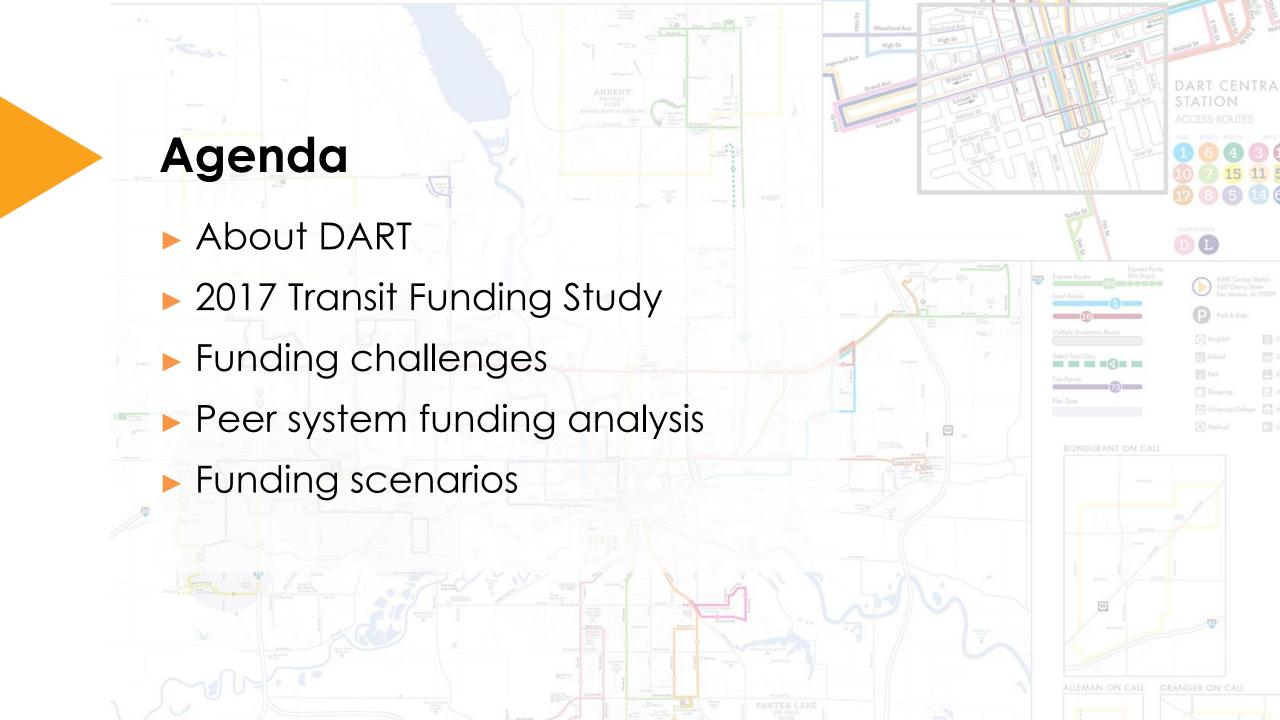


lowa Regional Transit District Funding

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

Who uses DART?

Age 34 and under: 37% 535-44: 22% 45-54: 19% 55-64: 16% 65+: 6%

Ethnicity

Caucasian/White: 61%

African American/Black: 27%

Hispanic/Latino: 4%

Native American: 3%

Asian/Pacific Islander: 3%

Middle Eastern/North African: 0%

Other: 2%

And up

\$50,000 - \$74,999

\$25,000 - \$49,999

Less than \$24,999

Valid driver's license

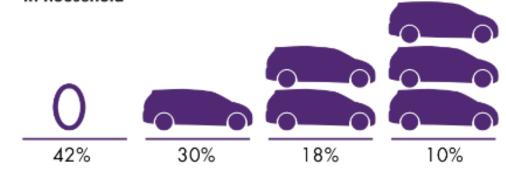
NO 46%

YES 54%





Working vehicles in household





6%

6%

30%

58%



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

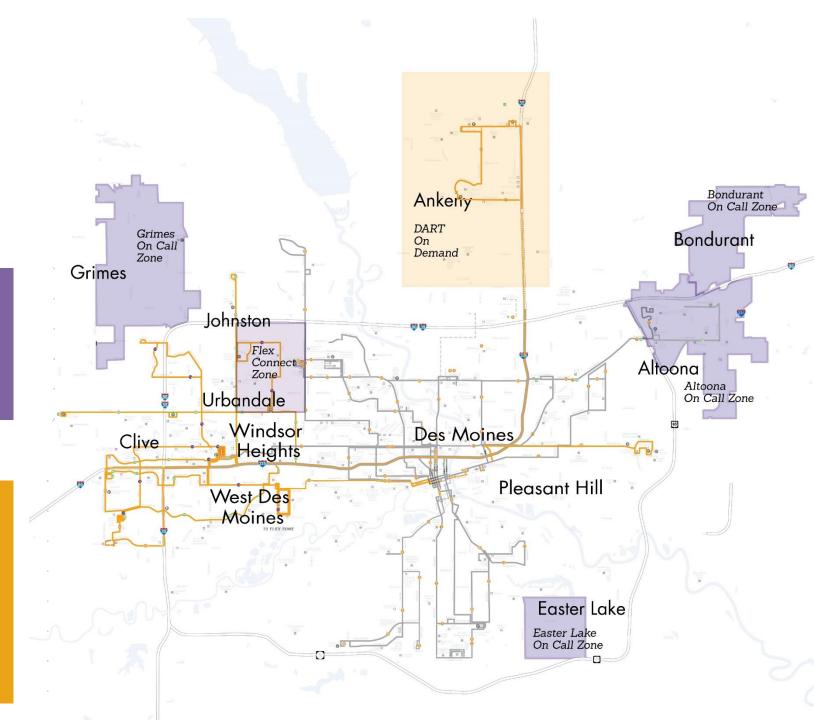
6% Fuels & Lubricants

4% Equipment Repair & Parts

5% Local Match

3% Insurance

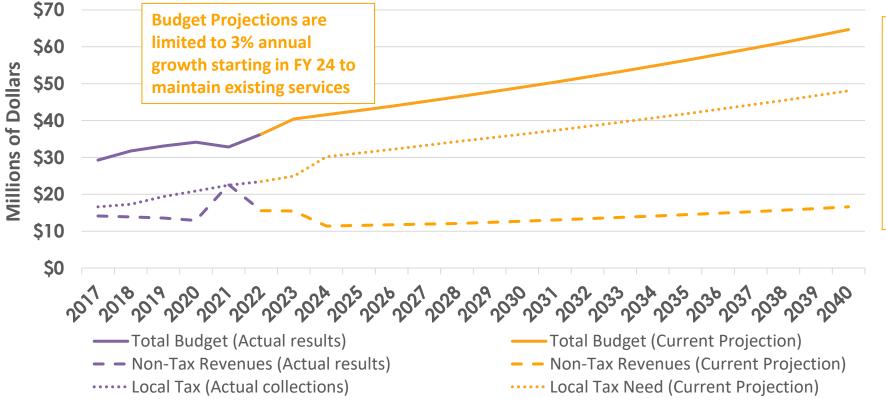
6% Other Expenses



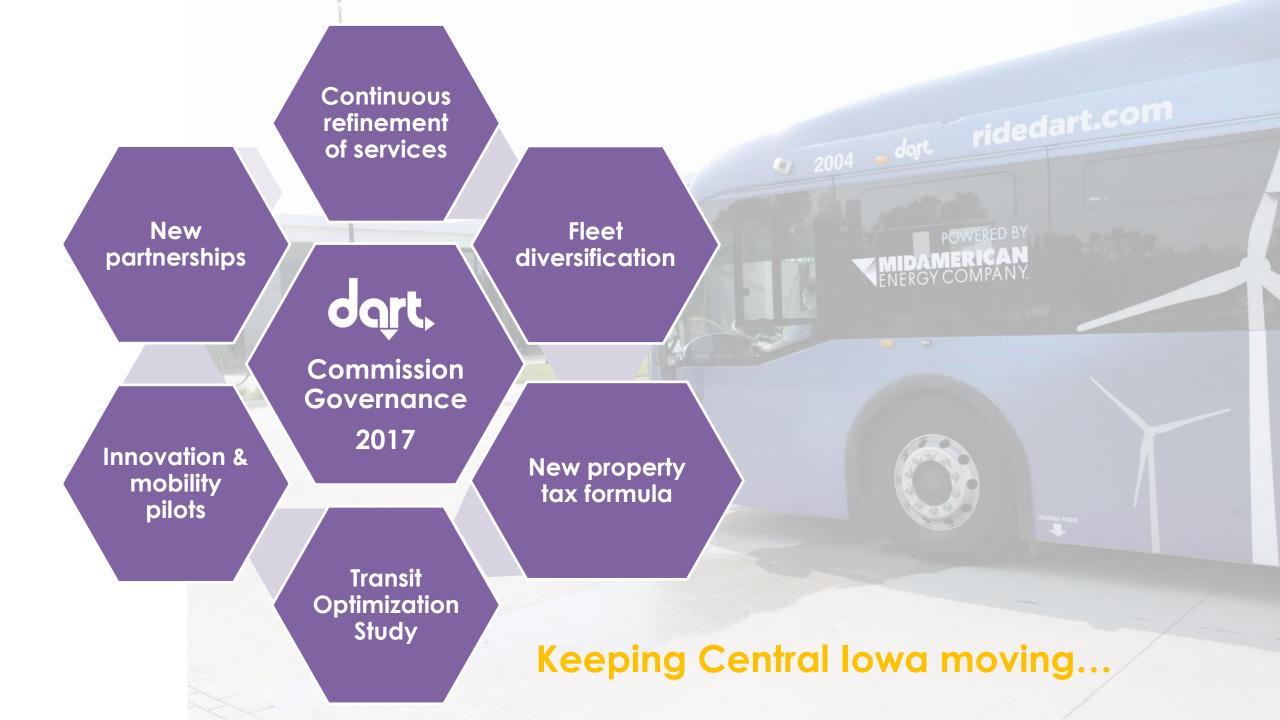
Why are we here today?

- 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



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	□ ∂	×	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			
Hetel/Metel Tev	Agreement with cities to redirect existing tax revenue to DART, OR			
Hotel/Motel Tax	Modify state law to raise 7% cap and/or allow dedicated DART tax			
Property Tax	erty 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)
 - ▶ Lost fare revenue from pandemic (\$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)

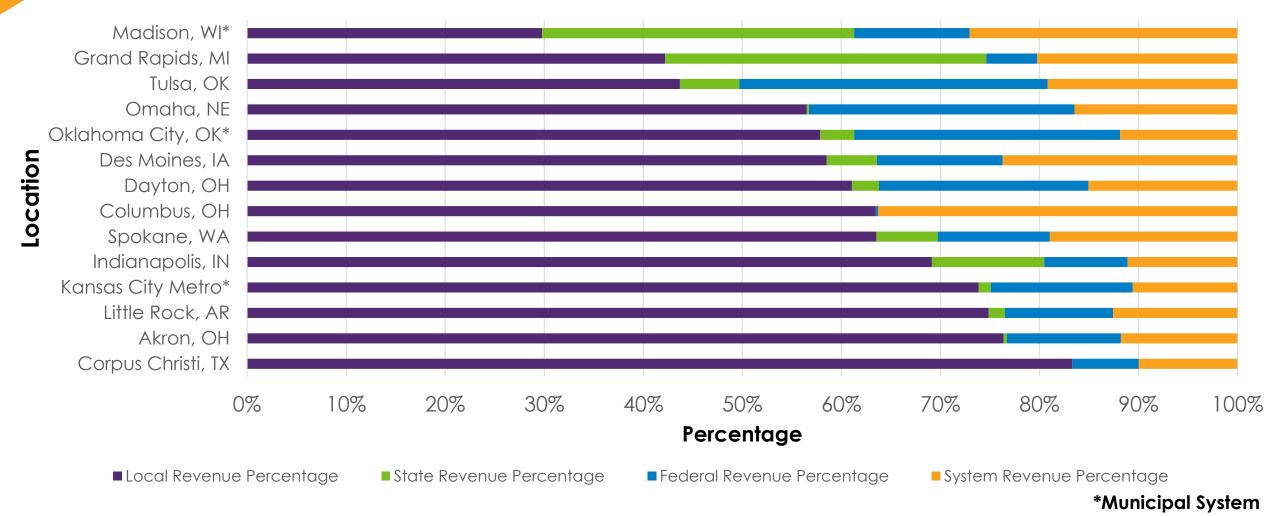
Local Funding Source

*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



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

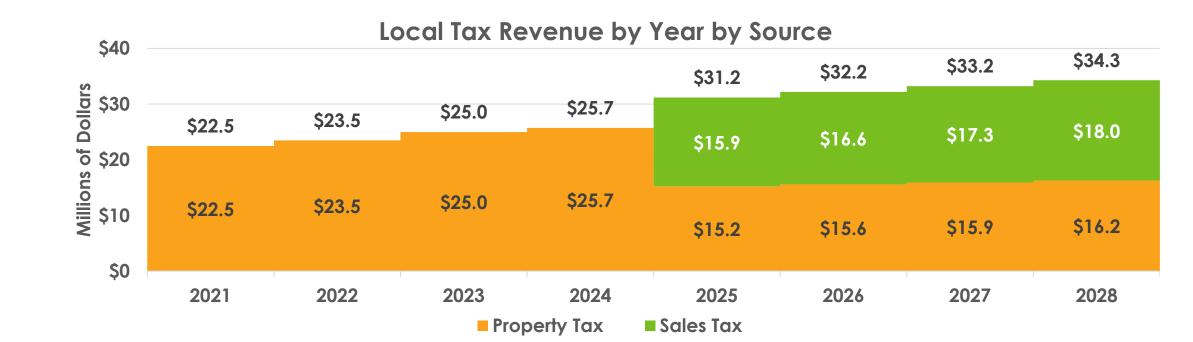
Scenario 1: 5% Hotel-Motel Tax

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



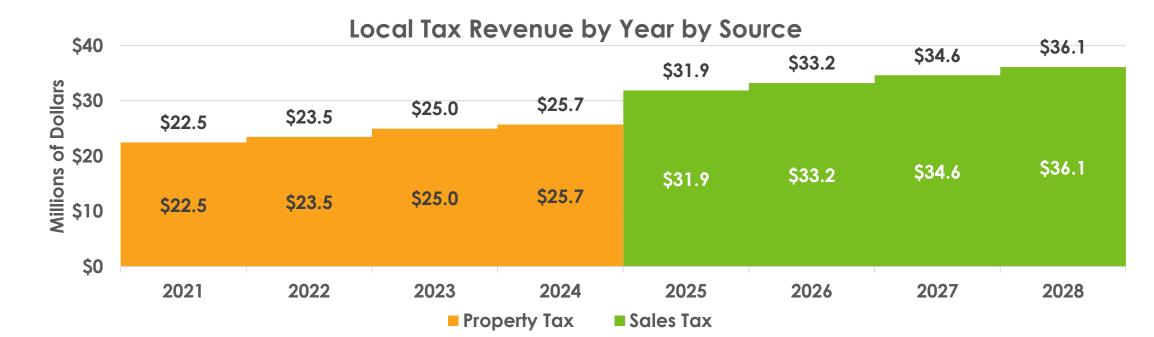
Scenario 2: Sales Tax, Reduce Property Tax by Half

- ▶ 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