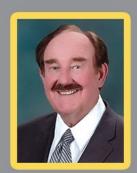
Utah Department of Transportation

Transportation Interim Committee - September 16, 2020

Naghi Zeenati, Chair Utah Transportation Commission

Teri Newell, Deputy Director Utah Department of Transportation



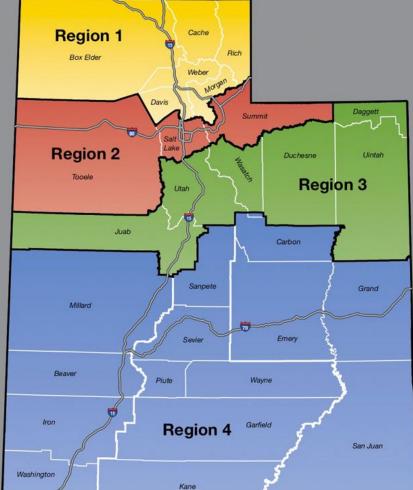


Wayne Barlow Region 1 Commissioner



Natalie Gochnour Region 2 Commissioner

Utah Transportation Commission





Jim Evans Region 3 Commissioner



Naghi Zeenati Region 4 Commissioner Chair



Lew Cramer Commissioner-at-Large



Donna Law Commissioner-at-Large



Kevin Van Tassell Commissioner-at-Large

Duties of the Commission

72-1-303 Duties of Commission

- Determine priorities and funding levels of projects including state funds for capital development transit projects
- Hearings and opportunities for public input
- Additions and deletions to state highways
- Adopt Rules necessary to perform duties
- Advise department in state transportation systems policy

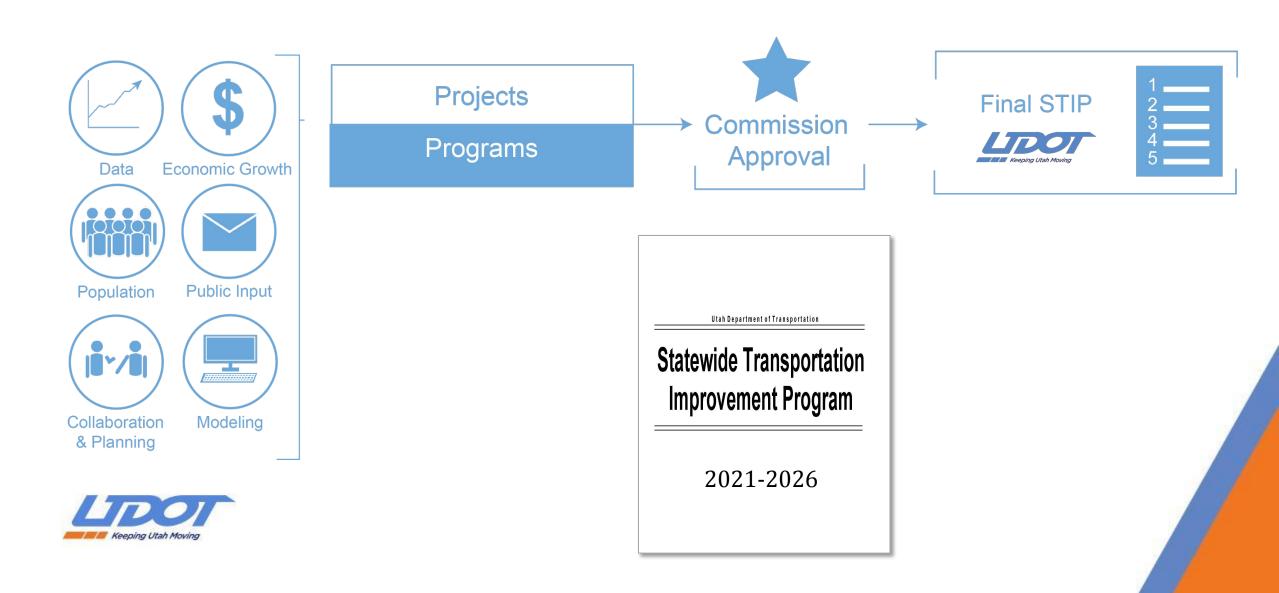




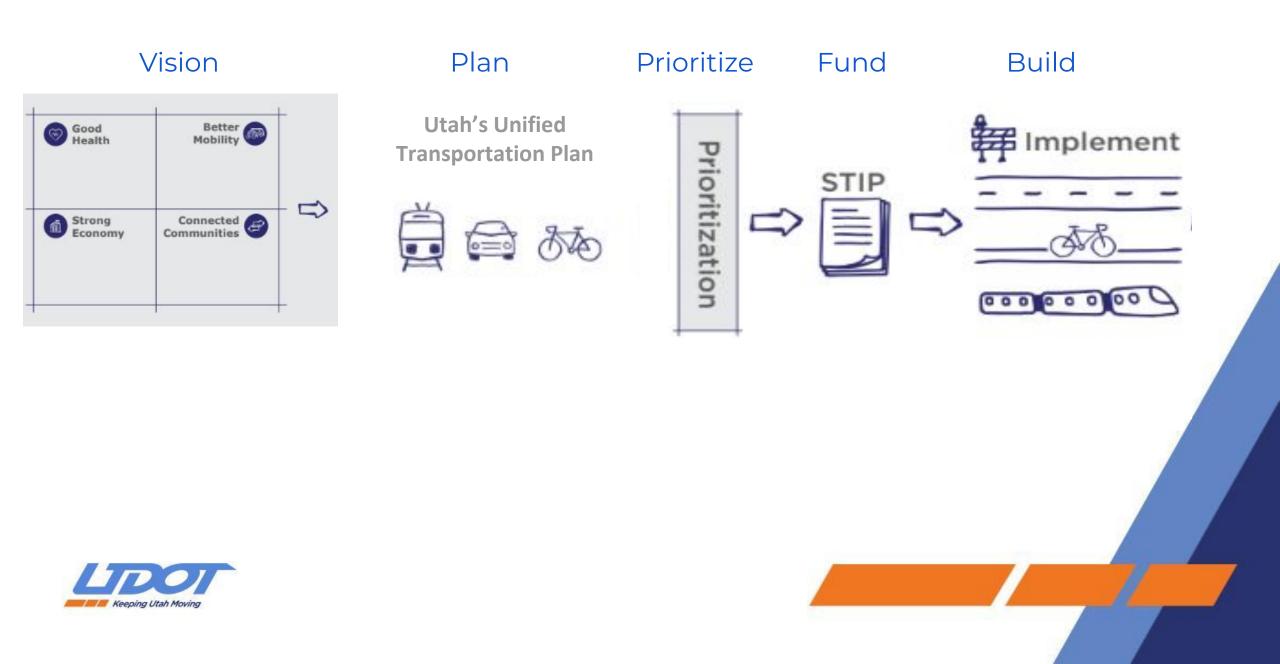
Prioritization: Utah State Code

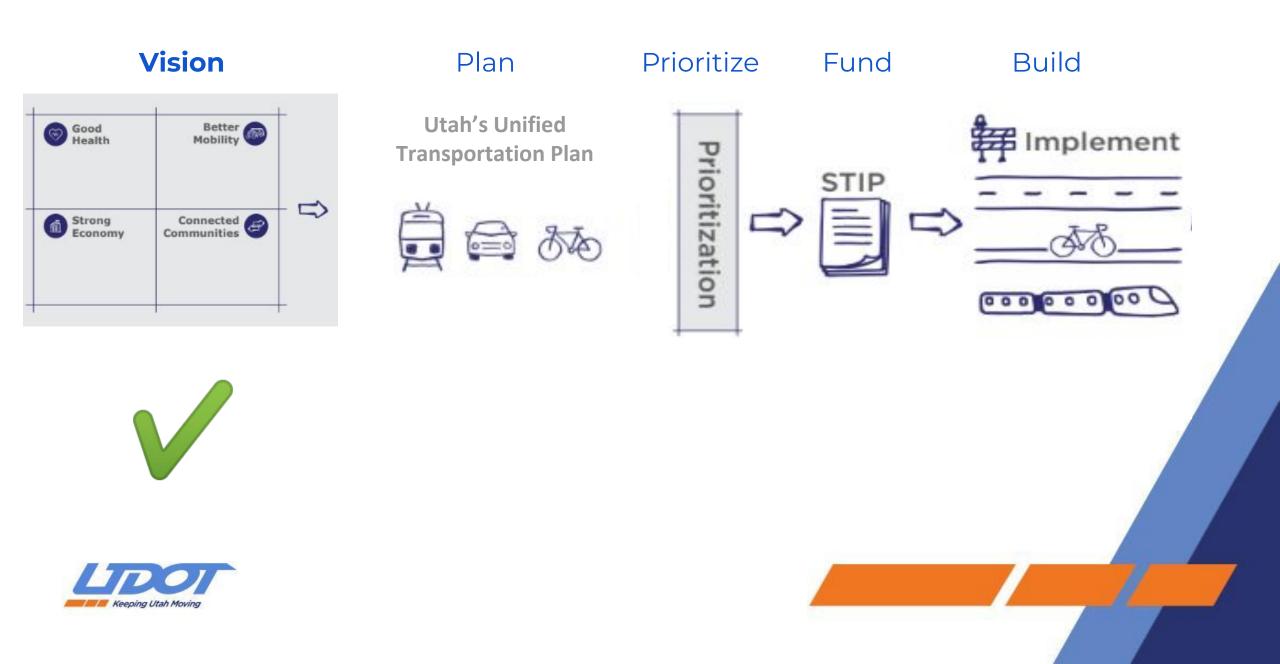
| Utah Code | |
|---|--|
| Effective 5/14/2019 72-1-304 Written project prioritization process for new trans Rulemaking. | sportation capacity projects |
| (1) (a) The Transportation Commission, in consultation with the d planning organizations as defined in Section 72-1-208.5, s process for the prioritization of: (i) new transportation capacity projects that are or will be pa under Chapter 4, Part 1, State Highways; (ii) paved pedestrian or paved nonmotorized transportation ; (A) mitigate traffic congestion on the state highway system | hall develop a written prioritization rt of the state highway system projects that: |
| (B) are part of an active transportation plan approved by th | ie department; |
| LI ALI SIL SYSTEM. | (c) specification of a weighted criteria system that is used to rank proposed projects and how it |
| (b) | will be used to determine which projects will be prioritized; |
| (i) A local government of district may norminate a proje | (d) specification of the data that is necessary to apply the weighted ranking criteria; and |
| | (e) any other provisions the commission considers appropriate, which may include consideration of: |
| (B) for a public transit project, the local government for operations and maintenance of the proposed | (i) regional and statewide economic development impacts, including improved local access to: |
| (C) the local government or district will provide 40% Subsection 72-2-124(4)(a)(viii) or 72-2-124(9)(e). (2) The following shall be included in the written prioritizat | (A) employment; |
| (a) a description of how the strategic initiatives of the de | (B) recreation; |
| 72-1-211 are advanced by the written prioritization p (b) a definition of the type of projects to which the writter | (C) commerce; and |
| (c) specification of a weighted criteria system that is use will be used to determine which projects will be prior | (D) residential areas; |
| (d) specification of the data that is necessary to apply the (e) any other provisions the commission considers apprendict | (ii) the extent to which local land use plans relevant to a project support and accomplish the |
| of: (i) regional and statewide economic development imp; | strategic initiatives adopted under Section 72-1-211; and |
| (A) employment; (B) educational facilities; | (iii) any matching funds provided by a political subdivision or public transit district in addition to |
| (C) recreation; (D) commerce; and | the 40% required by Subsection 72-2-124(7)(e). |
| (E) residential areas, including moderate income housing a government's or district's general plan pursuant to Sect | |
| (ii) the extent to which local land use plans relevant to a proj strategic initiatives adopted under Section 72-1-211; and | ect support and accomplish the |
| (iii) any matching funds provided by a political subdivision or | public transit district in addition to |
| the 40% required by Subsections 72-2-124(4)(a)(viii) and (3) In developing the written prioritization process, the commiss | ion: |
| (a) shall seek and consider public comment by holding public the state; and | neetings at locations throughout |
| Page 1 | |

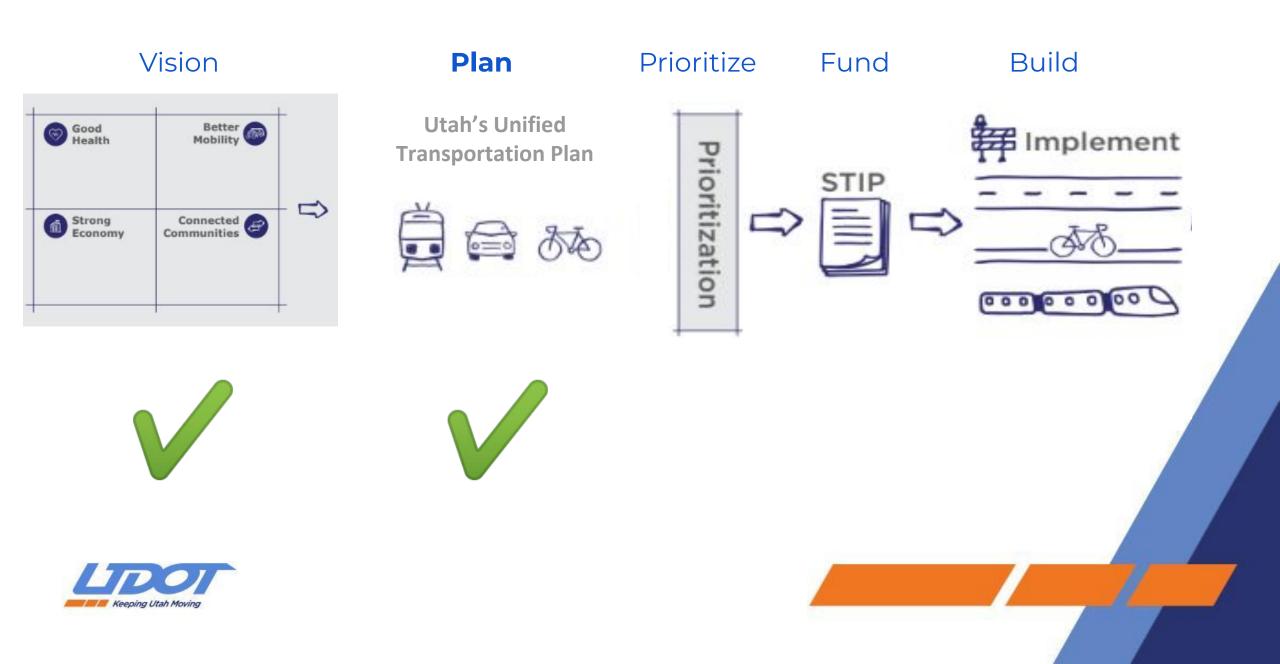
Commission Approval of STIP











VisionPlanPrioritizeFundBuildImage: Strong Strong Communities Image: Communities Image: Strong Communiti







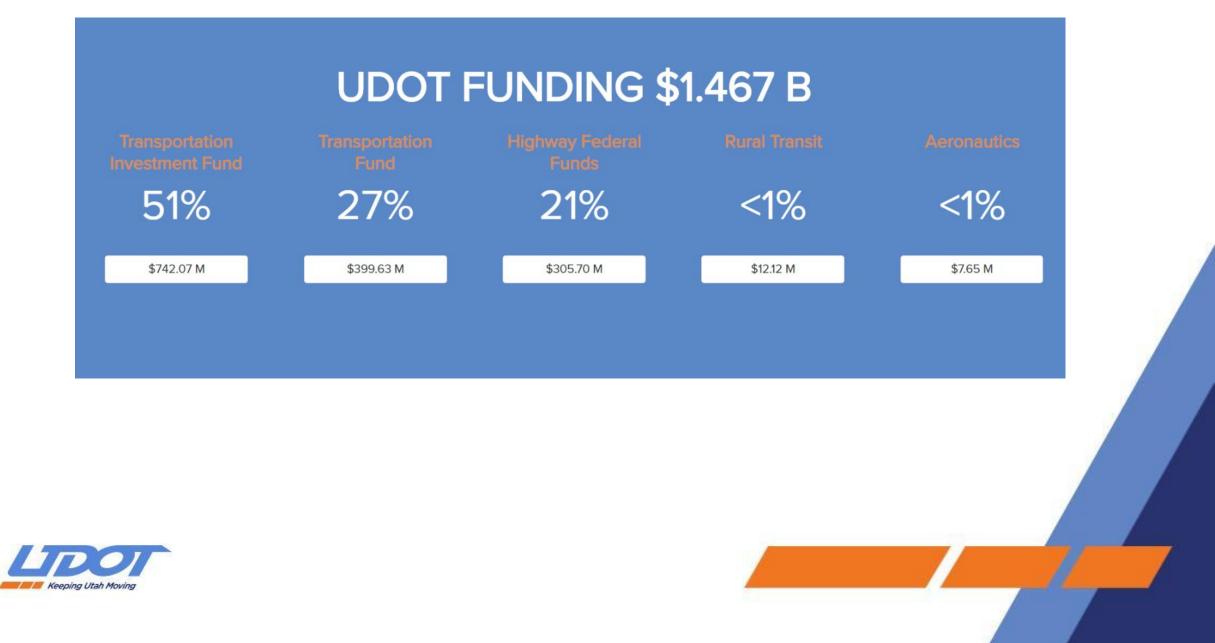
Transportation Investment Fund (TIF)

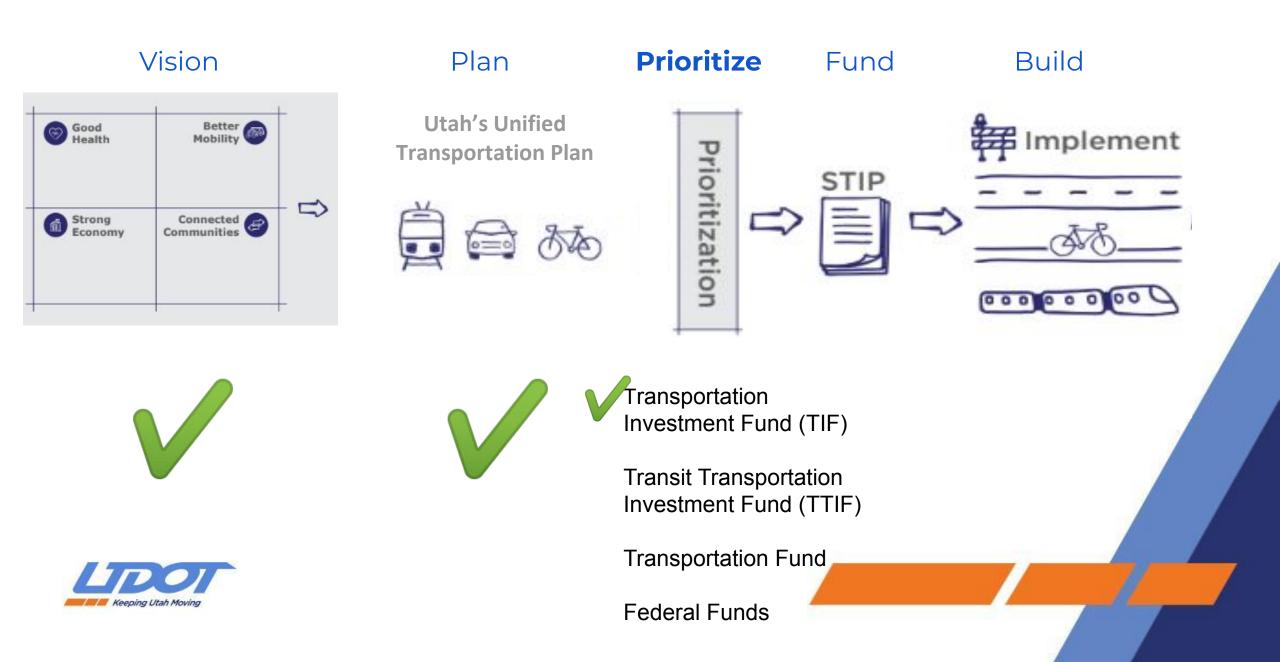
Transit Transportation Investment Fund (TTIF)

Transportation Fund

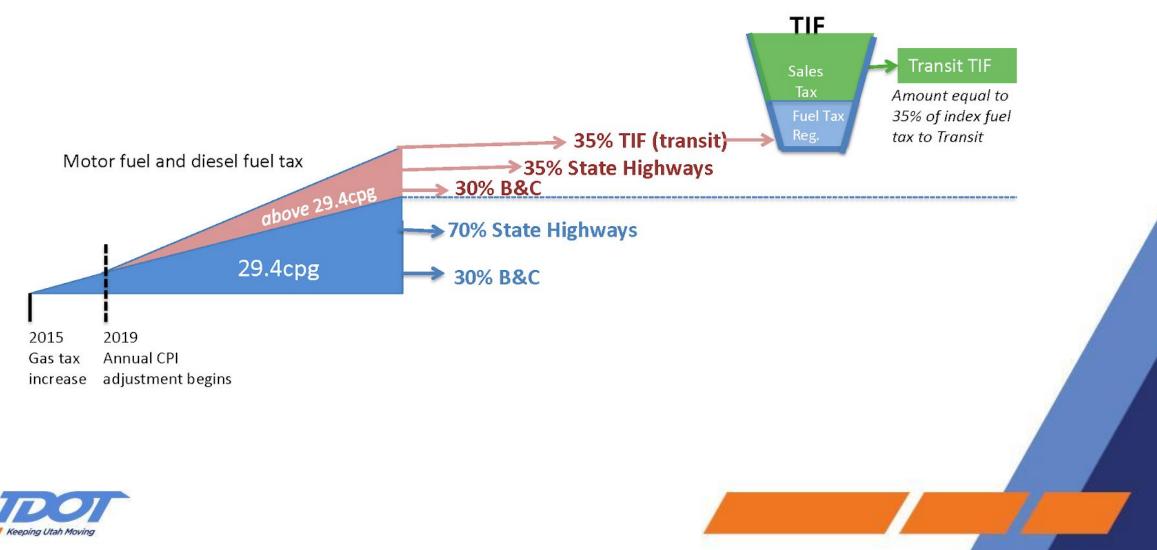
Federal Funds

Prioritize Vision Plan Fund Build **Utah's Unified** Better Mobility Good Health Implement Prioritization **Transportation Plan** STIP Strong Economy Connected Communities Transportation S Investment Fund (TIF) Transit Transportation S Investment Fund (TTIF) Transportation Fund Federal Funds Keeping Utah Mov

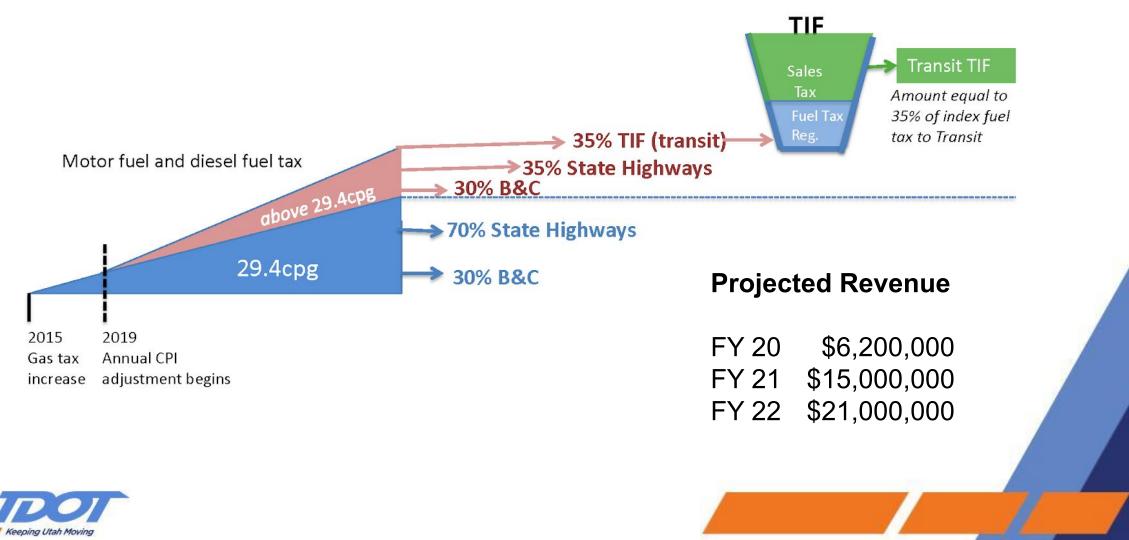




Funding Mechanism for TTIF



Funding Mechanism for TTIF



Effective 5/12/2020

72-1-304. Written project prioritization process for new transportation capacity projects -- Rulemaking.(1)

(a) The Transportation Commission, in consultation with the department and the metropolitan planning organizations as defined in Section 72-1-208.5, shall develop a written prioritization process for the prioritization of:

(i) new transportation capacity projects that are or will be part of the state highway system under Chapter 4,

Part 1, State Highways;

- (ii) paved pedestrian or paved nonmotorized transportation projects that:
- (A) mitigate traffic congestion on the state highway system; and
- (B) are part of an active transportation plan approved by the department;
- (iii) public transit projects that add capacity to the public transit systems within the state; and
- (iv) pedestrian or nonmotorized transportation projects that provide connection to a public transit system.



TTIF Transit Process

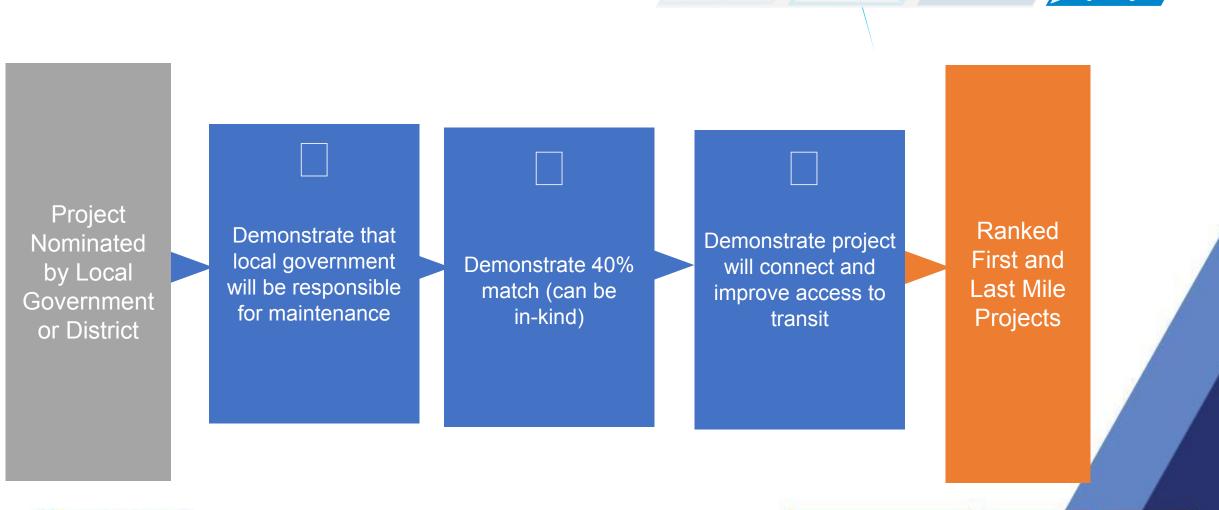
Project Nominated by Local Government or District

Demonstrate Ongoing Funding Source for Operations and Maintenance

Demonstrate 40% Match (can be in-kind) Ranked Transit Capacity Projects

New Fixed Guideway Projects Need to be Identified in Phase 1 of LRP

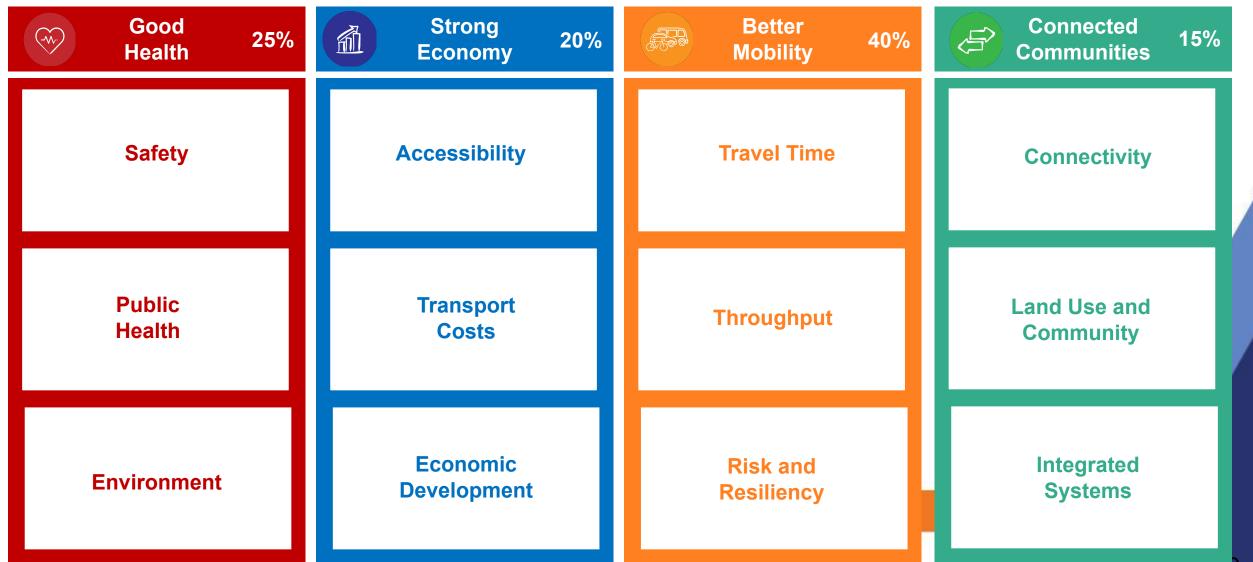






TTIF First/Last Mile Process

Outcome and Criteria Weighting

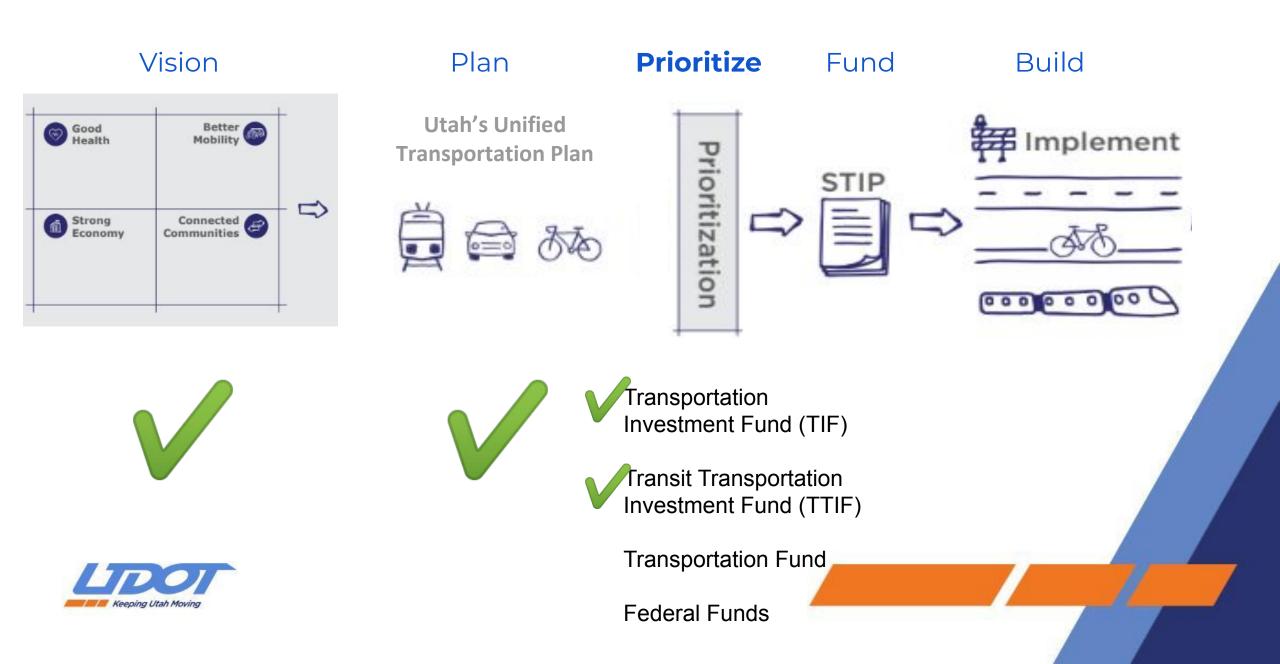


Approved TTIF Funding 05/22/2020

| Project Type | Project | | Approved Funding | |
|-----------------|---|----|---------------------|--|
| TTIF Transit | Ogden/WSU Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) | \$ | 4,000,000 | |
| TTIF Transit | Midvalley Connector BRT | \$ | 22,800,000 | |
| TTIF Transit | Purchase of four buses for new route that will connect USU, Logan Historic Downtown and shopping centers | \$ | 1,200,000 | |
| TTIF Transit | 600/700 North Frequent Transit Network Improvements - NEW ROUTE | \$ | 228,000 | |
| TTIF Transit | BRT from Kimball Junction to Park City (SR-224)* | \$ | 2,500,000 | |
| TTIF Transit | Washington City 35' Bus Purchase and Paratransit Van Purchase - NEW ROUTE | \$ | 236,000 | |
| TTIF FMLM | Pedestrian bridge at 600 South and 100 West - Provo FrontRunner Station Connection | \$ | 500,000 | |
| TTIF FMLM | Multi-purpose trail along the north side of Old Highway 91 from 400 W to the public transit system on 200 E | \$ | 309,000 | |







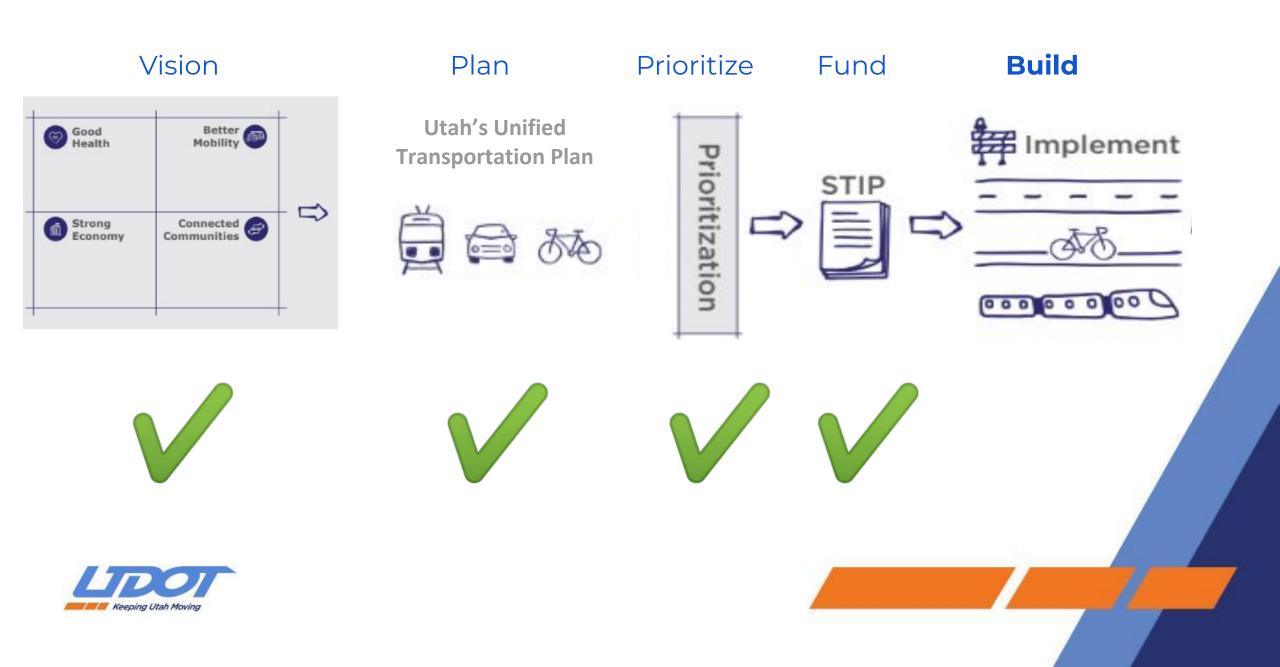
Vision Plan Prioritize Fund Build **Utah's Unified** Better Mobility Good Health Implement Prioritization **Transportation Plan** STIP Strong Economy Connected Communities State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)



What is the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program?

UDOT's Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a six-year plan of highway, transit and active transportation projects for the State of Utah. The STIP is maintained daily and includes transportation projects on the state, city and county highway systems as well as projects in the national parks, national forests and Indian reservations. These projects use various federal and state funding programs.









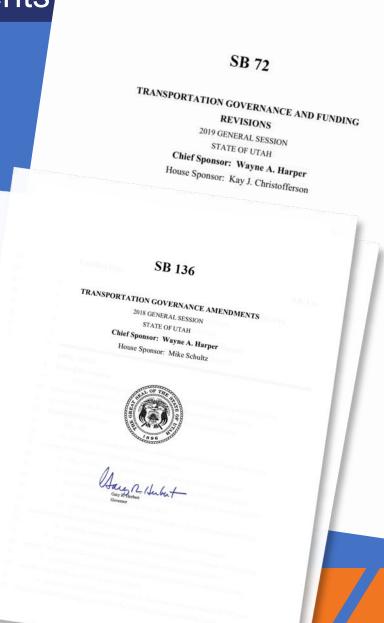
SB 136 (2018) & SB 72 (2019) – Transportation Governance & Funding Amendments

SB 136

- Implement a Road User Charge Jan 2020
 - Alternative to paying a flat fee for electric vehicles:
 - Eligible types: EV, PHEV, hybrids
- Establish a Road Usage Charge advisory committee
- Report annually on program & future research projects

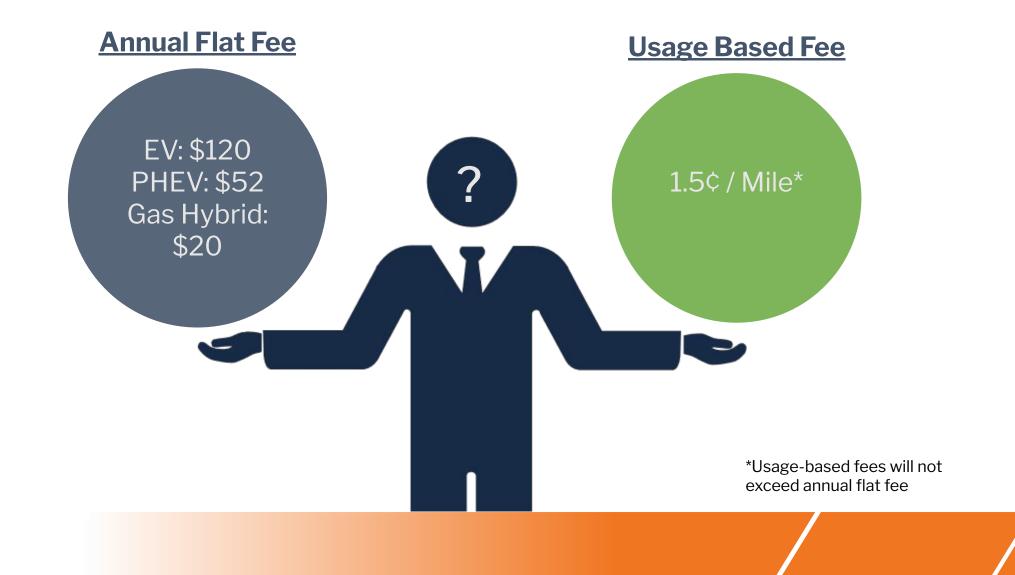
SB 72

- Rulemaking authority for UDOT
- Rulemaking authority for Transportation
 Commission
- UDOT/DMV information sharing



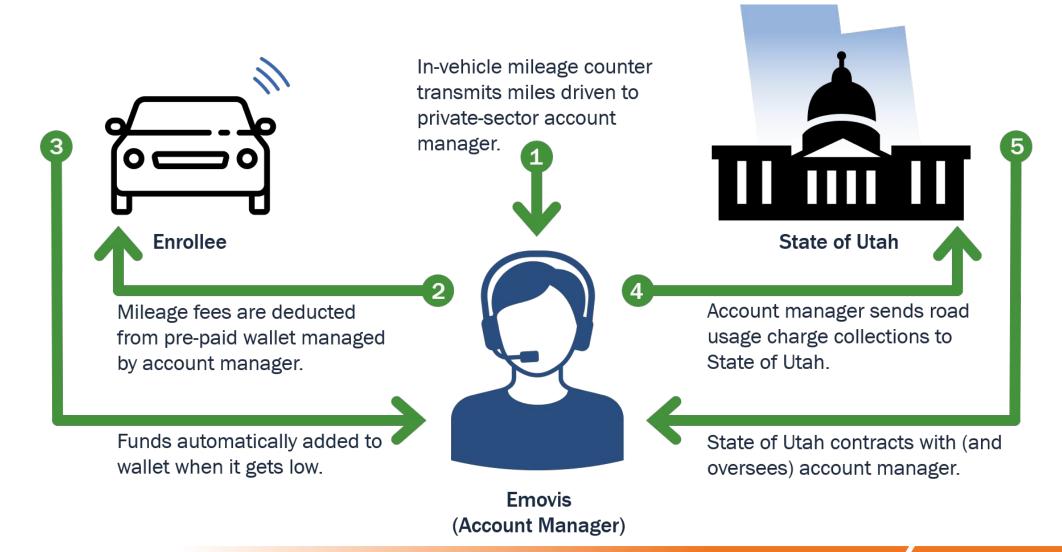


Utah's Alt- Fuel Vehicle Payment Choice – Beginning Jan 2020





How Does the System Work?





Initial Elements of the Program

Technology

- Telematics
- OBD-II

Data Privacy

- Flat Fee or RUC
- Data Retention
- Data Distribution
- User Agreement





| Vehicle Types |
|---------------|
|---------------|

- Electric (EV)
- Plug-in (PHEV)
- Gas Hybrid

Interoperability & Integration

- Online
- VIN
- Odometer Capture
- DMV Interface
- Registration
 Holds



Revenue Management

- Prepaid Wallet
 & Cap
- Credit/Debit Card
- Monthly Statement
- User Options
- App Interface





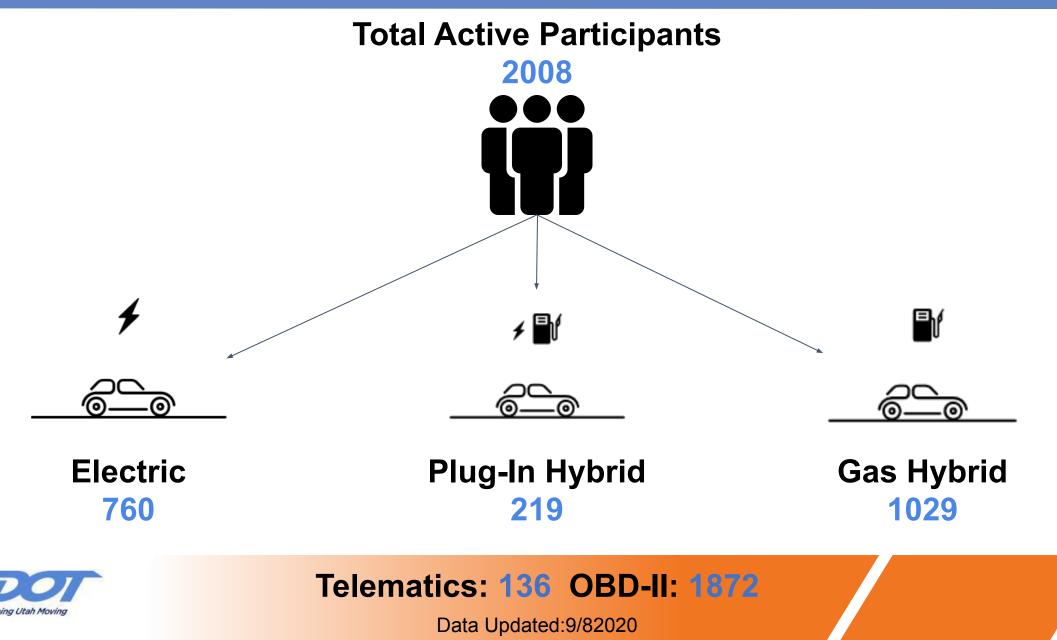
The Road Usage Charge Program Went Live January 1, 2020!





roadusagecharge.utah.gov

Enrollment Information



Future of Road Usage Charging in Utah

Program Objectives

• Continual refinement of operations of the program

SB 150

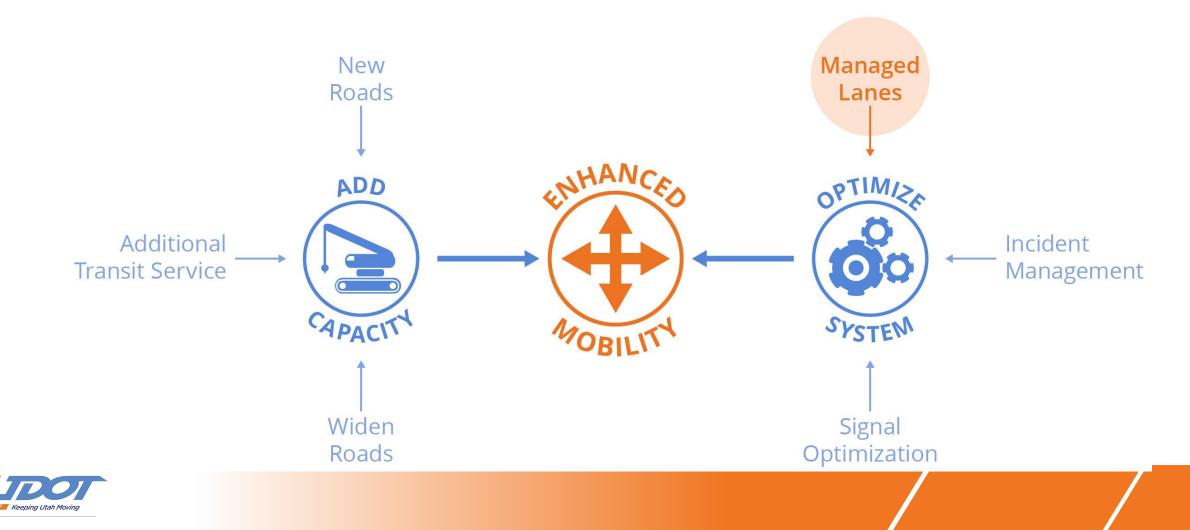
• June 2021 submit a plan to enroll all vehicles registered in the state in the program by December 31, 2031.





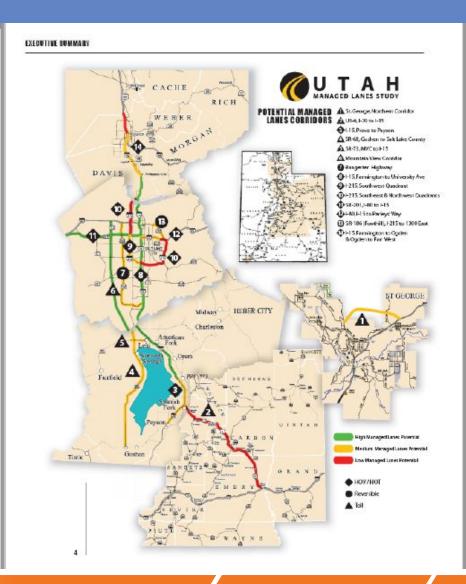


• What are Managed Lanes?



Original Managed Lanes Report

- Completed in 2006
 - Before HOT conversion on I-15 and Flex Lanes on 5600 South
- UDOT Legislative Resources
 - Can be found:
 - <u>https://www.udot.utah.gov/connect</u> /about-us/legislative/





Interactive Website

https://utah-manage \bigcirc d-lanes-study-uplan .hub.arcgis.com/

What do managed lanes offer?

There are three categories of managed lane benefits: 1) congestion management, 2) demand management, and 3) revenue. Every managed lane strategy targets congestion management. Some also provide a demand management component. Very few managed lane strategies offer a significant revenue source.



Congestion management improves performance and reliability of the existing system.



Demand management reduces travel demand or shifting travel demand to alternate routes, modes (transit, active transportation), or times of day.



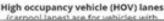
Managed lane strategies sometimes provide a revenue source that could be used to fund new transportation projects.

The Managed Lanes Tool Box



There are many types of managed lanes strategies. The major categories of managed lanes are described below. An orange Utah icon denotes the managed lanes strategies that are already implemented in Utah.









Toll roads and toll lanes require all users to nav a toll to enter the road or



Reversible lanes change the travel direction for one or more lanes to



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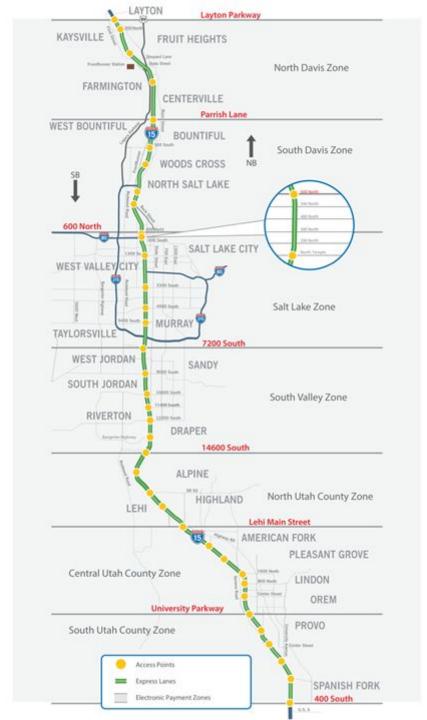




Express Lanes

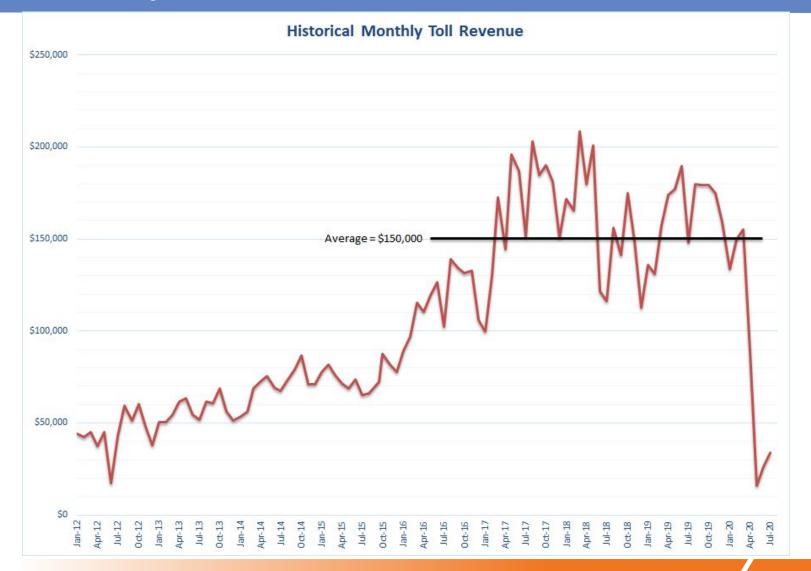


- Existing 144 lane miles (72 centerline)
 - Spanish Fork to Layton
 - 30 lane miles miles under construction completion 2020
 - 14 payment zones
 - Weber/Davis County Expansion 2021 Completion
 - Additional 20 lane miles (10 ceterline miles)
 - 2 payment zones





Historical Monthly Toll Revenue



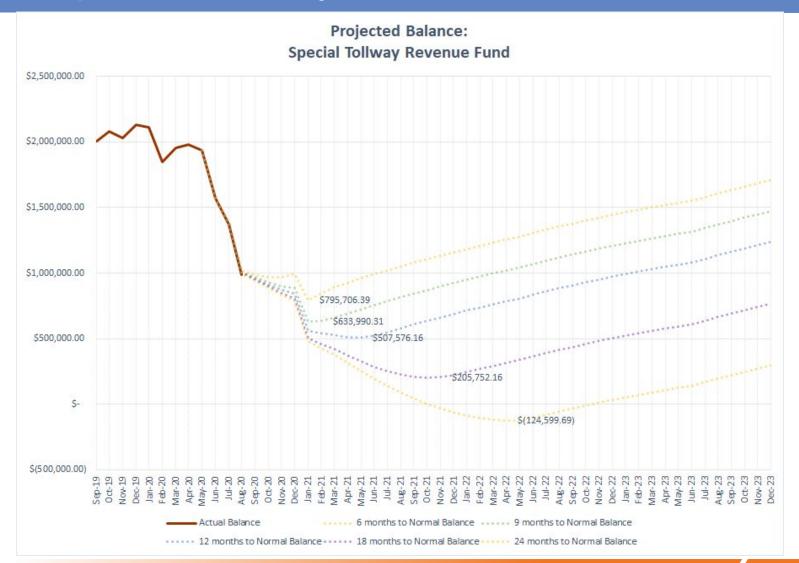


Post COVID Projections





Impacts on Special Tollway Fund





Express Lanes Benefits

- Improves commute reliability
- Encourages people to carpool
- Reduces traffic congestion

