STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

November 17, 1988

Ernst & Whinney
Barton-Aschman Associates, Inc.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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TRANSIT ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION FORMULA STUDY

PURPOSE OF THE FUNDING

LEGISLATIVE: To provide assistance to public transit for the development, improvement, and maintenance of public transit systems.

FUND RECIPIENTS:

- To maintain and support public transit operations
- To offset the impact of declining federal support
- To encourage innovation
- To subsidize transportation services for the transit dependent
- To reward efficient operation



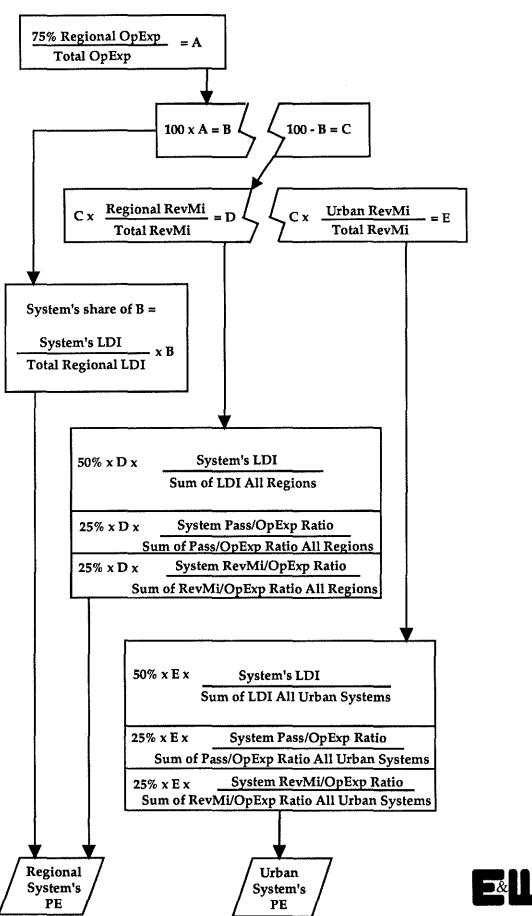
Transit Assistance Distribution Formula

History

- 1977 State Transit Assistance Initiated, Total of \$1.34 Million Distributed on a Discretionary Basis
- 1979 Proposal to Create a Formula for the Distribution of State Transit Assistance Funds Circulated for Comment, A Total of \$2.26 Million Distributed on a Discretionary Basis
- 1981 State Transit Assistance Distributed Based on the New Formula. A Total of \$2.25 Million Distributed
- 1982 Minor Adjustments Made to the Model, Primarily in to Definitions of Model Inputs (LDI) and Communication
- 1988 of Specific Project Emphasis Areas, Funding Increased From \$2.1 Million in 1982 to \$4 Million in 1988
- 1988 State Transit Assistance Funding Study Initiated



Transit Funding Formula

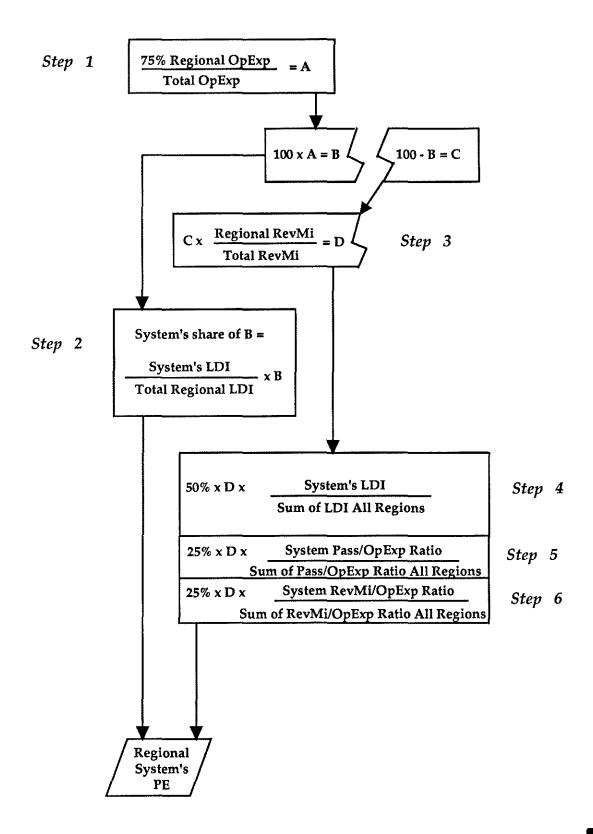


IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING DISTRIBUTION FORMULA STUDY CALCULATION OF REGIONAL SYSTEMS' SHARE

- Step 1: A portion of the funding is set aside exclusively for regional systems. This is done by determining the ratio of 75 percent of the regional's operating expenses to the total operating expenses of all systems. This ratio, multiplied by 100, becomes the percentage of total funds available exclusively for regional systems. (For the period between 1982 and 1987, this amounted to approximately 14 percent.)
- Step 2: The portion of funding set aside exclusively for regional systems is distributed among those systems based on the percentage of each system's locally deter mined income (LDI) relative to the total regional LDI.
- Step 3: The portion of funding remaining from Step 1 is distributed between regional and urban systems based on revenue miles. The regional revenue miles are divided by total revenue miles to determine the percentage going to regional systems.
- Step 4: Fifty percent of the regional system's portion is distributed among systems based on the percentage each systems' LDI makes up of the total regional LDI.
- Step 5: Twenty-five percent of the regional system's portion is distributed among systems based on the ratio of each system's number of passengers per operating expense dollar to average number of passengers per operating expense dollar for all regional systems.
- Step 6: Twenty-five percent of the regional system's portion is distributed among systems based on the ratio of each system's number of revenue miles per operating dollar to the average number of revenue miles per operating expense dollar for all regional systems.

Transit Funding Formula

REGIONAL SYSTEMS





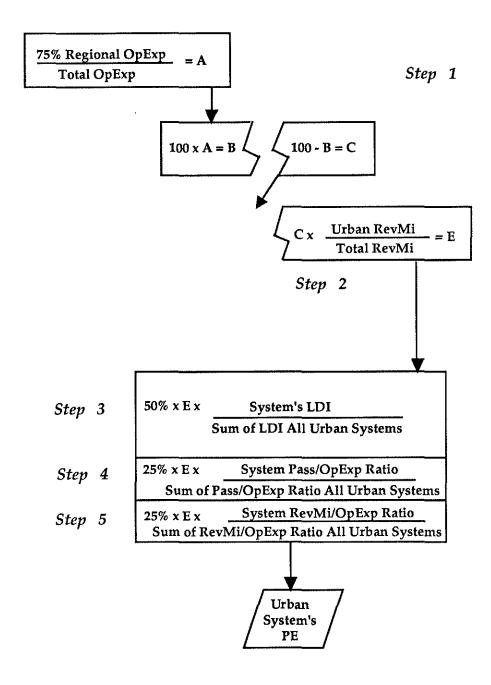
IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING DISTRIBUTION FORMULA STUDY CALCULATION OF URBAN SYSTEMS' SHARE

- Step 1: A portion of the funding is set aside exclusively for regional systems. This is done by determining the ratio of 75 percent of the regional's operating expenses to the total operating expenses of all systems. This ratio, multiplied by 100, becomes the percentage of total funds available exclusively for regional systems. (For the period between 1982 and 1987, this amounted to approximately 14 percent.)
- Step 2: The portion of funding remaining from Step 1 is distributed between regional and urban systems based on revenue miles. The urban revenue miles are divided by total revenue miles to determine the percentage going to urban systems.
- Step 3: Fifty percent of the urban system's portion is distributed among systems based on the percentage each systems' LDI makes up of the total urban LDI.
- Step 4: Twenty-five percent of the urban system's portion is distributed among systems based on the ratio of each system's number of passengers per operating expense dollar to average number of passengers per operating expense dollar for all urban systems.
- Step 5: Twenty-five percent of the urban system's portion is distributed among systems based on the ratio of each system's number of revenue miles per operating expense dollar to the average number of revenue miles per operating expense dollar for all urban systems.



Transit Funding Formula

URBAN SYSTEMS





TRANSIT ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION FORMULA STUDY

PERCEPTION: The formula does not distinguish between systems based on their ability to contribute to locally determined income from tax revenues.

- Managers of three systems said that their local governments contribute the full \$.54 per \$1000 assessed property value for transit. All three represent urban systems.
- Four systems received very little or no local tax support; ten systems are experienced declining tax revenue support; and sixteen systems recieved widely varying amounts of tax support over the last four years.
- Among regional systems, local tax support made up an average of 22 per cent of operating expenses and ranged from 0 to 63 percent in 1987.
 Among urban systems, local tax support made up an average of 49 percent of operating expenses and ranged from 0 to 73 percent in 1987.
- Systems that report that their local government is contributing the maximum amount of tax revenue do not stand out from other systems in terms of financial characteristics collected by the State.
- Systems that do not receive local tax support draw their LDI contribution from other sources of revenue.



PERCEPTION: The formula may disproportionately benefit some systems that are growing relative to those that are stable or declining.

- Fourteen of the sixteen regional recipients have experienced growth in ridership and revenue miles between 1982 and 1987; two have declined.
- Three small urban recipients and three large urban recipients have experienced growth in riders and/or revenue miles. The remainder have experienced declines.
- Those recipients that have experienced growth in riders and revenue miles have also experienced growth in share of funding. Those that have experienced declines in riders and revenue miles have also experienced declines in share of funding.



PERCEPTION: Counting of Federal and State contract funds as LDI biases the distribution of funds.

- Not counting contract funds as LDI would have practically no effect on the distributions to small and large urban recipients.
- Not counting contract funds as LDI would reduce some regional recipients' distribution, and increase others, by as much as 47 percent.
- The fiscal impact on recipients ranges from a change in distribution of \$19 to a change in distribution of \$37,213. (This represents less than 1 percent of this recipient's total operating expenses.)
- There would be no shift in distribution between regional and urban recipients.



PERCEPTION: Because performance is viewed relative to others, who may also improve, improved performance is not necessarily rewarded.

- Performance in terms of passengers per expenditure dollar ranged from declines of 43 percent to improvements of 104 percent between 1982 and 1987.
- Performance in revenue miles per expenditure dollar ranged from declines of 42 percent to improvements of 132 percent between 1982 and 1987.
- For the most part, those recipients with declining performance between 1982 and 1987 received declining percentages of the transit funds.
- For the most part, those recipients with improving performance between 1982 and 1987 received increasing percentages of the transit funds.



PERCEPTION: The formula provides too great a percentage of the funding to either urban or regional recipients.

- Regional recipients received an average of \$.50 per passenger in State assistance compared to \$.11 per passenger for small urban recipients and \$.05 per passenger for large urban recipients.
- Regional recipients received an average of \$.17 per revenue mile in State assistance compared to \$.18 per revenue mile for small urban recipients and \$.10 per revenue mile for large urban recipients.
- Regional recipients recieved an average of 22.3 percent of operationg expenses from State assistance compared to 10.3 percent for the small urbans and 4.2 percent for the large urbans.
- Regional recipients covered an average of 79 percent of operating expenses from locally determined income compared to 80 percent for the small urbans and 72 percent for the large urbans.



PERCEPTION: The formula does not place a minimum threshold on farebox return and therefore does not discourage noncost-beneficial service.

- Among regional recipients, farebox return represented between 0 and 32 percent of operating expenses in 1987. The average was 10 percent.
- Among urban recipients, farebox return represented between 0 and 43 percent of operating expenses in 1987. The average was 27 percent.
- When mileage and operating costs are increased and the number of passengers is held constant (i.e. density is reduced), a systems's allocation (either regional or urban) decreases. Urban recipients are affected more severely by reduced density.



PERCEPTION: The formula distribution based on two year old data biases the allocation.

FINDINGS:

Using 1987 data to make 1987 allocations would have resulted in:

- Seven regional recipients receiving between 2 percent and 13 percent less funding
- Nine regional recipients receiving between ten percent and 35 percent more funding
- Seventeen urban recipients receiving between 2 percent and 21 percent less funding
- Two urban recipients receiving between 8 percent and 21 percent more funding



PERCEPTION: Some systems are receiving more in state assistance than they contribute in LDI.

- No system receives more in state assistance than it contributes in LDI.
- Among regional recipients, average state assistance is 29 percent of LDI. The range in percentages runs from 22 percent to 52 percent.
- Among small urban recipients, average state assistance is 13 percent of LDI.
 The range in percentages runs from 6 percent to 58 percent.
- Among large urban recipients, average state assistance is 6 percent of LDI.
 The range in percentages runs from 5 percent to 21 percent.



PERCEPTION: Systems that provide demand response service (elderly and handicapped) are disadvantaged when compared to systems that provide only fixed route service.

FINDINGS:

• Demand response service is assumed to be more costly to provide than fixed route service. However, it does not appear those systems offering demand response service are any worse or better off than other systems.





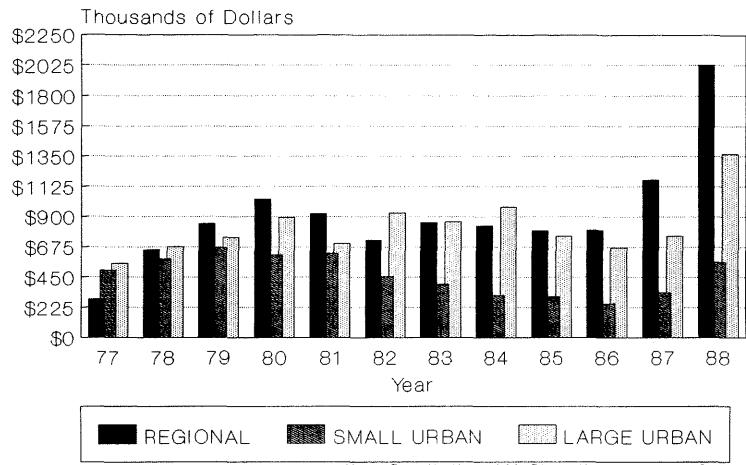
APPENDIX

IOWA TRANSIT SYSTEM TRENDS

IOMA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
STATE ASSISTANCE: 1977 TO 1988
Total Assistance

	11		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Total State	Percent
YEAR		REGIONAL	of Total	Change S	MALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Assistance	Change
	• • • •											
1977	11	\$286,071	21%		\$500,281	37%		\$552,575	41%		\$1,338,927	
1978		\$653,265	34%	128%	\$585,414	31%	17X	\$677,149	35%	23%	\$1,915,828	43%
1979	11	\$847,460	37%	30%	\$668,580	30%	14%	\$745,189	33%	10%	\$2,261,229	18%
1980	Ш	\$1,029,211	41%	21%	\$615,093	24%	-8%	\$894,008	35%	20%	\$2,538,312	12%
1981	11	\$923,017	41%	-10%	\$626,820	28%	2%	\$700,105	31%	-22%	\$2,249,942	-11%
1982	П	\$725,308	34%	-21%	\$455,405	22%	-27%	\$928,994	44%	33%	\$2,109,707	-6%
1983	П	\$857,205	40%	18%	\$397,597	19%	-13%	\$863,125	41%	-7%	\$2,117,927	0%
1984	11	\$832,672	39%	-3%	\$313,534	15%	-21%	\$972,852	46%	13%	\$2,119,058	0%
1985	-11	\$794,714	43%	-5%	\$303,893	16%	-3%	\$755,852	41%	-22%	\$1,854,459	-12%
1986	П	\$799,737	46%	1%	\$253,016	15%	-17%	\$669,163	39%	-11%	\$1,721,916	-7%
1987	11	\$1,177,754	52%	47%	\$334,607	15%	32%	\$755,837	33%	13%	\$2,268,198	32%
1988	11	\$2,027,107	51%	72%	\$563,633	14%	68%	\$1,367,148	35%	81%	\$3,957,888	74%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY STATE ASSISTANCE: 1977 TO 1988 Total Assistance



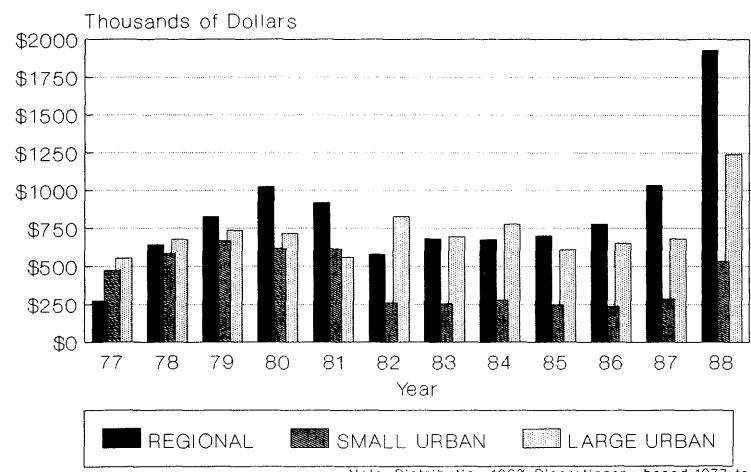
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation Air and Transit Division Note: Distribution 100% Discretionary-based 1977 to 1980
Distribution 50%Discretionary/50%Formula-based 1981
Distribution 100% Formula-based since 1982



IOMA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY STATE ASSISTANCE: 1977 TO 1988 Formula Based Assistance

	11		Percent	Percent	1		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Total Formula	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	l	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Based Assistance	Change
4077		en71 no7	244				779		+CE3 E7E	/79		. 44 207 502	
1977		\$271,283	21%		I	\$ 473,734	37%		\$ 552 , 575	43%		\$1,297,592	
1978	11	\$639,175	34%	136%		\$ 584,185	31%	23%	\$676,989	36%	23%	\$1,900,349	46%
1979	11	\$828,441	37%	30%	ı	\$666,279	30%	14%	\$734,276	33%	8%	\$2,228,996	17%
1980	11	\$1,025,860	44%	24%	1	\$615,093	26%	-8%	\$716,308	30%	-2%	\$2,357,261	6%
1981	Π	\$917,909	44%	-11%		\$614,173	29%	0%	\$558,438	27%	-22%	\$2,090,520	-11%
1982	П	\$578,349	35%	-37%	l	\$259,676	16%	-58%	\$829,009	50%	48%	\$1,667,034	-20%
1983		\$679,669	42%	18%		\$254,385	16%	-2%	\$694,791	43%	-16%	\$1,628,845	-2%
1984	\parallel	\$674,342	39%	-1%		\$276,976	16%	9%	\$778,029	45%	12%	\$1,729,347	6%
1985		\$701,345	45%	4%	1	\$247,263	16%	-11%	\$605,992	39%	-22%	\$1,554,600	-10%
1986	11	\$777,504	47%	11%	l	\$237,316	14%	-4%	\$650,953	39%	7%	\$1,665,773	7%
1987	П	\$1,036,248	52%	33%	1	\$283,952	14%	20%	\$679,800	34%	4%	\$2,000,000	20%
1988	H	\$1,928,707	52%	86%	1	\$531,850	14%	87%	\$1,239,444	33%	82%	\$3,700,001	85%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY STATE ASSISTANCE: 1977 TO 1988 Formula Assistance



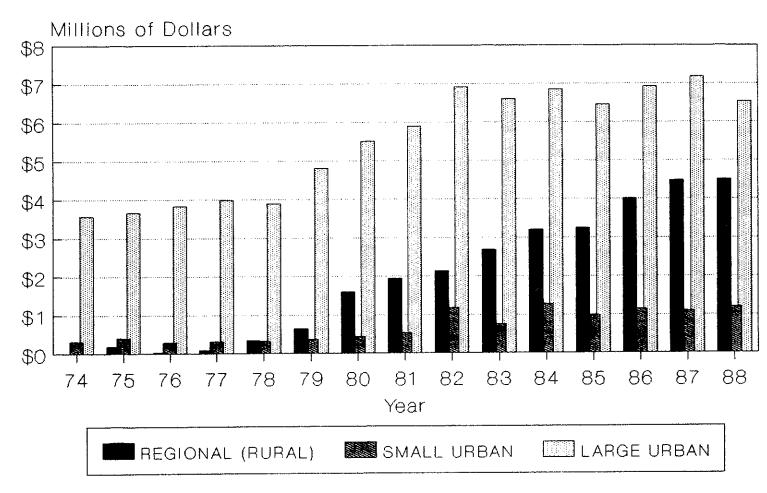
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation Air and Transit Division Note: Distribution 100% Discretionary-based 1977 to 1980
Distribution 50%Discretionary/50%Formula-based 1981
Distribution 100% Formula-based since 1982



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM OPERATING REVENUE: 1974 TO 1988

	П		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Total Operating	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Revenue	Change
407/					74/ 727				~~~~		7 070 707	
1974	П	N/A			316,327	8%		3,563,467	92%		3,879,794	
1975	11	182,027	4%		406,164	10%	28%	3,665,478	86%	3%	4,253,669	10%
1976	11	32,647	1%	-71%	285,278	7%	-30%	3,832,777	92%	5%	4,150,702	-2%
1977	11	93,963	2%	188%	315,640	7%	11%	3,980,628	91%	4%	4,390,231	6%
1978	11	339,782	7%	262%	321,739	7%	2%	3,893,245	85%	-2%	4,554,766	4%
1979	Ш	644,566	11%	90%	370,958	6%	15%	4,815,640	83%	24%	5,831,164	28%
1980	Ш	1,595,299	21%	147%	438,343	6%	18%	5,511,675	73%	14%	7,545,317	29%
1981	11	1,944,096	23%	22%	521,960	6%	19%	5,895,885	71%	7%	8,361,941	11%
1982	11	2,135,441	21%	10%	1,182,611	12%	127%	6,914,667	68%	17%	10,232,719	22%
1983	Ш	2,691,497	27%	26%	750,063	7%	-37%	6,595,792	66%	-5%	10,037,352	-2%
1984	П	3,201,745	28%	19%	1,272,782	11%	70%	6,855,309	61%	4%	11,329,836	13%
1985	11	3,244,368	30%	1%	983,919	9%	-23%	6,455,446	60%	-6%	10,683,733	-6%
1986	11	4,005,970	33%	23%	1,145,153	9%	16%	6,922,429	57%	7%	12,073,552	13%
1987	11	4,476,517	35%	12%	1,100,029	9%	-4%	7,176,872	56%	4%	12,753,418	6%
1988	\square	4,510,406	37%	1%	1,202,178	10%	9%	6,530,112	53%	-9%	12,242,696	-4%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY OPERATING REVENUE: 1974 TO 1988



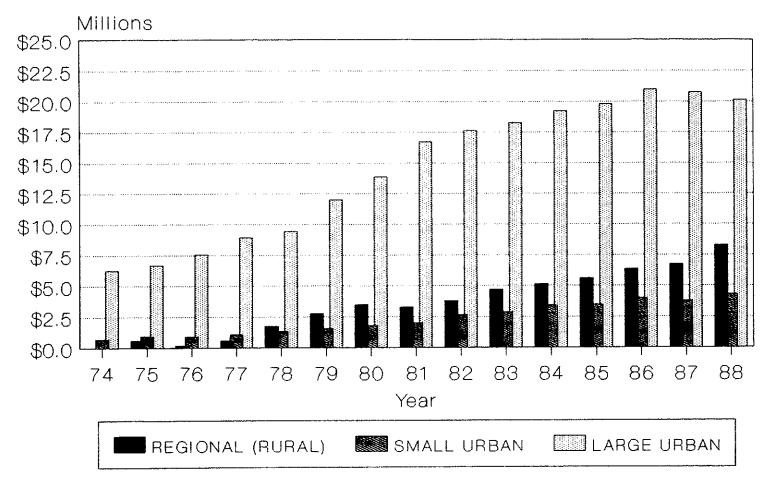
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM OPERATING EXPENSES: 1974 TO 1988

	Ш		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Total Operating	Percent
YEAR		REGIONAL	of Total	Change	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Expenses	Change
1974	11	N/A	*-		\$710,227	10%		\$6,250,327	90%		\$6,960,554	
1975	Ш	\$569,829	7%	'	\$947,669	12%	33%	\$6,687,897	82%	7%	\$8,205,395	18%
1976	П	\$197,236	2%	-65%	\$905,547	10%	-4%	\$7,567,040	87%	13%	\$8,669,823	6%
1977	11	\$566,707	5%	187%	\$1,067,306	10%	18%	\$8,916,273	85%	18%	\$10,550,286	22%
1978	П	\$1,752,267	14%	209%	\$1,326,253	11%	24%	\$9,438,411	75%	6%	\$12,516,931	19%
1979		\$2,727,399	17%	56%	\$1,534,964	9%	16%	\$11,985,181	74%	27%	\$16,247,544	30%
1980	П	\$3,496,674	18%	28%	\$1,777,077	9%	16%	\$13,860,336	72%	16%	\$19,134,087	18%
1981		\$3,256,717	15%	-7%	\$2,001,420	9%	13%	\$16,721,154	76%	21%	\$21,979,291	15%
1982	11	\$3,804,525	16%	17%	\$2,638,428	11%	32%	\$17,633,653	73%	5%	\$24,076,606	10%
1983	11	\$4,684,497	18%	23%	\$2,871,722	11%	9%	\$18,264,088	71%	4%	\$25,820,307	7%
1984	11	\$5,113,869	18%	9%	\$3,389,587	12%	18%	\$19,218,122	69%	5%	\$27,721,578	7%
1985	П	\$5,596,636	19%	9%	\$3,466,121	12%	2%	\$19,806,142	69%	3%	\$28,868,899	4%
1986		\$6,327,716	20%	13%	\$3,958,801	13%	14%	\$20,984,783	67%	6%	\$31,271,300	8%
1987	П	\$6,705,824	21%	6%	\$3,767,203	12%	-5%	\$20,737,247	66%	-1%	\$31,210,274	0%
1988	II	\$8,279,458	25%	23%	\$4,291,874	13%	14%	\$20,122,781	62%	-3%	\$32,694,113	5%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY OPERATING EXPENSES: 1974 TO 1988



Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation

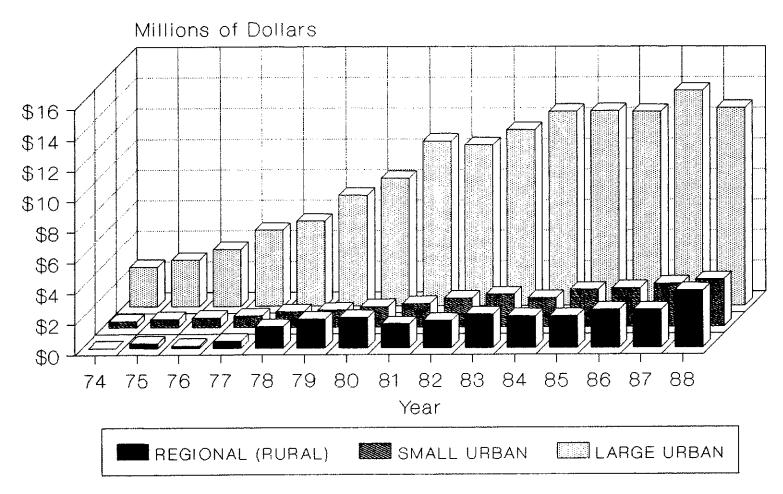


IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM OPERATING DEFICIT: 1974 TO 1988

	П		Percent	Percent	l	Percent	Percent	l	Percent	Percent	Total Operating	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Deficit	Change

1974	Ш	\$0			\$393,900	13%		\$2,586,863	87%		2,980,763	
1975	Ш	\$314,757	8%		\$541,505	14%	37%	\$3,022,421	78%	17%	3,878,683	30%
1976	П	\$163,544	4%	-48%	\$620,138	14%	15%	\$3,707,479	83%	23%	4,491,161	16%
1977	П	\$469,762	8%	187%	\$751,486	12%	21%	\$4,952,462	80%	34%	6,173,710	37%
1978	П	\$1,395,035	18%	197%	\$1,003,929	13%	34%	\$5,545,166	70%	12%	7,944,130	29%
1979		\$1,886,460	18%	35%	\$1,116,661	11%	11%	\$7,238,022	71%	31%	10,241,143	29%
1980	11	\$1,984,134	17%	5%	\$1,333,734	11%	19%	\$8,348,361	72%	15%	11,666,229	14%
1981	11	\$1,562,763	11%	-21%	\$1,530,861	11%	15%	\$10,764,795	78%	29%	13,858,419	19%
1982	11	\$1,772,877	13%	13%	\$1,882,245	13%	23%	\$10,521,673	74%	-2%	14,176,795	2%
1983	11	\$2,197,968	14%	24%	\$2,129,872	13%	13%	\$11,496,589	73%	9%	15,824,429	12%
1984		\$2,075,186	12%	-6%	\$1,892,743	11%	-11%	\$12,668,699	76%	10%	16,636,628	5%
1985	11	\$2,065,636	12%	0%	\$2,421,626	14%	28%	\$12,711,087	74%	0%	17,198,349	3%
1986	11	\$2,484,195	14%	20%	\$2,516,369	14%	4%	\$12,650,301	72%	0%	17,650,865	3%
1987	П	\$2,468,773	13%	-1%	\$2,789,300	14%	11%	\$14,039,377	73%	11%	19,297,450	9%
1988	П	\$3,721,285	19%	51%	\$3,083,696	16%	11%	\$12,898,182	65%	-8%	19,703,163	2%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY OPERATING DEFICIT: 1974 TO 1988



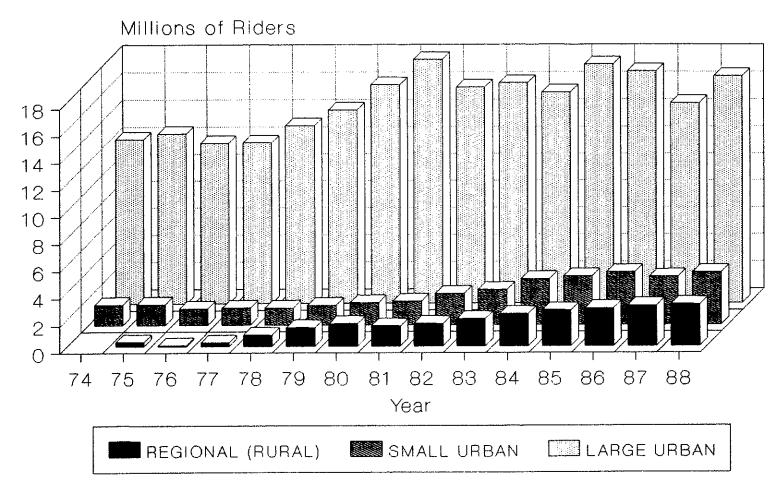
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM RIDERSHIP: 1974 TO 1988

	11		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	1		Percent	Percent	l	Total	Percent
YEAR	П	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	1	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	l	Ridership	Change
407/					4 /0/ 6/7	440		·	43 477 53/	904			47 (20 7/7	
1974	Ш	N/A	**	[1,494,843	11%		!	12,133,524	89%		ļ	13,628,367	
1975	П	323,774	2%		1,513,439	11%	1%	1	12,543,496	87%	3%	Ł	14,380,709	6%
1976	11	93,425	1%	-71%	1,199,169	9%	-21%		11,849,945	90%	-6%	1	13,142,539	-9%
1977	Ш	276,014	2%	195%	1,253,969	9%	5%	١	11,875,217	89%	0%	1	13,405,200	2%
1978	11	835,458	5%	203%	1,241,507	8%	-1%	ı	13,143,980	86%	11%	1	15,220,945	14%
1979	11	1,386,541	8%	-71%	1,436,974	8%	16%	l	14,287,960	83%	9%	l	17,111,475	12%
1980	П	1,653,916	9%	195%]	1,627,337	8%	13%		16,128,412	83%	13%	١	19,409,665	13%
1981	11	1,479,081	7%	203%	1,721,596	8%	6%	1	17,970,570	85%	11%	1	21,171,247	9%
1982	11	1,661,931	8%	66%	2,284,206	11%	33%	l	15,950,249	80%	-11%		19,896,386	-6%
1983	Н	1,989,025	10%	19%	2,567,566	12%	12%	١	16,265,788	78%	2%	١	20,822,379	5%
1984	Ш	2,366,168	11%	-11%	3,340,684	16%	30%	1	15,574,726	73%	-4%	1	21,281,578	2%
1985	П	2,621,460	11%	12%	3,549,267	15%	6%	l	17,616,847	74%	13%	ł	23,787,574	12%
1986	11	2,771,329	12%	20%	3,838,610	16%	8%	l	17,107,689	72%	-3%	١	23,717,628	0%
1987	11	2,965,533	14%	19%	3,508,003	17%	-9%	l	14,779,317	70%	-14%	1	21,252,853	-10%
1988	П	3,049,967	13%	11%	3,843,500	16 %	10%		16,744,264	71%	13%	1	23,637,731	11%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY TRANSIT SYSTEM RIDERSHIP: 1974 TO 1988



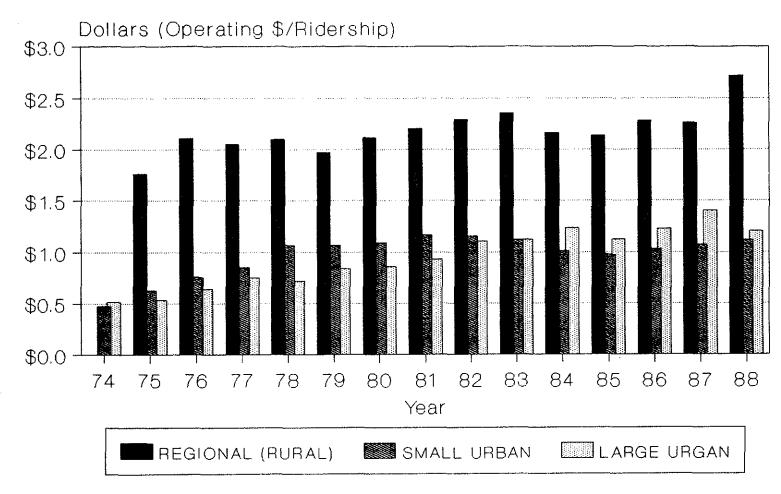
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM COST PER RIDER: 1974 TO 1988

	11		Percent	Percent	SMALL	Percent	Percent	LARGE	Percent	Percent	Total Cost	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	URBAN	of Total	Change	URBAN	of Total	Change	Per Rider	Change
1974	11	N/A			\$0.4	3 48%		\$0.52	52%		\$0.99	
1975	Ш	\$1.76	60%		\$0.6	3 21%	32%	\$0.53	18%	4%	\$2.92	195%
1976	11	\$2,11	60%	20%	\$0.7	5 22%	21%	\$0.64	18%	20%	\$3.50	20%
1977	11	\$2.05	56%	-3%	\$0.8	23%	13%	\$0.75	21%	18%	\$3.66	4%
1978	H	\$2,10	54%	2%	\$1.0	7 28%	26%	\$0.72	18%	-4%	\$3.88	6%
1979	-11	\$1.97	51%	-6%	\$1.0	7 28%	0%	\$0.84	22%	17%	\$3.87	0%
1980	11	\$2,11	52%	7%	\$1.0	27%	2%	\$0.86	21%	2%	\$4.07	5%
1981	11	\$2.20	51%	4%	\$1.1	5 27%	6%	\$0.93	22%	8%	\$4.29	6%
1982	П	\$2.29	50%	4%	\$1.1	5 25%	-1%	\$1.11	24%	19%	\$4.55	6%
1983	11	\$2.36	51%	3%	\$1.1	2 24%	-3%	\$1.12	24%	2%	\$4.60	1%
1984	11	\$2.16	49%	-8%	\$1.0	23%	-9%	\$1.23	28%	10%	\$4.41	-4%
1985	H	\$2.13	50%	-1%	\$0.9	3 23%	-4%	\$1.12	27%	-9%	\$4.24	-4%
1986	11	\$2.28	50%	7%	\$1.0	3 23%	6%	\$1.23	27%	9%	\$4.54	7%
1987	П	\$2.26	48%	-1%	\$1.0	7 23%	4%	\$1.40	30%	14%	\$4.74	4%
1988	П	\$2.71	54%	20%	\$1.1	2 22%	4%	\$1.20	24%	-14%	\$5.03	6%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY COST PER RIDER: 1974 TO 1988



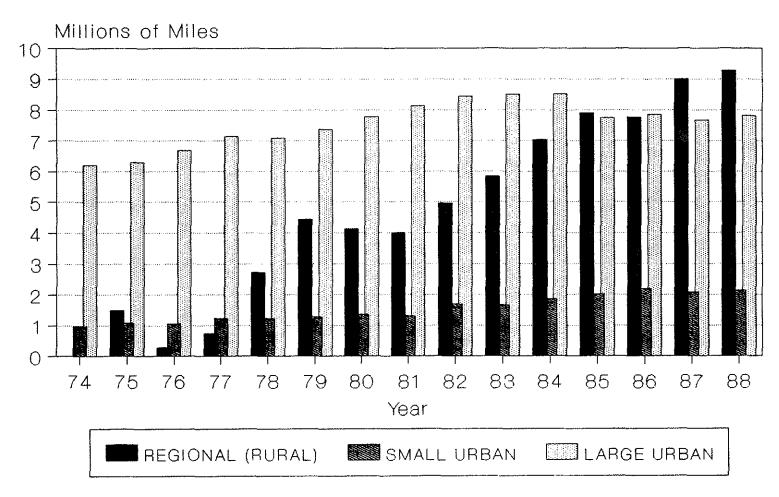
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM REVENUE MILES: 1974 TO 1988

	11		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	1	Percent	Percent	Total	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	SMALL URBAN	of Total	Change	LARGE URBAN	of Total	Change	Revenue Miles	Change
1974	11	N/A			981,153	14%		6,194,040	86%		7,175,193	
1975	11	1,503,951	17%		1,085,892	12%	11%	6,293,286	71%	2%	8,883,129	24%
1976	Ш	289,844	4%	-81%	1,055,999	13%	-3%	6,685,488	83%	6%	8,031,331	-10%
1977	П	727,527	8%	151%	1,232,820	14%	17%	7,142,315	78%	7%	9,102,662	13%
1978	II	2,723,186	25%	274%	1,229,772	11%	0%	7,085,335	64%	-1%	11,038,293	21%
1979	II	4,443,341	34%	-81%	1,285,355	10%	5%	7,362,514	56%	4%	13,091,210	19%
1980	11	4,127,683	31%	151%	1,364,584	10%	6%	7,768,893	59%	6 %	13,261,160	1%
1981	11	4,008,886	30%	274%	1,310,259	10%	-4%	8,131,357	60%	5%	13,450,502	1%
1982	II	4,951,452	33%	63%	1,680,250	11%	28%	8,446,708	56%	4%	15,078,410	12%
1983	II	5,842,652	36%	-7%	1,661,842	10%	-1%	8,516,142	53%	1%	16,020,636	6%
1984	II	7,039,361	40%	-3%	1,852,074	11%	11%	8,513,577	49%	0%	17,405,012	9%
1985	II	7,902,035	45%	24%	2,015,227	11%	9%	7,745,823	44%	-9%	17,663,085	1%
1986	П	7,752,082	44%	18%]	2,190,742	12%	9%	7,852,736	44%	1%	17,795,560	1%
1987	П	9,012,828	48%	20%	2,079,040	11%	-5%	7,665,827	41%	-2%	18,757,695	5%
1988	Н	9,278,917	48%	12%	2,127,416	11%	2%	7,816,112	41%	2%	19,222,445	2%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY REVENUE MILES: 1974 TO 1988



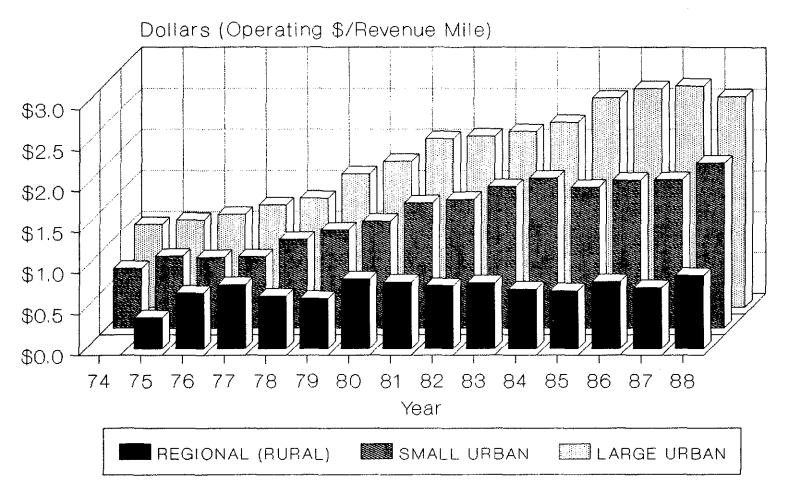
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IONA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM COST PER MILE: 1974 TO 1988

	П		Percent	Percent	1	SMALL	Percent	Percent	LARGE	Percent	Percent	Total Cost	Percent
YEAR	П	REGIONAL	of Total	Change	I	URBAN	of Total	Change	URBAN	of Total	Change	Per Mile	Change
1974		N/A				\$0.72	42%	 I	es 01	58%		 i e4 77	
	11	-	4/4		1			 	\$1.01			\$1.73	
1975	П	\$0.38	16%		1	\$0.87	38%	21%	\$1.06	46%	5%	\$2.31	34%
1976	П	\$0.68	25%	80%		\$0.86	32%	-2X	\$1.13	42%	7%	\$2.67	15%
1977	11	\$0.78	27%	14%	l	\$0.87	30%	1%	\$1.25	43%	10%	\$2.89	8%
1978	11	\$0.64	21%	-17X	l	\$1.08	35%	25%	\$1.33	44%	7%	\$3.05	6%
1979	П	\$0.61	18%	-5%	1	\$1.19	35%	11%	\$1.63	47%	22%	\$3.44	13%
1980	11	\$0.85	22%	38%	I	\$1.30	33%	9%	\$1.78	45%	10%	\$3.93	14%
1981	11	\$0.81	18%	-4%	ļ	\$1.53	35%	17%	\$2.06	47%	15%	\$4.40	12%
1982	П	\$0.77	17%	-5%	1	\$1.57	35%	3%	\$2.09	47%	2%	\$4.43	1%
1983	11	\$0.80	17%	4%	1	\$1.73	37%	10%	\$2.14	46%	3%	\$4.67	6 X
1984	11	\$0.73	15%	-9%	İ	\$1.83	38%	6%	\$2.26	47%	5%	\$4.81	3%
1985	11	\$0.71	14%	-3%	ı	\$1.72	35%	-6%	\$2.56	51%	13%	\$4.99	4%
1986	Π	\$0.82	15%	15%	1	\$1.81	34%	5%	\$2.67	50%	5%	\$5.30	6%
1987		\$0.74	14%	-9%	1	\$1.81	34%	0%	\$2.71	51%	1%	\$5.26	- 1 X
1988	11	\$0.89	16%	20%		\$2.02	37%	11%	\$2.57	47%	-5%	\$5.48	4 X

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY COST PER MILE: 1974 TO 1988



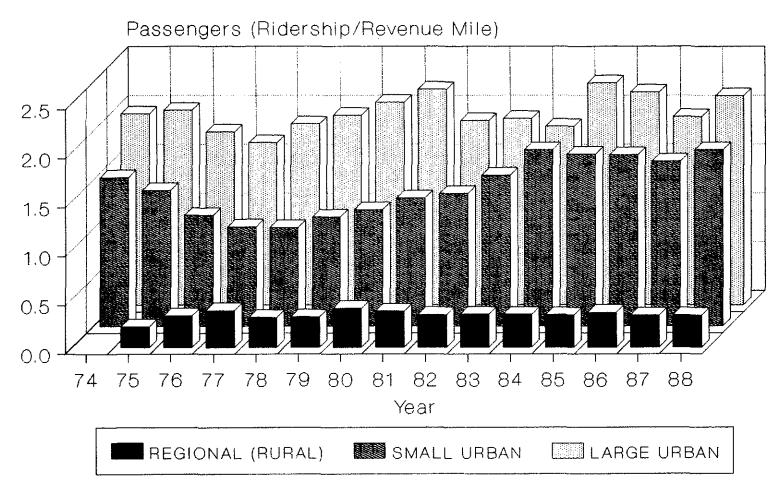
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
TRANSIT SYSTEM PASSENGERS PER REVENUE MILE: 1974 TO 1988

	П		Percent	Percent	1 :	SMALL	Pé	ercent	Percent	ŀ	LARGE	Percent	Percent	Tota	l Riders	Percent
YEAR	11	REGIONAL	of Total	Change		JRBAN	of	Total	Change	l	URBAN	of Total	Change	Per	Rev.Mile	Change
										-						
1974	11	N/A			1	1.52		44%		•	1.96	56%			\$3.48	
1975	Ш	0.22	6%		İ	1.39		39%	-9%	ı	1.99	55%	2%	1	\$3.60	3%
1976	-11	0.32	10%	50%		1.14		35%	-19%		1.77	55%	-11%		\$3.23	-10%
1977	11	0.38	12%	18%	1	1.02		33%	-10%	ŀ	1.66	54%	-6%	1	\$3.06	-5%
1978	11	0.31	10%	- 19%		1.01		32%	-1%		1.86	58%	12%	1	\$3.17	4%
1979	П	0.31	9%	2%	l	1.12		33%	11%	1	1.94	58%	5%		\$3.37	6%
1980	-11	0.40	11%	28%]	1.19		33%	7%	l	2.08	57%	7%		\$3.67	9%
1981	11	0.37	9%	-8%	1	1.31		34%	10%	1	2.21	57%	6%	1	\$3.89	6%
1982	Н	0.34	9%	-9%	1	1.36		38%	3%		1.89	53%	-15%	1	\$3.58	-8%
1983	Ш	0.34	9%	1%	1	1.55		41%	14%		1.91	50%	1%	1	\$3.80	6%
1984	-11	0.34	8%	- 1%		1.80		45%	17%	1	1.83	46%	-4%	1	\$3.97	5%
1985	-	0.33	8%	-1%	1	1.76		40%	-2%		2.27	52%	24%	1	\$4.37	10%
1986	Ш	0.36	8%	8%	1	1.75		41%	-1%	l	2.18	51%	-4%	1	\$4.29	-2%
1987	11	0.33	8%	-8%	1	1.69		43%	-4%	١	1.93	49%	-12%	1	\$3.94	-8%
1988	П	0.33	8%	0%	1	1.81		42%	7%		2.14	50%	11%	1	\$4.28	8%
1984 1985 1986 1987		0.34 0.33 0.36 0.33	8% 8% 8% 8%	- 1% - 1% 8% - 8%		1.80 1.76 1.75 1.69		45% 40% 41% 43%	17% -2% -1% -4%	 	1.83 2.27 2.18 1.93	46% 52% 51% 49%	-4% 24% -4% -12%		\$3.97 \$4.37 \$4.29 \$3.94	

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY PASSENGERS PER REVENUE MILE: 1974 -1988



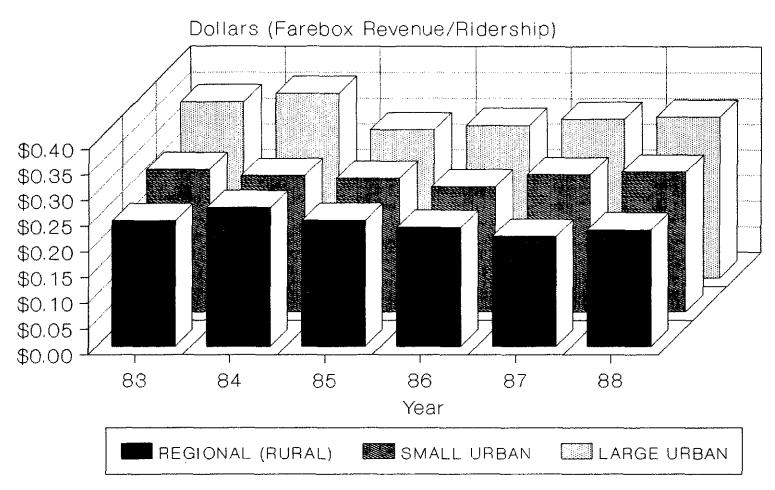
Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



IOMA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY
FAREBOX REVENUE PER PASSENGER: 1983 TO 1988

			Percent	Percent	SMALL	Percent	Percent	LARGE	Percent	Percent	Total Revenue	Percent
YEAR		REGIONAL	of Total	Change	URBAN	of Total	Change	URBAN	of Total	Change	Per Passenger	Change
1983	11	\$0.24	28%		\$0.28	32 %	1	\$0.34	40%		\$0.86	+-
1984	Ш	\$0.27	30%	11%	\$0.27	30%	-4%	\$0.36	40%	5%	\$0.90	4%
1985	-11	\$0.24	31%	-9%	\$0.26	33%	-2%	\$0.29	36%	-20%	\$0.79	-11%
1986	П	\$0.23	30%	-5%	\$0.24	32%	-6%	\$0.30	38%	3%	\$0.77	-3%
1987	П	\$0.21	27%	-8%	\$0.27	34%	10%	\$0.31	39%	4%	\$0.79	2%
1988	11	\$0.23	28%	6%	\$0.27	34%	2%	\$0.31	39%	2%	\$0.81	3%

IOWA TRANSIT FUNDING STUDY FAREBOX REVENUE PER PASSENGER: 1983-1988



Source: Iowa Dept. of Transportation



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