

Transportation Governance and Funding Task Force Report



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Task Force Creation and Responsibilities

S.B. 174, Public Transit and Transportation, which passed during the 2017 General Session, created a 16-member legislative task force to review, evaluate, study, prepare a report, and make recommendations on transportation and related topics, including the following:

- Statewide governance, configuration, and organization strategies to coordinate management and oversight of all forms of transportation in this state
- Evaluate and implement best practices in
 - Functionality, funding, and operations of transportation in this state and other states
 - Governance, coordination, oversight, and operational structures of transportation in this state and other states
 - Meeting funding needs, including consideration of current state and local transportation funding sources, and future projections
 - Evaluating the interrelationship of growth, land use, capital development, and transportation
- Evaluations of alternative transportation revenue mechanisms available or currently in use in this state and around the country, including an evaluation of
 - Existing sales and use tax funding
 - Other funding sources, including taxes, fees, and user charges, as part of the transportation funding balance
- Evaluation and study of best practices to meet multimodal mobility and safety needs in this state that support economic growth and quality of life
- Impacts of transportation on economic development
- Evaluation of best practices in prioritization of transportation projects

The final report, including any proposed legislation, must be presented to the Transportation Interim Committee and the governor before December 1, 2017.

Task Force Membership

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sen. Wayne A. Harper, Senate Chair
Rep. Mike Schultz, House Chair

Sen. David G. Buxton
Rep. Kay J. Christofferson
Mr. Lane Beattie
Mayor Jackie Biskupski
Mayor Mike Caldwell
Ms. Sophia M. DiCaro
Mr. Robert Grow

Mayor Gary Gygi
Ms. Patricia Jones
Mayor Ben McAdams
Mr. Bret Millburn
Mr. Kent Millington
Mr. Jeff Scott
Mr. Wade Sherman

STAFF

Alex R. Janak, Policy Analyst
Kurt P. Gasser, Associate General Counsel
Lori Rammell, Legislative Assistant

Task Force Mission and Goals

Voted upon and passed unanimously on July 13, 2017

Mission and Vision

Enhance and strengthen Utah's economy and quality of life now and for the next 50 years by refining transportation governance and funding structures to enable cooperative, seamless, efficient, multi-modal, and integrated transportation systems that advance domestic and international commerce; reduce capital, maintenance, and operation costs; optimize access, mobility, convenience, and choice; reduce emissions; reduce household travel expenditures; preserve infrastructure; improve safety; and adapt to changes in technology.

Goals and Objectives

1. Integrated and collaborative decision-making across modes and jurisdictions to optimize investment

Investigate transportation governance structures to optimize investment of limited financial and natural resources by developing governance recommendations that promote integrated decision-making and needs-based prioritization across all transportation modes, including highways, public transportation, airports, inland ports, and active transportation, to facilitate improved movement of people and transport of goods and increase safety and preservation of existing transportation systems and services.

2. Funding

Identify and make recommendations that leverage all existing and potential funding sources and mechanisms to meet transportation needs in ways that are sustainable, fair, flexible, performance-driven, and linked to outcomes that secure economic growth, competitiveness, and resilience, and maximize the public return on investment.

3. Land use link

Identify and make recommendations for best-practice sustainable community strategies that cost-effectively link growth, land use, economic development, environment, housing, and transportation to enhance Utah residents' access to opportunities for jobs, education, shopping, and recreation.

4. Framework for innovative solutions

Review and identify governance and funding structures to establish a framework that allows policymakers and program administrators to create innovative and cost-effective transportation solutions.

5. Partnering

Enhance partnering across all levels of government and with the private sector to better meet transportation needs.

6. Technology

Develop a framework that continues to advance and prepare for development and integration of new transportation technologies.

7. Economic development

Identify and recommend methods and parameters to improve the transportation systems that attract and retain people and businesses, support community, facilitate commerce, improve access to jobs, and improve the quality and diversity of jobs.

2017 Meeting Index

Agenda items discussed during the 2017 interim

1) May 16, 2017, Meeting

- a) Task Force Goals and Objectives
- b) Historical Review of Transportation Governance and Funding in Utah
- c) Other States' Models of Transportation Governance and Funding

2) June 14, 2017, Meeting

- a) Overview of States' Transportation System Governance and Funding Models
- b) Transportation Governance Recommendations for Utah

3) July 13, 2017, Meeting

- a) Presentations from Outside Experts, including Puget Sound Regions Council, TransLink, AECOM, State Smart Transportation Initiative, and the Reason Foundation

4) August 16, 2017, Meeting

- a) Point of the Mountain Development Commission Update
- b) Overview of Current Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions on Transportation Funding in Utah
- c) Presentations from Outside Experts, including Competitive Enterprise Institute, Texas House Environmental Regulation Committee, and Texas Department of Transportation
- d) Overview of Current Scoring and Prioritization Process for Programming State Transportation Projects in Utah

5) September 6, 2017, Meeting

- a) Road User Charge (RUC)

6) October 5, 2017, Meeting

- a) Discussion and Consideration of Working Group Recommendations

7) October 23, 2017, Meeting

- a) Consideration of Working Group Recommendations

8) November 27, 2017, Meeting

- a) Consideration of Transportation Governance Model
- b) Task Force Review and Conclusion

Funding Working Group Membership

TASK FORCE MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO THIS WORKING GROUP

Rep. Kay Christofferson, Chair

Sen. David G. Buxton
Mayor Jackie Biskupski
Ms. Sophia M. DiCaro
Ms. Patricia Jones
Mr. Kent Millington

Task force members were joined, for this working group, by subject matter experts and representatives from various state agencies, local governments, and interest groups.

STAFF

Alex R. Janak, Policy Analyst
Kurt P. Gasser, Associate General Counsel
Lori Rammell, Legislative Assistant

Funding Working Group

Policy Recommendations to the Transportation Interim Committee

1) *Maintain and enhance the state's commitment to transportation infrastructure funding*

- a) Operate under the principle that users should bear the primary responsibility to fund transportation infrastructure, while acknowledging that both “users” and “beneficiaries” should pay for the growing needs of the state’s transportation system
- b) Ensure that cities/counties have tools to utilize “value capture” funding mechanisms
- c) Ensure all road users pay an equitable share of transportation infrastructure, including developing a fee structure on alternative fuel or zero-fuel vehicles and bicycles
- d) Allow cities to utilize municipal transportation utility fees to fund transportation projects
- e) Coordinate with the current, broader, state sales tax reform effort to ensure that the State's General Fund can continue to contribute to the needs of the transportation system
- f) Encourage the state and local entities to consider new, innovative funding sources, including public-private partnerships

2) *Increase the flexibility of state transportation funding sources*

- a) Allow the Transportation Investment Fund to be used for the highest value transportation infrastructure projects across modes

3) *Research alternative funding mechanisms*

- a) Authorize and direct UDOT to begin a Road User Charge (RUC) demonstration/pilot program as a potential future alternative to motor fuel taxes
- b) Encourage transit providers to examine alternative fare structures

Economic Development, Land Use, Rural Issues, and Active Transportation Working Group Membership

TASK FORCE MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO THIS WORKING GROUP

Rep. Mike Schultz, Chair

Sen. David G. Buxton
Mr. Lane Beattie
Mayor Jackie Biskupski
Mr. Robert Grow
Mayor Ben McAdams
Mr. Jeff Scott

Task force members were joined, for this working group, by subject matter experts and representatives from various state agencies, local governments, and interest groups.

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Economic Development, Land Use, Rural Issues, and Active Transportation Working Group

Policy Recommendations to the Transportation Interim Committee

1) Spur Economic Development

- a) Enhance focus on transportation planning and investment to provide access to existing, emerging, and future job centers and to improve housing affordability.
- b) Enhance use of corridor- and area-level planning to better integrate transportation planning and investment with economic development opportunities and local land use.
- c) Include economic development as a criterion in the transportation prioritization process. Identify existing, emerging, and future job centers and prioritize infrastructure to serve those areas, particularly where doing so will improve jobs/housing balance.
- d) Align transportation infrastructure, land use, and economic development through:
 - i) Adequately capitalizing the state infrastructure bank and requiring projects to have an emphasis that support land use and economic development and align with planning.
 - ii) Exploring enabling legislation for value capture tools for transportation infrastructure.
 - iii) Utilizing transportation infrastructure as the local match for economic development incentives.
 - iv) Exploring the possibility of directing state economic development incentives to encourage companies to locate in lower overall cost development areas – including consideration of the availability of existing infrastructure – and/or areas that best serve job centers and increase access to opportunity.
 - v) Exploring aligning corridor and area planning with CDA, RDA, and EDA zones.
 - vi) Reviewing the impact of the existing tax structure and distribution formulas on development, planning, and transportation.
- e) Enhance synchronization between transportation and economic development agencies and stakeholders, including:
 - i) Structuring a forum for ongoing collaborative discussions.
 - ii) Aligning planning processes and utilization of market data.
 - iii) Utilizing EDCUtah’s Mega Sites program as a pilot for synchronization.
 - iv) Identifying and evaluating opportunities for redevelopment of existing retail areas.
- f) Improve decision-making tools and resources for local government, including:
 - i) Analyzing impacts of certain economic development projects on transportation infrastructure.
 - ii) Detailing existing economic development-focused local transportation infrastructure spending.
 - iii) Benchmarking local economic development tools.
 - iv) Identifying housing and job imbalances:

- g) Establish clear criteria for the prioritization of state transportation projects.
- h) Assist with corridor planning and preservation for transit expansion.
- i) Coordinate with local entities to create connected roadways, street networks, trails, and other modes.

2) Address Rural Issues

- a) Improve “Access to Opportunity” – including accessibility to jobs, housing, recreation, education, and work force.
- b) Strive to reduce per capita vehicle miles travelled by encouraging:
 - i) Self-sustaining communities;
 - ii) Development of local job centers;
 - iii) Access to high-speed internet;
 - iv) Telecommuting practices.
- c) Work with local input to increase and improve highway bypasses and alternate routes for freight and through traffic in rural town centers (i.e. US 40 in Vernal, US 191 in Moab, etc.).
- d) Improve sustainable housing and transportation affordability.
- e) Study the ongoing viability of the B&C Road Fund and additional sources to provide for maintenance of a high number of rural lane miles.

3) Address Active Transportation Issues

- a) Help coordinate and implement corridor plans among local governments.
- b) Consider funding mechanisms where both users and beneficiaries pay.
- c) Provide active transportation safe routes.
- d) Coordinate with local entities to create connected roadways, street networks, trails, and other modes.
- e) Work to incorporate active transportation as part of the solution to the First Mile/Last Mile issue with transit.
- f) Consider using corridor preservation funds for active transportation funds that connect an origin and a destination and improve access and connectivity.
- g) Consider an overall return on investment when funding active transportation, including:
 - i) Project Usage;
 - Will the project change behavior and reduce per capita VMT?
 - ii) Public Health;
 - iii) Air Quality.

4) In the area of Land Use, develop and implement a Corridor and Area Planning (C/AP) process in existing and future corridors of significance to local governments, MPOs, and the state. Development in these high-priority corridors should be strategic and support the long-term growth of the area and an effective transportation system in a manner that maintains the quality of life of the residents. The C/AP process should include:

- a) Broad goals set by the Legislature to maintain and enhance Utah's economic vitality, quality of life, and access to opportunities
- b) Identification of corridors by local governments, MPOs, and the state (UDOT, Transportation Commission)
- c) Development and adoption of corridor area plans that address the goals, by the state (UDOT, Transportation Commission), in cooperation with local governments, MPOs, economic development entities, and land owners
- d) Incentives, disincentives, and penalties for local governments, designed to encourage participation in the creation, adoption, and adherence to a C/AP
 - i) Incentives could include:
 - (1) Additional “prioritization points” during the programming of transportation projects;
 - (2) Financial and technical assistance to local governments in the form of a Transportation and Land Use Connection (TLC) program;
 - (3) Access to additional funding sources (state infrastructure bank loans, value capture tools)
 - ii) Disincentives could include:
 - (1) The ability of the state to take action when a local government refuses to participate in the creation and adoption of a C/AP
 - iii) Penalties could include:
 - (1) Fees levied by the state when a local government deviates from an agreed-upon C/AP, or delay or not building of all or any part of a project, and/or the reopening of the C/AP process at a cost to the state

In addition to the creation of a C/AP process, the working group recommends more generally that the state:

- a) Ensure that property rights are respected
- b) Establish clear criteria for the prioritization of state transportation projects
- c) Plan and help fund corridor preservation for transit expansion
- d) Coordinate with local entities to create connected roadways

Governance and Transit Working Group Membership

TASK FORCE MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO THIS WORKING GROUP

Sen. Wayne A. Harper, Chair

Mayor Mike Caldwell
Mayor James H. Hadfield
Mr. Bret Millburn
Mr. Wade Sherman

Task force members were joined, for this working group, by subject matter experts and representatives from various state agencies, local governments, and interest groups.

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Alex R. Janak, Policy Analyst
Kurt P. Gasser, Associate General Counsel
Lori Rammell, Legislative Assistant

Governance and Transit Working Group

Potential Governance Models Considered

Purpose

Identify options for state role in governance and funding of transit agency.

Glossary of Terms

"Planning"

Identify long-term and mid-term transportation needs, and develop long-range transportation plans in association with planning partners, including MPOs, local governments, and related stakeholders, such as the freight industry. Includes vision, policy, and corridor-level planning.

"Programming"

Prioritize projects and allocate funding to support specific projects and programs that support strategic and policy goals.

"Engineering"

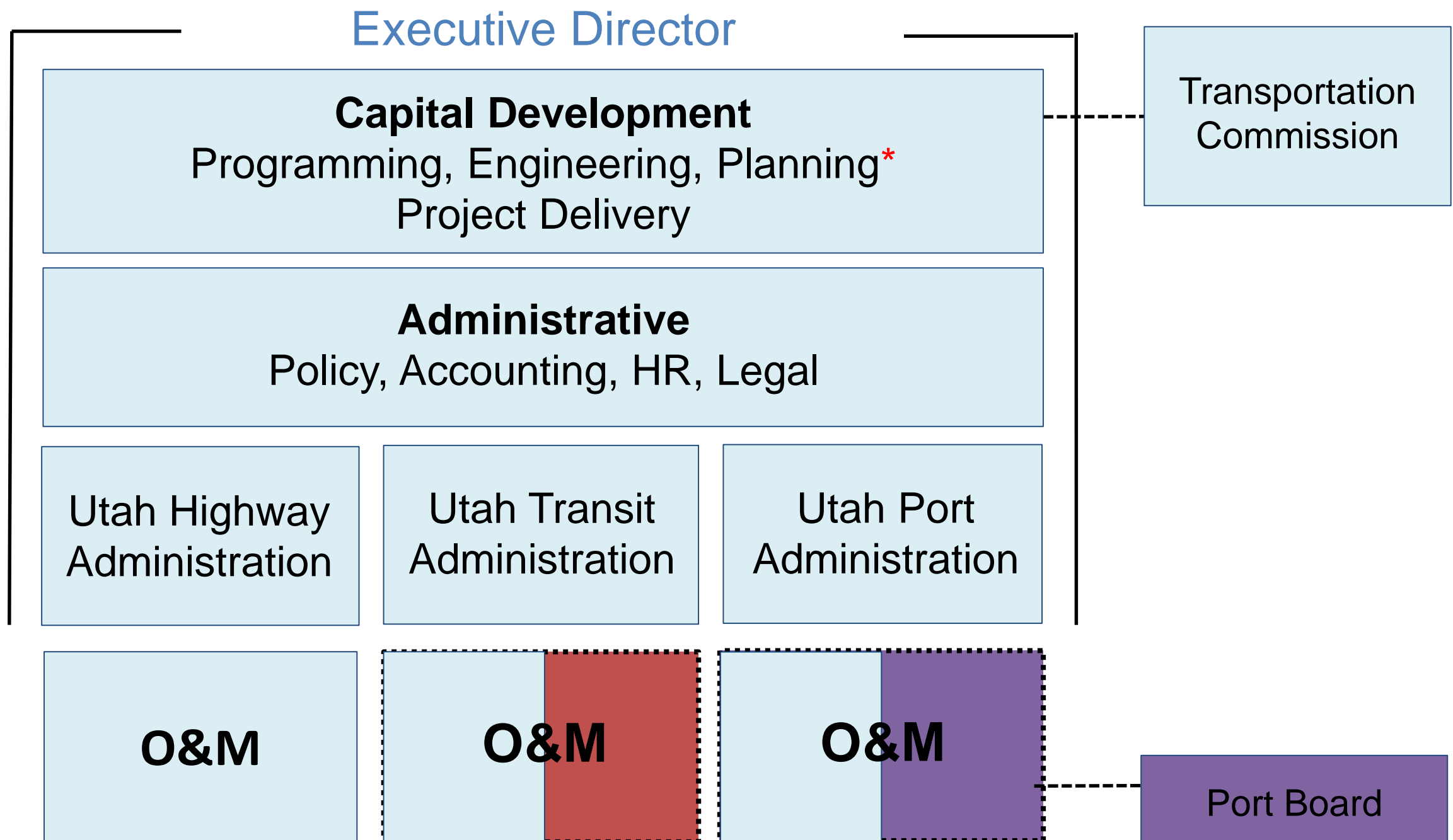
All elements of project delivery, including completion of environmental reviews, project design, and project construction.

"Operations and Maintenance (O&M)"

Day-to-day functions required to keep the transportation system operating smoothly and safely. For highways, includes activities such as traffic management and general roadway maintenance. For transit, includes daily operation of bus and rail systems and efforts to optimize transit routing services.

Model A: Fully multimodal UDOT;

State owns transit infrastructure; New transit capital development done by UDOT;
UTA becomes division of UDOT



Characteristics and considerations:

- Planning, programming, prioritization for state-funded capital investments administered within UDOT.
- Administrative services for additional employees to be consolidated within UDOT.
 - May require adjustments to resources, personnel, and areas of expertise (e.g. union liaison, legal counsel, etc.)
- Capital investment is considered across modes and state funds are prioritized by a single entity, the Transportation Commission, making decisions for the system as a whole.
- State would obtain ownership of transit infrastructure in a public transit district currently serving a population of more than 200,000.
- Utah Transit Authority would become a division within UDOT (i.e., Utah Transit Administration)
- The state *may* establish a contractual arrangement with transit providers for O&M of transit systems.
 - O&M contracts can include both public and private service providers, or may include a range of functions through a public-private partnership (P3) arrangement.
- State would need a strategy for assuming \$2B in bond debt.
- State would have to allow for unionized transit employees.
- State would need to use current local option sales taxes to pay for transit debt service and O&M.
- State may impose new 0.25 cent sales tax in the counties within current UTA transit district (money goes into state TIF)

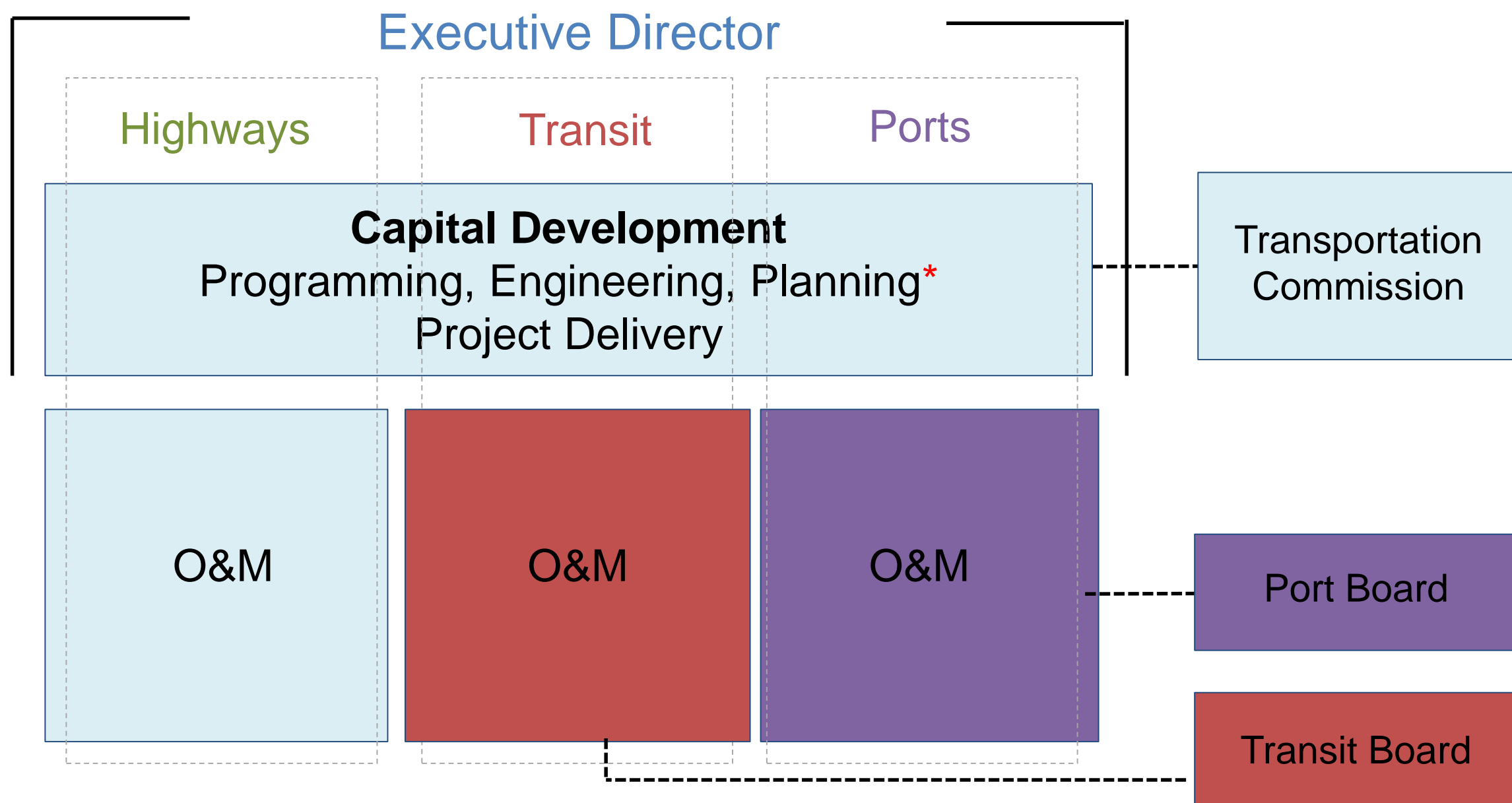
Expected performance attributes:

1. Integrated and multimodal decision making:
 - May encourage modal silos.
2. Optimize limited public dollars:
 - Leverages efficiencies within certain functions (e.g. engineering provided under single entity, with most costs charged to a specific project) and improved integration across modes. Other functions would be retained under multiple entities.
 - Projects prioritized across modes within single entity to help optimize investments.
3. Oversight of various modal entities:
 - The state would be responsible for planning, programming, construction and operations/service across modes.
 - Less likely to encourage local/county investment in successful planning and service.
4. Partnering with local entities for shared investment in success:
 - Will require the state to take some portion of current local option funding, which could be a challenge to relationships with local governments.

*See "Integrated Planning Process Overview"

Model B: Multimodal UDOT;

State ownership of transit infrastructure; New transit capital development done by UDOT;
Transit operations by contract with independent transit providers (UTA)



Characteristics and considerations:

- Planning, programming, engineering and project delivery for state-funded capital investments administered within the UDOT.
- Capital investment is considered across modes and state funds are prioritized by a single entity, the Transportation Commission, making decisions for the system as a whole.
- State would obtain ownership of transit infrastructure in a public transit district serving a population of more than 200,000.
- State would need a strategy for assuming \$2B in bond debt.
- Transit operators would remain independent of the state.
- The state will establish a contractual arrangement with transit providers for O&M of transit systems.
 - O&M contracts can include both public and private service providers, or may include a range of functions through a public-private partnership (P3) arrangement. The exact limits of scope may vary by contract.
- Existing local option sales taxes would still be distributed to UTA per existing interlocal agreements.
 - State would take the portion of existing local option sales taxes needed to make debt service payments.
- Transit providers to develop and update fiscally constrained service plans annually in cooperation with counties/cities.
- Local governments could contract with UTA for new transit capital projects that don't require state funds.
- Federal FTA funds would be appropriated by the Legislature to UDOT, similar to current process used for FTA funds administered by UDOT.
- State may impose new 0.25 cent sales tax in the counties within current UTA transit district (money goes into state TIF)

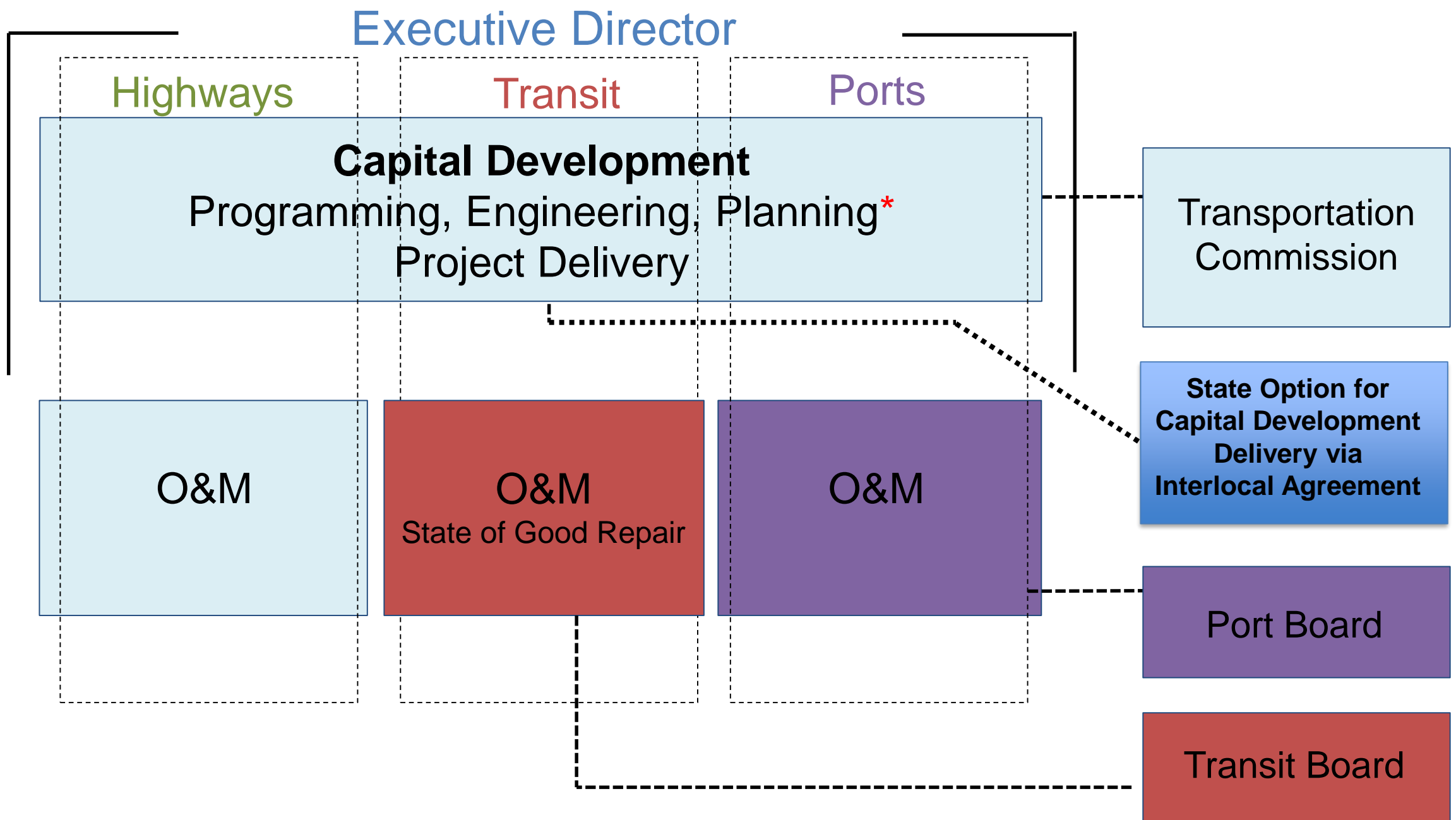
Expected performance attributes:

1. Integrated and multimodal decision making:
 - Encourages intermodal perspective throughout all phases of a project, from concept development through construction.
 - O&M oversight based on terms of contractual relationship between state and transit provider.
2. Optimize limited public dollars:
 - Leverages efficiencies within certain functions (e.g. engineering provided under single entity, with most costs charged to a specific project) and improved integration across modes. Other functions would be retained under multiple entities.
 - Projects prioritized across modes within single entity to help optimize investments of state dollars.
3. Oversight of various modal entities:
 - The state would be responsible for planning, programming, and construction across modes. The level of state oversight of O&M based on contractual terms.
4. Partnering with local entities for shared investment in success:
 - Local option funds (imposed and/or authorized) retained at local level.
 - State project prioritization could be structured to incentivize smart land use by local entities and/or P3 partners.
 - Increased engagement by counties/cities through development of service plans.

*See "Integrated Planning Process Overview"

Model C: Multimodal UDOT;

UTA retains ownership of current transit infrastructure; New transit capital development funded with state funds done by UDOT, with the option to contract certain capital development services to UTA through interlocal agreement; Current transit operations by UTA, operations on new transit capacity done by the state under contract with UTA or independent transit providers



Characteristics and considerations:
































- Capital investment is considered across modes and state funds are prioritized by a single entity, the Transportation Commission, making decisions for the system as a whole.
- Planning, programming, engineering and project delivery for state-funded capital investments administered within UDOT.
- Transit capital projects may be executed by a transit provider under contract or interlocal agreement with the state.
 - To ensure appropriate oversight, accountability, efficiency, and flexibility, the State will – as a condition for the use of State funds – deliver the project itself, or may enter into an interlocal agreement with a transit provider for all or portions of project delivery. The agreement would ensure ongoing coordination, oversight, reporting, and other conditions the State required.
 - When deciding whether to perform transit capital development functions within UDOT or through interlocal agreement with UTA, the state will consider such factors as whether the development is funded in part with state funds; is located, in part, on the state transportation system; is regionally significant; or requires DOT eminent domain action.
- Transit providers would remain independent of the state.
- Modifications to the UTA Board with Senate advice and consent for local appointments.
- Existing local option sales taxes would still be distributed to UTA per existing interlocal agreements.
- State may impose new 0.25 cent sales tax in the counties within current UTA transit district (money goes into state TIF)

Expected performance attributes:

1. Integrated and multimodal decision making:
 - Encourages intermodal perspective throughout all phases of a project, from concept development through construction.
2. Optimize limited public dollars:
 - Leverages efficiencies within certain functions (e.g., engineering functions provided through mechanism that is most effective for the specific project) and improved integration across modes.
 - State funds prioritized across modes by a single entity to help optimize investments.
3. Oversight of various modal entities:
 - The State would ensure appropriate accountability, oversight, and efficiency for all projects using State funds, either by delivering the project itself or by entering into an interlocal agreement for all or a portion of project delivery.
4. Partnering with local entities for shared investment in success:
 - Local option funds (imposed and/or authorized) retained at local level and coordinated with State and regional investments.
 - State-funded project prioritization could be structured to incentivize smart land use by local entities and/or P3 partners.

*See “Integrated Planning Process Overview”

Comparison of Governance Models

	Model A	Model B	Model C
Ownership of existing transit infrastructure			UTA 
Ownership of new, state-funded transit infrastructure			
O&M of current transit system		UTA 	UTA 
O&M of new, state-funded transit system		UTA 	UTA 
State of Good Repair on existing infrastructure			UTA 
Delivery of new, state-funded transit capital projects		 UTA  *	 UTA  *
Current local-option sales taxes		 UTA 	UTA 
Possible new, state-imposed, ¼ cent sales tax in 8 counties, or other state authorized funding			
FTA money for state-funded projects			 UTA 

* State has decision authority

The preceding three models, developed by the Governance and Transit Working Group, were debated by the full task force membership and ultimately rejected. The following model, developed by the task force chairs with input from stakeholders, was considered by the task force at its November 27 meeting and a motion was passed to move forward with this potential governance model. This model and any draft legislation associated with it will be reviewed by the task force at a final meeting prior to the 2018 General Session.

Potential Reforms to Utah's Transportation Governance and Project Development

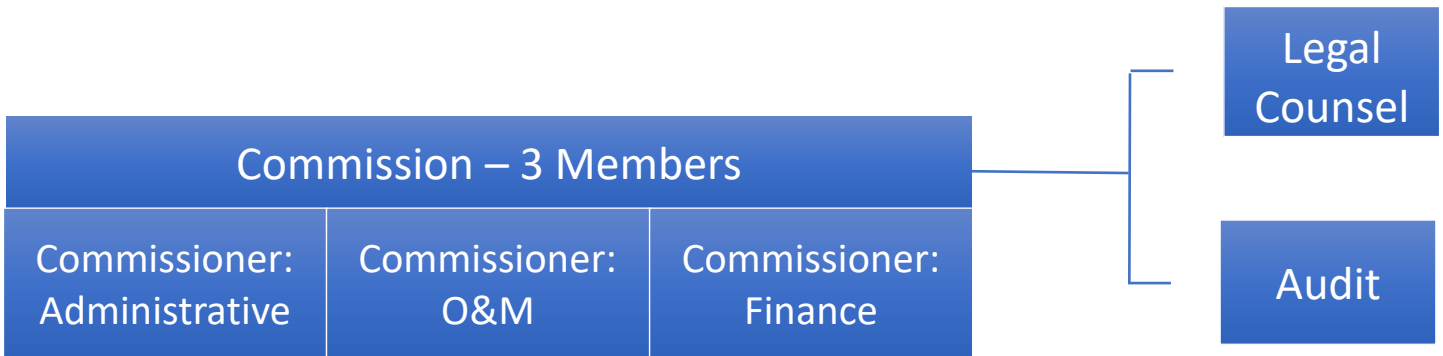
Presented at the November 27, 2017, Transportation Governance and Funding
Task Force meeting

Utah Transit Authority (UTA) Governance Reform

Transit Commission

1) *Composition*

- a) This model would replace the current 16-member UTA Board of Directors with a three-member, full-time, “Transit Commission” that would serve as the governing body for UTA.
- b) Each commissioner would be appointed by the governor from a list of three recommended nominees provided by counties in the UTA service district.
- c) One commissioner would be appointed from nominees from each of the following groups:
 - Salt Lake County;
 - Utah County, in consultation with Tooele County;
 - Davis and Weber Counties, in consultation with Box Elder County.
- d) Appointments would be subject to Advise and Consent of the Utah State Senate.
- e) Commissioners serve, at the will of the governor, for three-year terms.



2) *Qualifications*

- a) Executive experience
- b) Administrative experience
- c) Transportation or infrastructure management experience
- d) Skills in accounting, auditing, finance, law, risk analysis
- e) Ideally, the three commissioners’ skills and backgrounds would complement each others’ to cover all necessary areas of expertise

3) Duties

- a) Governing body of UTA
- b) Administrative supervision of UTA, including setting policies, adopting rules, and establishing agency goals
- c) Hire senior positions that report directly to the Transit Commission:
 - Auditor
 - General Counsel
- d) Approve agency budget
- e) Program projects and operations funded with local option taxes and federal funds
- f) Secure and administer federal funds
- g) Nominate projects to the Utah Transportation Commission for Transportation Investment Fund (TIF) funding participation
- h) Approve transit service plans
- i) Approve bond issuance for submittal to the State Bonding Commission for review and approval
- j) Prepare annual written reports to the governor and Legislature, including:
 - Fiscal Report – budget, risk analysis, sustainability
 - Tactical Report – internal operations, staffing needs, union negotiations, executive compensation plan
 - Operations Report – safety, reliability, farebox recovery, project costs for O&M and asset management
 - Opinion Survey – survey of local officials and public

4) Additional State Oversight and Conformity to State Agencies

- a) Employee retirement with URS
- b) Bond issuances approved by State Bonding Commission
- c) Service plans created annually in consultation with counties and presented to Transportation Interim Committee

Transit Advisory Board

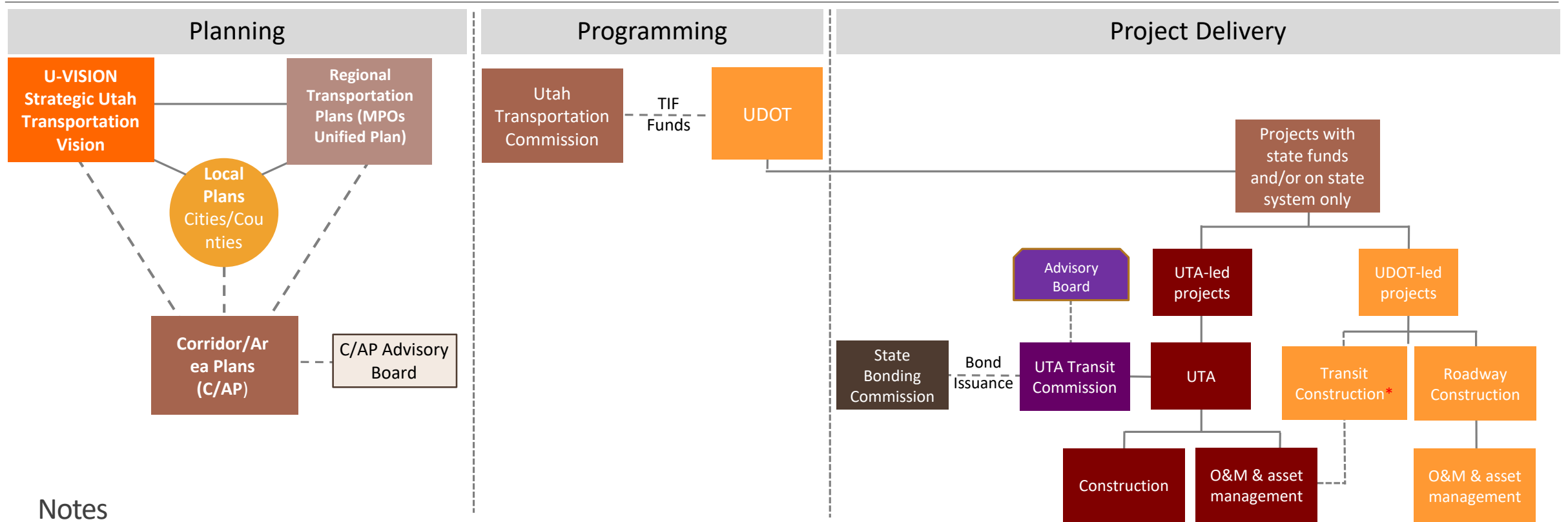
1) Nine-Member Advisory Board

- a) Appointed by counties within UTA service district
- b) Approves Transit Commissioners' compensation plans
- c) Works with locals on service plans
- d) Assists with public outreach, coordinated mobility, and constituent services

Capacity Capital Project Development

A Step-by-Step Look at Capacity Capital Project Using TIF Funds

Process Overview: Transportation System Capacity Capital Project Development & Delivery



Notes

Planning

- U-VISION to be a policy-level document that develops statewide goals and strategies
- To be developed by state in consultation with MPOs and local governments

Programming & Prioritization

- Enhanced prioritization process and criteria including incentives for strategic land use planning
- Program state capacity projects across modes including transit and active transportation
- Select projects that advance U-VISION
- Program projects with state funds and/or on state system

Project Delivery

- Project delivery determined by UDOT
- All road/bridge projects continue to be delivered by UDOT
- Transit projects may be delivered by state (UDOT), interlocal agreement (UTA), or P3 (contract)
- *UDOT-led transit delivery may use P3 for design, finance, construction, O&M
- Third-party review of agencies' functions, structures, and performance may result in recommended actions/changes

Task Force Members' Outstanding Questions and Concerns Regarding New Proposed Utah Transit Authority (UTA) Governance Model

When the task force members voted to support moving forward with the co-chairs' recommended governance model, they also moved to have their main questions and concerns regarding the model included in the final task force report. The following issues were raised as concerns to be considered as the task force finalizes a recommendation for a new UTA governance model.

General Questions/Concerns Regarding the Proposed Transit Commission:

- Is three members the right size for the commission?
 - Despite the increased cost, would five members be better?
- Who would be the chair of the commission?
- Are the suggested qualifications for commission members too narrow?
- Would there be issues with the state's Open and Public Meetings Act?
- It was recommended that the nine-member Advisory Board be given significant input into the Transit Commission's decisions.
- Would Box Elder and Tooele Counties lose their limited input in the UTA decision-making process under this model?

Questions/Concerns Regarding Local versus State Influence on the Proposed Transit Commission:

- Several members expressed concern over the proposal to have the governor appoint the transit commissions from candidates provided by local governments within the UTA service district.
 - Would this diminish the local governments' influence on UTA?
 - Does the governor's role in appointing the commission members, along with the proposal to move capital project programming and delivery mostly to the state Transportation Commission and UDOT, essentially mean the state is taking control of UTA?