

Iowa Regional Transit District Funding

Prepared for DART Alternative Funding Advisory Committee DART CEO, Elizabeth Presutti, and DART CFO, Kent Farver Friday, October 7, 2022

Agenda

About DART
2017 Transit Funding Study
Funding challenges
Peer system funding analysis
Funding scenarios









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









20 + FREE PARKING LOCATIONS



DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICE



CAR AND VANPOOL RESOURCES



BIKE RACKS ON EVERY BUS



Workforce & Economic Development



Jobs

Fosters economic activity



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Medical appointments Education

Workforce recruitment and retention



Supports job creation



Hy-Vee and DART partner to extend bus route into Ankeny "Iowa factory needed workers so badly it spent \$60,000 on city bus rides" – Des Moines Register 81 Pella Corporation employees use DART to get to work in Carroll, Iowa

Who uses DART?



YES

54%

NO

46%

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\$75,000 6% and up Ethnicity \$50,000 -6% Caucasian/White: 61% \$74,999 African American/Black: 27% 30% Hispanic/Latino: 4% \$25,000 -\$49,999 Native American: 3% Asian/Pacific Islander: 3% 58% Middle Eastern/North African: 0% Less than Other: 2% \$24,999



Total household income*

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



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 🔹	\$.	\mathbf{X}	Medium	High	45.4%*	4.6%	Medium
	Payroll Tax	Ē	\mathbf{X}	Medium	High	15.0%	4.3%	High
	Parking Tax	Ρ		Medium	Low	49.4%	7.8%	Low
	Hotel-Motel Tax			Medium	High	17.8%	6.6%	Medium
	Vehicle Tax	4	(\mathbf{X})	High	Medium	5.4%	1.8%	Low
	Rental Car	2	×	Medium	Medium	34.6%	7.2%	Medium
	Fuel Tax	9	\mathbf{x}	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					
Hatal/Matal Tay	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	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?

> Supplement Existing Property Tax

WHICH SUPPLEMENT TAX FUNDING OPTION IS PREFERRED?



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)

2019 O&M Data via NTD



^{*}Municipal System

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



Local Tax Revenue by Year by Source

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