services, Docking Systems and other enhancements.

Balanced Budget - A financial plan that matches all planned revenues and expenditures with proposed service levels.

Budget Message - The opening section of the budget document, which provides the UTA Board and the public with a general summary of the most important aspects of the budget, changes from current and previous fiscal years.

Budget Document – A formal plan of action for a specified time period that is expressed in monetary terms.

Capital Budget - A portion of the annual operating budget that appropriates funds for the purchase of capital equipment items. These expenditures are separated from regular operating items such as salaries, supplies, services and utilities. The capital budget includes funds for capital equipment purchases such as vehicles, construction of new facilities, office equipment, maintenance machinery, microcomputers and off-site improvements. They are distinguished from operating items by their value (greater than \$5,000) and projected useful life (greater than one year).

Capital Costs

Costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings, and vehicles.

Capital Grant – Monies received from a grantor, primarily the Federal Transit Administration, (FTA) used to acquire fixed assets.

Capital Reserve - An account used to segregate a portion of the Authority's equity to be used for future capital program expenditures.

C.E.O. Quality Program - A program in operation in which the Bus Operator is the CEO of his bus. CEO stands for Control of the bus, always being on time never Early, and always **O**n route.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 - Legislation designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

Commuter Rail - passenger train service for short-distance travel between a central city and adjacent suburbs.

CMAQ - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality - Grant program funded by highway program money in MAP-21 to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Funding is available for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (nonattainment areas) as well as former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas).

CNG - Compressed Natural Gas - An alternative fuel, consisting of primarily methane (CH4).

Debt - The amount of money required to pay interest and principal on the Authority's borrowed funds.

Debt Limit – A legal limit of total amount of bonds, notes, warrants or any other type of obligation issued or outstanding that can not be exceeded by the Authority.

Demand Response - A service where passengers, or their agents, contact UTA to schedule door to door transportation services. A demand response (DR) operation is characterized by the following a) the vehicles do not operate over a fixed route or on a fixed schedule except, on a temporary basis to satisfy a special need, and b) the vehicle may be dispatched to pick-up several passengers at different pick-up points before taking them to their respective destinations and may even be interrupted en route to these destinations to pick up other passengers. UTA's Paratransit program is demand response.

Department - An organizational unit responsible for carrying out major Authority functions, such as operations, administration, and community relations.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program – A voluntary awards program administered by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage governments to prepare effective budget documents.

Discretionary Funding – One time funding or annual funding allocations which distributed on a competitive basis, must be specifically applied for and not guaranteed like a Formula Funds.

Electronic Fare Collection or EFC - UTA's system of fare payment when such fare payment is made via a unique electronic micro-chip embedded in an electronic fare card media, which may include a credit card or debit card, issued by a bank.

Ends Policies - Polices to guide the Utah Transit Authority toward the ends to be achieved via the means to those ends.

Enterprise Fund – A fund that gives the flexibility to account separately for all financial activities associated with a broad range of municipal services. It establishes a separate accounting and financial reporting mechanism for municipal services for which a fee is charged in exchange for goods or services. Revenues and expenses of the service are segregated into a fund with financial statements separate from all other governmental activities.

Environmental Justice

The federal policy to promote equity for disadvantaged communities and promote the inclusion of racial and ethnic populations and low-income communities in decision-making. Local and regional transportation agencies must ensure that services and benefits, as well as burdens, are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.

Extra board - Operators who have no assigned run but are used to cover runs deliberately left open or runs left open because of absence of assigned operators.

Farebox Revenues – All revenues gained from the sale of passenger tickets, passes, tokens or other instruments of fare payment.

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration – Supports State and local governments with grants for transportation projects including transit related projects.

FRA - Federal Railroad Administration

FY - Fiscal Year - Annual schedule for keeping financial records and for budgeting transportation funds UTA's fiscal year runs from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, while the federal fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30.

Fixed Guideway System - a surface transportation facility, including a platform, using and occupying a separate right-of-way or rail corridor, including by way of example, light rail, commuter rail, bus rapid transit or similar technology for surface transportation purposes.

Flextrans Transportation - A major Authority program whereby transportation services are provided to the transportation disabled.

Formula Funds – Funds specifically allocated to different agencies by the federal government to pay for transportation, transit and other programs. Funds are allocated annually based on population and other demographic information.

Fringe Benefits - Benefits provided to the employee such as FICA, Pension, Medical & Dental insurance, Life, Short and Long Term Disability insurance, Unemployment insurance, Tool and Uniform allowance and Educational reimbursement.

FTA - Federal Transit Administration - Formerly the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), the FTA provides capital and operating funds to the Agency.

FTE – Full Time Equivalent Positions – A part time position converted to a decimal equivalent of a full time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example a part time position working 20 hours per week would be the equivalent of .5 of a full time position.

Fund Balance – is generally defined as the difference between a fund's assets and liabilities. An adequate fund balance is necessary for numerous reasons, such as to have funds available in case of an emergency or unexpected events, to maintain or enhance the Authorities position and related bond ratings, to provide cash for operations prior to receipt of revenues and to maximize investment earnings.

GASB - General Accounting Standards Board – An independent, professional body to establish standards of accounting and financial reporting applicable to state and local governmental entities.

Goal – A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent.

Grants - A contribution by a government or other organization to support a particular function. Grants may be classified as either operational or capital.

Headways - The time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route.

Highway Trust Fund - The federal trust fund established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956; this fund has two accounts -- the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. Trust fund revenues are derived from federal highway-user taxes and fees such as motor fuel taxes; trust fund uses and expenditures are determined by law.

HOV - High-Occupancy-Vehicle Lane - The technical term for a carpool lane or commuter lane.

Hybrid bus – One that runs on hybrid propulsion; a vehicle power system that runs on electrical power supplied by an onboard generator powered by an internal combustion engine.

Internal Controls – Methods and measures implemented to safeguard assets, provide for accuracy of accounting data, and encourage compliance with polices.

Intermodal - The term "mode" is used to refer to a means of transportation, such as automobile, bus, train, ship, bicycle and walking. Intermodal refers specifically to the connections between modes. Intermodal is also known as "multimodal".

Intermodal Centers - A location where various types of transportation modes meet.

Investments – Securities purchased for the generation of income in the form of interest.

ITS - Intelligent Transportation System – The use of computer technology to improve transportation systems.

Joint development – Projects undertaken by the public and private sectors in partnership. Usually refers to real estate projects and transit projects undertaken adjacent to, above and /or below each other as a means of financing transit projects with minimal public expense.

Layover Time - The time between transfers or arrival/departure times.

Low-floor vehicles – Vehicles which have entranceways and floors closer to the ground for easier access by those with disabilities.

LRT – Light rail transit - An electric railway with a light volume traffic capacity as compared to heavy rail. Light rail may use shared or exclusive rights-of-way, high or low platform loading, and multi-car trains or single cars. Also known as "streetcar," "trolley car," and "tramway".

LRV - Light Rail Vehicles - These vehicles are used on the TRAX Light Rail System.

Local Match - The portion of funding provided by UTA or other contributors (as opposed to funding provided at the Federal level) towards purchase of capital items.

MIS – Majors Investment Study

MPO – **Metropolitan Planning Organization** - Local group that selects highway and transit projects to which funds will be granted. The governor designates an MPO in every urbanized area with a population of over 50,000. The primary MPOs in UTA's transit district are Wasatch Front Regional Council, (WFRC) and Mountainland Association of Governments, (MAG).

MAP-21 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century – Federal legislation signed into law on July 6, 2012, funding surface transportation programs at over \$105 billion for fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

Non-Attainment Area - Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the National Ambient Air Quality standards. Attainment/nonattainment are important factors in determining CMAQ grant funding, (see CMAQ).

New Start – A new or extended fixed guideway and corridor-based bus systems, including rapid rail, light rail, commuter rail, bus rapid transit, and ferries.

Operating Budget - A plan outlining expenditures and proposed sources of financing current service. The operating budget does not include capital or reserve monies. The principle sources of revenue are operating income, sales tax, investment income, and federal grants. All departments are financed through this budget.

Operating Revenue - Funds that the Authority receives as income to pay for ongoing operations. It includes such items as: sales taxes, fares, interest earnings, and grant revenues. Operating revenues are used to pay for day-to-day services.

Operation Expenses - This term refers to expenditures paid to obtain goods or services; including items such as payroll, services, supplies, fuel, utilities, insurance, etc. Capital expenditures are not included.

OV&P - Employee Partnering and Visioning Training - A week-long program in which operators receive and give input on information about the authority, its people and operations.

Paratransit - Transportation service, comparable to fixed-route service, required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed-route transportation systems.

Park & Ride Lots - Parking lots provided for patrons to park their vehicles in while commuting on buses or the light rail system.

Passengers – The number of transit vehicle boardings, including charter and special trips. Each passenger is counted each time that person boards a vehicle.

Passenger miles – Total number of miles traveled by passengers on a vehicle. (One bus with 10 passengers traveling 10 miles equals 100 passenger miles.)

Peak Hours - Refers to weekday a.m. and p.m. service during commute hours to carry a maximum number of passengers. An example of commute or peak hours could be defined as time between 6 and 9 a.m. in the morning, and between 3 and 6 p.m. at night.

Performance Measures – Data collected to determine how effective or efficient a program is in achieving its objectives.

Personnel – This item includes the cost of all salaries, wages, overtime, and benefits associated with the Authority staff.

Platform Hours – Time during which an operator operates the revenue vehicle, either in line service or deadheading.

PM – Preventative Maintenance Funds – Funding provided by the Federal Transit Administration for preventative maintenance of UTA's fleet.

Policy Document – A statement of organization-wide financial and programmatic policies and goals that address long-term concerns and issues.

Program Budget – A budget that focuses upon the goals and objectives of an Authority, rather than upon its organizational budget units or object classes of expenditure.

Rapid transit – Synonym for fixed guideway public transport (usually rail or bus rapid transit).

Reserve – An account used to indicate the purpose (insurance or capital) for which the Agency's year-end balances may be used.

Revenue – Receipts from the sale of a product or provision of service.

Revenue Hours –Hours a transit vehicle travels while in revenue service. A transit vehicle is in revenue service only when the vehicle is available to the public.

Revenue Miles –Miles a transit vehicle travels while in revenue service. A transit vehicle is in revenue service only when the vehicle is available to the public.

RFP – Request for proposal.

Ridership - The number of passengers using a particular mode of transit.

Rideshare- transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares in the use of the vehicle, such as a van or car, to make a trip. Rideshare assistance is offered by UTA to promote carpooling and company-sponsored van sharing.

Rolling Stock- Transit vehicles such as buses, vans, cars, railcars, locomotives, trolley cars and buses, as well as vehicles used for support services.

SAFETEA-LU – The Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users - The U.S. DOT's six-year \$286 billion surface transportation legislation, signed into law on August 10, 2005. Superseded by MAP 21.

Sales Tax – This tax is levied by the State within the service district for the Authority.

Scheduled Miles – Total service scheduled. It is computed from internal planning documents and includes the whole trip (e.g., deadhead, layover/recovery, and actual picking up and discharging of passengers).

Smart Growth - A set of policies and programs designed to protect, preserve and economically stimulate established communities, while protecting valuable natural and cultural resources and limiting sprawl.

Special Bus Revenue – Revenues generated from special engagements such as special trips to Provo for Brigham Young University football games.

STIP – **State Transportation Improvement Program** - Federally mandated state program covering a four-year span and updated every year. The STIP determines when and if transportation projects will be funded by the state. Projects included in the STIP must be consistent with the long-range transportation plan.

Strategic Projects – Projects that prepare UTA for future growth and transportation needs of the community along the Wasatch Front.

STP - Surface Transportation Program - One of the key funding programs MAP-21. STP moneys are "flexible," meaning they can be spent on mass transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, as well as on roads and highways.

TRAX Light Rail – The UTA light rail system, consisting of the red (University of Utah to Daybreak), blue (Downtown to Draper), green (Downtown to West Valley), Airport (Downtown to Salt Lake City Airport) and S-Line streetcar (Sugarhouse) lines.

TDP- Transit Development Plan – an in-house model developed to forecast cash flow for the next 30 years. It is also used as a sensitivity analysis tool for adding various programs and projects to UTA's system by showing the cost impact the program may have on our current system.

TOD - Transit-Oriented Development - A type of development that links land use and transit facilities to support the transit system and help reduce sprawl, traffic congestion and air pollution. It includes housing, along with complementary public uses (jobs, retail and services), located at a strategic point along a regional transit system, such as a rail hub or major transit stop.

UDOT – Utah Department of Transportation

Unlinked Passenger Trips - The number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles. Passengers are counted each time they board a vehicle no matter how many vehicles they use to travel from their origin to their destination. For example, a passenger who boards one route and then immediately transfers to another route has taken 2 unlinked trips.

University / **Medical Center Light Rail** – A light rail system starting in Salt Lake City, intersecting the north south Trax line, and continuing to the University of Utah and the University Medical Center.

UZA – Urbanized area - One designated by the Census Bureau as having at least 50,000 inhabitants in a central city or two adjacent cities.

Vanpool – A service provided by UTA where the Agency provides the van and a group of 7-15 people with a similar commuting route provide the driver, bookkeeper, and passengers. The group can also be coordinated through the UTA website.

Vision Statement – This statement provides long-term guidance to the Authority's purpose and objectives. This Vision Statement is the basis of the Authority's yearly objectives.