

2024 Sound Transit Annual Report



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sound Transit in 2024 >>>

Message from Board Chair and
Chief Executive Officer >>>

System expansion and current service >>>

FINANCIAL SECTION

Financial and operating highlights >>>

Statement of management's responsibility >>>

Report of independent auditors >>>

Management's discussion and analysis >>>

Basic financial statements >>>

Statements of net position

Statements of revenues, expenses
and changes in net position

Statements of cash flows

Notes to financial statements

Statistical data >>>

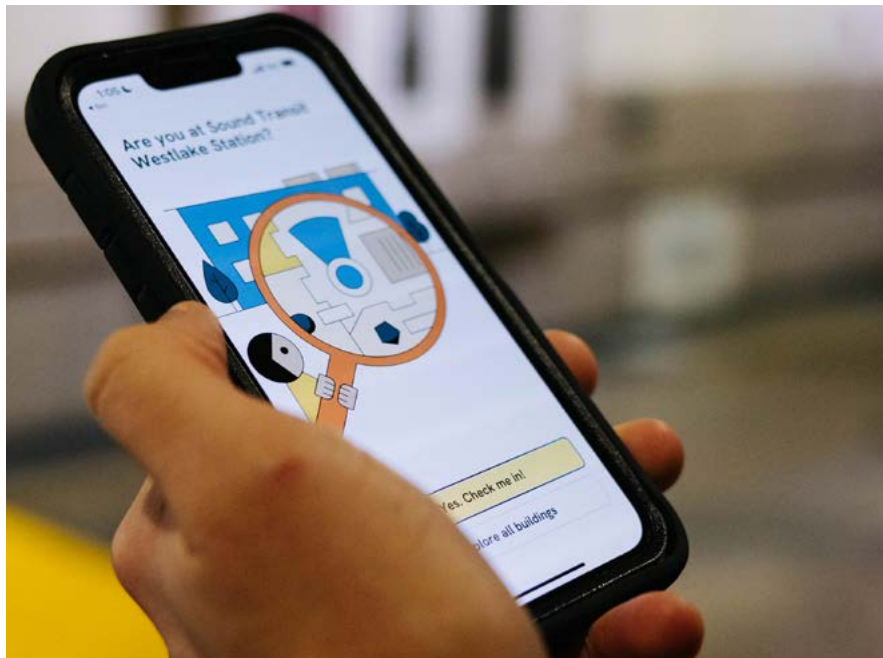
Sound Transit Board >>>

The busy platform at the new Shoreline South/148th Station during Sound Transit's Lynnwood Link Extension opening.

Cover image: Federal Transit Administration Administrator Veronica Vanterpool speaks at the opening of Sound Transit's Lynnwood Link Extension on August 30, 2024.



Sound Transit, meeting the challenge in 2024



Customer service: Adding personal device wayfinding



Planning the future: Board selects West Seattle Link Extension routes and stations



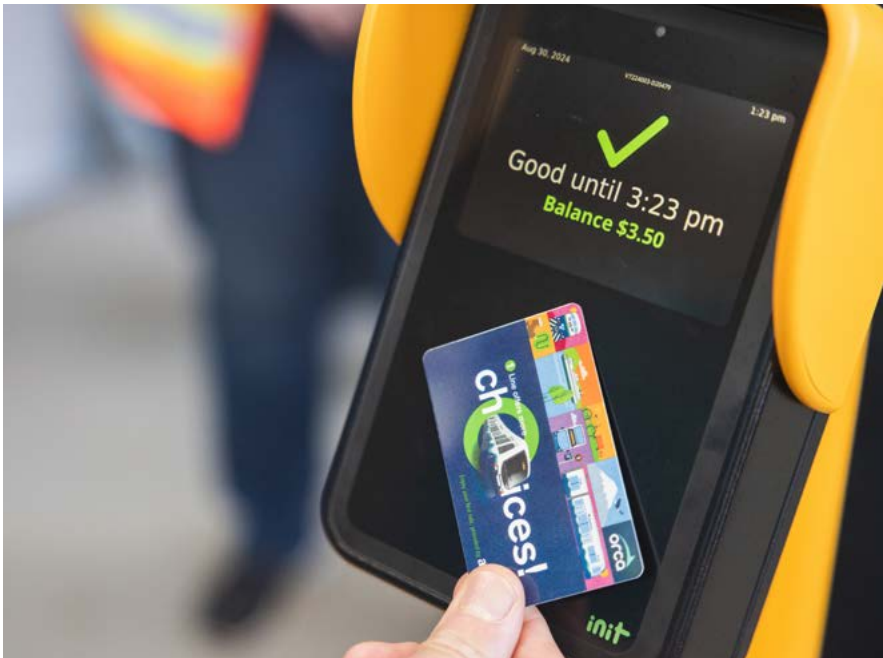
Historic expansion North: The 1 Line now connects two counties bringing new service to Lynnwood in Snohomish



Historic expansion East: The new 2 Line opens on the Eastside bringing Link service to Bellevue and regional tech hub in Redmond



Key hires: Establish new Deputy CEO for Capital Delivery position, hiring industry veteran Terri Mestas to oversee concurrent megaprojects



Creating access: Making fares more fair

Message from Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer

2024 was a historic year for Sound Transit, as we expanded Link light rail by more than 50% and added service in five new regional cities.

In April, we launched the 2 Line, bringing light rail service to the Eastside for the first time, with six new stations in Bellevue and Redmond. In August, connecting Link service across county lines, we brought light rail into Snohomish County with service in Lynnwood, one of our four new stations along with stops in Mountlake Terrace and Shoreline. Ridership surged in 2024, and we broke several daily records during the busy summer tourist and event season.

Construction activity continued apace in 2024 as we prepared for historic expansions. Specifically, we will open four additional 2 Line stations in Redmond, Mercer Island, and Seattle, and bring light rail across Lake Washington. Looking further into the future, construction work also kept us on track to expand service in Kent and Federal Way in 2026, and bring Stride Bus Rapid Transit to the I-405 and SR 522 corridors by the end of the decade. We also made key decisions for future construction, including selecting locations for the Operations and Maintenance Facility South in Federal Way, and selecting the route and stations for the West Seattle Link extension.

We also turned our focus to improving passenger experience, access, and the reliability of our increasingly complex system. This included both preventive and urgent maintenance, track repairs, and independent reviews on how to secure long-term operating reliability. We added mobile payments and digital ORCA cards for Android users. We debuted 3D mapping technology at Westlake and Int'l Dist./Chinatown stations, making those popular stations more navigable and accessible for passengers with visual, hearing,

or mobility challenges. We implemented a flat \$3 fare for light rail, simplifying our fare structure and making it easier to understand, while eliminating the need to 'tap off' when exiting stations. Lastly, our fare ambassadors resumed checking passenger fares, which ensures the stability of fare revenue while also providing another layer of passenger support in our system.

2024 was also marked by massive internal change to how Sound Transit does business. Most prominently, and as a direct response to the Technical Advisory Group recommendations, we hired Terri Mestas as Deputy CEO for Megaproject Delivery. Mestas came to Sound Transit from her role successfully managing the \$30 billion expansion program for Los Angeles World Airports. Additionally, we implemented a comprehensive internal reorganization, titled Project MOST, to break down silos, increase accountability, and empower our talented staff by moving decision-making to the appropriate level of authority.

Closing out 2024 with a strong financial position, including cash and equivalents of \$5.5 billion, net revenue of \$2.4 billion, and current approved debt capacity of \$10.2 billion, Sound Transit remains well poised to meet our ongoing responsibility to taxpayers as we work to fulfil their mandate for a comprehensive regional transit system.



Dave Somers, Sound Transit Board Chair




Dow Constantine, Chief Executive Officer

An aerial view of Wilburton Station on the 2 Line.



Sound Transit

System expansion and current service

 **Link light rail**

Future service:

1 Line Ballard–Tacoma

2 Line Mariner–Redmond

3 Line Everett–West Seattle

4 Line S. Kirkland–Issaquah

T Line Tacoma Dome–Tacoma Community College

Current service:


Lynnwood–Angle Lake

Downtown Redmond–South Bellevue

Tacoma Dome–St Joseph

⊕ Added capacity

Ⓟ Parking improvements

 **Sounder trains**


Future service:

S Line DuPont–Lakewood

Current service:

N Line Everett–Seattle

S Line Lakewood–Seattle


 **Stride buses**

Future service:

S1 Line Bellevue–Burien

S2 Line Lynnwood–Bellevue

S3 Line Shoreline–Bothell

 **ST Express buses**

Current service:

— Current routes

*Dates reflect an affordable schedule based on current financial projections and cost estimates, and a target schedule. Learn more: soundtransit.org/realignment.

The map illustrates the Sound Transit system, showing current routes and future expansion plans. The system is divided into several lines and services:

- Link light rail:** Future service includes Line 1 (Ballard–Tacoma), Line 2 (Mariner–Redmond), Line 3 (Everett–West Seattle), Line 4 (S. Kirkland–Issaquah), and the T Line (Tacoma Dome–Tacoma Community College). Current service includes Lynnwood–Angle Lake, Downtown Redmond–South Bellevue, and Tacoma Dome–St Joseph.
- Sounder trains:** Future service includes the S Line (DuPont–Lakewood). Current service includes the N Line (Everett–Seattle) and the S Line (Lakewood–Seattle).
- Stride buses:** Future service includes the S1 Line (Bellevue–Burien), S2 Line (Lynnwood–Bellevue), and S3 Line (Shoreline–Bothell).
- ST Express buses:** Current service includes current routes.

The map shows the following locations and routes:

- Everett:** Mukilteo, Mariner, Lynnwood, Edmonds, Mountlake Terrace, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville.
- Seattle:** Shoreline, Northgate, Ballard, UW, Mercer Island, West Seattle, Renton, Issaquah, South Renton, Tukwila, Kent, Auburn, Sumner, Bonney Lake, Puyallup, Lakewood, DuPont.
- Tacoma:** Tacoma Dome, Tacoma Community College, St Joseph, South Tacoma, Fife, Federal Way, Kent, Des Moines, Angle Lake, SeaTac/Airport, Burien.

5 2024 SOUND TRANSIT ANNUAL REPORT

2024 Financial and operating highlights

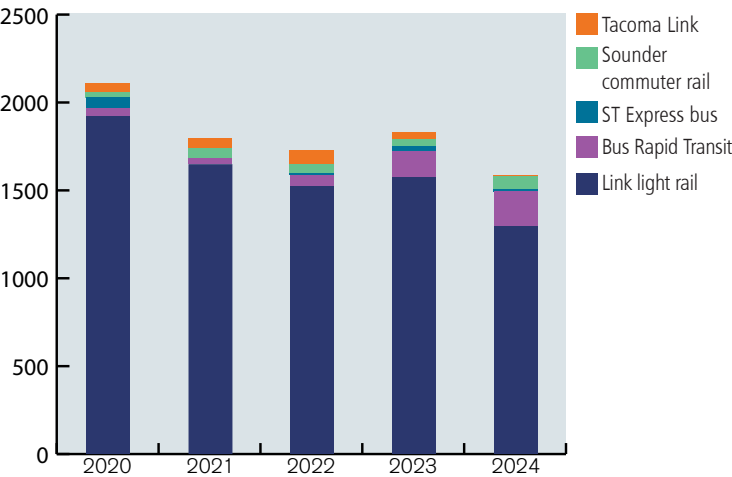
In 2024, Sound Transit continued to make progress on voter-approved capital projects with spending of approximately \$1.6 billion. The majority of capital outlay was on Link extension projects, most significantly on Lynnwood, Federal Way, East, West Seattle, Ballard and Redmond Link extension as well as Bus Rapid Transit projects.

Systemwide ridership increased 12.0% to approximately 42.1 million and fare revenue increased 19.1% to \$61.8 million mainly driven by opening 1 Line extension to Lynnwood and 2 Line initial segment between South Bellevue and Redmond. Total operating expenses in

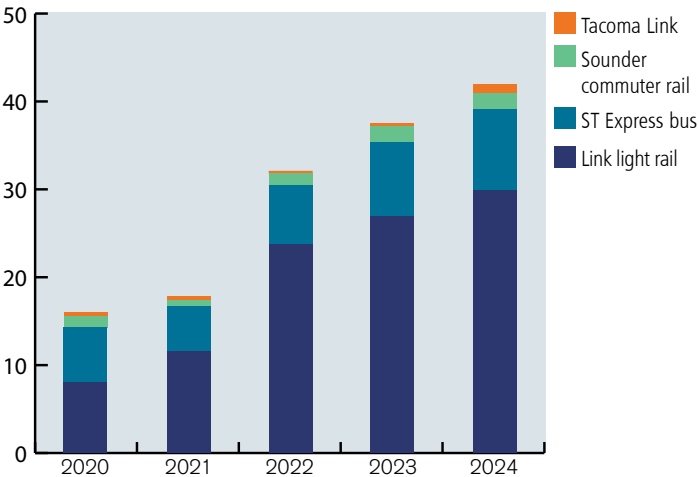
2024 increased 16.9%, or \$148.0 million, to \$1,024.2 million and the net operating subsidy was \$948.4 million.

Voter-approved sales, use, motor vehicle excise and property taxes were the primary 2024 funding sources for Sound Transit's capital expansion and operating subsidy supported by the regional economic conditions. These non-operating revenues, net of expenses, were approximately \$2.1 billion. Additionally, capital contribution from federal, state and local governments contributed approximately \$293.8 million in 2024, primarily related to Lynnwood, Federal Way and Tacoma Link extension projects.

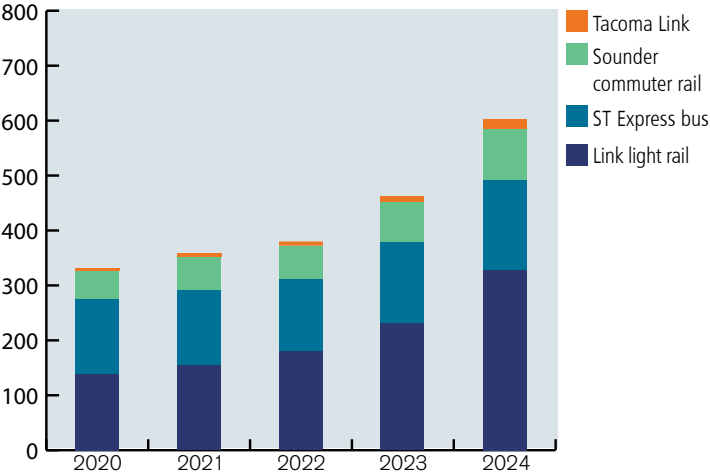
Capital expense by line of business \$ in millions



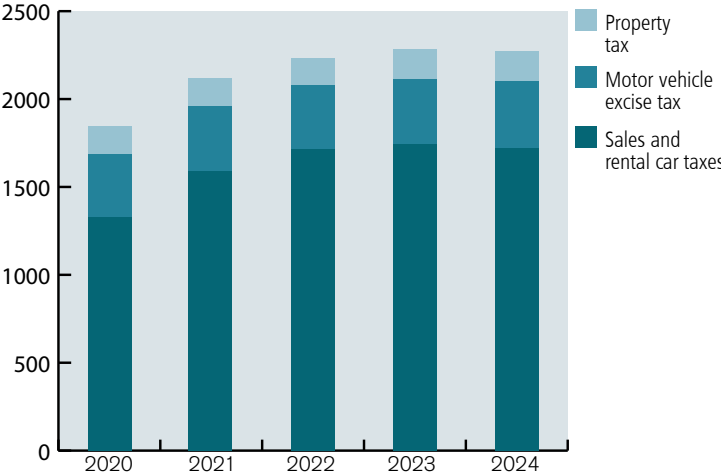
Ridership in millions



Operating and maintenance expenses \$ in millions



Tax revenue collection history \$ in millions



A detail of salmon from artists Preston Singletary and David Franklin's piece Generational Confluence at the Lynnwood City Center station.

Statement of management's responsibility

The financial statements of the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (Sound Transit or the agency) have been prepared from its accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The integrity and objectivity of information in Sound Transit's financial statements, including estimates and judgments, are the responsibility of management.

Sound Transit maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting, the safeguarding of assets and the prevention and detection of material errors or fraudulent financial reporting. Monitoring of such systems includes management's responsibility to objectively assess the effectiveness of internal accounting controls and recommend improvements therein.

Limitations exist in any system of internal accounting controls in which the cost of the system being implemented should not exceed the benefits derived. Sound Transit believes that the agency's system does provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorizations and is adequate to accomplish the stated objectives.

The independent auditors, whose report is included herein, were engaged to express an opinion on our 2024 financial statements. Their opinion is based on procedures performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, including examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In an attempt to assure objectivity, the financial information contained in this report is subject to review by the Board of Directors.



Goran Sparrman
Interim Chief Executive Officer



Hughey Newsome
Chief Financial Officer



Jeff Clark
Executive Director-Controller



A family arrives at the Bellevue Downtown Station on the 2 Line in Bellevue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Finance and Audit Committee
Board of Directors
Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority ("Authority"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority, as of December 31, 2024 and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (*Government Auditing Standards*), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 18, 2025 on our consideration of the Authority’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


Crowe LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
April 18, 2025

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Sound Transit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The MD&A focuses on significant financial activities and identifies any significant changes in the periods reported. As this information is presented in summary form, it should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to the financial statements as a whole.

Sound Transit is a regional transit authority implementing and operating a high-capacity transportation system throughout parts of King, Pierce and Snohomish counties. Modes of operation include commuter rail (Sonder), light rail (Link and Tacoma Link), a regional express bus system (ST Express) and a bus rapid transit system (Stride). Sound Transit was established by the legislature in 1993, and authorized to collect taxes to fund, build and operate a comprehensive transit system by voter approved plans in 1996 (Sound Move), 2008 (ST2) and 2016 (ST3).

- *Sound Move* – a 10-year regional transit system plan, which authorized tax collections to fund operations and the first set of regional transit projects; completed in 2016.
- *ST2* – a 15-year program authorizing additional tax collections to fund additional bus and commuter rail service, as well as 36 miles of new Link light rail service; in progress.
- *ST3* – a 25-year program authorizing additional tax collections and a new property tax to fund 62 new miles of light rail, bus rapid transit, expanded capacity and service on Sonder south line, ST Express bus service and improved access to stations; in progress.

Sound Transit opened the Link 2 Line in April 2024, adding eight stations and 6.6 miles of an initial segment between South Bellevue and Redmond Technology Stations. In addition, the Link 1 Line extension to Lynnwood opened in August 2024, adding four stations and 8.5 miles as well as three new parking structures.

In August 2024, Sound Transit’s Chief Financial Officer (CFO) resigned from the agency. A new CFO was selected and assumed the role in February 2025. Sound Transit continues to have knowledgeable leadership and staff capable of executing on the capital expansion (project delivery) program and agency operations (service delivery).

Financial highlights

- Sound Transit’s financial statements show an increase in net position of \$1.4 billion and \$2.8 billion in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase reflects continued progress on the voter approved capital expansion programs and highlights the agency’s diversified tax revenues supported by the regional economic conditions.
- System expansion continued in all corridors (North, Central, South and East) and across all modes, most significantly light rail in 2024 and 2023. Capital assets increased 4.9% in 2024 as a result of \$1.6 billion of capital project spending related primarily to the Lynnwood, Federal Way, East Link, West Seattle-Ballard Link and Redmond extension projects, as well as Bus Rapid Transit.

- Non-operating revenues, net of expenses, were \$2.1 billion, a 2.6% decrease from 2023, primarily due to lower sales tax revenue and higher contributions to other governments related to extension projects for light rail and Bus Rapid Transit. These items are offset by higher investment income.
- Capital contributions from federal, state and local funding arrangements were \$293.8 million, a net decrease of \$1.2 billion or 79.9% from 2023, primarily reflecting the ownership transfer of the Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel (DSTT) in April 2023.
- Total operating subsidy (loss from operations) increased by \$135.1 million or 16.6% to \$948.4 million primarily due to higher operations and maintenance expenses and growing depreciation.

Overview of the financial statements

Sound Transit’s financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The 2024 and 2023 financial statements are presented using the economic resource measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. As Sound Transit comprises a single proprietary fund, no fund level financial statements are shown.

In accordance with GAAP, all revenues are recognized in the period they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period they are incurred. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operations of Sound Transit are included in the Statements of Net Position. Depreciation and amortization of capital and other assets is recognized in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

The financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about Sound Transit’s overall financial status as well as Sound Transit’s net position, segregated by net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. Net position is the difference between Sound Transit’s assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and over time, may serve as a useful indicator of Sound Transit’s financial position. The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided.

Financial analysis

Net position

Sound Transit’s net position represents the cumulative effect of the excess of revenues over expenses together with the impact of Sound Transit’s financing decisions.

Sound Transit’s total net position as of December 31, 2024 was \$22.1 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion or 6.8% from 2023. Total assets increased \$1.4 billion or 5.4% and total liabilities decreased \$43.3 million or 1.0%. The increase in total assets reflects the continued capital program spending primarily funded by tax revenues. The decrease in total liabilities primarily reflects to timely accounts payable payment.

The table below summarizes Sound Transit’s net position:

Statements of net position					
(in millions)	December 31			% Change	
	2024	2023	2022	2024-2023	2023-2022
Assets					
Current assets, excluding restricted assets	\$ 4,124.7	\$ 3,142.9	\$ 3,052.6	31.2%	3.0%
Restricted assets	125.2	118.5	102.3	5.7	15.9
Capital assets, net	20,217.2	19,269.2	17,135.5	4.9	12.5
Other non-current assets	2,043.7	2,613.1	1,221.9	(21.8)	113.9
Total assets	26,510.8	25,143.7	21,512.3	5.4	16.9
Deferred outflows of resources					
	3.8	5.0	6.3	(24.3)	(21.4)
Liabilities					
Current liabilities, excluding interest payable from restricted assets	552.5	622.0	580.5	(11.2)	7.1
Interest payable from restricted assets	21.7	25.9	20.3	(16.5)	27.9
Long-term debt	3,646.4	3,631.6	2,811.6	0.4	29.2
Other long-term liabilities	186.1	170.5	179.5	9.1	(5.0)
Total liabilities	4,406.7	4,450.0	3,591.9	(1.0)	23.9
Deferred inflows of resources					
	23.9	23.3	20.9	2.9	11.3
Net position					
Restricted net position	114.8	107.6	96.3	6.6	11.8
Unrestricted net position	5,647.0	5,169.4	3,746.4	9.2	38.0
Total net position	\$ 22,084.0	\$ 20,675.4	\$ 17,905.8	6.8%	15.5%

* See accompanying footnotes.

Current assets, excluding restricted assets, increased 31.2% and 3.0% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Increases in 2024 and 2023 were related to higher cash and investments resulting from TIFIA draws and tax revenues that exceeded capital spending.

Capital assets, net increased 4.9% from 2023 and 12.5% between 2023 and 2022. Total capital project spending for 2024 was \$1,586.9 million, versus \$1,886.0 million in 2023, reflecting construction activities on various Link extension, Bus Rapid Transit and Sounder station improvement projects.

Total capital spending for light rail in 2024 was \$1,297.3 million or 81.8% of total capital spending (\$1,616.5 million or 85.7% in 2023). Capital spending on Sounder, BRT and Regional Express projects, as a percentage of total capital spending in 2024, was 4.6% and 13.3%, respectively (2.1% and 9.4% in 2023).

Other non-current assets decreased 21.8% or \$569.4 million in 2024 and increased 113.9% or \$1,391.2 million in 2023. The decrease in 2024 was primarily due to investment being moved from non-current assets to current assets due to the weighted average maturity dropping under one year. The increase in 2023 was primarily due to higher cash balances, which was moved to non-current investments due to TIFIA draw down and higher tax revenues.

Deferred outflows of resources include the excess of the price paid on debt refunding and the net carrying amount of the old debt, which is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the new debt, whichever is shorter, and the unamortized deferred outflow of costs related to asset retirement obligations.

Current liabilities, excluding interest payable from restricted assets, decreased \$69.5 million or 11.2% and increased \$41.5 million or 7.1% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease in 2024 was primarily due to lower construction spending and the related liabilities, and the increase in 2023 was primarily due to timing of spending on construction and operating costs.

Long-term debt increased \$14.8 million or 0.4% from 2023 mainly due to increased obligation in the form of a \$93.3 million TIFIA loan. This was offset by regularly scheduled long-term debt payments. The increase of \$820.0 million or 29.2% between 2023 and 2022 was mainly due to a \$994.6 million TIFIA loan. This was also offset by regularly scheduled long-term debt payments. See also note 9.

Deferred inflows of resources include the deficit of the price paid on debt refunding and the net carrying amount of the old debt, which is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the new debt, whichever is shorter, and the unrecognized lease revenues related to leases in which the agency is the lessor.

Net investment in capital assets reflects investment in construction in progress, non-depreciable assets and depreciable assets, net of related debt used to support the capital program. Balances include capital asset related payables, bonds and debt under the TIFIA program, as well as lease and subscription-based information technology (SBITA) related assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets increased 6.0% from 2023 and 9.5% between 2023 and 2022 as capital program spending continued to increase, net of debt, as well as the ownership transfer of the DSTT.

Restricted net position is comprised of assets net of liabilities externally restricted by legal or contractual obligations for a specific purpose related to a third party.

Unrestricted net position is the remainder of assets and deferred outflows of resources, net of liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, not invested in capital assets nor contractually restricted for a specific purpose. Unrestricted net position increased 9.2% and 38.0% in 2024 and 2023, respectively, as increases in cash and investments exceeded capital spending.

Changes in net position

Changes in net position reflect the excess or deficit of revenues over expenses for a given year.

In 2024, revenues exceeded expenses by \$1,408.6 million, a 49.1% decrease from 2023. In 2023, revenues exceeded expenses by \$2,769.6 million, a 37.2% increase from 2022. The 2024 decrease was mainly driven by lower local capital contributions, federal capital contributions, tax revenues, and higher operating expenses. This was offset by higher passenger fare revenues and investment income. The 2023 increase was mainly driven by greater federal capital contributions, the local capital contribution resulting from the DSTT ownership transfer, tax revenues, and passenger fare revenues. This was offset by higher operating expenses and contributions to other governments related to capital projects.

Sound Transit’s Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position is summarized in the table below:

Changes in net position					
(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31			% Change	
	2024	2023	2022	2024-2023	2023-2022
Operating revenues					
Passenger fares	\$ 61.8	\$ 51.9	\$ 45.1	19.2%	15.0%
Other	14.0	11.0	8.7	27.3	27.5
Total operating revenues	75.8	62.9	53.8	20.5	16.9
Operating expenses					
Total operating expenses, before depreciation	649.1	510.3	415.3	27.2	23.0
Depreciation and amortization	375.1	365.9	269.6	2.5	35.7
Total operating expenses	1,024.2	876.2	684.9	16.9	27.9
Loss from operations	(948.4)	(813.3)	(631.1)	16.6	28.9
Non-operating revenues, net of expenses	2,063.2	2,118.9	2,343.8	(2.6)	(9.6)
Income before capital contributions	1,114.8	1,305.6	1,712.7	(14.6)	(23.8)
Capital contributions	293.8	1,464.0	306.2	(79.9)	378.2
Change in net position	1,408.6	2,769.6	2,018.9	(49.1)	37.2
Total net position, beginning	20,675.4	17,905.8	15,886.9	15.5	12.7
Total net position, ending	\$ 22,084.0	\$ 20,675.4	\$ 17,905.8	6.8%	15.5%

Operating revenues

Operating revenues are comprised of passenger fares and other revenues related to operations, such as advertising, rental of facilities, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Passenger fare revenue

Passenger fares are derived from the sale of Sounder commuter rail, Link light rail and Tacoma Link tickets at ticket vending machines (TVMs), fare box receipts on ST Express and use of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) products on all modes. Fares are charged for each service. Passenger fare revenue increased 19.2% and 15.0% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in 2024 was mainly driven by opening the Link 2 Line and the Link 1 Line extension to Lynnwood. The increase in 2023 was mainly driven by greater usage of employer provided passes attributable to return to office mandates and the start of fare collection for Tacoma Link.

A summary of passenger fare revenue by year and by mode of transportation are as follows:

Passenger fare revenue					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Link	\$ 38.9	\$ 32.4	\$ 29.1	20.1%	11.6%
ST Express	16.2	14.4	12.0	12.5	20.2
Souder	6.4	5.0	4.0	28.0	23.4
Tacoma Link	0.3	0.1	-	200.0	100.0
Total	\$ 61.8	\$ 51.9	\$ 45.1	19.1%	15.0%

Ridership

- Sound Transit provided 41.9 million rides in 2024, an increase of 11.4%, compared to 37.6 million rides in 2023. Changes in ridership by mode were as follows:
- Link ridership increased 10.8% and 13.4% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in ridership in 2024 is primarily attributable to the Link 2 Line and Lynnwood Link extension openings.
 - ST Express ridership increased 8.2% and 25.4% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in ridership in 2024 is primarily attributable to increase usage of employer provided passes attributable to return to office policies.
 - Souder ridership increased 5.6% and 38.4% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in ridership in 2024 are attributable to increased usage of employer provided passes attributable to return to office policies.
 - Tacoma Link ridership increased 125.0% in 2024 and increased 33.3% in 2023. The ridership in 2024 was mainly due to Hilltop Tacoma Link extension that represented full year of operation.

A summary of the ridership by year and mode of transportation are as follows:

Ridership					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Link	29.8	26.9	23.7	10.8%	13.4%
ST Express	9.2	8.5	6.8	8.2	25.4
Souder	1.9	1.8	1.3	5.6	38.4
Tacoma Link	1.0	0.4	0.3	125.0	33.3
Total	41.9	37.6	32.1	11.4%	17.1%

Average fare per boarding (AFB)

The combined AFB increased by 6.4% in 2024 across Link, ST Express and Souder due to higher boardings with fare media.

Average fare per boarding					
	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Link	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.23	8.3%	(2.0)%
ST Express	1.76	1.68	1.75	4.8	(3.8)
Souder	3.41	2.83	3.17	20.5	(10.7)
Tacoma Link	0.32	0.34	-	(5.9)	100.0
Combined average fare per boarding	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.42	6.4%	(1.8)%

Other operating revenues

Other operating revenues consist of vehicle advertising, rental of facilities, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Operating expenses					
Operations and maintenance	\$ 601.5	\$ 463.5	\$ 378.5	29.8%	22.4%
Agency administration	23.5	21.7	16.7	8.3	30.2
Fare and regional planning	24.1	25.1	20.1	(4.0)	24.8
Depreciation, amortization	375.1	365.9	269.6	2.5	35.7
Total	\$ 1,024.2	\$ 876.2	\$ 684.9	16.9%	27.9%

Operating expenses are comprised of operations and maintenance costs, agency administration, fare and regional planning, depreciation and amortization. Major operations and maintenance expense categories consist of services, materials, utilities, insurance, taxes, purchased transportation, allocated overhead from general and agency administration divisions, short-term leases and rental expense. Purchased transportation includes amounts paid for the operation of Sound Transit's express bus service to Community Transit, King County Metro and Pierce Transit, for the operation of Link light rail and associated paratransit services to King County Metro and for the operation of Souder commuter rail services to BNSF Railway Company (BNSF). Purchased transportation services accounts for 47.8% of operating expenses in 2024 (53.1% in 2023). Services are the next largest expenditure category and include the Souder vehicle maintenance, contracted to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), as well as various contracts for facility maintenance, policing services and security at Sound Transit's owned and shared facilities. Services were 23.4% in 2024 (18.4% in 2023) of total operating and maintenance expenses.

Operations and maintenance expenses by mode

The following table presents operating and maintenance expenses by mode:

Operations and maintenance expenses by mode					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Link	\$ 327.7	\$ 230.7	\$ 179.4	42.0%	28.5%
ST Express	164.1	147.9	130.0	11.0	13.8
Sounder	91.3	72.3	61.6	26.3	17.5
Tacoma Link	18.4	12.6	7.5	46.0	67.5
Total	<u>\$ 601.5</u>	<u>\$ 463.5</u>	<u>\$ 378.5</u>	<u>29.8%</u>	<u>22.4%</u>

Link operations and maintenance expenses increased \$97.0 million or 42.0% in 2024 and \$51.3 million or 28.5% in 2023. The main contributor to cost increases in 2024 was higher operating costs associated with the Lynnwood Link and Link 2 Line service expansion and added security service to address public safety concerns. The main contributor to cost increases in 2023 was higher insurance premium rates from the expansion of system assets including the ownership transfer of the DSTT, negotiated partner operator rates and increased onboard security.

ST Express operations and maintenance expenses increased \$16.2 million or 11.0% and \$17.9 million or 13.8% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. 2024 operating costs increased mainly due to added security service to address public safety concerns and higher negotiated partner operator rates. 2023 operating levels increased mainly due to higher insurance premium rates and negotiated partner operator rates.

Sounder operations and maintenance expenses increased \$19.0 million or 26.3% and \$10.7 million or 17.5% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. 2024 operating costs increased mainly due to higher Amtrak vehicle maintenance rates in accordance with the Association of American Railroads (AAR) index and non-contractual BNSF overhead rates. 2023 operating costs increased mainly due to resuming service level back to pre-pandemic level, higher insurance premium rates and negotiated partner operator rates.

Tacoma Link operations and maintenance expenses increased \$5.8 million or 46.0% in 2024 and increased \$5.1 million or 67.5% in 2023. 2024 operating costs increased mainly due to a full year of Hilltop Link Extension services which opened September 2023. 2023 operating costs increased mainly due to expanded service with Hilltop Tacoma Link opening.

Agency administration

Agency administration expenses are comprised of costs not allocated to capital projects, operations, or fare and regional planning efforts and include costs attributable to the general cost of government, such as the costs of the Chief Executive Office, Government Relations and Marketing. Agency administration expenses increased \$1.8 million or 8.3% and \$5.0 million or 30.2% in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Fare and regional planning

Fare and regional planning expense decreased \$1.0 million or 4.0% and \$5.0 million or 24.8% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. While expenses were comparable in 2024 and 2023, increases in 2023 from 2022 were primarily due to continued growth in the ORCA team and increased consulting services across multiple fare and regional planning projects.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are comprised of non-cash expenses that reflect the reduction in the value of capital and intangible assets over time. Depreciation and amortization increased \$9.2 million or 2.5% in 2024 (\$96.3 million or 35.7% in 2023) reflecting increased expense related to capital assets placed in service during the year as well as amortization of subscription assets related to new accounting guidance.

Non-operating revenues and expenses

Net non-operating revenues decreased \$55.7 million or 2.6% in 2024 and decreased \$224.9 million or 9.6% in 2023. The decrease in 2024 was mainly due to lower tax revenues, other revenues, higher capital contributions to other governments and interest expense. This was partially offset by higher investment income and lower other expenses. The decrease in 2023 was mainly due to higher capital contributions to other governments, reduced other revenues and interest expenses, partially offset by investment income and tax revenues.

Non-operating revenue / expenses					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Non-operating revenues					
Sales and use tax	\$ 1,716.4	\$ 1,741.3	\$ 1,711.4	(1.4)%	1.7%
Motor vehicle excise tax	382.8	380.7	359.2	0.6	6.0
Property tax	168.4	167.3	163.7	0.7	2.2
Rental car tax	5.0	4.9	4.4	2.0	11.8
Investment income (loss)	244.4	211.0	(15.8)	15.8	1,439.4
Other revenues	6.5	48.3	277.3	(86.5)	(82.6)
Total	<u>2,523.5</u>	<u>2,553.5</u>	<u>2,500.2</u>	<u>(1.2)</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Non-operating expenses					
Contributions to other governments	321.8	276.0	39.9	16.6	592.0
Interest expense	99.3	91.7	78.4	8.3	16.8
Other expenses	38.0	60.0	38.1	(36.7)	57.4
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	0.2	2.5	(0.1)	(92.0)	2,827.4
Impairment	1.0	0.7	0.1	42.9	776.8
Contributions to affordable housing	-	3.7	-	(100.0)	100.0
Total	<u>460.3</u>	<u>434.6</u>	<u>156.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>177.8</u>
Non-operating revenues, net	<u>\$ 2,063.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,118.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,343.8</u>	<u>(2.6)%</u>	<u>(9.6)%</u>

Total tax revenues decreased by \$21.6 million or 0.9% in 2024 and increased \$55.5 million or 2.5% in 2023. The slight decrease in 2024 was mainly due to lower than expected growth in regional employment while the increase in 2023 was mainly due to positive regional economic conditions.

Investment income increased \$33.4 million or 15.8% and \$226.8 million or 1,439.4% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in 2024 and 2023 were mainly due to higher investment balances and favorable interest rates.

Other revenues are comprised primarily of funds received from federal agencies to support light rail and bus operations and the Build America Bond program. Other revenues decreased in 2024 by \$41.8 million or 86.5% and decreased in 2023 by \$229.0 million or 82.6%, mainly due to reduction in operating grants from federal sources.

Contributions to other governments increased \$45.8 million or 16.6% and \$236.1 million or 592.0% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase in 2024 was mainly due to contributions donated to cities, counties and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) for Bus Rapid Transit, Lynnwood and Federal Way Link extension projects. The increase in 2023 was mainly due to contributions donated to cities, counties and WSDOT for Bus Rapid Transit, East Link, and Hilltop Tacoma Link extension projects.

Interest expense is recognized in the period in which the cost is incurred. Interest expense includes interest from borrowing, leasing and SBITA transactions. Total interest expense was \$99.3 million and \$91.7 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase of \$7.6 million or 8.3% was mainly due to overall higher TIFIA loan balances in 2024 partially offset by bond retirements in 2023. The increase of \$13.3 million or 16.8% was mainly due to overall higher TIFIA loan balances in 2023.



A Sound Transit construction worker examining Structure C, which bridges unstable soil on the Federal Way Link Extension, during a visit on June 2024.

Capital contributions

Capital contributions include federal grant funding and state and local contributions to Sound Transit. Overall capital contributions decreased in 2024 by \$1,170.2 million or 79.9% and increased by \$1,157.8 million or 378.2% in 2023. The following table summarizes capital contributions by major category:

Capital contributions					
(in millions)	2024	2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Federal	\$ 264.0	\$ 500.5	\$ 302.8	(47.3)%	65.2%
State and local governments	29.8	963.5	3.4	(96.9)	28,093.4
Total	\$ 293.8	\$ 1,464.0	\$ 306.2	(79.9)%	378.2%

Federal capital contributions decreased in 2024 by \$236.5 million or 47.3%. This decrease was mainly due to lower full funding grant agreements (FFGA) draws of \$157.6 million related to Lynnwood Link and \$87.4 million related to Federal Way Link. This decrease was offset by an increase of \$87.9 million for Tacoma Link, \$11.0 million for Downtown Redmond and other projects. Federal capital contributions increased in 2023 by \$197.7 million or 65.2%. This increase was mainly due to higher full funding grant agreements (FFGA) draws of \$114.4 million related to Federal Way Link and \$109.4 million related to Lynnwood Link. This increase was partially offset by decreases of \$10.2 million for Downtown Redmond Link, \$5.4 million for Tacoma Dome Link and other projects.

Projects receiving federal funding in excess of \$5.0 million in 2024 included Lynnwood, Federal Way, Tacoma and Downtown Redmond Link Extensions. In 2023, projects included Federal Way, Lynnwood and Redmond Link.

State and local government contributions decreased by \$933.7 million or 96.9% in 2024 and increased by \$960.1 million or 28,093.4% in 2023. The decrease in 2024 and the increase in 2023 was primary due to the ownership transfer of the DSTT from King County in 2023, the majority of which was classified, for accounting purposes, as a contribution.

The agency receives credit from WSDOT under a land bank agreement for funding improvement projects. Sound Transit recognizes land bank credits when they are used to fund the purchase or lease of WSDOT property necessary for transit projects.

\$35.2 million and \$32.7 million of WSDOT land bank credits were utilized to fund temporary construction easements and access rights related to various light rail extension projects in 2024 and 2023, respectively (see also note 13).

Capital assets

A summary of Sound Transit’s capital assets is presented in the following table:

Capital assets, net					
(in millions)					
	2024	December 31 2023	2022	% Change	
				2024-2023	2023-2022
Land	\$ 1,281.8	\$ 1,167.9	\$ 1,131.3	9.8%	3.2%
Permanent easements	589.4	583.6	552.0	1.0	5.7
Capital projects in progress	6,698.8	8,844.5	8,583.8	(24.3)	3.0
Total non-depreciable assets	8,570.0	10,596.0	10,267.1	(19.1)	3.2
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	10,289.9	7,552.2	5,818.9	36.3	29.8
Access rights	260.2	273.1	286.0	(4.7)	(4.5)
Revenue vehicles	918.5	732.3	632.6	25.4	15.8
Other depreciable assets	19.1	18.8	18.4	1.6	2.5
Right-to-use lease assets	143.9	79.9	92.8	80.1	(13.9)
Right-to-use SBITA assets	15.6	16.9	19.7	(7.7)	(14.3)
Total depreciable assets	11,647.2	8,673.2	6,868.4	34.3	26.3
Total capital assets, net	\$ 20,217.2	\$ 19,269.2	\$ 17,135.5	4.9%	12.5%

In 2024, spending on capital projects in progress was \$1,586.9 million, while in 2023 it was \$1,886.0 million. The decrease in 2024 was mainly due to lower construction activities on Federal Way Link, Lynnwood Link, Redmond Link and East Link extensions as projects are completed or near completion. This is offset by increase in construction activities on Bus Rapid Transit and West Seattle-Ballard Link extension projects. The increase in 2023 was mainly due to higher construction activities on Federal Way Link, Lynnwood Link, Redmond Link, and East Link extension and Bus Rapid Transit projects.



A Link light rail vehicle at Bellevue’s East Main Station on the 2 Line in May of 2024.

Capital projects with major spending activity in excess of \$5 million in 2024 and 2023 are summarized in the following table:

Year	Link	Sounder	Regional Express/Stride
2024	Ballard Link Extension	Fleet Expansion	Bus Rapid Transit Stations
	Downtown Redmond Link Extension	Passenger Info Mgmt System	Bus Rapid Transit Maintenance Base
	East Link Extension	Sumner Station	I-405 Bus Rapid Transit
	Everett Link Extension		Rapid Ride C and D
	Federal Way Link Extension		
	LRV Fleet Expansion-ALL		
	Lynnwood Link Extension		
	NE 130th ST Infill Station		
	North Corridor NOW		
	Operations & Maintenance Facility East		
	Operations & Maintenance Facility South		
	Series 3 LRV		
	ST Artwork		
	Tacoma Dome Link Extension		
	Transit System Access Program		
	Vertical Convey Program		
	West Seattle Link Extension		
2023	Downtown Redmond Link Extension	Fleet Expansion	Bus Rapid Transit Maintenance Base
	East Link Extension	Sumner Station	I-405 Bus Rapid Transit
	Everett Link Extension		SR-522-NE 145th Street Bus Rapid Transit
	Federal Way Link Extension		Rapid Ride C and D
	Hilltop Tacoma Link Extension		
	Light Rail Vehicle Expansion		
	Lynnwood Link Extension		
	Northgate Link Extension		
	Operations & Maintenance Facility East		
	Tacoma Dome Link Extension		
	West Seattle-Ballard Link Extension		

See note 5 to the Financial Statements for additional information about Sound Transit’s capital assets.

Long-term debt

A summary of Sound Transit’s long-term debt is presented in the following table:

Long-term debt					
(in millions)	December 31			% Change	
	2024	2023	2022	2024-2023	2023-2022
Long-term debt					
Bonds payable	\$ 1,913.1	\$ 2,011.9	\$ 2,170.7	(4.9)%	(7.3)%
TIFIA Loans	1,815.2	1,697.6	702.9	6.9	141.5
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,728.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,709.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,873.6</u>	<u>0.5%</u>	<u>29.1%</u>

Reductions in bonds payable in 2024 and 2023 are due to regularly scheduled principal payments.

Under state law, issuance of bonds payable from any type of tax is subject to statutory debt limitations. Sound Transit is currently authorized to incur debt in an amount equal to 1.5% of the value of taxable property within the service area, without securing additional voter approval. With the approval of 60.0% of the region’s voters, Sound Transit may incur aggregate indebtedness of up to 5.0% of the value of taxable property within the service area. Based on the 2023 assessed valuations for collection of 2024 taxes, Sound Transit’s current approved remaining debt capacity is \$10.2 billion and its additional remaining debt capacity subject to voter approval is \$47.9 billion.

In July 2024, Sound Transit borrowed an additional \$93.3 million under the Hilltop Tacoma Link agreement under the TIFIA loan program. As of December 31, 2024, the agency also had outstanding loans of \$994.6 million borrowed under the TIFIA East Link agreement, \$615.3 million borrowed under the TIFIA Northgate Link agreement, \$87.7 million borrowed under the TIFIA OMFE agreement and \$93.3 million borrowed under the TIFIA Hilltop Tacoma Link agreement. See also note 9.



Beaux Arts details in the newly reopened Joni Earl Great Hall at Union Station.



Rail replacement in the Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel during the service disruption.

Basic financial statements

Statements of net position

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 1,130,547	\$ 969,333
Restricted assets (note 3)	104,313	101,025
Investments (note 3)	2,372,538	1,536,335
Taxes and other receivables (note 4)	552,182	574,879
Inventory and prepaids	69,470	62,359
Total current assets	4,229,050	3,243,931
Non-current assets		
Restricted assets (note 3)	20,895	17,522
Investments (note 3)	1,817,555	2,344,443
Capital assets, nondepreciable/amortizable (note 5)	8,570,099	10,596,065
Capital assets, depreciable/amortizable, net (note 5)	11,647,153	8,673,166
Other lease related assets (note 6)	226,041	268,671
Total non-current assets	22,281,743	21,899,867
Total assets	26,510,793	25,143,798
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Asset retirement obligations	2,145	2,331
Deferred loss on bond refunding	1,630	2,652
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,775	4,983
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	296,531	356,783
Unearned revenue	23,614	18,411
Interest payable	21,651	25,918
Current portion, lease related obligations (note 6)	7,691	7,451
Current portion, SBITA related obligations (note 7)	1,729	3,720
Current portion, long-term debt (note 9)	82,375	77,870
Other claims and short-term obligations	141,021	157,771
Total current liabilities	574,612	647,924
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt (note 9)	3,645,898	3,631,648
Lease related obligations (note 6)	160,419	144,338
SBITA related obligations (note 7)	12,640	13,013
Other long-term obligations (note 10)	13,009	13,170
Total non-current liabilities	3,831,966	3,802,169
Total liabilities	4,406,578	4,450,093
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred gain on refunding	1,794	2,727
Unrecognized lease revenue	22,137	20,525
Total deferred inflows of resources	23,931	23,252
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	16,322,194	15,398,432
Restricted (note 11)	114,855	107,616
Unrestricted	5,647,010	5,169,388
Total net position	\$ 22,084,059	\$ 20,675,436

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position

(in thousands)	Year ended, December 31	
	2024	2023
Operating revenues		
Passenger fares	\$ 61,823	\$ 51,858
Other operating revenue	14,027	11,097
Total operating revenues	75,850	62,955
Operating expenses		
Operations and maintenance	601,479	463,542
Agency administration	23,525	21,726
Fare and regional planning	24,122	25,080
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	375,070	365,857
Total operating expenses	1,024,196	876,205
Loss from operations	(948,346)	(813,250)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)		
Sales tax	1,716,398	1,741,333
Motor vehicle excise tax	382,804	380,679
Property tax	168,341	167,305
Rental car tax	4,958	4,903
Investment income	244,414	211,003
Other revenues	6,539	48,296
Contributions to other governments	(321,837)	(276,044)
Interest expense	(99,261)	(91,660)
Other expenses	(39,200)	(63,218)
Contributions to affordable housing	-	(3,676)
Total non-operating revenues, net	2,063,156	2,118,921
Income before capital contributions	1,114,810	1,305,671
Federal capital contributions		
Federal capital contributions	263,962	500,531
State and local capital contributions	29,851	963,432
Total capital contributions	293,813	1,463,963
Change in net position	1,408,623	2,769,634
Total net position, beginning of year	20,675,436	17,905,802
Total net position, end of year	\$ 22,084,059	\$ 20,675,436

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of cash flows

(in thousands)	Year ended, December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from fares	\$ 65,151	\$ 43,425
Cash receipts from other operating revenue	6,812	8,763
Payments to employees for wages and benefits	(100,862)	(82,032)
Payments to suppliers	(281,987)	(161,428)
Payments to transportation service providers	(288,560)	(218,126)
Net cash used by operating activities	(599,446)	(409,398)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities		
Preventative maintenance grants received	761	41,618
Taxes received	2,288,616	2,290,439
Tax collection fees paid	(5,394)	(5,433)
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	2,283,983	2,326,624
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Capital contributions from grants	325,909	466,203
Contributions to other government	-	(5,000)
(Payments) proceeds for betterments and recoverable costs	(10,944)	1,311
Proceeds from insurance recoveries and sale of assets	2,561	923
Proceeds from TIFIA loans	93,306	994,647
Payments for bond principal	(77,870)	(137,005)
Payments for interest and bond related costs	(93,409)	(99,920)
Payments to employees capitalized to projects	(162,423)	(149,408)
Payments for SBITA activities	(5,572)	(4,093)
Payments to suppliers for capital activities	(1,351,955)	(1,697,230)
Purchase of property	(119,831)	(38,554)
Payments for lease activities	(53,402)	(11,206)
Receipts from lessees	7,548	2,890
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(1,446,082)	(676,442)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income	171,488	100,347
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	2,248,950	1,417,106
Purchases of investments	(2,490,942)	(2,910,248)
Net cash used by investing activities	(70,504)	(1,392,795)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	167,951	(152,011)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	1,079,670	1,231,681
End of year	\$ 1,247,621	\$ 1,079,670
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)		
Unrestricted	\$ 1,130,547	\$ 969,333
Current restricted	103,735	100,477
Non-current restricted	13,339	9,860
	\$ 1,247,621	\$ 1,079,670

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of cash flows, continued

(in thousands)	Year ended, December 31	
	2024	2023
Loss from operations	\$ (948,346)	\$ (813,250)
Adjustments to reconcile loss from operations to net cash used by operating activities		
Increase in bad debt expense	-	2
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	375,070	365,857
Increase in inventory allowance	353	394
Increase in other expenses	(527)	(557)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in other receivables	(8,851)	(13,055)
Increase in inventory, prepaid and deposits	(3,456)	(7,299)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,902)	51,958
Increase in unearned revenue	5,204	2,832
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(1,991)	3,720
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (599,446)	\$ (409,398)

(in thousands)	Year ended, December 31	
	2024	2023
Supplemental disclosures of investing and financing activities		
Capital contribution from Land Bank	\$ 35,390	\$ 4,853
Contributions to other governments	(321,837)	(271,044)
Construction in progress in current liabilities	336,881	400,409
Contributions from other government (DSTT)	-	930,410
Increase in fair value of investments	2,490	41,638
Additions to lease related assets, net	80,287	7,583
Additions to lease obligations, net	(71,302)	(10,662)
Additions to SBITA related assets, net	1,988	663
Reduction (additions) to SBITA obligations, net	1,992	(178)
Spare parts previously capitalized	(3,868)	(5,264)
Start-up costs previously capitalized	(28,411)	(35,316)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



Sound Transit Express 560 departs the Bellevue Transit Center.

Notes to financial statements

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. ORGANIZATION AND REPORTING ENTITY

As provided under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 81.112 applicable to a regional transit authority, the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority, a public corporation acting under the service name of Sound Transit, also referred to herein as “the agency”, was established in 1993. Sound Transit is implementing a high-capacity transportation system throughout parts of King, Pierce and Snohomish counties in the State of Washington through the design, construction and operation of a commuter rail (Sonder), light rail (Link and Tacoma Link), regional express bus system (ST Express) and bus rapid transit system (Stride).

Reporting entity—Sound Transit is a special purpose government supported primarily through sales and use, motor vehicle excise, property and rental car taxes assessed in Sound Transit’s operating jurisdiction (the District). In addition, Sound Transit receives capital and operating funding from federal, state and local agencies.

Sound Transit is governed by an eighteen-member board, seventeen of whom are appointed by the respective member county executives and confirmed by the council of each member county. Membership is based on the population from the portion of each county that lies within Sound Transit’s service area. Representation on the board includes an elected official representing the largest city in each county and ensures proportional representation from other cities and from unincorporated areas of each county. The final board position is held by the Secretary of Transportation, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) require the financial statements of the reporting entity to include the primary government, all organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations that, by the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government, would cause the financial statements to be incomplete or misleading if excluded. Based on these criteria, Sound Transit is considered a primary government and does not have any component unit relationships. Conversely, Sound Transit is not considered a component unit of any primary government.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and should be considered an integral part of the financial statements.

Basis of accounting—The accounts are maintained, and financial statements are prepared, using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. As Sound Transit comprises a single proprietary fund, no fund level financial statements are shown.

In accordance with GAAP, all revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of Sound Transit are included in the Statements of Net Position. Depreciation and amortization of capital assets are recognized in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Operating revenues are recognized in the period earned and consist primarily of passenger fares. Operating expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred and consist primarily of purchased transportation services.

Non-operating revenues, primarily tax revenues, are recorded in the period when the underlying transaction occurs on which the tax is imposed and include sales and use tax on goods and services, motor vehicle excise tax, property tax and rental car tax. Non-operating expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred and consist primarily of interest expense and contributions to other governments.

Sales, use and rental car taxes are collected on Sound Transit’s behalf by the Washington State Department of Revenue and the motor vehicle excise tax by the Washington State Department of Licensing. Sound Transit records these taxes as reported by the above agencies based on tax filings and collections. Property tax is levied on a calendar year basis and is administered and collected by King, Pierce and Snohomish counties. Taxes are levied within the district at a rate of 1.4% for sales and use, 1.1% for motor vehicle excise and 0.8% on rental cars. In November 2016, voters approved an increase in the sales and use tax of 0.5%, an additional motor vehicle excise tax of 0.8%, both of which are included in the rates stated above, and a property tax levy rate up to \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed property value. The additional motor vehicle tax came into effect March 1, 2017, and the additional sales and use tax came into effect April 1, 2017. The first property tax levy was authorized for calendar year 2017. King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties collect property taxes on Sound Transit’s behalf and provide collectable tax estimates. Sound Transit records net collectible property taxes as reported by these counties.

Bond discounts and premiums—Bond discounts and premiums are recorded net to long-term debt and amortized using the effective interest rate method over the life of the related debt issuance. Deferred outflows of resources include the excess of the price paid on debt refunding and the net carrying amount of the old debt, which is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the new debt, whichever is shorter. Deferred inflows of resources include the deficit of the price paid on debt refunding and the net carrying amount of the old debt, which is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the new debt, whichever is shorter.

Capital assets—Capital assets are stated at cost, except for capital assets contributed to Sound Transit, which are stated at the acquisition value on the date of contribution. Expenditures and contributions for additions and improvements with a value in excess of \$5,000 and a useful life of more than one year are capitalized. Maintenance, repairs and minor improvement costs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation and amortization of capital, intangible and right-to-use assets are recorded using the straight-line method applied to each asset over its estimated useful life, except for the amortization associated with leasehold improvements which is recognized over the shorter of the life of the asset and the remaining length of the related lease agreement.

Estimated useful lives are shown in the following table:

	Estimated useful life
Access rights	5 – 100 years
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5 – 30 years
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	3 – 8 years
Revenue vehicles	12 – 40 years
Right-to-use lease assets	2 – 40 years
Right-to-use subscription-based information technology arrangement	2 – 15 years
Software	3 – 5 years
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	6 – 150 years

On an annual basis, Sound Transit evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred affecting capital assets that are other than temporary in nature and which could result in an impairment of those assets. Impairment is considered to have occurred if there is a large permanent decline in the asset’s service utility and the event or circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the asset. Impairment losses on assets that will no longer be used are measured based on the lower of carrying value and fair value of the affected asset. Impairment losses on assets that will continue to be used are measured using the method that best reflects the diminished service utility.

All qualifying costs, directly and indirectly, attributable to capital projects are capitalized. Capital projects in progress (CIP) balances include costs incurred for projects not yet in service and are segregated between assets in which Sound Transit maintains a continuing ownership interest and capital assets that will be transferred to other governments upon completion.

Access rights include costs incurred for, or rights acquired that allow, Sound Transit to operate its services in public and private right of ways. Access rights are amortized over the life of the underlying asset constructed or the term of the contractual agreement granting the related right.

Interest costs on funds borrowed through tax-exempt and taxable debt to finance the construction or acquisition of certain capital assets are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Prior to 2019, interest costs were capitalized during the period of construction or acquisition and depreciated over the life of the related assets once placed into service.

Capital contributions to other governments—Pursuant to capital improvement agreements, Sound Transit has provided funding to, or constructed assets for, various governments for transit-related capital improvements. Costs incurred to construct assets for other governments are capitalized and included in CIP until the asset is substantially completed and accepted, at which time the costs are transferred out of CIP and recorded as contributions to other governments.

Cash and cash equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Restricted cash and cash equivalents contain externally imposed legal and contractual obligations and are classified as current or non-current in accordance with their requirements.

Compensated absences—The agency provides a PTO program to eligible employees. Under the program, PTO is earned based on tenure and job level. PTO is payable at 100% upon employee termination. Certain accrued balances relating to other compensated absences are recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability is recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulated, and (c) the leave is more likely than not be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The legacy programs are presented as liabilities until utilized or forfeited.

Environmental remediation obligations—Environmental remediation activities are reviewed annually to determine whether an obligating event has occurred, as defined by GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, when the liability should be accrued and whether the cost should be expensed or capitalized. Generally, such costs are incurred in relation to properties that Sound Transit is preparing for use in operations, or in relation to properties acquired to support the construction of a project and which are subsequently resold. As such, these costs are recorded as incurred and capitalized to the project. Costs that are in excess of the property’s fair market value, or that do not meet capitalization criteria under GAAP, are expensed as soon as a reasonable estimate can be obtained. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit has determined that there are no known environmental remediation obligations.

Indirect cost allocation—Indirect costs relate to the overall costs of running the agency and include employee costs, services, and information technology costs. These indirect costs are allocated to capital projects, operating activities, agency administration and fare and regional planning using overhead rates that are based primarily on departmental headcount and budgeted expenditures. Overhead rates are designed to allocate all agency overhead costs except for certain executive divisions and marketing costs.

Inventory—Inventory includes spare parts and is recorded at the lower of average purchase cost and net realizable value. Allowances for excess and obsolete parts are provided for spare parts currently identified as excess and obsolete. Allowances are reflected as a charge to operations and are based on management’s estimate, which is subject to change. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, inventory reflects an allowance of \$2.3 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

Investment valuation—Investments are stated at fair value.

New accounting pronouncements

In December 2023, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, for the reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024. This statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact to have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date of the financial statements are issued. Sound Transit adopted the pronouncement in 2024 and determined there were no events associated with concentrations or constraints that could cause a substantial impact within 12 months of financial statement issuance.

Reclassifications—There were no reclassifications made to the 2023 financial statements to conform to the current year’s presentation.

Reserves—Sound Transit’s financial policies require the agency to maintain certain internal reserves as follows: an operating expense reserve in the amount of two months average annual spending expenses; a capital replacement reserve supported by a specific investment fund; and an emergency loss fund to cover retention, deductible or excess loss due to an uninsured loss or portion of loss. As these cash and investment reserves are derived from internal restrictions, they are included in unrestricted net position.

Restricted net position—Restricted net position consists of cash, cash equivalents and investments that contain externally imposed legal and contractual obligations. Assets comprising restricted net position are used in accordance with their requirements and where both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, restricted resources are used first and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Revenue and expense classification—Sound Transit distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items in the preparation of its financial statements. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing passenger services in connection with Sound Transit’s principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Tax abatements—As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit has no direct tax abatement agreements wherein taxes are decreased for a particular payer which contribute to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. In 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit collected property tax revenue through Snohomish, King and Pierce counties which have direct tax abatement agreements. However, the tax abatements do not result in reduction or loss of revenue to Sound Transit, pursuant to Washington State law, as these taxes are reallocated to other property taxpayers.

Undivided interests—Sound Transit participates in a joint operation (or undivided interest), jointly governed with six other agencies for the provision of a regional fare coordination system (One Regional Card for All, ORCA). Sound Transit reports its undivided interest in assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues of ORCA within its financial statements, as they are specifically identifiable to Sound Transit. ORCA does not meet the definition of a component unit as defined in GASB No. 61 – *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*.

Use of estimates—The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Cash in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is managed by the Washington State Treasurer’s Office. Investments in the King County Investment Pool (KCIP) are managed by the King County Finance Division. The LGIP and the KCIP represent an interest in a group of securities and have no specific security subject to custodial risk.

Sound Transit’s bank deposits are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC). All deposits not covered by the FDIC are covered by the PDPC.

Cash, cash equivalents, investments and restricted assets consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents - current		
LGIP *	\$ 986,239	\$ 942,210
FDIC or PDPC Insured Bank Deposits	144,308	27,123
	<u>1,130,547</u>	<u>969,333</u>
Restricted assets - current		
Cash and cash equivalents - LGIP	103,043	99,819
FDIC or PDPC Insured Bank Deposits	692	658
Investments - KCIP	578	548
	<u>104,313</u>	<u>101,025</u>
Investments - current	2,372,538	1,536,335
Restricted assets - non-current		
Cash and cash equivalents		
LGIP	883	1,415
FDIC or PDPC Insured Bank Deposits	4,454	441
Escrow funds	8,001	8,004
	<u>13,338</u>	<u>9,860</u>
Investments - Debt service and OCIP reserve	7,493	7,599
Other	64	63
	<u>20,895</u>	<u>17,522</u>
Investments - non-current	1,817,555	2,344,443
Total cash, cash equivalents, investments and restricted assets	<u>\$ 5,445,848</u>	<u>\$ 4,968,658</u>
* The balance includes amounts set aside in satisfaction of Sound Transit's financial policies for an operating expense reserve and an emergency loss fund.		

All surplus cash is invested in accordance with Washington State statute and an Asset and Liability Management policy approved by Sound Transit’s Board. Qualifying investments under this policy include obligations of the United States government, Treasury and Agency securities, bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposit, corporate bonds & commercial paper, general obligation municipal bonds and repurchase agreements. Sound Transit’s policy and monitoring program addresses common deposit and investment risks as described below, with detailed information by investment type presented in the tables that follow. Duration is presented in years.

Sound Transit holds a significant amount of investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, within the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability

Unrestricted investments consist of the following:

(in thousands)	2024			2023		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Investments – current						
Commercial Paper	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,256	\$ -	\$ 73,256
KCIP *	17,186	-	-	16,279	-	-
U.S. Agency Securities	-	-	-	469,311	-	469,311
U.S. Treasury Securities	2,355,352	2,355,352	-	898,341	898,341	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-	-	79,148	-	79,148
Total investments – current	<u>2,372,538</u>	<u>2,355,352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,536,335</u>	<u>898,341</u>	<u>621,715</u>
Investments – non-current						
Investments – undesignated						
U.S. Agency Securities	436,427	-	436,427	467,393	-	467,393
U.S. Treasury Securities	810,970	810,970	-	1,302,921	1,302,921	-
Municipal Bonds	18,413	-	18,413	3,022	-	3,022
Corporate Bonds	183,555	-	183,555	214,620	-	214,620
Total investments - undesignated	<u>1,449,365</u>	<u>810,970</u>	<u>638,395</u>	<u>1,987,956</u>	<u>1,302,921</u>	<u>685,035</u>
Investments – capital replacement						
U.S. Agency Securities	178,055	-	178,055	166,468	-	166,468
U.S. Treasury Securities	122,507	122,507	-	85,479	85,479	-
Municipal Bonds	24,011	-	24,011	32,544	-	32,544
Corporate Bonds	43,617	-	43,617	71,996	-	71,997
Total investments – capital replacement	<u>368,190</u>	<u>122,507</u>	<u>245,683</u>	<u>356,487</u>	<u>85,479</u>	<u>271,009</u>
Total investments – non-current	<u>\$ 1,817,555</u>	<u>\$ 933,477</u>	<u>\$ 884,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,344,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,400</u>	<u>\$ 956,044</u>

* The KCIP is valued using amortized cost basis and is not included in the fair value hierarchy.

Restricted investments consist of the following:

(in thousands)	2024			2023		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Restricted assets - current						
KCIP *	\$ 578	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 548	\$ -	\$ -
Total restricted assets - current	578	-	-	548	-	-
Restricted assets - non-current						
Municipal Bonds	2,506	-	2,506	2,564	-	2,564
U.S. Agency Securities	4,987	-	4,987	5,035	-	5,035
Total restricted assets - non-current	\$ 7,493	\$ -	\$ 7,493	\$ 7,599	\$ -	\$ 7,599

* The KCIP is valued using amortized cost basis and is not included in the fair value hierarchy.

U.S Treasury securities are classified as Level 1 and are valued using prices in active markets for identical assets. Commercial paper, U.S. Agency securities, municipal bonds and corporate bonds are classified as Level 2 and are valued using inputs that are observable but not actively using the market approach.

The KCIP is valued using amortized cost basis. The objective of the KCIP investment policy is to invest public funds in a manner which will preserve the safety and liquidity of all investments while obtaining a reasonable rate of return. The redemption period for the KCIP is one to ten days, depending on the dollar amount redeemed.

Interest rate risk—Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The agency manages duration to mitigate its exposure to interest rate risk. The greater the duration of a bond, or portfolio of bonds, the greater its price volatility will be in response to a change in interest rates and vice versa. Sound Transit policy limits its maximum weighted portfolio duration to three years.

Modified duration

(in thousands)	2024			2023		
	Total	Duration	Percent of total	Total	Duration	Percent of total
Investments – current						
Commercial Paper	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 73,256	0.31	4.8%
KCIP	17,186	1.21	0.7%	16,279	0.79	1.1%
U.S. Agency Securities	-	-	0.0%	469,311	0.35	30.5%
U.S. Treasury Securities	2,355,352	0.45	99.3%	898,341	0.82	58.4%
Corporate Bonds	-	-	0.0%	79,148	0.38	5.2%
Total investments - current	2,372,538	0.45	100.0%	1,536,335	0.63	100.0%
Investments – non-current						
Investments – undesignated						
U.S. Agency Securities	436,427	2.01	30.1%	467,393	2.04	23.5%
U.S. Treasury Securities	810,970	2.20	56.0%	1,302,921	1.37	65.5%
Municipal Bonds	18,413	3.81	1.3%	3,022	3.48	0.2%
Corporate Bonds	183,555	1.58	12.6%	214,620	2.08	10.8%
Total investments - undesignated	1,449,365	2.09	100.0%	1,987,956	1.61	100.0%
Investments – capital replacement						
U.S. Agency Securities	178,055	3.37	48.4%	166,468	3.40	46.7%
U.S. Treasury Securities	122,507	2.94	33.3%	85,479	3.66	24.0%
Municipal Bonds	24,011	1.89	6.5%	32,544	2.14	9.1%
Corporate Bonds	43,617	2.00	11.8%	71,996	1.82	20.2%
Total investments – capital replacement	\$ 368,190	2.97	100.0%	\$ 356,487	3.03	100.0%
Total investments – non-current	\$ 1,817,555			\$ 2,344,443		

Specific identification

(in thousands)	December 31		Maturity	Call Date
	2024	2023		
Restricted assets - non-current				
Debt service reserve				
Municipal Bonds:				
Georgia State GO Unlimited BAB	\$ 2,506	\$ 2,564	11/1/27	11/24/2009*
U.S. Agency Securities:				
Federal Home Loan Bank	2,510	2,513	6/30/28	
Federal Farm Credit Bank	2,477	2,522	8/14/26	
	7,493	7,599		
	\$ 7,493	\$ 7,599		

* Continuously callable from this date forward

Concentration of credit risk—Concentration of credit risk is the risk associated with a lack of diversification or having too much invested in a few individual-counterparties. The investment policy sets forth maximum concentration guidelines. At both December 31, 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit portfolios were within these guidelines.

Investment type per investment policy	Maximum
Treasury securities and investments in the LGIP	100%
Total U.S. Agency securities	75%
Single U.S. Agency and investments in the KCIP	50%
Repurchase agreements, general obligation Bonds, PDPC financial institution sponsored investment accounts	25%
Deposit bank notes	20%
Certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, reverse repurchase agreements and A1/P1 commercial paper	10%

Credit risk—Credit risk is the chance that an issuer will fail to pay principal or interest in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer’s ability to make these payments will cause the price of the investment to decline. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, all Treasury, U.S. Agency, general obligation bonds and commercial paper securities are rated in one of the four highest credit rating categories of a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. After a bond has been purchased, if it is downgraded below one of the three highest ratings, a case-by-case review is conducted to determine the reason for the downgrade and to evaluate whether or not to continue to hold the bond. The LGIP and KCIP are unrated.

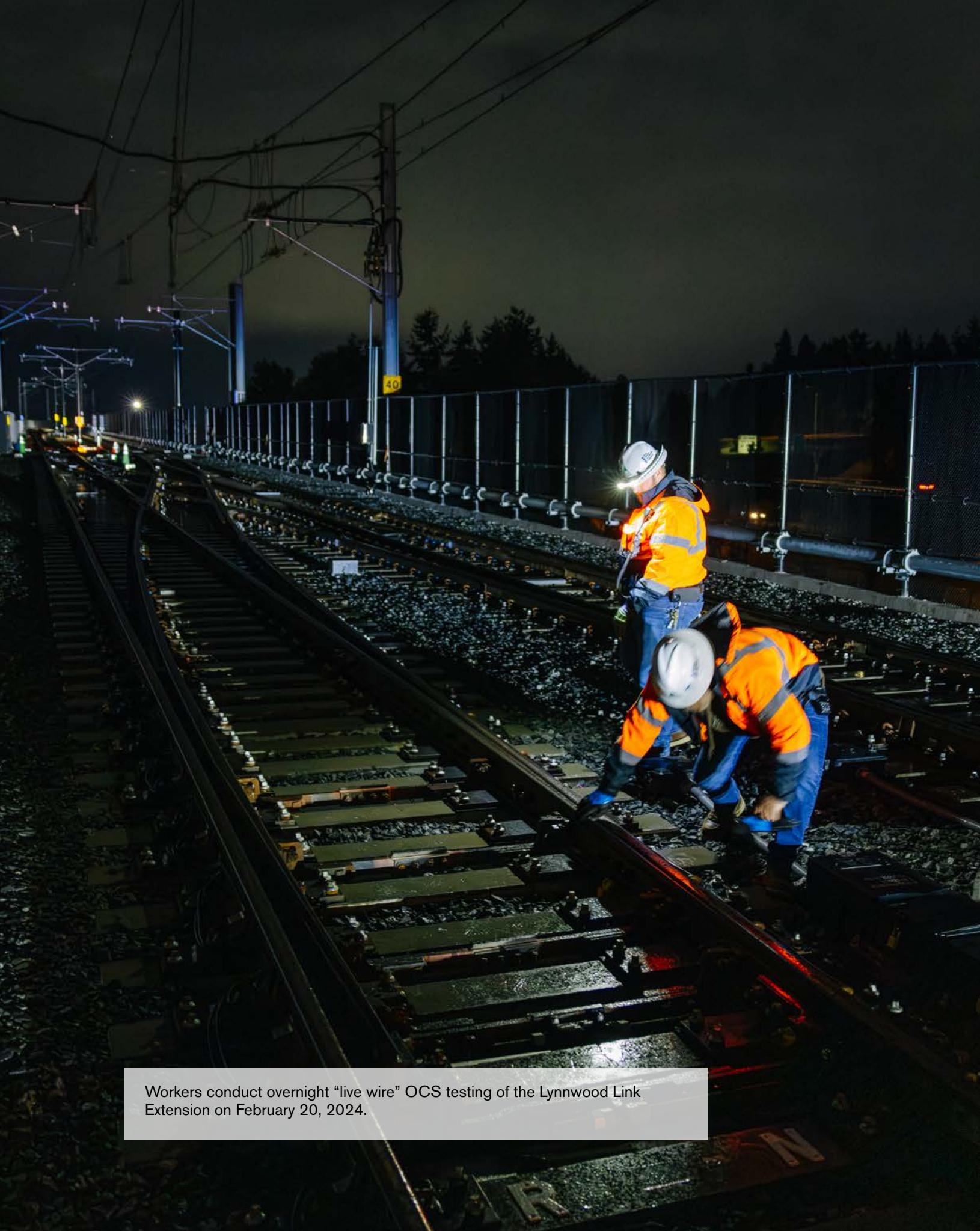
As of December 31, 2024 all securities held by Sound Transit have a credit rating of A+ or better, as shown in the exhibit below:

(in thousands)	Credit Ratings					Total *
	A+	AA-	AA	AA+	AAA	
Investment type						
Corporate Bonds	\$ 54,398	\$ 123,850	\$ 27,472	\$ 3,546	\$ 17,907	\$ 227,173
Municipal Bonds	-	-	31,828	-	10,596	42,424
Agencies	-	-	-	-	614,482	614,482
US Treasuries	-	-	-	-	3,288,829	3,288,829
Total investments subject to credit risk	<u>\$ 54,398</u>	<u>\$ 123,850</u>	<u>\$ 59,300</u>	<u>\$ 3,546</u>	<u>\$ 3,931,814</u>	<u>\$ 4,172,908</u>

* Investments do not include KCIP, which is not rated. KCIP balance was \$17.2 million on 12/31/2024.

As of December 31, 2024, the agency had investments in Federal Farm Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank of \$222.8 million and \$213.6 million, respectively that exceed 5% of total investments. As of December 31, 2023, the agency had investments in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of \$542.1 million, which exceed 5% of total investments.

Custodial credit risk—Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, Sound Transit would not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All investments purchased by Sound Transit are held and registered in Sound Transit’s name in the trust or safekeeping department of a financial institution as established by a written third-party safekeeping agreement between Sound Transit and the financial institution.



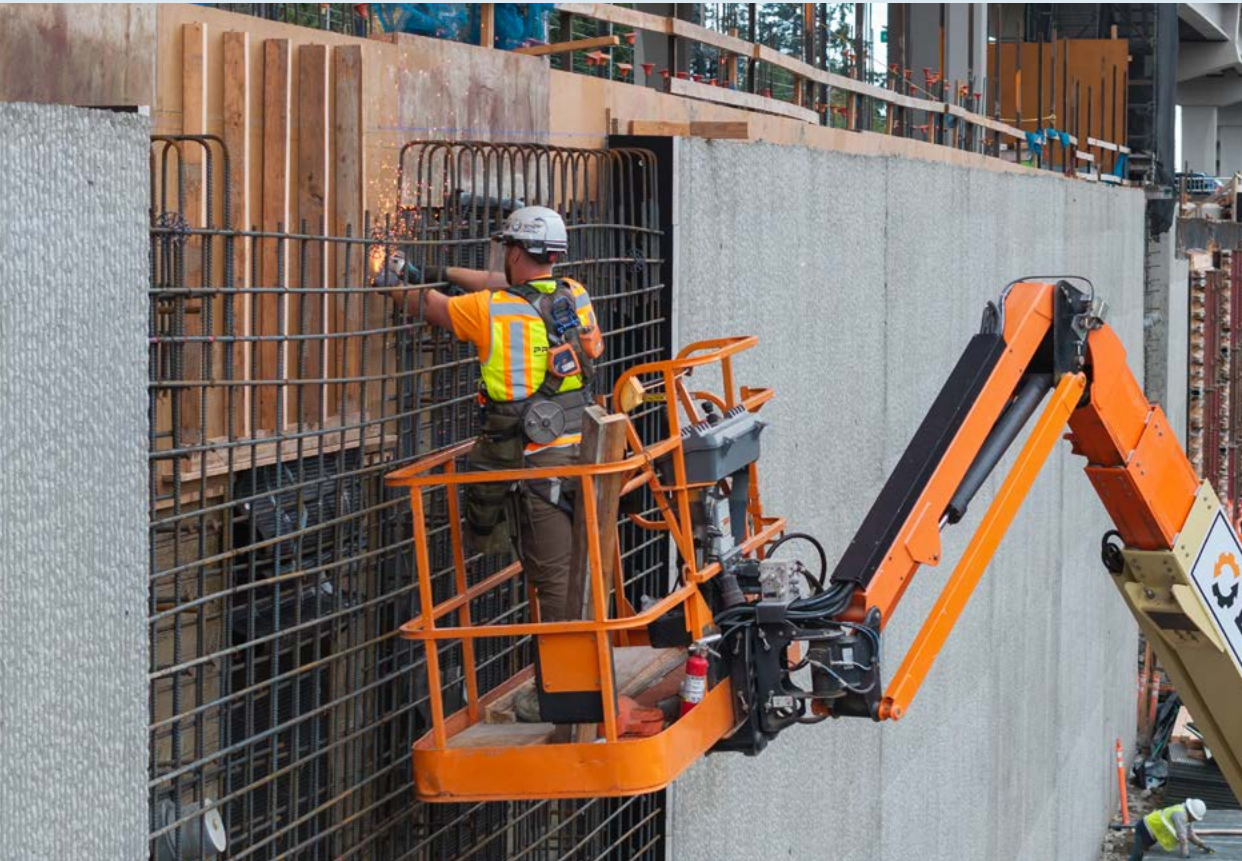
Workers conduct overnight “live wire” OCS testing of the Lynnwood Link Extension on February 20, 2024.

4. TAXES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Taxes and other receivables consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Taxes receivable	\$ 327,347	\$ 343,424
Grants receivable	140,419	172,514
Due from other governments	38,400	21,856
Interest receivable	36,100	30,420
Accounts receivable, net	9,916	6,665
	<u>\$ 552,182</u>	<u>\$ 574,879</u>

Amounts due from other governments include amounts due from ORCA for fare revenues and reimbursable administration expenses (see also note 13) and amounts reimbursable under other interlocal agreements for operating expenses or capital contributions for transit facilities and betterments. Payment terms are generally defined in the various agreements with other governments and range from 21 to 60 days. Where payment terms are not defined by agreement, they are due in accordance with the terms specified on the invoice, which is generally 30 days.



Construction crews working on the Pinehurst Station at 130th Street in Seattle.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2024 Beginning balance		Disposals / reductions	Transfers	2024 Ending balance
		Additions			
Non-depreciable assets					
Land	\$ 1,167,937	\$ 119,831	\$ (1,182)	\$ (4,756)	\$ 1,281,830
Permanent easements	583,647	5,844	-	(42)	589,449
Capital projects in progress:					
Sound Transit - tangible	8,782,406	1,464,739	(242,506)	(3,351,520)	6,653,119
Sound Transit - intangible	33,000	24,754	(7)	(28,186)	29,561
Other governments - tangible	29,075	97,359	(110,294)	-	16,140
Total non-depreciable assets	10,596,065	1,712,527	(353,989)	(3,384,504)	8,570,099
Depreciable and amortizable assets					
Access rights	560,514	-	-	-	560,514
Buildings and leasehold improvements	240,756	1,332	(6,527)	558	236,119
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	41,196	13,338	(1,277)	(448)	52,809
Revenue vehicles	1,199,595	247,648	(22,017)	-	1,425,226
Software	54,300	1,733	-	448	56,481
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	8,889,989	3,006,311	(116)	4,239	11,900,423
Right-to-use lease assets	143,228	72,310	(32,650)	-	182,888
Right-to-use SBITA assets	24,416	1,988	(168)	1,248	27,484
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	11,153,994	3,344,660	(62,755)	6,045	14,441,944
Accumulated depreciation and amortization					
Access rights	(287,437)	(12,896)	-	-	(300,333)
Buildings and leasehold improvements	(59,993)	(5,530)	6,230	-	(59,293)
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	(32,669)	(6,521)	1,255	2	(37,933)
Revenue vehicles	(467,295)	(60,916)	21,461	-	(506,750)
Software	(43,980)	(8,295)	-	-	(52,275)
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	(1,518,576)	(268,811)	-	(2)	(1,787,389)
Right-to-use lease assets	(63,343)	(7,638)	33,481	(1,442)	(38,942)
Right-to-use SBITA assets	(7,535)	(4,463)	100	22	(11,876)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,480,828)	(375,070)	62,527	(1,420)	(2,794,791)
Total depreciable assets, net	8,673,166	2,969,590	(228)	4,625	11,647,153
Total capital assets, net	\$ 19,269,231	\$ 4,682,117	\$ (354,217)	\$ (3,379,879)	\$ 20,217,252

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2023				2023
	Beginning	Additions	Disposals /	Transfers /	Ending
	balance		reductions	adjustments	balance
Non-depreciable assets					
Land	\$ 1,131,374	\$ 41,489	\$ (16,205)	\$ 11,279	\$ 1,167,937
Permanent easements	552,003	31,644	-	-	583,647
Capital projects in progress:					
Sound Transit - tangible	8,559,013	1,746,909	(183,062)	(1,340,454)	8,782,406
Sound Transit - intangible	17,461	18,983	(810)	(2,634)	33,000
Other governments - tangible	7,291	120,104	(129,341)	31,021	29,075
Total non-depreciable assets	10,267,142	1,959,129	(329,418)	(1,300,788)	10,596,065
Depreciable and amortizable assets					
Access rights	560,514	-	-	-	560,514
Buildings and leasehold improvements	199,605	43,552	(1,259)	(1,142)	240,756
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	35,445	5,310	(6)	447	41,196
Revenue vehicles	1,055,813	147,883	(4,102)	1	1,199,595
Software	45,984	9,213	(448)	(449)	54,300
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	6,933,887	2,069,209	(113,985)	878	8,889,989
Right-to-use lease assets	144,926	-	(1,698)	-	143,228
Right-to-use SBITA assets	23,417	663	-	336	24,416
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	8,999,591	2,275,830	(121,498)	71	11,153,994
Accumulated depreciation and amortization					
Access rights	(274,535)	(12,902)	-	-	(287,437)
Buildings and leasehold improvements	(32,552)	(27,897)	457	(1)	(59,993)
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	(27,659)	(4,953)	1	(58)	(32,669)
Revenue vehicles	(423,238)	(48,159)	4,102	-	(467,295)
Software	(37,936)	(6,107)	-	63	(43,980)
Transit facilities, rail and heavy equipment	(1,279,470)	(251,387)	12,280	1	(1,518,576)
Right-to-use lease assets	(52,147)	(12,893)	1,697	-	(63,343)
Right-to-use SBITA assets	(3,723)	(3,812)	-	-	(7,535)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,131,260)	(368,110)	18,537	5	(2,480,828)
Total depreciable assets, net	6,868,331	1,907,720	(102,961)	76	8,673,166
Total capital assets, net	\$ 17,135,473	\$ 3,866,849	\$ (432,379)	\$ (1,300,712)	\$ 19,269,231

6. LEASES

Sound Transit, as lessee, has entered into various leases for office space, parking, land, storage and equipment with lease terms expiring between 2024 and 2064, with some leases containing options to renew.

As lessor, Sound Transit has entered into leases for commercial space and land for use in transportation-oriented development. Sound Transit’s activities as lessor are generally intended to be temporary and relate mainly to property held for a period of time between acquisition for right of way, and other system assets and facilities, through the completion of construction of the related assets and eventually disposition of surplus property.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, Sound Transit as a lessee, is required to recognize intangible right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities, and as a lessor, lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources, for all leases that are not considered short-term. Sound Transit has adopted the following policies to assist in determining lease treatment according to the standard (unless otherwise specified, the following policies pertain to agreements in which Sound Transit acts as lessee, and agreements in which Sound Transit acts as lessor):

Basis of lease classification—Leases that meet the following requirements will not be considered short-term: (1) the maximum possible lease term(s) is non-cancelable by both lessee and lessor, and is more than 12 months, and (2) the monthly lease payment is greater than \$5 thousand.

Term—At the time of lease commencement or conversion, the term of the lease will include possible extension periods that are deemed to be reasonably certain given all available information regarding the likelihood of renewal. For extension periods without explicit rent payment amounts in the lease agreement, the agency included an increase of 3% to prior rent payment amounts on an annual basis.

Discount rate—Unless explicitly stated in the lease agreement, known by the agency, or the agency is able to determine the rate implicit within the lease, the discount rate used to calculate lease right-of-use assets and liabilities in the case of agreements in which Sound Transit acts as lessee, or deferred inflow of resources and related lease receivable, in the case of agreements in which Sound Transit acts as lessor, will be the agency’s tax exempt market borrowing rate for 30 year fixed terms at the end of each year, which will be the rate utilized for the next calendar year. The 30 year fixed tax exempt borrowing rate at December 31, 2023 was 3.99% and at December 31, 2022 was 4.24% and was used for applicable leases beginning in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Prepaid lease payments—Prepaid lease payments related to leases wherein Sound Transit acts as lessee, are not included in right-of-use assets until such time as the lease term commences.

Variable payments—Variable payments based on the future performance of the lessee or lessor or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of lease assets or liabilities. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, all leases are based on fixed payments and do not have variable payment components.

Residual value guarantees—There were no residual guarantees included in the measurement of lease assets and liabilities, or deferred inflow of resources and lease receivables, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Lease related capital assets by major class of underlying assets consist of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Transfers / adjustments	2024 Ending balance
Right-of-use assets					
Office buildings	\$ 95,412	\$ 10,140	\$ (30,067)	\$ -	\$ 75,485
WSDOT land access rights (airspace leases)	35,552	62,170	-	-	97,722
Land	4,068	-	(1,132)	-	2,936
Warehouse space	6,745	-	-	-	6,745
Equipment	1,451	-	(1,451)	-	0
Total right-of-use assets	143,228	72,310	(32,650)	-	182,888
Accumulated amortization					
Office buildings	(53,033)	(5,095)	30,898	(1,442)	(28,672)
WSDOT land access rights (airspace leases)	(3,750)	(1,727)	-	-	(5,477)
Land	(1,965)	(86)	1,132	-	(919)
Warehouse space	(3,144)	(730)	-	-	(3,874)
Equipment	(1,451)	-	1,451	-	(0)
Total accumulated amortization	(63,343)	(7,638)	33,481	(1,442)	(38,942)
Total right-of-use assets, net	\$ 79,885	\$ 64,672	\$ 831	(1,442)	\$ 143,946

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2023 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Transfers / adjustments	2023 Ending balance
Right-of-use assets					
Office buildings	\$ 95,412	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,412
WSDOT land access rights (airspace leases)	35,552	-	-	-	35,552
Land	5,543	-	(1,475)	-	4,068
Warehouse space	6,968	-	(223)	-	6,745
Equipment	1,451	-	-	-	1,451
Total right-of-use assets	144,926	-	(1,698)	-	143,228
Accumulated amortization					
Office buildings	(42,739)	(10,294)	-	-	(53,033)
WSDOT land access rights (airspace leases)	(2,703)	(1,047)	-	-	(3,750)
Land	(2,617)	(822)	1,474	-	(1,965)
Warehouse space	(2,637)	(730)	223	-	(3,144)
Equipment	(1,451)	-	-	-	(1,451)
Total accumulated amortization	(52,147)	(12,893)	1,697	-	(63,343)
Total right-of-use assets, net	\$ 92,779	\$ (12,893)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ 79,885

Other lease related assets consist of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31	
	2024	2023
Long-term prepaid lease payments	\$ 124,080	\$ 171,466
Lease-leaseback investment account asset	71,483	69,965
Lease receivables	30,478	27,240
	\$ 226,041	\$ 268,671

As lessee, the agency recognized \$7.6 million and \$12.9 million of lease related amortization expense in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The agency also recognized \$1.6 million and \$3.2 million of lease related interest expense in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As lessor, the agency recognized \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million in lease related interest revenue in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The agency also recognized revenues from lease related deferred inflows of resources of \$1.1 million and \$0.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Lease related obligations consist of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	December 31	
	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	\$ 92,690	\$ 78,578
Lease-leaseback obligations	71,483	69,964
Accrued lease interest	3,844	2,931
Deposits held as lessor	93	315
Amounts due within one year	(7,691)	(7,451)
Total lease related obligations	\$ 160,419	\$ 144,337

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2024 Ending balance
Lease liabilities				
Leased office buildings	\$ 54,209	\$ 10,140	\$ (15,350)	\$ 48,999
Leased WSDOT land access rights	17,729	62,170	(42,091)	37,808
Leased land	2,420	-	(13)	2,407
Leased warehouse space	4,220	-	(744)	3,476
Total lease liabilities	\$ 78,578	\$ 72,310	\$ (58,198)	\$ 92,690

Minimum lease payments, excluding lease-leaseback obligations, through 2064 are as follows:

(in thousands)			
Year ending December 31	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	\$ 7,691	\$ 2,764	\$ 10,455
2026	7,948	1,666	9,614
2027	8,572	1,349	9,921
2028	6,726	1,046	7,772
2029	6,630	1,932	8,562
2030-2034	18,070	3,828	21,898
2035-2039	3,323	2,291	5,614
2040-2044	3,147	17,319	20,466
2045-2049	2,341	19,237	21,578
2050-2054	8,531	13,304	21,835
2055-2064	19,711	1,450	21,161
	<u>\$ 92,690</u>	<u>\$ 66,186</u>	<u>\$ 158,876</u>

Lease-leaseback—In May 2001, Sound Transit entered a transaction to lease 22 rail passenger cab and coach cars and 5 locomotives (the head lease) to an investor and simultaneously sublease the vehicles back from the investor (the sublease). Under these transactions, Sound Transit maintains the right to continued use and control of the assets through the end of the leases and is required to insure and maintain the assets. The current lease expires on September 17, 2040.

The vehicles had a fair market value of \$61.3 million with a book value of \$37.7 million at closing. Sound Transit received a prepayment equivalent to the net present value of the head lease obligations totaling \$61.3 million. From those proceeds, \$50.4 million was deposited with AIG-FP Special Finance Ltd. To partially meet Sound Transit’s obligations under the sublease payments. In addition, \$5.7 million was deposited with AIG Matched Funding Corp. and invested in securities, issued or guaranteed by the United States government, to meet the remaining obligations under the sublease. The remaining \$4.9 million (net of closing costs of \$363 thousand) was retained by Sound Transit and recorded as non-operating revenues during the year ended December 31, 2001.

The net present value of the future sublease payments has been recorded as a long-term lease obligation. The agreements have been structured to meet all future obligations under the sublease when due and, as such, the corresponding investment account has been recorded to equal the sublease obligations. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the fair value of the underlying securities was sufficient to satisfy the current required value as set forth in the related agreements.

Net changes in the lease-leaseback sublease are shown in the following table:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Net sublease, January 1	\$ 69,965	\$ 68,551
Accrued interest	5,236	5,131
Less payment	(3,718)	(3,718)
Net sublease, December 31	<u>\$ 71,483</u>	<u>\$ 69,964</u>

In late 2022, Sound Transit was informed that a party to the agreement, AIG Financial Products Corp., had declared bankruptcy. The bankrupt entity was previously subject to a waiver agreement and temporary waiver of delivery of required items letter with the Owner Participant, Lessor, Lender, and Debt Payment Undertaker. The role of the bankrupt entity in the transaction was to provide a financial guaranty of Sound Transit’s obligations under the sublease. In February 2024, all parties to the transaction consented to AIG Matched Funding Corp. as substitute for AIG Financial Products Corporation. Future AIG credit ratings will no longer trigger technical defaults. No additional temporary standstill agreements will be required. Additionally, Sound Transit agreed to provide collateral in an amount equal to four million dollars as security for performance by the substituted party.

Sound Transit expects the lease to continue until expiration or such time that early termination is available and beneficial.



Warning markings at an at-grade crossing at the Columbia City Station in the Rainier Valley.

7. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Sound Transit has entered into subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA) with providers for information technology services with terms expiring between 2024 and 2039. The agency adopted GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* in 2023, with a conversion date of January 1, 2022. In accordance with the adopted standard, the agency is required to recognize intangible subscription assets and corresponding subscription liabilities. Upfront implementation fees are included as subscription assets, which are amortized over the estimated useful life of the respective agreement, as determined by the contract terms. Sound Transit has adopted the following policies to assist in determining SBITA treatment according to the standard:

Basis of SBITA classification—SBITAs that meet the following requirements will not be considered short-term: (1) the maximum possible contract term(s) is non-cancelable by both the agency and provider, and (2) the contract term is more than 12 months.

Term—At the time of software commencement or conversion, the term of the subscription will include possible extension periods that are deemed to be reasonably certain given all available information, regarding the likelihood of renewal. For extension periods without explicit payment amounts in the contract agreement, the agency included an increase of 3% to prior payment amounts on an annual basis.

Discount rate—Unless explicitly stated in the contract, known by the agency, or the agency is able to determine the rate implicit within the contract, the discount rate used to calculate subscription right-of-use assets and liabilities in the case of agreements in which Sound Transit acts as the subscriber, will be the agency’s tax exempt market borrowing rate for 30-year fixed terms at the end of each year, which will be the rate utilized for the next calendar year. The 30-year fixed tax exempt borrowing rates as of December 31, 2022 and 2023 were 4.24% and 3.99%, respectively. These rates were used for applicable subscriptions beginning in 2023 and 2024, respectively.

Variable payments—Variable payments based on the future performance of the subscriber or provider, or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of SBITA assets or liabilities.

Other payments—Other payments, such as termination penalties, are not included in the measurement of subscription liability. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no other payments included in SBITA agreements.

As a subscriber, the agency recognized \$4.4 million and \$3.8 million of subscription related amortization expense in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The agency also recognized \$0.7 million of subscription related interest expense in the both years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As a subscriber, the agency recognized \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million of variable subscription payments in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Subscription related obligations consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Subscription liabilities	\$ 14,152	\$ 16,448
Subscription interest liabilities	217	285
Amounts due within one year	(1,729)	(3,720)
Total subscription related obligations	\$ 12,640	\$ 13,013

(in thousands)	2024 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2024 Ending balance
	\$ 16,448	\$ 1,001	\$ (3,297)	\$ 14,152
Total subscription liabilities	\$ 16,448	\$ 1,001	\$ (3,297)	\$ 14,152

Minimum subscription payments, through 2039 are as follows:

Year ending December 31	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	\$ 1,729	\$ 626	\$ 2,355
2026	1,762	532	2,294
2027	1,505	438	1,943
2028	1,485	396	1,881
2029	1,574	331	1,905
2030-2034	5,761	623	6,384
2035-2039	336	22	358
	\$ 14,152	\$ 2,968	\$ 17,120

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Accrued liabilities	\$ 165,670	\$ 187,949
Due to other governments	56,680	88,436
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	46,834	42,152
Accounts payable	25,929	37,506
Retainage payable	1,418	740
	\$ 296,531	\$ 356,783

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Sound Transit’s long-term debt is comprised of four categories: Prior Bonds, Parity Bonds, Second Tier Junior Obligations borrowed pursuant to the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA Loans) and Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF loans). All bond issuances and borrowings are considered public debt. Prior Bonds have first claim upon the local option taxes of sales and use, rental car, and MVET. Parity Bonds are subordinate to the Prior Bonds and also have claim upon the local option taxes of sales and use, rental car, and MVET. TIFIA loans and RIFF loans are subordinate to both Prior Bonds and Parity Bonds and have claim on the local option taxes of sales and use, rental car, and MVET, as well. Proceeds from bond issues are used for funding Sound Transit’s capital program or refunding prior bond issues. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit had no direct borrowings.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, total outstanding long-term debt is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Long-term debt		
Bonds payable		
Prior bonds	\$ 163,310	\$ 199,805
Parity bonds	1,573,025	1,614,400
Premium	177,100	198,287
Discount	(334)	(551)
Total bonds payable	1,913,101	2,011,941
TIFIA Loans	1,815,172	1,697,577
Total debt	3,728,273	3,709,518
Amounts due within one year	(82,375)	(77,870)
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,645,898	\$ 3,631,648

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, additional information for Prior and Parity debt from the table above is as follows:

Bonds Payable (Prior and Parity)

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2024 Ending balance	Amounts due within one year
Bonds payable					
Series 1999	\$ 154,080	\$ -	\$ (28,025)	\$ 126,055	\$ 29,355
Series 2009P-2T	45,725	-	(8,470)	37,255	8,790
Series 2009S-2T	300,000	-	-	300,000	-
Series 2015S-1	22,185	-	(11,435)	10,750	10,750
Series 2015S-2A	75,000	-	-	75,000	-
Series 2016S-1	375,330	-	(9,060)	366,270	9,510
Series 2021S-1	841,885	-	(20,880)	821,005	23,470
	1,814,205	-	(77,870)	1,736,335	81,875
Plus unamortized premium	198,287	-	(21,187)	177,100	
Less unamortized discount	(551)	-	217	(334)	
Total bonds payable	\$ 2,011,941	\$ -	\$ (98,840)	\$ 1,913,101	\$ 81,875

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2023 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2023 Ending balance	Amounts due within one year
Bonds payable					
Series 1999	\$ 180,830	\$ -	\$ (26,750)	\$ 154,080	\$ 28,025
Series 2009P-2T	53,900	-	(8,175)	45,725	8,470
Series 2009S-2T	300,000	-	-	300,000	-
Series 2015S-1	22,185	-	-	22,185	11,435
Series 2015S-2A	75,000	-	-	75,000	-
Series 2015S-2B	75,000	-	(75,000)	-	-
Series 2016S-1	383,960	-	(8,630)	375,330	9,060
Series 2021S-1	860,335	-	(18,450)	841,885	20,880
	1,951,210	-	(137,005)	1,814,205	77,870
Plus unamortized premium	220,312	-	(22,025)	198,287	
Less unamortized discount	(821)	-	270	(551)	
Total bonds payable	\$ 2,170,701	\$ -	\$ (158,760)	\$ 2,011,941	\$ 77,870

The agency previously partially defeased \$767.8 million in par value of the 2015S-1 series bonds with cash on hand. There remains \$10.8 million of outstanding debt associated with this issuance at December 31, 2024.

Excluding unamortized premium and discount, Sound Transit had a total of \$1,736.3 million Prior and Parity Bonds outstanding at December 31, 2024, compared to \$1,814.2 million at December 31, 2023. A total of \$77.9 million and \$137.0 million of principal payments were made in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Sound Transit maintains certain minimum deposit accounts pursuant to Sound Transit Board resolutions, the Prior Master Bond Resolution and the Parity Master Bond Resolution, to meet debt service requirements. A Prior Bond Account and a Parity Bond Account are funded with monthly deposits so that the balance will be sufficient to pay the interest, or principal and interest, next coming due on the bonds (see also note 3).

The following tables set forth average coupon and effective rates, rating agency information, principal payment commencement dates, fair value and minimum deposits currently restricted for debt service related to bonds.

Prior bonds—Debt service requirements for Prior Bonds are payable in February and August of each year and are secured by local option taxes.

(in millions)									
		Average rate	Ratings		Principal	Fair value*		Principal and interest restricted	
	Issue date	Coupon	Moody's	S&P	Payment begins	2024	2023	2024	2023
Series 1999	Dec 1, 1998	4.75 - 5.25%	Aaa	AAA	Feb 1, 2006	\$ 126.1	\$ 154.3	\$ 32.0	\$ 31.2
Series 2009P-2T	Sep 29, 2009	4.85 - 5.15%	Aaa	AAA	Feb 1, 2020	37.8	46.4	9.6	9.5

* Estimated using quoted market prices

Sound Transit is also required, by covenant, to maintain a common debt service reserve account for all Prior Bonds. The common debt service reserve requirement for these bonds is met by a surety policy in the amount of \$31.7 million purchased in 1999, a \$7.9 million cash reserve, funded at the time the 2009P-2T bonds were issued (see also note 3). Sound Transit is required to value, at market, the investments held in debt service reserve accounts annually and to make up any deficiency within six months after the date of the valuation. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the market value of the Prior debt service reserve exceeded the required reserve amount. Reserve account proceeds are invested in municipal and US agency bonds.

Additionally, Sound Transit has created a Bond Account to pay and secure the payment of the bonds. The Bond Account is pledged to the payment of bonds and is a trust account for the owners of the bonds. For as long as any bonds remain outstanding, the agency has pledged to pay into the Bond Account from local option taxes: (i) approximately equal monthly deposits such that the amounts projected to be on deposit on the next interest payment date will be sufficient to pay the interest scheduled to become due and redemption premium, if any, on outstanding bonds; and (ii) approximately equal monthly deposits such that the amounts projected to be on deposit on the next principal payment date will be sufficient to pay maturing principal for bonds.

Parity bonds—Debt service requirements for Parity Bonds are payable in May and November each year and are secured by local option taxes.

(in millions)									
		Average Rate	Ratings		Principal	Fair value*		Principal and interest restricted	
	Issue date	Coupon	Moody's	S&P	Payment begins	2024	2023	2024	2023
Series 2009S-2T	Sep 29, 2009	5.49%	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2029	\$ 299.9	\$ 324.0	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.7
Series 2015S-1	Sep 10, 2015	4.00 - 5.00%	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2018	10.9	22.9	10.8	11.5
Series 2015S-2A	Sep 10, 2015	Var	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2041	74.3	75.8	0.3	0.2
Series 2015S-2B	Sep 10, 2015	Var	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2041	-	-	-	0.2
Series 2016S-1	Dec 19, 2016	5.00%	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2021	391.2	400.1	12.7	12.3
Series 2021S-1	Nov 04, 2021	2.60 - 5.00%	Aa1	AAA	Nov 1, 2022	827.5	882.4	29.5	27.1

* Estimated using quoted market prices

There are no externally imposed legal or contractual obligations requiring Sound Transit to establish a reserve account for Parity Bonds.

Sound Transit makes monthly deposits into a Parity Bond Account from pledged taxes so that the balance therein will be sufficient to pay: (i) the interest, or principal and interest, next coming due on the Parity Bonds and (ii) regularly scheduled payments under Parity Payment Agreements.

Long-term Bond Requirements

Long-term bond requirements are displayed in the table below:

(in thousands)			
Year ending December 31	Principal	Interest *	Total
2025	\$ 81,875	\$ 80,632	\$ 162,507
2026	85,775	76,566	162,341
2027	89,880	72,297	162,177
2028	85,915	67,824	153,739
2029	59,615	64,664	124,279
2030-2034	325,535	275,492	601,027
2035-2039	448,550	189,749	638,299
2040-2044	299,790	84,608	384,398
2045-2049	230,435	22,082	252,517
2050-2054	28,965	752	29,717
	<u>\$ 1,736,335</u>	<u>\$ 934,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,671,001</u>

* Does not deduct 35% Build America Bonds subsidy on the interest payments.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 created the Build America Bond (BAB) program, which authorized state and local governments to issue BABs as taxable bonds in 2009 and 2010 to finance any capital expenditures for which they otherwise could issue tax-exempt municipal bonds. Issuers receive a direct federal subsidy payment for a portion of their borrowing costs paid to investors of BABs. The direct federal subsidy, once earned, is considered a non-exchange transaction, separate from the interest payments made, and is recorded in other non-operating revenue when Sound Transit makes its interest payment. Sound Transit received subsidies of \$5.8 million and \$6.7 million, in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The 2009P-2T bonds and the 2009S-2T bonds are Build America Bonds.

Second Tier Junior Obligations (TIFIA Loans and RRIF Loan)

TIFIA and RRIF loans are second tier junior obligations and as such, are subordinate to both the Parity and Prior bonds. The TIFIA and RRIF loans are governed by individual credit agreements, the details of which are presented below.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year executed or refinanced	Credit line	Interest rate	Final maturity	Drawn amount	Compound Interest	Interest	2024 Ending balance
TIFIA loans								
East Link Extension	2021	\$ 1,330,000	1.91%	2058	\$ 994,647	\$ 23,235	\$ 3,240	\$ 1,021,122
Northgate Link Extension	2021	615,300	1.91%	2056	615,267	-	1,964	617,231
OMFE	2021	87,700	1.91%	2055	87,664	-	280	87,944
Hilltop Tacoma Link Extension	2023	93,306	3.79%	2058	93,306	1,053	596	94,955
Lynnwood Link Extension	2021	657,900	1.91%	2059	-	-	-	-
Federal Way Link Extension	2021	629,500	1.91%	2059	-	-	-	-
Downtown Redmond Link Extension	2021	521,000	1.91%	2059	-	-	-	-
NE 130th Street Infill Station	2023	79,251	3.79%	2061	-	-	-	-
Total TIFIA loans		\$ 4,013,957			\$ 1,790,884	\$ 24,288	\$ 6,080	\$ 1,821,252

The following table sets forth TIFIA loan activity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2024 Ending balance
TIFIA loans				
East Link Extension	\$ 994,647	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 994,647
Northgate Link Extension	615,267	-	-	615,267
OMFE	87,664	-	-	87,664
Hilltop Tacoma Link Extension	-	93,306	-	93,306
Total TIFIA loans	\$ 1,697,578	\$ 93,306	\$ -	\$ 1,790,884

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2023 Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	2023 Ending balance
TIFIA loans				
East Link Extension	\$ -	\$ 994,647	\$ -	\$ 994,647
Northgate Link Extension	615,267	-	-	615,267
OMFE	87,664	-	-	87,664
Total TIFIA loans	\$ 702,931	\$ 994,647	\$ -	\$ 1,697,578

In November 2021, Sound Transit drew down \$87.7 million under the OMFE agreement. Sound Transit is obligated to make interest payments for the first four years. After four years, Sound Transit will make semi-annual principal and interest payments as outlined in the loan amortization schedule. This agreement has a fixed rate of 1.91% and final maturity in 2055.

In July 2022, Sound Transit drew down \$615.3 million under the Northgate Link agreement. Sound Transit is obligated to make semi-annual interest payments until May of 2026. Starting in November 2026, Sound Transit will make semi-annual principal and interest payments as outlined in the loan amortization schedule. This agreement has a fixed rate of 1.91% and final maturity in 2056.

In August 2023, Sound Transit drew down \$944.6 million under the East Link agreement. Interest on this loan will compound semi-annually until May 2028. Starting in November 2028, Sound Transit is obligated to make semi-annual interest payments until October 2029. Starting in May 2030, Sound Transit will make semi-annual principal and interest payments as outlined in the loan amortization schedule. This agreement has a fixed rate of 1.91% and final maturity in 2058.

In July 2024, Sound Transit drew down \$93.3 million under the Hilltop Tacoma Link agreement. Interest on this loan will compound semi-annually until November 2027. Starting in May 2028, Sound Transit is obligated to make semi-annual interest payments for five years. After five years, Sound Transit will make semi-annual principal and interest payments as outlined in the loan amortization schedule. This agreement has a fixed rate of 3.79% and final maturity in 2058.

As of December 31, 2024, the agency had outstanding TIFIA loans with principal balances of \$1,790.9 million, accrued interest of \$6.1 million and compound interest of \$24.3 million. The principal of each TIFIA loan may be prepaid without penalty at any time.



Light rail vehicles are lifted for maintenance work at the Operations and Maintenance Facility in South Downtown Seattle.

TIFIA requirements

Long-term TIFIA payment requirements are displayed in the table below:

<i>(in thousands)</i> Year ending December 31			
	Principal *	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 500	\$ 13,426	\$ 13,926
2026	3,500	13,412	16,912
2027	6,000	13,321	19,321
2028	6,000	27,656	33,656
2029	6,000	37,861	43,861
2030-2034	82,000	185,433	267,433
2035-2038	85,000	177,045	262,045
2039-2044	400,575	155,314	555,889
2045-2049	455,348	112,773	568,121
2050-2054	503,553	64,568	568,121
2055-2059	347,914	14,824	362,738
	<u>\$ 1,896,390</u>	<u>\$ 815,633</u>	<u>\$ 2,712,023</u>

* Includes compound interest to East Link and Hilltop Tacoma Link of \$24,288 and interest scheduled to compound after 2024 of \$81,218.

<i>(in thousands)</i>							
	Year executed or refinanced	Credit line	Interest rate	Final maturity	Drawn amount	Interest	2024 Ending balance
RRIF loan							
South Sounder Station Parking	2023	\$ 154,153	3.79%	2061	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total RRIF loan		<u>\$ 154,153</u>			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

In May 2023, Sound Transit executed a RRIF loan agreement related to South Sounder Station Parking. This agreement has a fixed rate of 3.79% and final maturity in 2061. As of December 31, 2024, there have been no borrowing on RRIF loan.

10. OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Other long-term obligations include provisions for asset retirement obligations, uninsured losses related to Sound Transit's risk management program, employee compensated absences and deferred compensation as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>						
	2024 Beginning balance	Additions, accretion and changes in estimates	Reductions	2024 Ending balance	Amounts due within one year *	Total other long-term obligations
Asset retirement obligations	\$ 4,639	\$ -	\$ (166)	\$ 4,473	\$ -	\$ 4,473
Uninsured losses	2,739	138	(138)	2,739	761	1,978
Compensated absences	37,408	8,096	(4,000)	41,504	34,946	6,558
Total other long-term obligations	<u>\$ 44,786</u>	<u>\$ 8,234</u>	<u>\$ (4,304)</u>	<u>\$ 48,716</u>	<u>\$ 35,707</u>	<u>\$ 13,009</u>

<i>(in thousands)</i>						
	2023 Beginning balance	Additions, accretion and changes in estimates	Reductions	2023 Ending balance	Amounts due within one year *	Total other long-term obligations
Asset retirement obligations	\$ 4,797	\$ -	\$ (158)	\$ 4,639	\$ -	\$ 4,639
Uninsured losses	2,739	114	(114)	2,739	761	1,977
Compensated absences	32,023	10,724	(5,339)	37,408	30,854	6,554
Total other long-term obligations	<u>\$ 39,559</u>	<u>\$ 10,838</u>	<u>\$ (5,611)</u>	<u>\$ 44,786</u>	<u>\$ 31,615</u>	<u>\$ 13,170</u>

* Amounts due within one year are included in current liabilities under the line items Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and Other claims and short-term obligations.

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)—In the course of entering into agreements with other governments and rail providers to construct Sound Transit’s capital assets, certain agreements contain clauses that impose a legal burden on Sound Transit to remove all or a portion of those constructed assets at the termination of those agreements. The ARO liability is measured based on estimated costs to fulfill Sound Transit’s ARO developed by internal resources with in-depth knowledge of construction and demolition costs and adjusted annually for inflation. The corresponding deferred outflow of resources is amortized over the estimated remaining useful lives of the associated tangible capital assets and ranges from 38 to 48 years. There are no assets required to be restricted for the payment of these liabilities nor is there any legally required funding or assurance provisions associated with the AROs.

Risk management—In the ordinary course of planning, building and operating its regional transit systems and services, Sound Transit is exposed to various types of risks and exposures of loss including: torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; job related injuries to persons; natural disasters; and environmental occurrences.

Sound Transit has established a comprehensive risk management and insurance program to mitigate the potential for loss and for the administration of claims through a combination of commercial insurance and coverage under partner agency operating agreements. Sound Transit’s agency operations and rail operations insurance policies are written on an occurrence or claims made basis, with a specific deductible or self-insured retention, renewing annually. Agency operation policies renew on May 1st and rail operation policies renew on November 1st. Worker’s compensation is insured through the state of Washington.

For certain larger capital projects, Sound Transit utilizes Owner Controlled Insurance Programs (OCIP's) to address general liability, builders' risk and contractors' pollution liability claims related to project construction carried out by Sound Transit's third-party contractors, as well as professional liability and completed operations coverage. While Sound Transit is directly responsible for payment of deductibles to the insurers, it has further transferred its risk of loss through its construction contracts, requiring contractors covered by these programs to be responsible for 100% of the deductible on general liability and pollution liability claims (\$100 thousand and \$250 thousand respectively) and the first \$250 thousand of any builders' risk loss.

Self-insured liabilities are recorded when probable that a loss has occurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated and includes estimates for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported. As actual liabilities depend on a number of complex factors the process used in estimating the claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Every five years, Sound Transit engages an actuary to prepare an independent actuarial analysis and to prepare an actuarial report in order to estimate its total insurance claim exposure under all of its insurance and risk management programs. The insurance claim amount estimated to be paid within the next year is included in other claims and short-term obligations.

Compensated balances—Amounts estimated to be paid within the next year are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

11. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted net position consists of the following:

(in thousands)		
	2024	2023
Debt service	\$ 83,878	\$ 76,764
Contractual arrangements	30,977	30,852
	<u>\$ 114,855</u>	<u>\$ 107,616</u>

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Sound Transit provides a defined contribution money purchase plan and trust (401(a) Plan) to its employees. Empower Retirement is the plan's administrator and trustee. This plan is a fixed employer system, and membership in the system includes all full time Sound Transit employees. The vesting schedule of the plan is 20% immediately upon employment, 40% after one year of service, 60% after two years, 80% after three years and 100% after four years. Employees are responsible for directing the investment of their contributions and Sound Transit's contributions.

Eligible employees are required to participate in the plan on the first day of employment. The amount of covered payroll during 2024 and 2023 was \$193.3 million and \$171.8 million, respectively, and total payroll was \$193.9 million and \$176.8 million, respectively. The required contribution rates, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, and required Sound Transit contributions during 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Contribution rate		Contributions	
	2024	2023	(in thousands)	
			2024	2023
Employer	12%	12%	\$ 23,200	\$ 20,614
Employee	10	10	19,334	17,178
Total	<u>22%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>\$ 42,534</u>	<u>\$ 37,792</u>

13. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS

In the ordinary course of its operations, Sound Transit enters into a number of agreements with other governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, including: the operation and maintenance of buses and trains that it has purchased; right of way access and use; planning, building and operation of its facilities; and collection of its taxes. With the exception of Tacoma Link light rail, all services are operated by partner agencies. A summary of significant agreements follows:

ST Express—Agreements have been entered into with King County Metro, Community Transit and Pierce Transit for the operations and maintenance of bus service, covering vehicle maintenance, operations, coordination of service planning, revenue processing, customer service, personnel and performance standards, and information and compliance reporting. The agreements set forth the process for annual financial authorization for service and the basis of compensation, substantially comprised of a baseline cost rate for purchased transportation, as well as fuel and other costs provided for, but not included, as part of the baseline. Baseline cost rates, including allocated costs, are established by no later than December 15th for the upcoming year and are reconciled to actual incurred costs by no later than March 31st of the year following. The current agreements with Community Transit and Pierce Transit are for 4 years, expiring December 31, 2025. The current agreement with King County is for 3 years, expiring December 31, 2027.

Link Light Rail—Sound Transit contracts with King County Metro for the operation and maintenance of its light rail service, operating 1 Line between the Angle Lake and the Lynnwood City Center stations and operating 2 Line between the South Bellevue and the Redmond Technology stations. The agreement sets forth the process for annual financial authorization for service and the basis of compensation, substantially comprised of a baseline cost rate for purchased transportation, as well as other costs provided for, but not included, as part of the baseline. Baseline cost rates, including allocated costs, are established by no later than December 15th for the upcoming year and are reconciled to actual incurred costs by no later than March 31st of the year following. The current agreement with King County is for 2 years, expiring December 31, 2025.

Sound Transit has also entered into the following agreements related to light rail or station operations:

Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel (DSTT) Agreement—This agreement with King County and City of Seattle previously provided for cost sharing with regard to the maintenance and operation in the DSTT in exchange for the right to use the tunnel for light rail operations. In April 2023, King County transferred ownership of the DSTT to Sound Transit, which wholly transfers maintenance and operations to the agency.

Light Rail Agreements—Sound Transit has entered into a variety of agreements to secure the permanent right to operate light rail in the right of way (under, upon and over streets and property) owned by various municipalities and other entities throughout the region. The cost of public right of way improvements have been capitalized to rail access rights and include those costs necessary to operate light rail service, such as costs to acquire real property and relocate existing residents and businesses, as well as certain improvements to the right of way required under those agreements.

Souder—Agreements have been entered into with BNSF for the operation of Souder commuter rail service and with Amtrak for operation and maintenance of the locomotives, cab and coach cars (rolling stock). Service between Everett and Seattle and Seattle and Tacoma is on rail right of way owned and operated by BNSF.

South Line—Service between Seattle and Lakewood is provided by BNSF under a 40-year service agreement that expires in 2040. The agreement establishes the compensation paid to BNSF for train crews, maintenance of way and other expensed incurred in the operation of the Souder Service and is based on actual cost of crew, dispatch and management, as well as cost for performance incentives. Upon expiration of the service agreement, Sound Transit’s use of BNSF track will be bound by a dormant Joint Use Agreement for BNSF’s Seattle-Tacoma corridor.

North Line—BNSF operates daily commuter rail between Seattle and Everett for Sound Transit under a service agreement. The service agreement expires in December 2030. Upon expiration of the service agreement, Sound Transit’s use of BNSF track will be bound by a dormant Joint Use Agreement for BNSF’s Seattle- Everett corridor.

Rolling Stock—In 2000, Sound Transit leased the initial portion of its rolling stock to Amtrak for \$1. Under the agreement, Amtrak is obligated to repair, maintain and service the rolling stock at Amtrak’s maintenance facility in return for payment by Sound Transit. By separate agreement, Amtrak subleased this rolling stock to BNSF for operation of Souder Service. Both lease agreements are for a 40-year term, expiring in 2040.

Maintenance Service Agreement—In 2016 Sound Transit entered into an amended agreement with Amtrak, under which Sound Transit pays a flat monthly fixed price dependent upon the number of one-way trips and train sets in operation for a baseline set of operating assumptions. A negotiated rate is also established for additional service above the baseline operating plan. This agreement is renewed from time to time.

Land Bank Agreement—Sound Transit entered into an agreement called the Land Bank Agreement with WSDOT in July 2000 which was restated in December 2003. The purpose of the agreement is to establish a framework within which WSDOT can, from time to time, convey portions of WSDOT property through lease or sale to Sound Transit for non-highway use in

consideration for Sound Transit’s funding of highway purpose improvements. In August 2010, as part of the Umbrella Agreement with WSDOT to complete the R8A Project, the land bank agreement was extended to 2080. Sound Transit will continue to earn land bank credits for constructing projects containing highway improvements and use credits on projects that are located within the public highway right of way through July 2080.

Sound Transit has light rail guideways located on WSDOT property governed under multiple 20-year and 40-year airspace leases issued under the Land Bank Agreement. These airspace leases have options to renew for an additional 20 to 35 years. Should Sound Transit and WSDOT not enter into a new agreement at the end of the leases, property interests revert to WSDOT. At December 31, 2024, the value of the unused land bank credits that have not been conveyed by WSDOT to Sound Transit was \$102.8 million. This value is not recorded in the financial statements as there is not sufficient certainty that the credit will be utilized.

The following table provides information on additions to and uses of credits accruing to the benefit of Sound Transit in 2024 and 2023:

(in millions)	2024	2023
Balance in Land Bank, beginning of year	\$ 68.1	\$ 90.9
Additions:		
Northgate Link	7.3	-
East Link	8.8	2.6
Bus Rapid Transit Improvements	20.5	7.3
I-405/85th Interchange	33.5	-
Draws:		
Temporary Construction Airspace Lease (TCAL):		
Downtown Redmond Link	-	(1.8)
East Link SR520	(16.4)	-
Federal Way Link	(9.5)	-
I-90 Two-Way Transit & HOV	(9.3)	(30.9)
Airspace Lease:		
East Link	(0.2)	-
Balance in Land Bank, end of year	\$ 102.8	\$ 68.1

Amended and Restated Agreement for Regional Fare Coordination System (One Regional Card for All, ORCA)—In April 2009, Sound Transit entered into an amended agreement to operate and maintain ORCA, a system that establishes a common, non-cash fare system throughout seven participating transit agencies’ service areas and commits the agencies to using ORCA for a minimum of ten years. In June 2019, Sound Transit entered into an agreement to plan and implement activities necessary to transition the legacy ORCA system, as established in 2009, to the next generation ORCA system, and agreed with the other parties, to keep the 2009 amended agreement in place until termination of the legacy ORCA vendor contract. In May 2022, the existing ORCA system was transitioned to the next generation system. Each agency shares in operating and maintaining ORCA in accordance with the agreement. Sound Transit’s proportionate share of ORCA operating and maintenance costs were 29.5% and 23.9% in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Sound Transit’s proportionate share of ORCA’s assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are presented in these financial statements based on preliminary information available at year end, as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,831	\$ 21,831
Accounts receivable	8,096	11,864
Total assets	36,927	33,695
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17,149	14,217
Unearned revenue	19,778	19,478
Total liabilities	36,927	33,695
Net position	\$ -	\$ -
Total operating revenues	\$ 61,458	\$ 52,501
Total expenses	\$ 4,053	\$ 2,766

Purchases—At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Sound Transit had outstanding construction commitments of approximately \$1.5 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively.

Grants—Sound Transit participates in several federal, state and local grant programs that are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that Sound Transit has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at December 31, 2024 and 2023 may be impaired. In the opinion of management, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to noncompliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

Claims—In the ordinary course of business, Sound Transit has been named as a defendant in a number of lawsuits relating to contractual matters. Although the ultimate outcome, if any, of these matters is presently unknown, management has evaluated all claims and potential claims and, where that exposure is probable and estimable, has reflected in the accounts of Sound Transit its best estimate of the exposure.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Management has evaluated events and transactions that have occurred after December 31, 2024, through April 18, 2025, the date these statements were issued.

On January 15, 2025, Sound Transit drew down \$289.0 million under the East Link TIFIA agreement, \$657.9 million under the Lynnwood Link TIFIA agreement, and \$336.1 million under the Redmond Link TIFIA agreement.

On February 6, 2025, Sound Transit and Washington State Housing Finance Commission (the “Commission”) entered into an agreement where the Commission has agreed to administer a transit -oriented development land acquisition program using a revolving loan fund contributed by Sound Transit. The \$20 million fund is intended to support the development of affordable housing opportunities related to equitable transit-oriented development within the boundaries of the regional transit authority.

On March 27, 2025, Sound Transit Board appointed Dow Constantine to be the new Chief Executive Officer effective April 21, 2025.



Workers perform “dead car pull” testing across the East Channel Bridge past the Mercer Island Station into the east approach of the Mercer Island tunnel.

Statistical data



A Sounder South train at the King Street Station platform.

Statistical data (unaudited)

Tacoma Link operating & maintenance expenses

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Salaries & benefits	\$ 10,321	\$ 9,205	\$ 6,516	\$ 4,644	\$ 3,746
Services & materials	4,353	4,025	2,279	1,539	1,208
Utilities, insurance, taxes, leases & misc	1,121	1,015	532	506	391
Purchased transportation	548	115	-	-	-
	16,343	14,360	9,327	6,689	5,345
Depreciation, disposals & recoveries*	12,673	24,494	3,015	2,891	3,019
Lease interest expense	7	-	-	-	-
Indirect expenses*	2,025	(1,718)	(1,782)	(370)	(69)
Total	\$ 31,048	\$ 37,136	\$ 10,560	\$ 9,210	\$ 8,295

Link operating & maintenance expenses

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Salaries & benefits	\$ 30,783	\$ 21,968	\$ 14,151	\$ 10,544	\$ 7,360
Services & materials	100,115	62,080	56,812	44,972	52,152
Utilities, insurance, taxes, leases & miscellaneous	28,849	21,207	14,875	11,870	8,858
Purchased transportation	125,405	97,456	62,074	55,750	48,364
	285,152	202,711	147,912	123,136	116,734
Depreciation, disposals & recoveries*	299,243	267,737	187,201	127,268	123,989
Lease interest expense	1,134	639	642	410	375
Indirect expenses*	42,520	27,942	31,469	31,403	22,348
Total	\$ 628,049	\$ 499,029	\$ 367,224	\$ 282,217	\$ 263,446

Revenue by source (in thousands)

Year	Passenger Fares	Sales & Use Taxes	Property Taxes	Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes	Rental Car Taxes	Grant Revenues	Investment Income	Other Revenues	Total
2024	61,823	1,716,397	168,341	382,804	4,958	293,813	244,414	20,566	2,893,116
2023	51,858	1,741,333	167,305	380,679	4,903	1,463,963	211,003	59,393	4,080,437
2022	45,133	1,711,443	163,648	359,205	4,386	306,157	(15,755)	285,996	2,860,215
2021	28,148	1,584,850	157,707	370,635	3,492	486,250	(2,068)	256,194	2,885,207
2020	30,758	1,324,466	155,306	361,749	1,880	431,842	45,281	216,907	2,568,190

* Certain reclassifications have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

ST Express operating & maintenance expenses

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Salaries & benefits	\$ 3,442	\$ 2,693	\$ 3,110	\$ 2,325	\$ 1,863
Services & materials	12,853	5,835	6,172	6,070	6,894
Utilities, insurance, taxes, leases & misc	1,373	1,250	659	1,041	742
Purchased transportation	142,118	133,333	114,357	120,478	118,900
	159,786	143,111	124,298	129,914	128,399
Depreciation, disposals & recoveries*	18,883	28,441	33,189	27,627	25,466
Lease interest expense	90	71	68	79	222
Indirect expenses*	4,351	4,827	5,732	6,875	7,009
Total	\$ 183,110	\$ 176,450	\$ 163,287	\$ 164,495	\$ 161,096

Souder operating & maintenance expenses

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Salaries & benefits	\$ 8,760	\$ 7,707	\$ 3,804	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,344
Services & materials	42,658	32,231	30,025	28,361	25,587
Utilities, insurance, taxes, leases & misc	10,781	9,578	9,181	10,819	6,750
Purchased transportation	19,400	15,316	11,599	10,884	10,746
	81,599	64,832	54,609	53,718	46,427
Depreciation, disposals & recoveries*	42,872	44,335	45,311	45,703	44,142
Lease interest expense	168	140	147	155	163
Indirect expenses*	9,702	7,479	6,938	6,712	6,140
Total	\$ 134,341	\$ 116,786	\$ 107,005	\$ 106,288	\$ 96,872

Statistical data (unaudited), continued

ST Express

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total ridership	8,737,923	8,568,134	6,852,724	5,146,374	6,264,773
Service hours	501,570	517,994	515,600	547,714	558,089
Boardings per service hour	17.42	16.54	13.29	9.40	11.23
Cost per service hour	\$ 309.79	\$ 274.40	\$ 273.74	\$ 263.97	\$ 247.81
Cost per boarding	\$ 17.78	\$ 16.59	\$ 20.60	\$ 28.09	\$ 22.08

Link

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total ridership	29,843,190	26,867,751	23,706,210	11,516,117	7,921,941
Service hours	495,687	406,385	398,205	291,735	223,374
Boardings per service hour	60.21	66.11	59.53	39.47	35.46
Cost per service hour	\$ 664.89	\$ 587.65	\$ 491.76	\$ 539.10	\$ 676.65
Cost per boarding	\$ 11.04	\$ 8.89	\$ 8.26	\$ 13.66	\$ 19.08

Source data - National Transit Database 1 Service hour = 1 Revenue vehicle mile hour

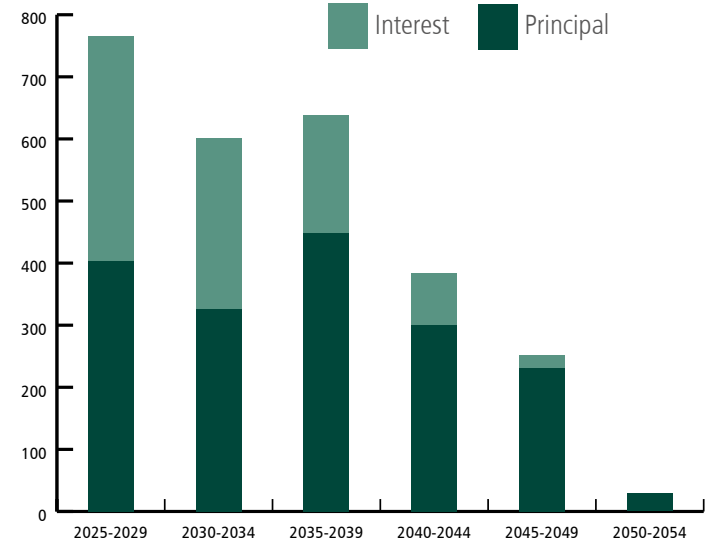
Tacoma Link

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total ridership	992,082	380,000	267,722	371,938	439,271
Service hours	21,614	13,346	7,898	9,777	9,811
Boardings per service hour	45.90	28.47	33.90	38.04	44.77
Cost per service hour	\$ 831.27	\$ 961.79	\$ 1,008.22	\$ 683.86	\$ 569.34
Cost per boarding	\$ 18.11	\$ 33.78	\$ 29.74	\$ 17.98	\$ 12.72

Souder

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total ridership	1,916,429	1,755,751	1,269,923	734,481	1,265,882
Service hours	55,945	53,921	58,746	52,209	51,000
Boardings per service hour	34.26	32.56	21.62	14.07	24.82
Cost per service hour	\$ 1,637.88	\$ 1,411.55	\$ 1,089.03	\$ 1,193.76	\$ 1,063.66
Cost per boarding	\$ 47.81	\$ 43.35	\$ 50.38	\$ 84.86	\$ 42.85

Long-term service requirement to maturity** (unaudited)
(\$ in millions)



2024 debt capacity (unaudited)

(in millions)	
'Assessed Valuation for collection of taxes	\$ 1,076,281
Maximum nonvoted debt (1.5% of assessed valuation)	\$ 16,144
Less: Series 1999, 2009, 2015, 2016, 2021 Bonds and Other Long-term debt	(5,910)
Non-voted debt capacity remaining	<u>\$ 10,234</u>
Maximum voted debt (5% of assessed valuation)	\$ 53,814
Less: Series 1999, 2009, 2015, 2016, 2021 Bonds and Other Long-term debt	(5,910)
Voted debt capacity remaining	<u>\$ 47,904</u>

Long-term bond service coverage ratio** (unaudited)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Prior bonds debt service coverage	46.80x	48.13x	46.02x	30.21x	30.37x
Combined prior & parity bonds debt service coverage	18.45x	14.64x	14.73x	13.06x	12.45x

** Debt Service is reduced by Build America Bonds Federal subsidy payments.



The Shoreline North/185th Link station

2025 Sound Transit Board of Directors



Dave Somers
Chair,
Snohomish County
Executive



Claudia Balducci
Vice Chair,
King County
Councilmember



Ryan Mello
Vice Chair,
Pierce County
Executive



Nancy Backus
Auburn Mayor



Angela Birney
Redmond Mayor



Shannon Braddock
King County Executive



Cassie Franklin
Everett Mayor



Christine Frizzell
Lynnwood Mayor



Hunter George
Fircrest City Council



Bruce Harrell
Seattle Mayor



Julie Meredith
Washington State
Department of
Transportation Secretary



Ed Prince
Renton City
Councilmember



De'Sean Quinn
King County
Councilmember



Kim Roscoe
Fife Mayor



Dan Strauss
Seattle City
Councilmember



Pete von Reichbauer
King County
Councilmember



Kristina Walker
Tacoma City
Councilmember



Girmay Zahilay
King County
Council Chair



Lisa Bogardus
Sound Transit
Board Labor Liaison

Sound Transit



Dow Constantine
Chief Executive Officer

Sound Transit Leadership

Strategy
Nadia Anderson
Chief Strategy Officer

Legal
Desmond Brown
General Counsel

Civil Rights, Equity & Inclusion
Daphne Cross
Chief Economic Development and Civil Rights Officer

Agency Oversight
Moises Gutierrez
DCEO, Chief Agency Oversight Officer

People & Culture
Julie Honeywell
Chief People & Culture Officer

Agency Chief of Staff
Calli Knight
Agency Chief of Staff

Capital Delivery
Terri Mestas
DCEO, Chief Capital Delivery Officer

Service Delivery
Marie Olson
Acting DCEO, Chief Service Delivery Officer

Finance & Business Administration
Victoria Wassmer
DCEO, Chief Finance & Business Administration Officer

For information in alternative formats
call 800-201-4900 / TTY: 711 or email accessibility@soundtransit.org

For information about Sound Transit projects or services, visit soundtransit.org or call
800-201-4900 / TTY: 711

To receive email updates for
Sound Transit's bus or rail service, projects or other information, subscribe online at
soundtransit.org/subscribe

This report is available online only.

