

Saving Transit Service: Understanding the Bay Area's Transit Operating Fiscal Crisis

Presentation to SPUR April 13, 2023

Overview



Regional Overview of Transit's Ridership and Financial Challenges since Pandemic



Outlook for Transit Agencies Over the Coming Years



Regional Initiatives to Enhance the Transit Experience & Expand Transit Ridership



Shaping the state budget ask

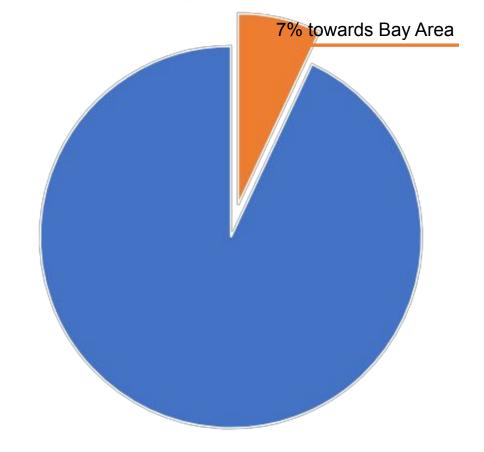


Federal Funds Have Been a Lifeline for Transit Service Since 2020; \$4.4 Billion in Bay Area



These funds have been critical for agencies dependent on passenger fares, bridge tolls, and parking revenues. Without federal relief the Bay Area would not have a functioning regional transit system.

\$68 billion provided nationwide

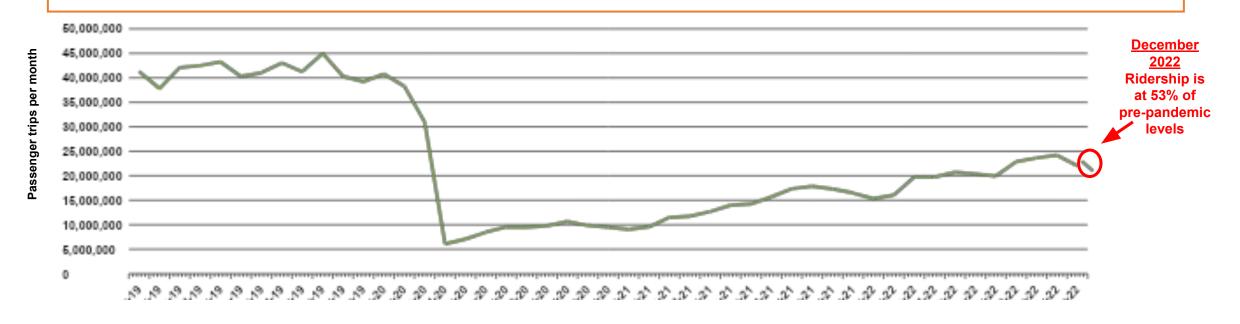




Transit Ridership – All Bay Area Operators

Transit ridership across the Bay Area remains at only 54% of pre-pandemic levels. But an average of more than 21 million passenger trips were still taken on transit December '22-Feb '23.

The drop is not explained **solely** by remote work: Of those who are still commuting, the share taking transit fell from 14% in 2019 to 5% in 2021. (2022 data not yet available). That gap is a clear opportunity.



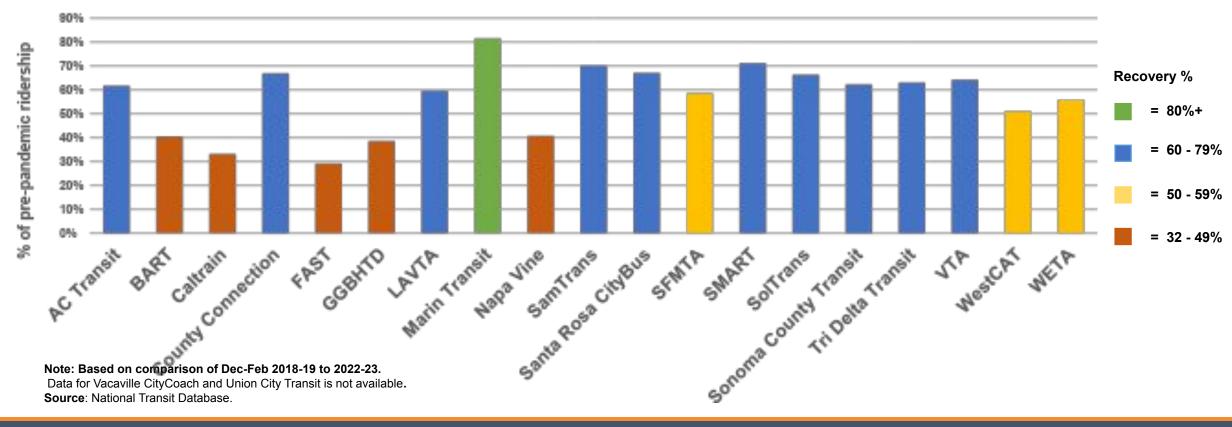
Source: National Transit Database



Ridership Recovery Varies Greatly by Operator



Ridership recovery by operator reflects the type of destinations served and the demographics of riders of each agency. Operators that serve the San Francisco commute have seen the greatest drop in ridership.



The (Pre-Pandemic) Revenue Models of Bay Area Transit Operators



User Fee Focused

Fares, Tolls, Parking Revenues

Example Operators
BART, GGBHTD

Sales Tax Dominates

Sales Taxes = 70% of Operations Rev.

Example Operators VTA, SamTrans

The financial position that Bay Area transit operators find themselves in today is closely tied to the type of **pre-pandemic revenue model** used by the agency to support operators

Mix of Tax-Based Sources

Property/Parcel Taxes, Sales tax

Example Operators
AC Transit, Marin Transit

Unique Funding Mix

City General Fund, Special Agreements, MOUs

Example Operators
SFMTA, WestCAT, ACE

Transit operators' **business model** (the type of service they provide and the demographics of riders they target) is also key to understanding their current financial position

A Challenged Business Model





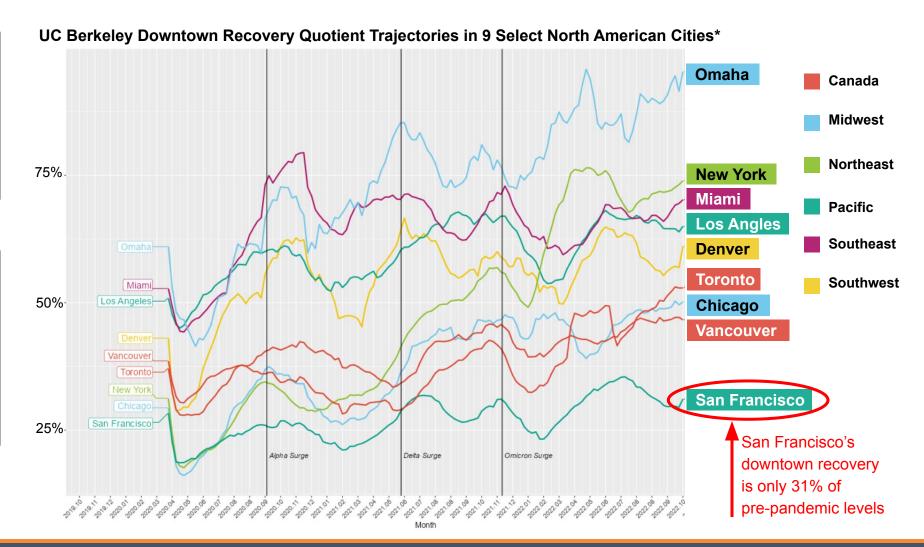
Population Loss

150,000 fewer people lived in the Bay Area 2022 than in 2015*



Workplace Changes

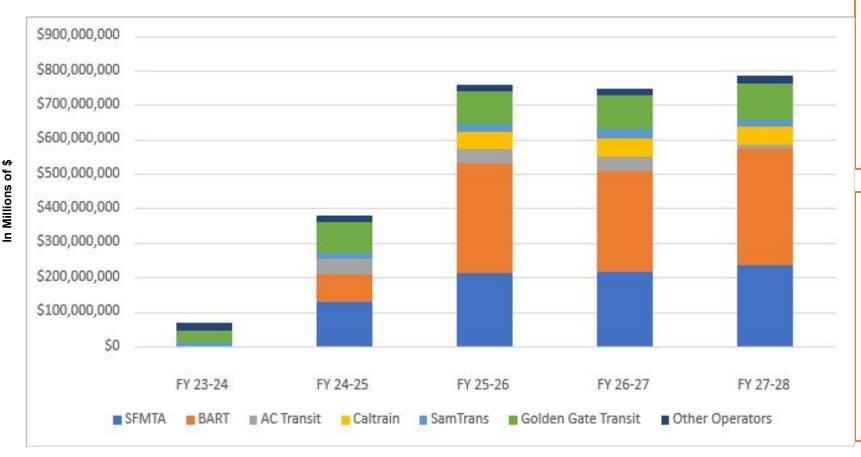
Downtown SF and Oakland have the *lowest rate of office in-person occupancy* in North America*.



*Sources: UC Berkeley/U of Toronto – <u>Downtown Recovery Study</u>; <u>CA Dept. of Finance</u>



Forecast of Annual Operating Shortfalls by



Bay Area transit operators anticipate a cumulative operating shortfall of between \$2.5 - \$2.9 billion over next five years

This range of potential shortfalls reflects the uncertainty of the coming years. The lower end of the range would require making hard decisions like delaying the zero-emission bus transition, canceling key Vision Zero safety projects on streets, and delaying customer facing repairs for assets like escalators.

Transit is Foundational to California's Equity & Climate Goals

- Ridership is down, but over **21 million transit trips** are still being taken monthly on Bay Area transit systems.
- Transit riders are disproportionately low-income and people of color, even more so today than pre-COVID as many higher income riders are commuting less or not at all.
 - Cutting transit disproportionately harms the most vulnerable Bay Area residents.
 Notably, transit riders are more likely to be renters.
- Transit is essential to our climate goals
 - Plan Bay Area 2050 assumes an almost 50% increase in transit's share of commute
 - State's climate plans include reducing vehicle miles traveled as a key method to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transit must *improve* to achieve these goals.
 - Decarbonizing the vehicle fleet won't happen fast enough to achieve California & region's climate goals.

Creating a Better, More Integrated Transit System: Implementing the Transit Transformation Action Plan (TAP)

I. Fares and Payment

Simpler, consistent, and equitable fare and payment options.







II. Customer Information

Make transit easier to navigate and more convenient.





III. Transit Network

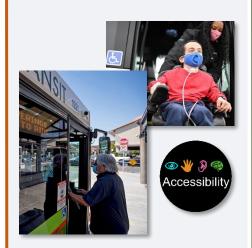
Transit services managed as a unified, efficient, and reliable network.





IV. Accessibility

Transit services for older adults, people with disabilities, and those with lower incomes are coordinated efficiently.



V. Funding

Use existing resources more efficiently and secure new, dedicated revenue to meet funding needs.





Shaping the Ask Amidst Budget Challenges

To provide transit agencies the predictable funding they need, we are:

- Pursuing a multi-year package that minimizes negative impact on General Fund.
- Pursuing multiple revenue options so cost is borne across different sources/ programs.

Challenges

- Legislature wants to see that transit agencies are making hard choices too.
- Questions of accountability are predictably arising how can Legislature ensure transit agencies are doing their best to bring back riders?
- Trade-offs options on table to shift transit capital funding (TIRCP) to operating purposes among other potential "new" sources of transit funding.
- MTC making strong case for new funding.

