UTA Board of Trustees Meeting

April 8, 2020



Call to Order and Opening Remarks







Safety First Minute



15 Days to Slow the Spread





R2020-04-01

Resolution Authorizing Electronic Meetings for the Duration of the Governor's Executive Order 2020-01



Recommended Action (by roll call)

Motion to approve R2020-04-01

Resolution Authorizing Electronic Meetings for the Duration of the Governor's Executive Order 2020-01



Consent Agenda

- a. Approval of March 25, 2020 Board Meeting Minutes
- b. Approval of March 27, 2020 Board Meeting Minutes



Recommended Action (by acclamation)

Motion to approve



Agency Report

- a. Service Modification Outreach
- b. Ridership Update
- c. Communication on COVID-19



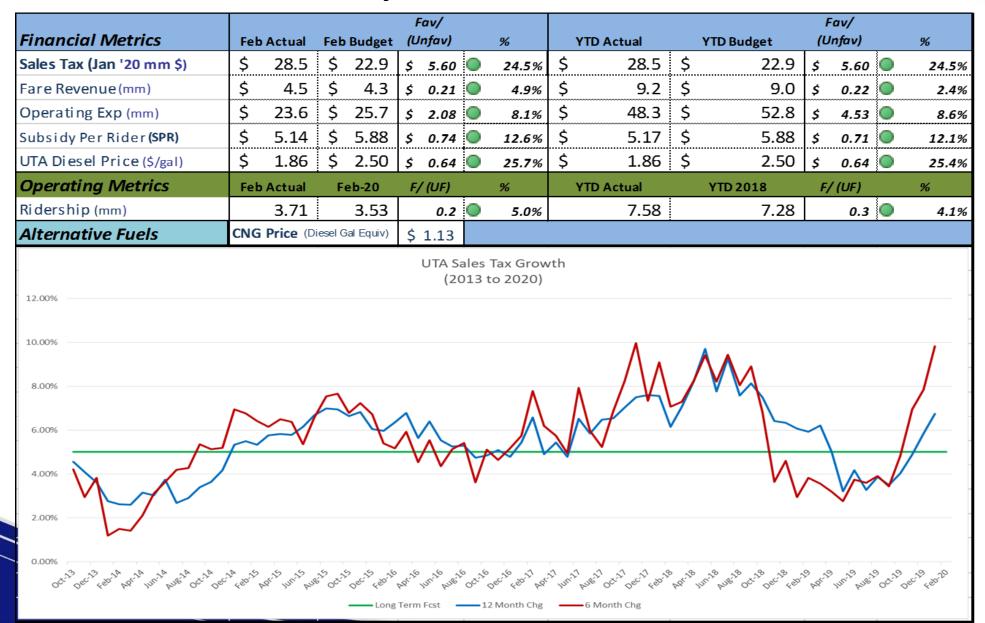
Financial Report - February 2020



Monthly Financial Report

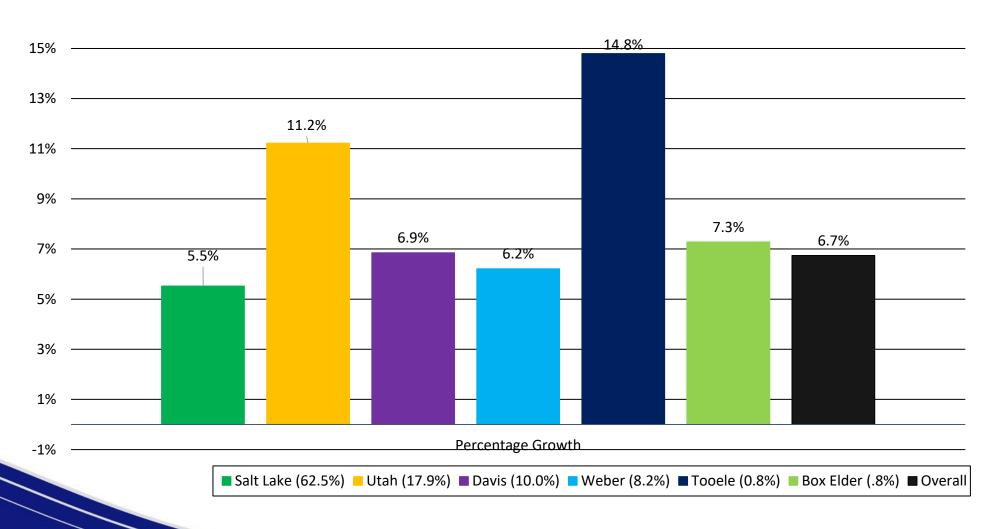
April 8, 2020

February 2020 Dashboard

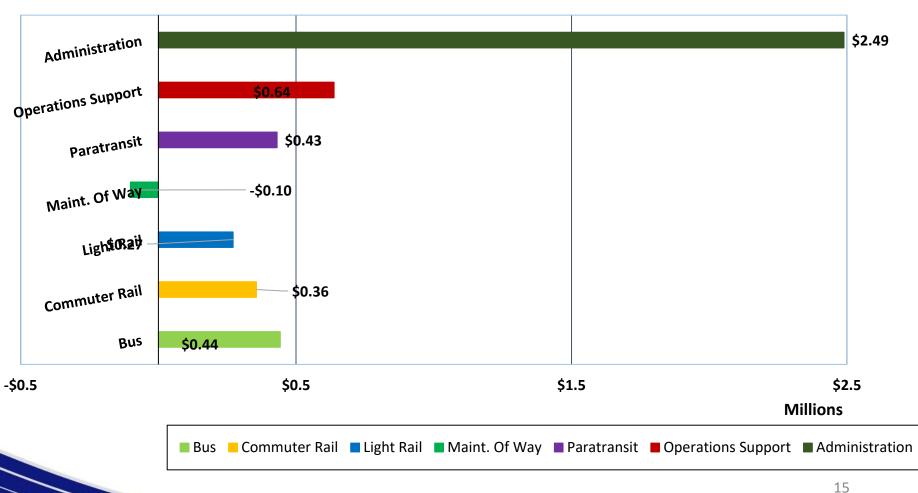


Sales Tax Collections

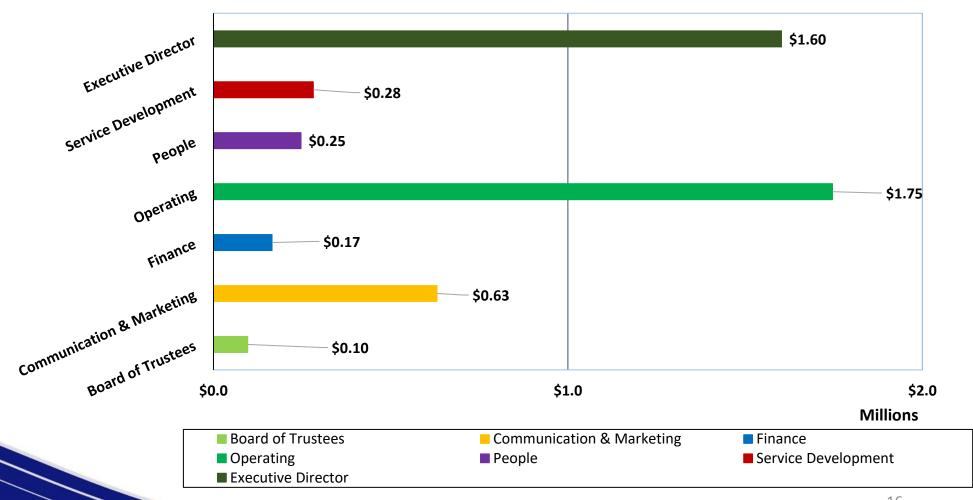
(2020 over 2019 for 12 months ended March 31)



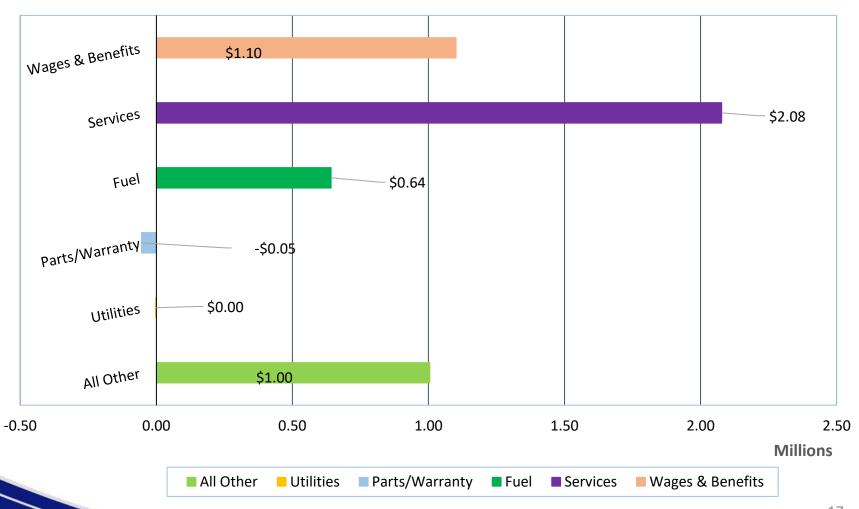
2020 Expense Thru February 29 Variance by Mode



2020 Expense Thru February 29 Variance by Chief Officer



2020 Expense Thru February 29 Variance by Type



R2020-04-02

Resolution Granting Expenditure and Disbursement Authority



Recommended Action (by roll call)

Motion to approve R2020-04-02

Resolution Granting Expenditure and Disbursement Authority



Bond Reserves Policy Discussion



Reserves Discussion

April 8, 2020

2019 Cash Reserves Actions

- Board policy on reserves established in July 2019
 - Reduced the number of reserves to five
 - Changed minimum reserve balance for:
 - General Operating (9 1/3% to 12%) \$38.4 million
 - Service Stabilization (5% to 3%) \$9.6 million
 - Created a Capital Replacement reserve:
 - Goal to fund at 1% of physical assets (\$45 million)
 - Funded at \$10.7 million
- Review in 2020

New Considerations

- November 2019 and 2020 Bond Refundings
 - Refunded 2012 bonds subject to call in 2022
- Delay in Preventative Maintenance revenues
 - Receivable grew to \$50 million before authorized to drawdown funds
 - Exceeded 2020 General Operating reserve of \$38.4 million
- Economic Impact of Covid-19

Debt Reduction Reserve

- Anticipated use calling 5% coupon 2012 bonds in 2022
- 2012 bonds were included in 2019 refunding
 - Next bond call date is in 2025
- Amount available for reallocation
 - December 2019 balance \$71.3 million
 - 2020 budget amount \$16.1 million

Recommendations

Reallocate Debt Reduction reserve to:

- Increase General Operating to at least 18%
- Fully fund the Capital Replacement reserve

Recommended Reserve Changes

Reserve *	Policy	12/31/20 Estimate	12/31/20 Revised
<u>Designated Balances:</u>			
General Operating	12% to 18% of budgeted operating expense	38,379,000	57,600,000
Service Stabilization	3% of budgeted operating expense	9,595,000	9,600,000
Capital Replacement	1% of physical assets	10,700,000	45,000,000
Debt Reduction	Savings from bond refundings	<u>87,418,000</u>	30,000,000
Total		\$146,092,000	\$142,200,000

^{*} Undesignated ending balance increases by \$3.892 million.

Bond Reserve

- Current bond reserves are approximately \$115 million
 - Cash in reserves of approximately \$33.2 million
 - Sureties of approximately \$82 million
- Subordinate bonds:
 - Cash in reserves of approximately \$14 million
 - Sureties of approximately \$13 million
 - Cash reserves are reduced as bonds are paid off or refunded
- Senior bonds 2015 bond reserve requirements (Tenth Supplement):
 - Cash in reserves of \$19.2 million
 - Sureties in excess of \$26.6 million

Bond Reserve Options

- 1. Amend Tenth Supplement to increase surety amount and decrease cash amount
- 2. Incremental removal of cash as principal is paid:
 - 2020 \$4.05 million (\$3.3 million now plus \$750,000 later)
 - 2021 \$750,000 reduction
 - 2022 \$3.17 million reduction
 - 2023 \$3.14 million reduction
- 3. Maintain current cash level in bond reserve

Note – Reserves must be used for principal and interest payments or capital projects

Recommendations

- Pursue using sureties to fulfill senior bond reserve requirement
- Use cash to make principal and interest payments

R2020-04-03

Resolution Approving the Use of the Authority's Service Sustainability Fund in Light of the National and State Declarations of Emergency Regarding the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak



Recommended Action (by roll call)

Motion to approve R2020-04-03

Resolution Approving the Use of the Authority's Service Sustainability Fund in Light of the National and State Declarations of Emergency Regarding the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak



Contracts, Disbursements, and Grants

- a. Grant Application: BUILD Grant Application for Point of the Mountain Transit Environmental Study (US Department of Transportation)
- b. Grant Application: Safety Research and Demonstration Grant Suicide Prevention Research and Demonstration Project (Federal Transit Administration)
- c. Grant Application: Transit Security Grant Program Proposed Projects (Homeland Security)



Discussion Items



South Salt Lake County Microtransit Pilot Quarter 1 Report









South Salt Lake County Microtransit Pilot Q1 Update

Nichol Bourdeaux: Chief Communications and Marketing Officer Jaron M. Robertson: Director, Innovative Mobility Solutions Andrea Packer: Director of Communications

Goals and Objectives

- Improve overall transit ridership
- Improve mobility and enhance the customer experience
- Provide first and last mile trips to transit stations and other important destinations in the area
- Improved operational efficiencies
- Build public support for the service





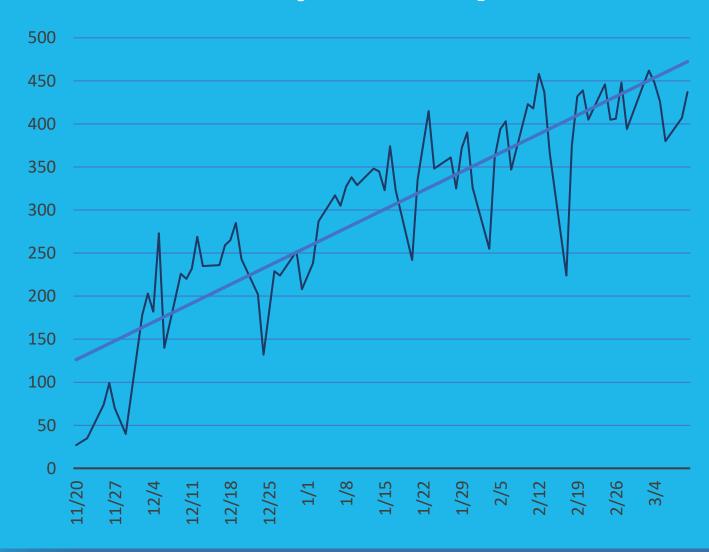
Ridership

	Goal	December	January	February	Q1
Total	N/A	4,701	7,346	7,844	19,891
Total WAV	2% - 5%	65	87	87	1.2%
Avg. Weekday	350 - 450	224	334	392	316
Utilization	2.5 - 4.5	1.33	2.0	2.3	1.88
Shared Rides	25%	12.7%	20.8%	29.3%	





Daily Ridership



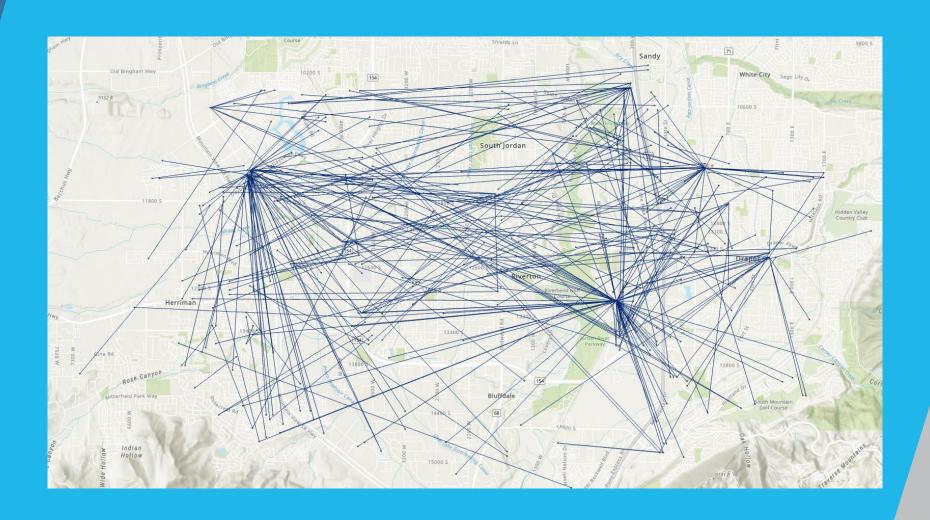


Top Pick Up and Drop Off Locations

	Pick Up	Drop Off
1	Draper FrontRunner	Draper FrontRunner
2	Daybreak Parkway TRAX	Daybreak Parkway TRAX
3	Crescent View TRAX	Crescent View TRAX
4	So. Jordan FrontRunner	So. Jordan FrontRunner
5	Draper Town Ctr. TRAX	Draper Town Ctr. TRAX
6	Local Business (Riverton)	Local Business (Riverton)
7	Local Business (Riverton)	Local Business (Draper)
8	Local Business (Draper)	Local Business (Riverton)
9	Residential Apartment (Draper)	Residential Apartment (Draper)
10	Kimball's Lane TRAX	Kimball's Lane TRAX



Improved Mobility

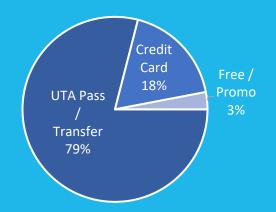




Customer Experience

	Goal	December	January	February	Q1
Avg. Cust. Rating	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Avg. Wait Time	< 15 Min.	9	11	12	11
On Time Pick Up	95%	95%	93%	92%	93%

Fare Payment by Type



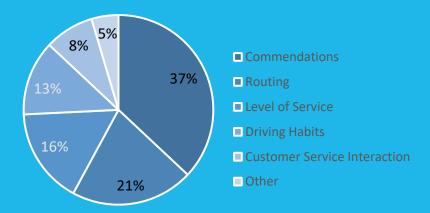




Performance

	Goal	December	January	February	Q1
Cost Per Rider	< \$13.08	\$26.91	\$17.91	\$15.54	\$19.10
Q1 Budget	\$464,678	\$126,483	\$131,572	\$121,867	\$379,921

Customer Comments







Flex Route Performance





Marketing and Promotions

- Joint UTA and Via marketing efforts
 - Organic growth
 - Street marketing
 - Local media
 - City support and journals
 - Social media
 - Out of home
- Finalizing 2020 marketing plan





Next Steps

- No significant changes to the pilot are necessary
- Test paratransit to microtransit connections
- Explore service enhancements
 - Transit Via integration
 - EFC validation plan
 - Evaluation of electric vehicles
- Continued evaluation for service improvements







UTA ON DEMAND



Fuel Hedging



Fuel Hedging Discussion

April 8, 2020

Why Consider Fuel Hedging?

- UTA buys approximately 6,400,000 gallons of diesel, 420,000 gallons of gasoline, and 470,000 diesel gallon equivalents of CNG every year
- Budgeted 2020 cost is \$17.7 million
- UTA per gallon diesel price is based upon current price "rack rate" less \$0.09 cents plus 2 to 3 cents freight
- Diesel prices since January 2016 have ranged from \$1.00 to \$2.80 per gallon
- Price spikes can have a detrimental effect on annual expenditures
- Hedging provides a smoothing effect to fuel expense

What is Fuel Hedging?

- Contractual agreement to buy:
 - A certain amount of fuel (usually 40,000 gallon increments)
 - At a certain time
 - At a set price
- Example UTA agrees to buy 200,000 gallons of diesel in April and in May 2021 for \$1.85 per gallon

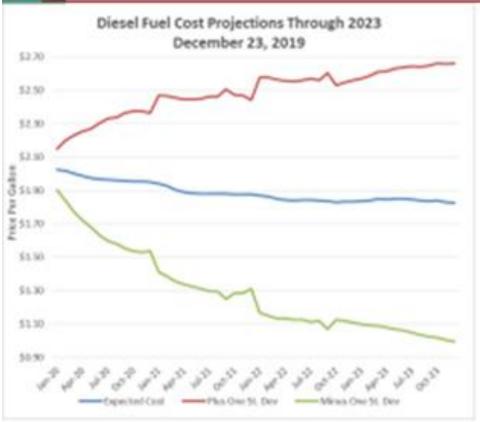
How Does Fuel Hedging Work? Example 1

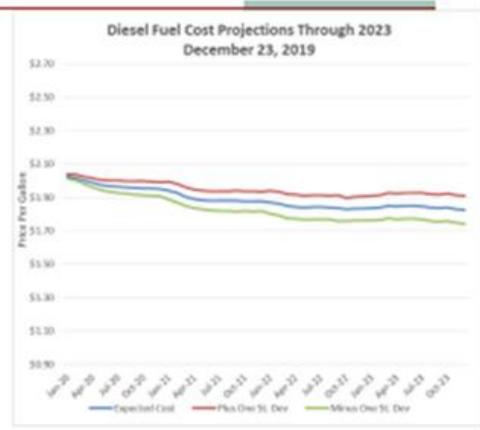
- UTA hedges 200,000 gallons of diesel in April 2021 for \$1.85 per gallon
 - UTA buys diesel in April 2021 with an average price of \$2.00
- UTA pays fuel provider \$400,000 (200,000 X \$2.00)
- Hedge provider pays UTA \$30,000 (200,000 X\$0.15)
- UTA net cost is \$370,000 (\$400,000 \$30,000) = \$1.85 per gallon

How Does Fuel Hedging Work? Example 2

- UTA hedges 200,000 gallons of diesel in May 2021 for \$1.85 per gallon
 - UTA buys diesel in May 2021 with an average price of \$1.70
- UTA pays fuel provider \$340,000 (200,000 X \$1.70)
- UTA pays hedge provider \$30,000 (200,000 X\$0.15)
- UTA net cost is \$370,000 (\$340,000 + \$30,000) = \$1.85 per gallon

Un-Hedged vs. Hedged





- No Hedging
- Wide Range of Expected Cost
- Maximum Risk Exposure
- High Budget Risk

- ·Hedging 90%
- Narrower Range of Expected Cost
- Managed Risk Exposure
- More Certain Future Costs

Example Hedging Performance

Long-term, hedge losses and gains sum to near zero. The benefit along the way is fuel cost certainty.



Fuel Hedging Considerations

- Percentage of monthly fuel purchases to hedge
- Expertise needed to buy hedges
 - Contract out
- Expected hedging costs are around \$0.10 per gallon
 - If 100% hedged for diesel, annual cost would be \$640,000
- Primary purpose is to provide budget certainty
 - May provide opportunities to reduce costs
- There will be periods when monthly cost exceeds market price

Next Steps

- Procure fuel hedging consultant
- Develop fuel hedging plan for Board and Local Advisory Council consideration
- Begin fuel hedging program

Other Business

a. Next meeting: Regular Board Meeting on April 15, 2020 at 9:00 a.m.



Closed Session

a. Strategy Session to Discuss Collective Bargaining



Closed Session



Open Session



Adjourn

