

Agenda

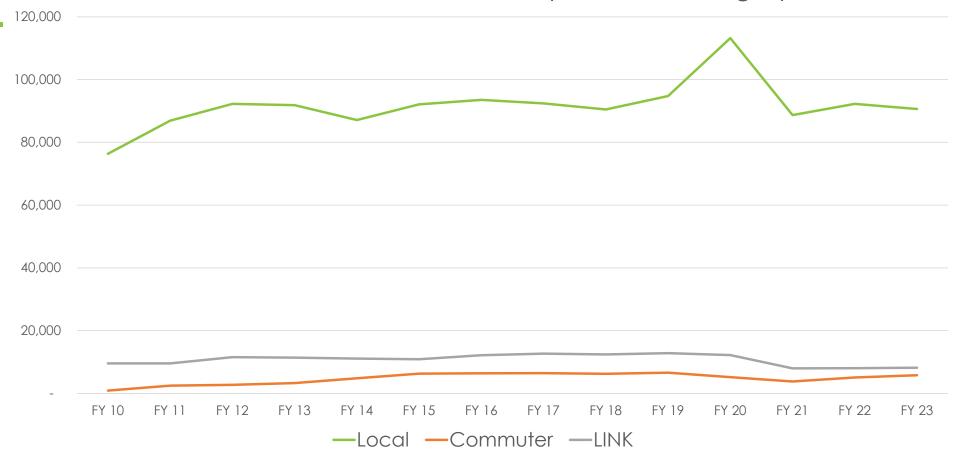
- Introduction Clayton
- Urban Service Hours Clayton
- Funding Sources Clayton
- Urban Financial Outlook Nick
- Next Steps Clayton
- Considerations Clayton



Urban Service Hours



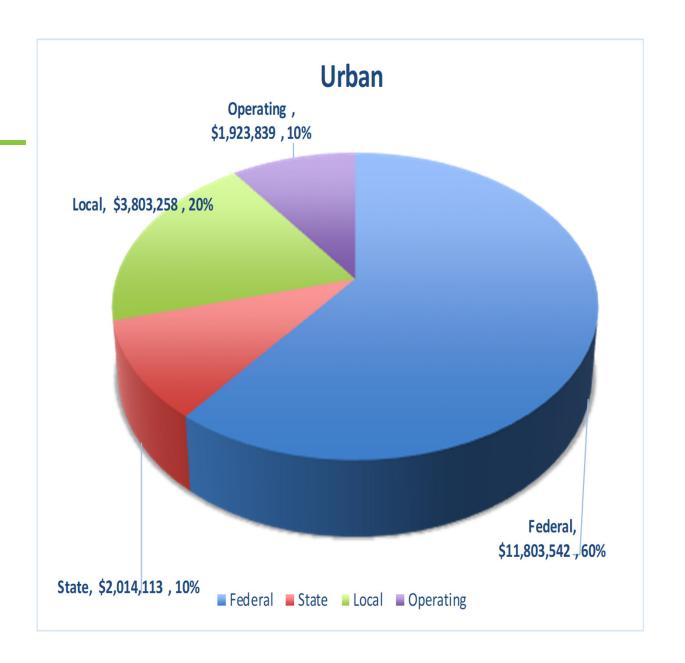
GMT Vehicle Revenue Hour by Service Category





Funding Sources

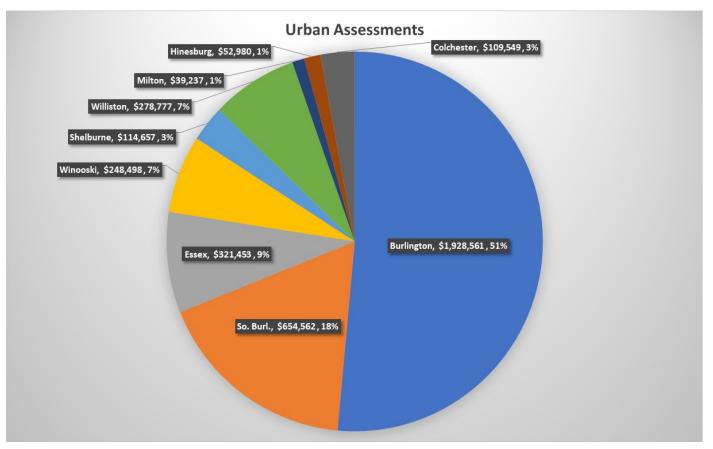




Based on Approved FY25 Operating Budget



Sources of Urban Local Funding



Total Urban Municipal Funding = \$3.8M (20%)

Total Statewide Municipal Funding = \$4.7M

Non-GMT Urban Municipal Funding = \$0.9M (2.5%)*

*Based on total rural transit cost of \$35.5M



Urban Financial Outlook



GMT is not alone...













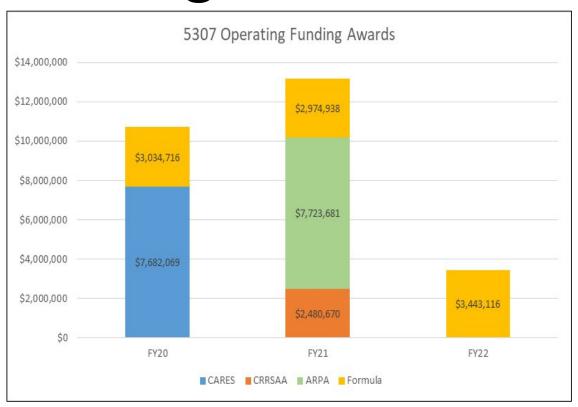


Historical Context

		'21 Operating E	
<u>Revenues</u>	URBAN	RURAL	Total
Federal, State and Local Revenues	\$11,773,907	\$5,177,669	\$16,951,576
Operating Revenues	\$ <u>2,635,908</u>	\$ <u>2,399,533</u>	\$ <u>5,035,441</u>
Total Revenues	\$ <u>14,409,815</u>	\$ <u>7,577,202</u>	\$ <u>21,987,017</u>
Expenses			
Salaries & Wages	\$7,236,016	\$3,334,749	\$10,570,764
Personnel Taxes & Benefits	\$3,075,300	\$1,054,351	\$4,129,650
General & Administrative	\$1,251,768	\$587,447	\$1,839,215
Operations	\$36,625	\$29,770	\$66,395
Planning	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$125,000
Vehicle & Building Maintenance	\$1,889,752	\$877,825	\$2,767,577
Contractors	\$1,384,348	\$1,540,224	\$2,924,572
Marketing	\$68,320	\$43,540	\$111,860
Other	\$288,443	\$131,490	\$419,933
Total Expenses	<u>\$15,330,571</u>	<u>\$7,624,395</u>	<u>\$22,954,966</u>
Cost Allocations	\$326,120	(\$326,120)	\$0
Balance	(\$594,636)	(\$373,314)	(\$967,949)



What changed? COVID-19!





Pre-COVID FY21 Operating Budget

Revenues	URBAN
Federal, State and Local Revenues	\$11,773,907
Operating Revenues	\$ <u>2,635,908</u>
Total Revenues	\$ <u>14,409,815</u>
Expenses Salaries & Wages	\$7,236,016
Personnel Taxes & Benefits	\$3,075,300
General & Administrative	\$1,251,768
Operations	\$36,625
Planning	\$100,000
Vehicle & Building Maintenance	\$1,889,752
Contractors	\$1,384,348
Marketing	\$68,320
Other	\$288,443
Total Expenses	<u>\$15,330,571</u>
Cost Allocations	\$326,120
Balance	(\$594,636)

Post-COVID FY21 Operating Budget

Revenues	URBAN
Federal, State and Local Revenues	\$15,237,081
Operating Revenues	\$ <u>251,462</u>
Total Revenues	\$ <u>15,488,543</u>
Expenses Salaries & Wages	\$6,702,457
Personnel Taxes & Benefits	\$2,851,116
General & Administrative	\$1,302,403
Operations	\$36,225
Planning	\$100,000
Vehicle & Building Maintenance	\$2,037,518
Contractors	\$1,372,910
Marketing	\$68,320
Other	\$1,008,214
Total Expenses	<u>\$15,479,163</u>
Cost Allocations	(\$9,380)
Balance	\$0

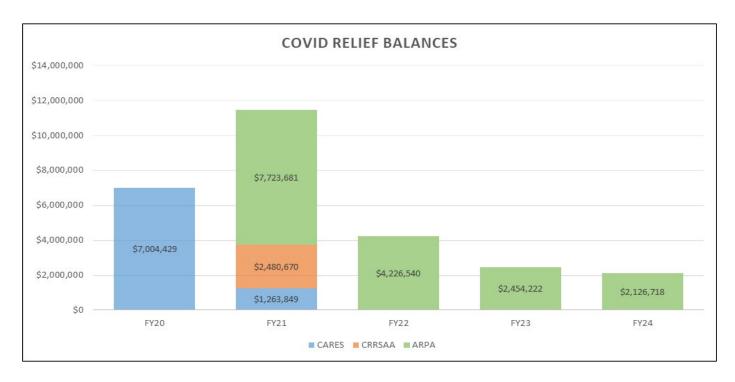


One-time Funds Only Solve Problems....

	URBAN			
Revenues Federal, State and Local Revenues	FY21 \$15,237,081	FY22 \$16,379,097	FY23 \$16,717,583	FY24 \$18.016.779
rederal, State and Local Revenues	\$15,237,001	\$10,379,097	\$10,717,503	\$10,010,779
Operating Revenues	\$251,462	\$188,708	\$269,599	\$899,137
Total Revenues	\$15,488,543	\$16,567,805	\$16,987,181	\$18,915,916
<u>Expenses</u>				
Salaries & Wages	\$6,702,457	\$6,979,252	\$7,442,736	\$8,388,955
Personnel Taxes & Benefits	\$2,851,116	\$3,075,011	\$3,277,806	\$3,372,312
General & Administrative	\$1,302,403	\$1,300,998	\$1,402,897	\$1,636,664
Operations	\$36,225	\$34,800	\$36,300	\$36,125
Planning	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$104,200	\$1,141,700
Vehicle & Building Maintenance	\$2,037,518	\$2,127,837	\$2,792,070	\$2,331,429
Contractors	\$1,372,910	\$1,615,280	\$1,682,934	\$1,850,837
Marketing	\$68,320	\$48,320	\$52,320	\$62,320
Other	\$1,008,214	\$1,353,609	\$299,225	\$161,456
Total Expenses	\$15,479,163	\$16,635,107	\$17,090,488	\$18,981,798
Cost Allocations	(\$9,380)	\$67,302	\$103,307	\$65,882
Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
One-Time Funds Budgeted	\$6,919,178	\$8,815,793	\$1,975,159	\$145,258



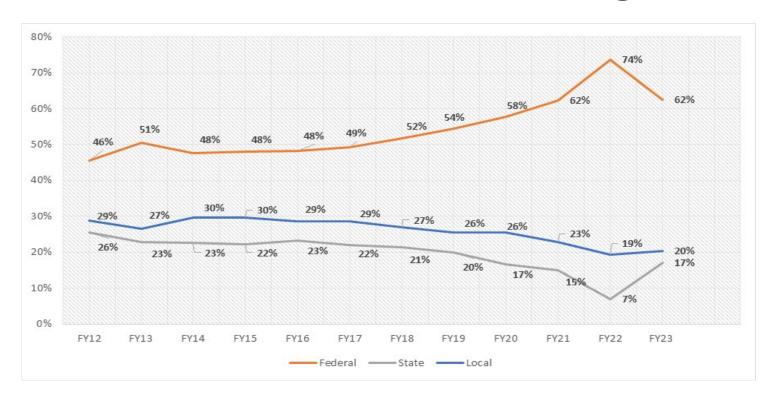
...Temporarily



All COVID-Relief Funds will be extinguished in FY25



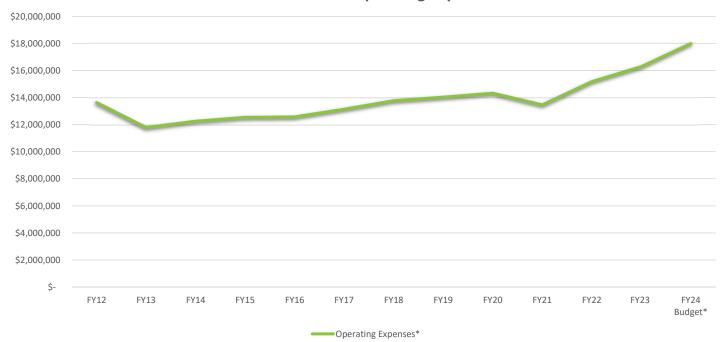
Federal Fund share is not sustainable for the long-term





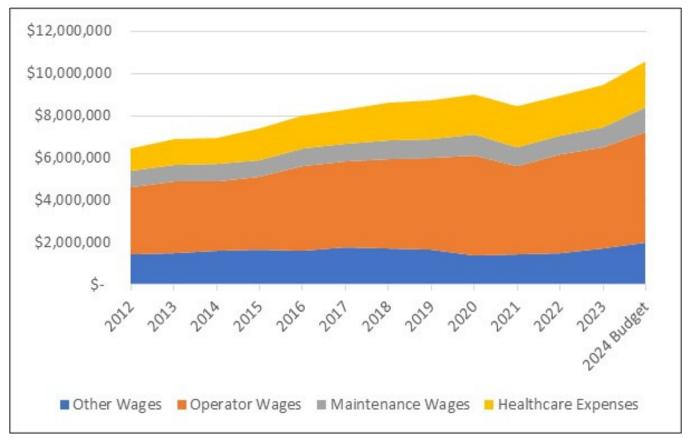
What Else Changed? Inflation!

Historical Urban Operating Expenses



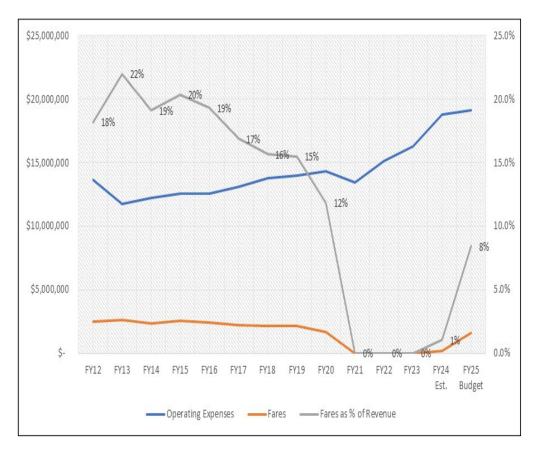


...Especially in Wages and Benefits





...And Fares



Operating expense growth and low fare growth has lowered farebox recovery rates

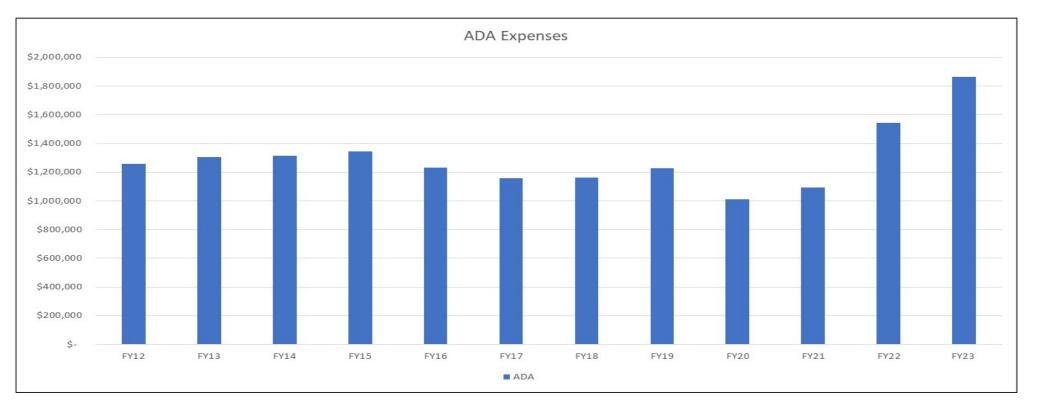
Fare-free during the pandemic has added pressure to federal funds

Loss in ridership has lowered future fare growth

10% fare target may not be sustainable

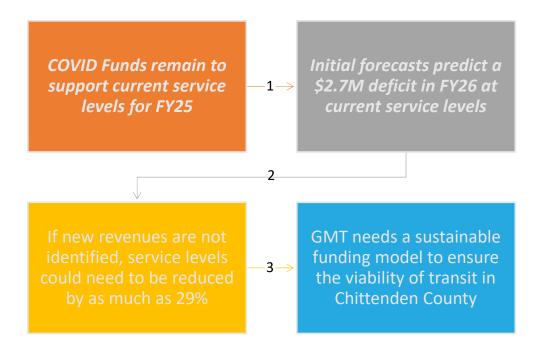


ADA Costs Have Increased





How Do We Move Forward?





Next Steps



Next Steps: FY26 Proposed Assessments are due to Municipalities in November

- GMT Works with Municipalities on Assessment Impacts
- GMT Board Develops Criteria for Route Evaluation
- GMT Staff Apply Criteria to Propose Reductions
- Public Comment on Proposed Reductions
- Amendment to Reductions Based on Public Comment
- Board Approves Reductions Prior to November 2024







What does a 29% Reduction look Like?

- Elimination of all LINK Express*
- Elimination of all Commuter*
- Elimination of all Weekend Service*
- Plus 12% Reduction Weekday Service

* Any reductions likely to impact these services



Some Service Modifications Necessary

VTrans has identified underperforming routes



Urban Service Diversification

- 100% of Urban Service Now Delivered on a Fixed Route 35'/40' bus
- GMT studying converting ADA service to combined ADA/Microtransit service in FY26
- Microtransit could be a better solution for low ridership routes



Ongoing Org Assessment Highlights GMT Uniqueness

- Only 1 other small urban transit agency in the country provides both urban and rural service in same organization
- GMT's non-operational staff appropriately sized for a small urban transit agency
- GMT and VTrans need to revisit GMT's rural participation

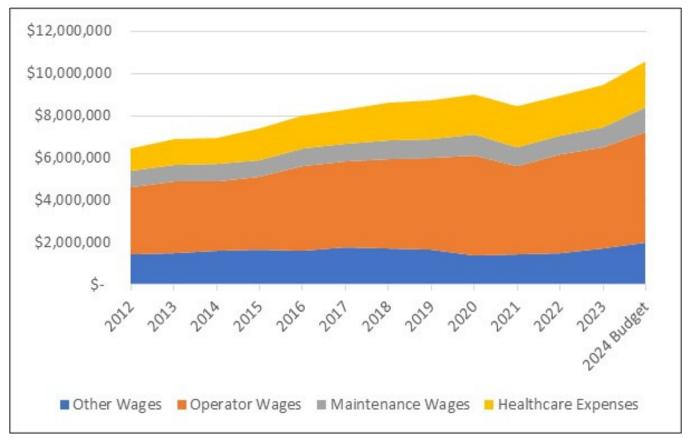


Why Not Reduce Non-Operational Staff?

- Non-Operational Staff Reduced by 38% since 2011
- GMT provides more service than we are staffed to manage
- Lack of non-operational staff a major contributor to high costs, especially in rural



...Especially in Wages and Benefits





Why Not Fill Gaps with Municipal Assessments?

- Already Pay 20%
- Municipalities already assessing whether to continue membership
- Reducing service without reducing assessments is not politically viable to municipalities
- Reducing assessments with service will require more service reductions and lead to a death spiral
- Loss of Core Member Could Cause GMT to Fail



What is the Risk of Raising Fares? Why Not Return LINK fares to \$4?

- Loss of Additional STIC Factors
 - Presently have 3 of 6 Factors
 - Provides ~\$2M in Federal Funds
- LINK and Commuter Ridership still ~half pre-pandemic levels



Year by Year Approach Amplifies Problem Fiscal Year FY25 FY26 FY27 Totals

Fiscal Year	FY25	FY26	FY27	Totals
GMT Urban Funding Gap	\$0	-\$2,700,000	-\$3,700,000	-\$6,400,000
FY25 New GMT Urban				
Revenue/Reduction Net	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	
FY26 New GMT Urban				
Revenue/Reduction Net	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000	
FY27 New GMT Urban				
Revenue/Reduction	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	
Combined GMT Urban				
Revenue/Reduction	\$150,000	\$650,000	\$950,000	\$1,750,000
Base Operating/Dedicated				
Funding Source Increase	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Cumulative Base				
Operating/Dedicated Funding				
Source Increase	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000
One-Time Revenue	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$1,750,000
Yearly Net	\$1,650,000	-\$550,000	-\$1,000,000	
Cumulative Net	\$1,650,000	\$1,100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000



Crises Will Continue Until Public Transit Funding Addressed

- This Year's Non-Federal Match study shows other providers will be joining GMT in fiscal cliff situations in the coming years
- Many studies, no action



Thank you. Questions?

To offer additional comment, contact:

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