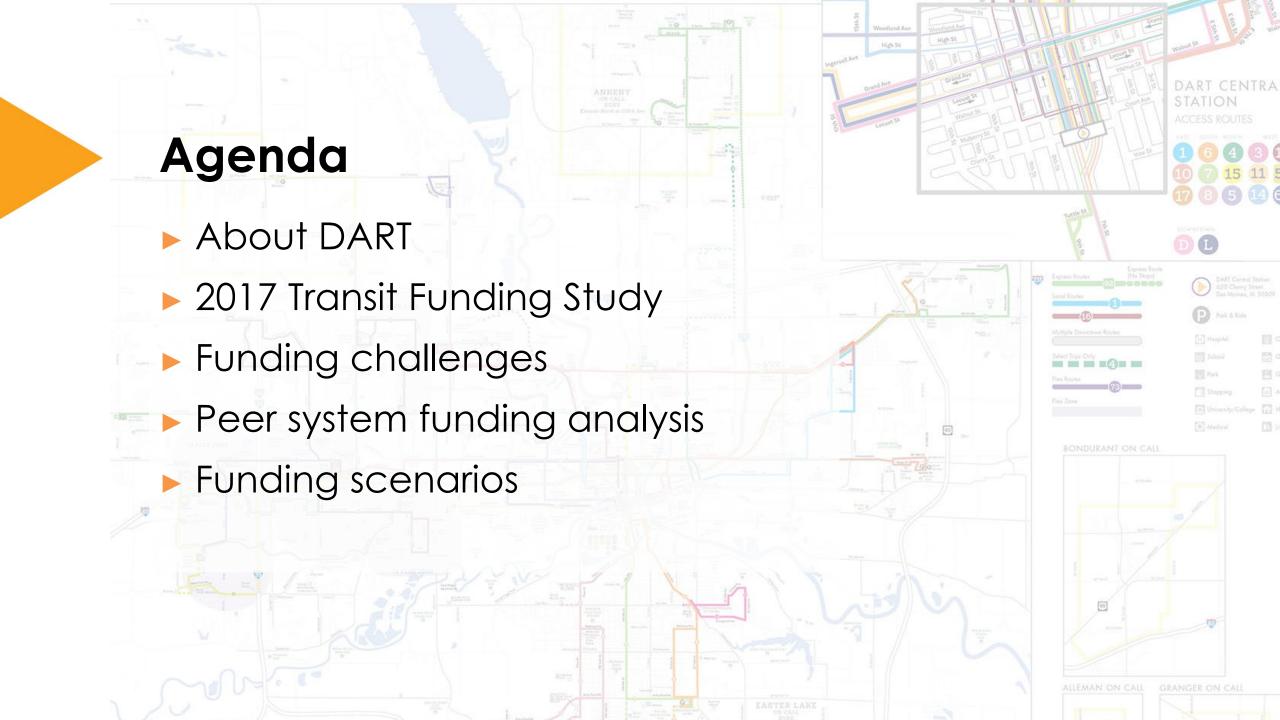


# **lowa Regional Transit District Funding**

Prepared for DART Alternative Funding Advisory Committee

DART CEO, Elizabeth Presutti, and DART CFO, Kent Farver

Friday, October 7, 2022



#### **About DART**

- Largest public transit agency in Iowa
- Serve 11 cities and Polk County
- Governed by a 12-member Board of Commissioners
- ▶ 145 buses and 1,600+ bus stops
- 70 RideShare vans
- #1 reason people ride is to get to work









30 + BUS **ROUTES** 



20 + FREE PARKING LOCATIONS



DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICE



CAR AND VANPOOL **RESOURCES** 



**BIKE RACKS ON EVERY BUS** 



ALL BUSES ARE ADA ACCESSIBLE



#### Workforce & Economic Development







Jobs

Medical appointments Education



Fosters economic activity



Workforce recruitment and retention



Supports job creation









#### Total household income\*

\$75,000

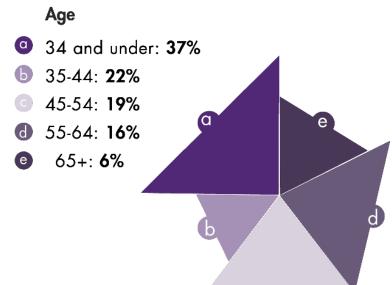
\$50,000 -

\$25,000 -\$49,999

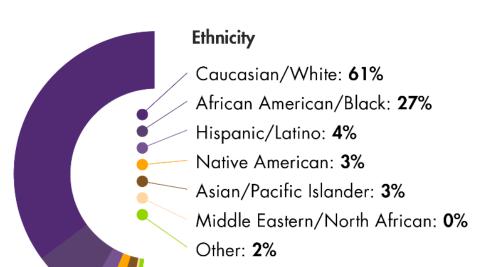
\$74,999

and up

#### Who uses DART?









6%

30%

58%

Less than \$24,999

#### Valid driver's license

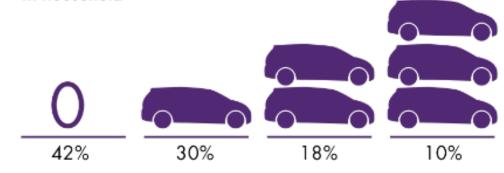
NO 46%

YES 54%





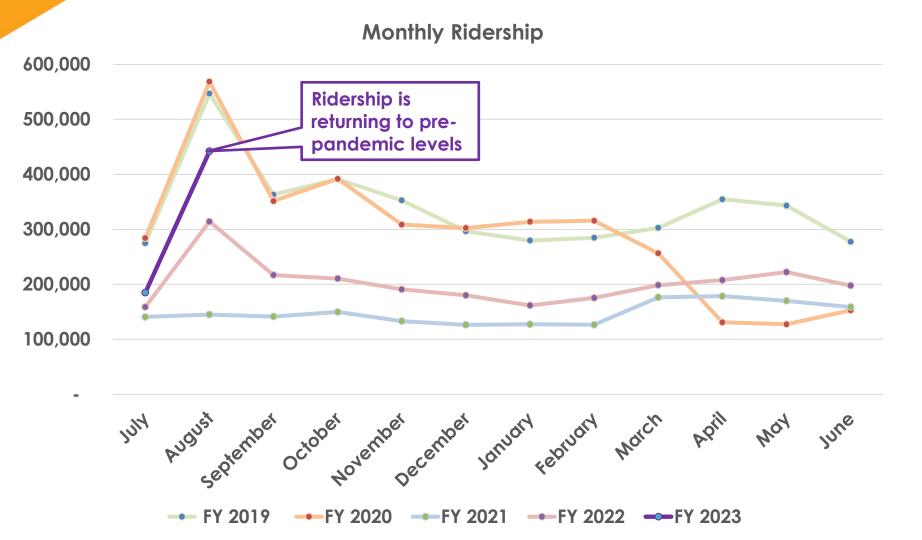
#### Working vehicles in household







#### Ridership



FY 2019

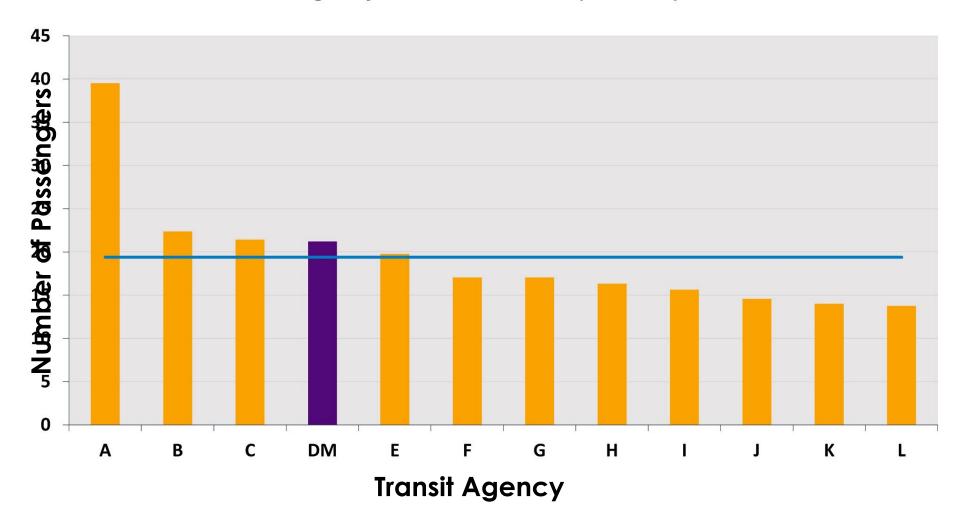
1 4, 9 7

Average weekday ridership



#### Passenger per hour peer comparison

Passengers per Revenue Hour (FY 2020)



#### FY 23 Budget \$40.4 million

#### FY 2023 Revenues

**62% Local Property Taxes** 

12% Fares & Contracts

19% Federal Funding

**4**% State Funding

3% Other

#### FY 2023 Expenses

65% Salaries, Wages & Fringe

11% Services

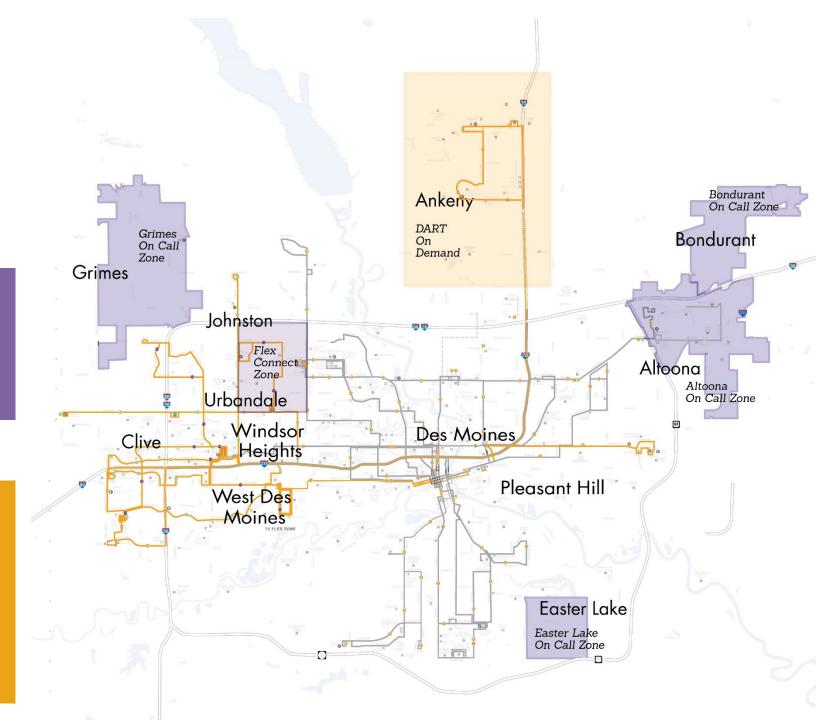
**6% Fuels & Lubricants** 

**4**% Equipment Repair & Parts

5% Local Match

3% Insurance

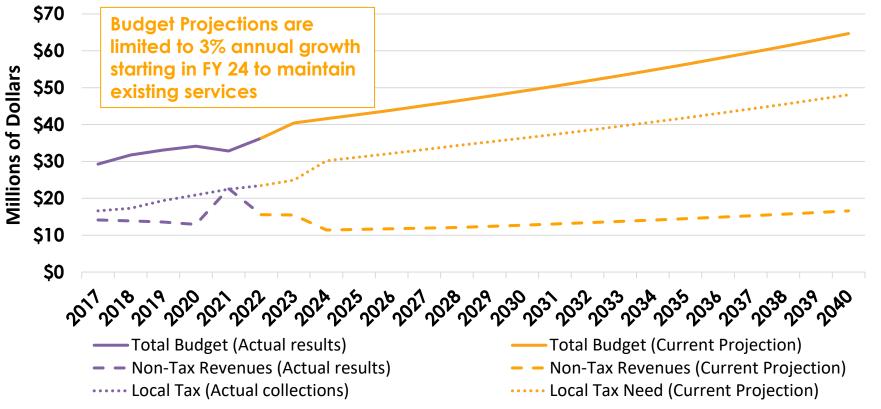
**6%** Other Expenses



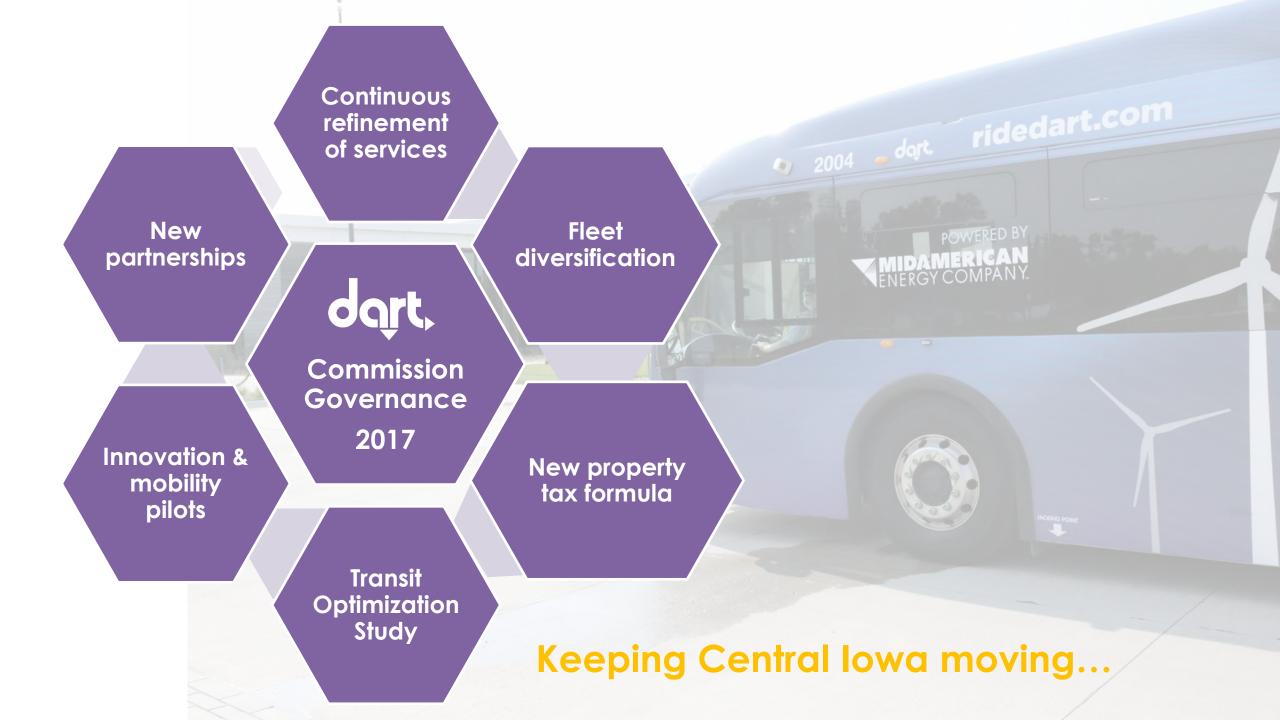
#### Why are we here today?

- DART operating revenue is flat, driving increase in property taxes
- Property tax levy cap is \$0.95/\$1,000

#### Projected and Actual Results, FY 2017 - FY 2040

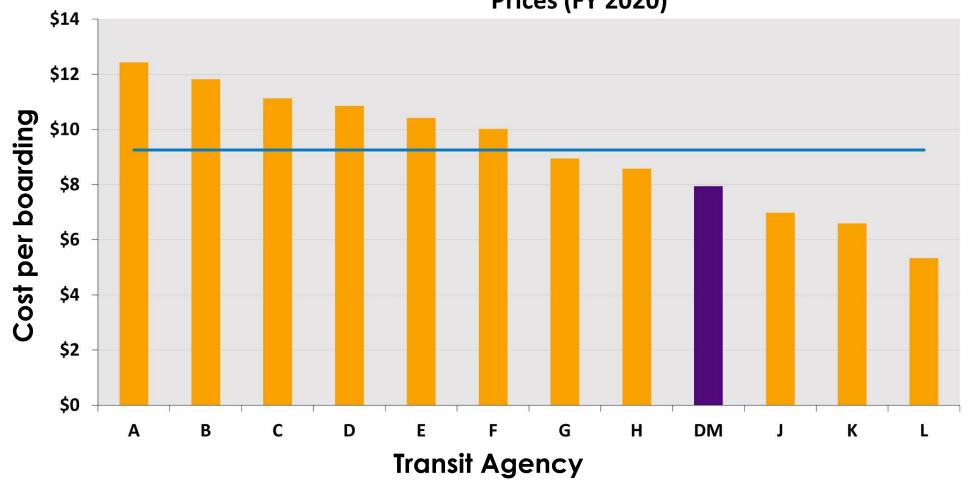


If alternative funding is not available DART will have a funding gap of \$4.7M in FY 25



### Cost per boarding peer comparison

Cost Effectiveness (Operating Cost per Boarding) as Constant 2020 Prices (FY 2020)



### 2017 Transit Funding Study

	Funding Mechanism		Permissible for Transit in IA	Reliability	Sustainability	Recent Growth (2015-2019)	Annualized Growth	Equitable Source
	Sales Tax		$\bigcirc$	Medium	High	12.6%	3.7%	Medium
	Income Tax	\$	×	Medium	High	45.4%*	4.6%	Medium
	Payroll Tax		×	Medium	High	15.0%	4.3%	High
	Parking Tax	P	$\bigcirc$	Medium	Low	49.4%	7.8%	Low
	Hotel-Motel Tax		$\bigcirc$	Medium	High	17.8%	6.6%	Medium
	Vehicle Tax		×	High	Medium	5.4%	1.8%	Low
	Rental Car	20	×	Medium	Medium	34.6%	7.2%	Medium
	Fuel Tax	<b>□</b> ∂	×	Medium	Low	9.1%	1.3%	Low

\$

# Funding Sources Further Evaluated

Potential Funding Source	Implementation Options			
	Voter referendum and agreement between cities/county and DART to			
Sales Tax	split new revenue, OR			
	Modify state law to allow dedicated DART tax			
	Voter referendum and agreement between county and DART to split			
Vehicle Tax	new revenue, OR			
	Modify state law to allow dedicated DART tax			
Hotel/Motel Tax	Agreement with cities to redirect existing tax revenue to DART, OR			
notel/ivioler rax	Modify state law to raise 7% cap and/or allow dedicated DART tax			
Property Tax Modify state law to increase \$0.95 cap				

#### Funding Scenarios and Stakeholder Feedback

- Four types of funding scenarios tested:
  - Scenario 1: Baseline (no new funding source)
  - Scenario 2: Prolong the existing property tax
  - Scenario 3: Supplement the property tax with new revenue
  - Scenario 4: Property tax relief with new revenue

WHICH FUNDING TYPE IS THE BEST APPROACH FOR DART?

52% Supplement Existing Property Tax

WHICH SUPPLEMENT TAX FUNDING OPTION IS PREFERRED?

55% Sales Tax

#### **Current Funding Challenges**

#### **Funding Challenges**

- Structural deficit, compounded by lost revenue
- Estimated annual revenue impact:
  - ▶ Backfill (\$800,000)
  - ▶ Multi-Residential Rollback (\$730,000)
  - Contracted Medicaid trips (\$1.2 M)
  - Pandemic impact on fare revenue (\$1.2 M)



# Structural Deficit FY 24-28 (Projected)

	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Total Operating Revenue	\$5,786,476	\$5,986,992	\$6,195,893	\$6,413,543	\$6,640,324
Total Operating Expenses	41,576,524	42,724,566	43,910,217	45,134,825	46,399,792
Non-Operating Revenue	31,314,762	32,049,335	32,809,736	33,595,709	34,408,021
Excess/(Deficit)	(\$4,475,287)	(\$4,688,239)	(\$4,904,587)	(\$5,125,572)	(\$5,351,446)

#### Peer System Funding Analysis



#### **Agencies Evaluated**

- Des Moines, IA (DART)
- Omaha, NE (Metro)
- Kansas City, MO/KS (KCATA, JCT, UGT)
- Akron, OH (METRO)
- Dayton, OH (Dayton RTA)
- Grand Rapids, MI (The Rapid)
- Tulsa, OK (MTTA)

- Little Rock, AR (Rock Region METRO)
- Corpus Christi, TX (CCRTA)
- Columbus, OH (COTA)
- Oklahoma City, OK (EMBARK)
- Spokane, WA (STA)
- Indianapolis, IN (IndyGo)
- Madison, WI (Metro)

# **Local Funding Source**

#### \*Municipal System

	Location	Primary Local Funding Source	Funding Type		
	DART	Property Tax - Levy rate determined by DART Commission	Dedicated, agency sets rates		
	Omaha, NE	Property Tax – Fixed Millage Rate collected by the City of Omaha	Part fixed rate (millage), part annual appropriations		
	Kansas City, MO/KS*	Sales Tax – $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Sales Tax through City of Kansas City, 3/8 cent sales tax directly to KCATA.	Part fixed rate (KCMO 3/8 tax), part annual appropriations		
	Akron, OH	Sales Tax – ½ cent Sales Tax in Summit and Stark Counties	Dedicated, fixed rate		
	Dayton, OH	Sales Tax – ½ cent Sales Tax in Montgomery County	Dedicated, fixed rate		
	Grand Rapids, MI	Property Tax – Levy determined by Transit Authority	Dedicated, agency sets rate		
	Tulsa, OK	City of Tulsa Local Funds – Various Sales Taxes	Annual appropriation by city		
	Little Rock, AR	Local Government Funding – Sales and Use Taxes	Annual appropriation by cities		
	Columbus, OH	Sales Tax – Permanent 0.25% Sales Tax, Temporary 0.25% Sales Tax	Part fixed rate, part negotiated		
	Corpus Christi, TX	Sales Tax – ½ cent Sales and Use Tax	Dedicated, fixed rate		
	Oklahoma City, OK*	City of Oklahoma City General Fund – Principally funded by Property Tax	Annual appropriation by city		
	Spokane, WA	Sales Tax – Levy determined by PTBA Board (jurisdiction representatives)	Dedicated, agency sets rate		
	Madison, WI*	City of Madison General Fund – Principally funded by property taxes	Annual appropriation by city		
	Indianapolis, IN	Income Tax & Property Tax – Income Tax Rate of 0.25%, Property Tax must be approved by board	Part fixed, Part agency sets rate		

### Agency Operating Funding by Source (Percent)





### **Funding Scenarios**



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\$

#### Alternative Funding Scenarios

- Supplement or replace property tax with alternative local funding sources:
  - Scenario 1: 5% hotel-motel tax
  - Scenario 2: Sales tax; reduce property tax by half
  - Scenario 3: Sales tax; eliminate property tax
- Scenario parameters
  - > Assume new local funding source becomes available in FY 25
  - > FY 25 local tax revenue: \$31.2 million

#### Scenario 1: 5% Hotel-Motel Tax

- Property tax levy rate declines by around half
- All member communities below \$0.95 cap



## Scenario 2: Sales Tax, Reduce Property Tax by Half

- ▶ 0.125% (one eighth penny) sales tax
- Property tax levy rates approximately flat from FY 25 FY 28



## Scenario 3: Sales Tax, Eliminate Property Tax

- 0.25% sales tax
- Revenue grows slightly faster than DART budget, small surplus in future years (likely needed for rainy day/recession fund)



#### Summary

- FY 25 local tax revenue needed to sustain existing service: \$31.2M
- ► If no alternative funding is available, DART will have a funding gap of \$4.7M in FY 25, growing to \$5.4M in FY 28
- ► Goals:
  - Reduce reliance on property taxes
  - Maintain a critical public service for a growing region

Scenario	Amount generated in FY 25	Total collected from property tax levy		
5% Hotel-Motel Tax	\$17.5M	\$13.7M		
0.125% Sales Tax	\$15.9M	\$15.2M		
0.25% Sales Tax	\$31.9M	\$0		

# Thank you