
Detailed Fiscal Analysis

Regional Transit Authority Process

The bill permits any county, municipal corporation, or township that has created or joined a Regional Transit Authority (RTA) to withdraw from the authority by a new procedure that does not exist in current law. Under the bill, the legislative authority of the political subdivision proposing a withdrawal must adopt a resolution to submit the plan to the voters of the withdrawing territory, and certify the proposal to the board of elections to be put on the ballot at the next general election, or at a special election conducted on the day of the next primary election. If the proposal is approved, the withdrawal will be effective two years from the date of the certification of the passage of the proposal.

Fiscal Effect

If by a popular vote, a political subdivision opted to remove itself from participating in a regional transit authority, the RTA would experience a loss of revenue received from the taxes collected from that political subdivision. The transit authority would also experience a decrease in costs since it will no longer be providing service to the withdrawing local government. It is unclear as to whether or not the decrease in service costs would offset the loss of tax revenue, but these impacts would likely vary depending on the circumstances.

The bill requires the board of trustees of the RTA to ascertain, apportion, and order a division of the funds on hand, to the withdrawing entity. The power of the transit authority to tax the withdrawing entity is also terminated, except for any payment of any indebtedness within the withdrawing territory, as it existed at the time when the indebtedness occurred. Therefore, the withdrawing territory will still be responsible for its portion of any debt incurred before withdrawal, but can no longer be taxed for its portion of the operational costs of the transit authority.

LSC fiscal staff: Terry Steele, Budget Analyst

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